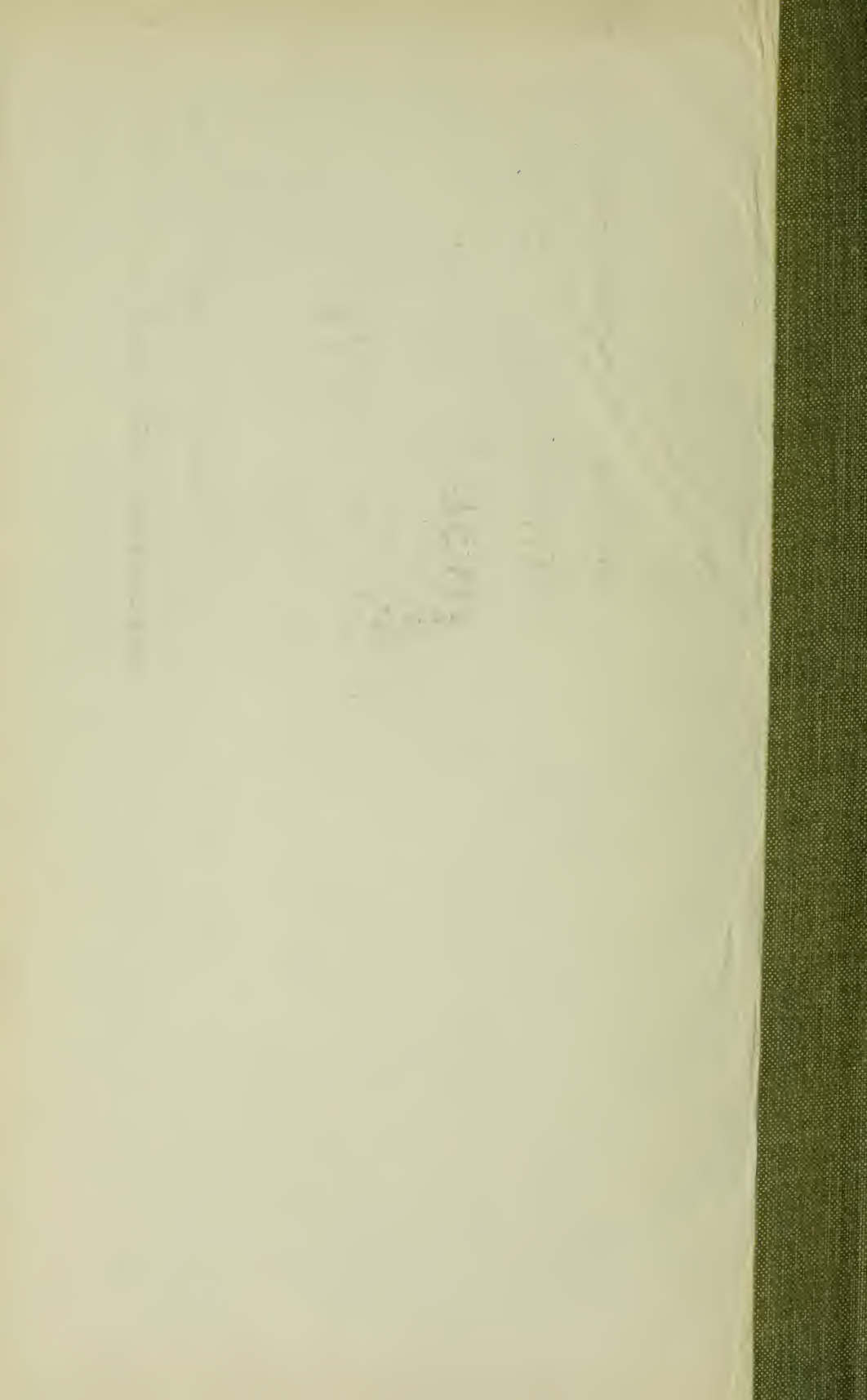



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DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—HON. PETER HEENAN

Deputy Minister—H. H. WARD

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME XXIX

FOR THE YEAR  
1929



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# INDEX

## Accidents, Industrial:

### Canada—

- fatalities during fourth quarter of 1928, 248; first quarter of 1929, 554; second quarter of 1929, 948; third quarter of 1929, 1301.
- supplementary list of fatalities occurring during 1927, 257; during 1928, 257, 956, 1313; during first and second quarters of 1929, 957, 1313.
- accident statistics on steam and electric railways for 1927, 314.
- fatal accidents in 1928 by industries, by causes and by provinces, 351.
- Alta.: accidents in 1928, 882, 1343; in June, 1929, 802; accident increase during first six months of 1929, owing to inclusion of railway employees under Compensation Act, 1109.
- B.C.: accidents statistics for 1928 and previous years, 743; fatal accident ratios in mines in 1928, 745.
- Man.: accidents during 1928, 1107, 1340.
- N.S.: accidents in 1928, 494; also January to September, 1928, 45; accident problem in smaller plants, 965; accident reduction record at Sydney steel plant, 398.
- N.B.: number of accidents by severity of injury from 1919 to 1927, 742.
- Ont.: accidents in 1928, 634; in various months 7, 234, 303, 372, 706, 896, 965, 969, 1075; death of factory superintendent at Chatham due to accident, 898; factory accidents in 1928, 883; large increase in industrial accidents, 13, 965; mining accidents in 1928, 746.
- Que.: accidents from September to December, 1928, 739; mining accidents in 1928, 1243.
- Sask.: accidents and time loss in 1927-28, 176.
- United Kingdom: accidents in factories and workshops, 610; fatal accidents in 1928, 1000.
- U.S.A.: continued increase in accidents, 1247; fatal accidents, in Pennsylvania during first three months, 1929, 706; upward trend of accident record in construction industry, 5.
- See also CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE; EXPLOSIVES; LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR; SAFETY AND HEALTH; STATISTICS; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

## Accident Insurance:

See INSURANCE.

## Aged Workers:

See AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR OLD AGE SECURITY; MECHANIZATION OF INDUSTRY; PENSIONS; UNEMPLOYMENT.

## Agreements, Industrial:

### Canada—

changes in wages and working conditions on railways in Canada, 541, 1419.

recent agreements and schedules of wages, 91, 228, 335, 454, 536, 676, 803, 924, 1050, 1159, 1282, 1413.

## Agreements, Industrial—Con.

Ont.: outline of negotiations prior to signing of agreement between Toronto Transportation Commission and street railway employees, 808; outline of events leading to signing of agreement between plumbers' union and master plumbers in Toronto, 679; union rule governing contract may be lawfully applied, 260.

U.S.A.: American Bar Association sponsors legislation to make industrial agreements legally binding, 388.

## CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES (Canada):

### Construction—buildings and structures—

- asbestos workers, Toronto, 229.
- bricklayers, masons and plasterers, Calgary, 536; Fort William and Port Arthur, 1161; Hamilton, 1284; Kingston, 1284; Niagara Falls, 1160; Ottawa, 806; Saskatoon, 926; Welland, 1160; Winnipeg, 93.
- carpenters and joiners, Brantford, 1160; Edmonton, 678; Halifax, 1052; Hamilton, 677; Hull, 806; (correction 1283); Lethbridge, 806; Montreal, 805; Niagara Falls, 678; Ottawa, 677, (correction 1283); Regina, 927; St. Catharines, 806; Sault Ste. Marie, 1161; Toronto (A.C. of C.), 1414; Vancouver, 1162; Victoria, 1054; Windsor and Essex county, 806; Winnipeg, 92.
- electrical workers, Calgary, 678; Montreal, 925; Saskatoon, 1053; Toronto, 677; Victoria, 455; Winnipeg, 454.
- granite cutters, Vancouver, 927.
- hod carriers and common labourers, Edmonton, 1284.
- lathers (wood, wire and metal), Calgary, 536.
- painters and decorators, Edmonton, 1161; Halifax, 925; Montreal, 677; Quebec, 1052; St. Catharines, 1161; Toronto, 1414; Victoria, 536; Winnipeg, 454.
- plasterers, Calgary, 536, 678; Halifax, 805; Hamilton, 926; Ottawa, 806; Regina, 1053; Vancouver, 1284; Windsor, 806; Winnipeg, 926.
- plumbers, steamfitters, etc. (sprinkler fitters), 806; Brockville, 1283; Hamilton, 1053; Ottawa, 1160; Regina, 1053; Saint John, 1283; Toronto, 677, 680; Victoria, 927 Welland, 1161; Windsor, 335.
- sheet metal workers, Edmonton, 1161; Montreal, 1052; Ottawa, 1052; Saskatoon, 1053; Toronto, 926; Vancouver, 1162.
- stone cutters, Ottawa, 926.
- Construction—shipbuilding—
- blacksmiths and helpers, Saint John, 927.
- machinists, Saint John, 1415.
- Construction—miscellaneous—
- carpenters, Vancouver, 1415.
- Manufacturing—food, drink and tobacco—
- brewery and soft drink workers, Victoria, 924.
- Manufacturing—fur and products—
- fur workers, Montreal, 454.
- Manufacturing—iron, steel and products—
- machinists, Saint John, 1413.
- sheet metal workers, Calgary, 536; Windsor, 335.

**Agreements, Industrial—Con.**

- Manufacturing—printing and publishing—*  
bookbinders, Saskatoon, 1050; Vancouver, 804; Victoria, 1413.  
photo engravers, Vancouver, 1051.  
pressmen and assistants, Calgary, 676, 1159; Edmonton, 1413; Saint John, 924, 1050; Saskatoon, 228; Vancouver, 1051.  
printers, Brantford, 91, Calgary, 676, 804; Edmonton, 804; Kitchener, 1050; Montreal, 925; Moose Jaw, 804; New Westminster, 229; Regina, 804; Toronto, 925; Vancouver, 92; Victoria, 1051; Windsor, 803.  
stereotypers and electrotypers, Winnipeg, 1050.
- Manufacturing—pulp, paper and paper products—*  
mill workers, Fort Frances, 803; Port Arthur, 803.  
paper makers, Kenora, 924.
- Manufacturing—vegetable foods—*  
bakery workers, Edmonton, 676.
- Manufacturing—wood products—*  
carpenters and joiners, Vancouver, 924.
- Manufacturing—miscellaneous—*  
upholsterers, Toronto, 1052.
- Mining (non-ferrous smelting and quarrying)—quarrying—*  
quarry workers, Hants County, N.S., 1282, 1283; Vancouver, 1283.
- Service—personal—*  
barbers, Vancouver, 1162.  
hotel and restaurant employees, Vancouver, 1162.
- Service—public administration—*  
civic employees, Calgary, 927; Prince Albert, 1417; Regina, 1288; Saskatoon, 1417.  
fire-fighters, Calgary, 335.
- Transportation and Public Utilities—electric railways—*  
street and electric railway employees, Calgary, 927, 928; Edmonton, 1416; Halifax, 1285, 1286; Ottawa, 1054; Port Arthur and Fort William, 1416; Saskatoon, 1416; Toronto, 808; Windsor, 678.
- Transportation and Public Utilities—electricity and gas—*  
line, meter and gas employees, Halifax, 1286.
- Transportation and Public Utilities—local transportation—*  
milk drivers and dairy employees, New Westminster and Vancouver, 1285; Winnipeg, 807.
- Transportation and Public Utilities—steam railways—*  
conductors and trainmen, 1420; locomotive engineers and firemen, maintenance of way employees, 541, 1419, 1420; shop mechanics, 541 (Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways).
- Transportation and Public Utilities—telegraphs and telephones—*  
telephone operators, Manitoba, 1287, 1288.
- Transportation and Public Utilities—water transportation—*  
harbour employees, Montreal, 807.  
labourers, Charlottetown, 1415.  
longshoremen, Amherstburg, 1162; Montreal, 537.  
waterfront workers, Vancouver, 455.

See also APPRENTICESHIP; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; SAFETY AND HEALTH; SEAMEN.

**Agriculture:***Canada—*

- agricultural courses in Canadian universities, 195.  
wages of employees on farms in 1925-28, 453.
- Ont.: annual report of statistics branch, Department of Agriculture describes farming problems in province, 1117; Legislature requested to advance financial assistance to graduates of agricultural college, 278; results of provincial survey in relation to farm labour, 495.
- Que.: appropriation for education in agriculture, 488.
- France: measures to offset rural exodus, 459.
- United Kingdom: administration of Agricultural Wages Act, 1221.
- See also ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; EMPLOYMENT (UNITED KINGDOM); MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

**Alberta:***Labour Disputes Act—*

- annual report covering proceedings in 1928, 862.  
attitude of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 627.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER, BY INDUSTRIES:—

*Service—custom and repair—*

- Calgary Automobile Dealers' Association and employees (mechanics), 1205.

*Service—recreational—*

- Edmonton theatre proprietors and certain employees, 1205.

See also ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; BOILERS; CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; COLLECTIVE BARGAINING; CO-OPERATION; CONFERENCES; EDUCATION; ELECTIONS; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LABOUR ORGANIZATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; LICENSING OF WORKMEN; LIENS; MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT; MINES AND MINING; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; PAINTING INDUSTRY; PENSIONS; PRICES; REHABILITATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH; UNEMPLOYMENT; WAGES; WOMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Alien Labour Act:**

See LABOUR LEGISLATION.

**All-Canadian Congress of Labour:**

- pre-convention instructions of, 895.  
third annual convention of, 1237, 1359.

**Amalgamated Builders' Council:**

See COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

**Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada:**

- organization meeting and objects, 403;  
origin reviewed at convention of A.C.C. of L., 1362.

**American Association for Old Age Security:**

- report of proceedings of second national conference, 1352.

**American Bar Association:**

- sponsors introduction of legislation for legal enforcement of industrial agreements, 388.

**American Federation of Labor:**

convention call of, 962.  
 draft program for 1929 convention, 360.  
 proceedings of 48th annual convention, 26;  
 proceedings of 49th convention, 1224.  
*See also* EMPLOYMENT; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; MECHANIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

**"American Federationist"**, *official magazine of the American Federation of Labor*: contents of "All-Canadian" numbers, 309, 1204.

**American Management Association:**

survey on training of older workers for continued employment, 1126.

**Amyot, Dr. J. A., Deputy Minister of National Health:**

outlines marine hospital service in Canada, 1357.

**Annuities:**

*See* CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES.

**Apprenticeship:****Canada—**

Canadian Construction Association commends work of A. W. Crawford, inspector of apprenticeship for Ontario, 185.

history of apprenticeship and Apprenticeship Act outlined in address by J. M. Pigott, 290.

Alta.: adoption of apprenticeship legislation urged by T. J. Thornton, business agent, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, 49.

B.C.: increase in number of apprentices in industry, 995; Vancouver motor dealers inaugurate apprenticeship plan, 195.

Ont.: Bricklayers' International Union urges that apprentices be paid one half lodging expenses when working away from home, 404; draft regulations governing apprenticeship in the building trades, 287; review of apprenticeship activities by J. Clark Reilly, general manager of Canadian Construction Association, 40; registrations to January 1, 1929, 195; rules of provincial committee governing plumbing and steam fitting trades, 633; text of amended regulations governing apprenticeship in building trades, 733.

Que.: T and L. Congress regards training in provincial technical schools as inadequate, 1016.

France: outline of Act, 195.

Germany: summary of statistics indicating number and distribution of apprentices in industry, 812.

United Kingdom: Canadian tour of grocers' apprentices, 1054.

U.S.A.: limiting apprentices held unconstitutional in Washington State, 841.

*See also* EDUCATION.

**Arbitration and Conciliation:****Canada—**

progress of industrial peace in Canada and other countries, discussed by Gerald H. Brown, assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, 867.

B.C.: T. and L. Congress executive favour conciliation boards for disputes involving municipal employees, 307.

Man.: Canadian Manufacturers' Association (prairie division) opposes request of organized labour for compulsory arbitration legislation, 580.

**Arbitration and Conciliation—Con.**

Que.: Federation of Catholic Workers favour amendment to provincial arbitration Act concerning firemen and policemen, making arbitration compulsory, 895.

Australia: administration of Act and jurisdiction of courts outlined, 265, 582; British Economic Mission regards system of arbitration courts as a failure, 1003.

France: legislation providing for compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, 471.

Germany: functioning of labour courts, 373.  
 Norway: failure of compulsory arbitration, 1320.

Porto Rico: statement of policy in annual report of Mediation and Conciliation Commission, 25.

South Africa: administration of Industrial Conciliation Act, 1070.

United Kingdom: arbitration in British Civil Service reviewed, 581.

United States: arbitration under Railway Labor Act, 1319; proceedings of Railway Mediation Board, 266.

*See also* AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION; CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY; CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1; CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 2; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; JOINT COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT.

**Argentina:**

*See* MINIMUM WAGES.

**Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada:**

annual convention of, 622, 1247.  
 history of, 1367.

**Atlantic Refining Company:**

employees' retirement system, 990.

**Australia:**

*See* ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; BRITISH ECONOMIC MISSION; FAMILY ALLOWANCES; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS; MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES; STATISTICS.

**Austria:**

*See* INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); MINIMUM WAGES; PENSIONS; PRICES.

**Baldwin, Rt. Hon. Stanley, Ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain:**

announcement of program for relieving distress in mining areas by transference of unemployed, 5.

**Ballantyne, James H. H., Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario:**

outlines duties of a factory inspector, 642.

**Banks and Banking:****Canada—**

amendments to Bankruptcy Act outlined in legislative program of T. and L. Congress, 36.

statistics of school savings bank accounts, 611.

U.S.A.: study of labour banking movement by Industrial Relation Section, Princeton University, 1240.

- Beatty, E. W., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company:**  
outlines industrial progress of Canada since 1921, 1223.
- Belgium:**  
*See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); PRICES.
- Bell Telephone Company of Canada:**  
*See* SAFETY AND HEALTH.
- Benefits (Trade Union):**  
*See* UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL.
- Benzol Poisoning:**  
*See* DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL.
- Barbers and Barbering:**  
*See* APPRENTICESHIP.
- Bertrand, Théophile, Wage Investigator and Mediator:**  
death of, 844.
- Blackadar, E. G., Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities:**  
radio addresses on Canadian Government Annuities, 167, 631, 1224.
- Blind, Canadian National Institute of the:**  
annual report of, 705.  
P.E.I.: Act enabling municipalities to aid Institute, 849.
- Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada:**  
*See* RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS OF CANADA.
- Boilers:**  
*Canada—*  
Alta.: amendment and consolidation of Boilers Act, 728; amendment to Act proposed by Federation of Labour, 191, 193; annual report of boiler inspector, 881.  
Man.: administration of Act in 1923, 1341.  
N.S.: appointment of boiler inspector urged by provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 402.  
Ont.: administration of Steam Boiler Act in 1928, 884; administration of Act transferred to provincial Department of Labour, 487; executive of T. and L. Congress request that all pressure vessels be included under Steam Boiler Act, 183.  
Que.: operation of new law regulating inspection and construction, 173.
- Bonus:**  
*Canada—*  
survey of bonus plans in 300 representative Ontario firms, 300.
- Bondfield, Rt. Hon. Margaret, Minister of Labour of Great Britain:**  
submits proposal that entry age to unemployment and insurance benefits be lowered, 969.
- Brauns, Dr. Heinrich, President of International Labour Organization:**  
address to the 12th Conference, 760.
- British Columbia:**  
*See* ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; APPRENTICESHIP; ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE; CHINESE; CO-OPERATION; EDUCATION; ELECTIONS;
- British Columbia—Con.**  
EMPLOYMENT; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INSURANCE; JAPANESE; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; MINIMUM WAGES; PENSIONS; PRICES; PILOTS; STATISTICS; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WAGES; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
- British Economic Mission:**  
report on economic and labour conditions in Australia, 1002.
- British Empire Steel Corporation:**  
accident reduction record at Sydney Plant of Dominion Iron and Steel Company, 45.  
results of safety competitions in collieries, 399.  
safety activities at corporations' plants, 505.
- British North America Act:**  
A.C.C. of L. urges amendment to permit adoption of social legislation, 1365.  
amendment advocated by railway brotherhoods, 188.  
amendment urged by T. and L. Congress convention to facilitate legislation giving effect to 8-hour day, 1015.  
changes sought by T. and L. Congress, 35.  
convention of C.B. of R.E. urges amendment to permit enactment of legislation respecting hours of labour, 1103.
- Brown, Gerald H., Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour:**  
article on "Peace in the Industrial World," 867.  
evidence on family allowances given before Industrial Relations Committee, 606.
- Brownlee, Hon. J. E., Premier of Alberta:**  
announcement of eight-hour day inquiry, 312.
- Bruce, John W., General Organizer, United Association of Journeymen, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters:**  
statement at T. and L. Congress convention regarding investigation into Amalgamated Builders Council, 1012.
- Building Industry:**  
*Canada—*  
resolutions adopted by T. and L. Congress urging more protection for workmen in construction, 1015.  
shortage of building mechanics outlined by J. M. Pigott in address before Canadian Construction Association, 290.  
Man.: inspection activities, 1341.  
Ont.: chairman of compensation board emphasizes construction dangers and urges greater precautions, 568, 734; executive of T. and L. Congress urges establishment of uniform building by-law, 188; Labour Educational Association requests enforcement of building by-laws in skyscraper construction, 634; national labour council (A.C.C.L.) urges stricter enforcement of Building Trades Protection Act, 308; personnel of construction safety association, 1005; Toronto contractors in movement to check accidents in building industry, 117.  
Que.: adoption of by-law by Montreal city council concerning inspection of scaffolding, 505; enforcement of Montreal by-

**Building Industry—Con.**

law governing scaffolding, 1198; T. and L. Congress urges application of Scaffolding Act to whole province, 190.

South Africa: operation of the National Industrial Council for the Building Industry, 1197.

U.S.A.: comparative cost of labour and materials in building, 119.

necessity of safety code for construction industry, 5.

*See also* COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT; SAFETY AND HEALTH.

**Building Permits:**

monthly report of permits issued in Canada, 88, 222, 331, 431, 529, 672, 795, 916, 1042, 1147, 1270, 1402.

**Building Trades:**

*See* AGREEMENTS INDUSTRIAL; APPRENTICESHIP; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; LABOUR ORGANIZATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH.

**Bulgaria:**

*See* INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); PRICES.

**Cadbury Brothers, Limited:**

pension and welfare plans of, 992.

**Caisson Disease:**

*See* DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL.

**Canada Cement Company:**

company's success in accident prevention described by W. G. McCann, power and safety engineer, 46.

remarkable safety record in reduction of accidents, 122.

result of safety competition, 399.

**Canada Marking Act:**

T. and L. Congress requests that Act be applied to boot and shoe industry, 36.

**Canada Shipping Act:**

amendments sought by T. and L. Congress, 36.

**Canada Year Book:**

review of, 845.

**Canadian Council on Child Welfare:**

announcement of campaign in field of maternal and infant welfare, 738.

official publication emphasizes expansion of child welfare work in Nova Scotia, 586.

**Canadian Construction Association:**

annual convention of, 185.

**Canadian Electrical Code:**

*See* CANADIAN ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION.

**Canadian Engineering Standards Association:**

progress of adoption of Canadian Electrical Code, 162.

publication of year book and quarterly bulletin, 675.

**Canadian General Electric Company:**

outline of employees' investment plan, 394.

**Canadian Government Annuities:**

administration of, by Department of Labour, 170.

radio addresses by E. G. Blackadar, superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, 167, 631, 1220; system detailed at postmasters' convention, 891.

**Canadian Government Annuities—Con.**

Canadian Postmasters' Association urges establishment of superannuation through assistance in purchase of, 702.

rapid growth in volume of sales, 1123.

**Canadian Manufacturers' Association:**

annual convention of, 625.

co-operates in production of Canadian industrial readers for use in schools, 48.

Alta.: protest against adoption of general eight-hour day legislation in province, 362.

Que.: amendments to Compensation Act suggested by Montreal branch, 1194.

*See also* ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.

**Canadian National Railways:**

annual report for 1928, 511; questions in

house of Commons regarding employees' pensions answered by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, 396; requests of Quebec Lodge Maintenance-of-Way employees at T. and L.C. convention, 1015; review of pension Acts passed during session 1929, and outline of pension legislation by Hon. C. A. Dunning, 602.

*See also* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; JOINT COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT; PENSIONS; SAFETY AND HEALTH.

**Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2:**

summary of recent proceedings, 1086.

**Proceedings—**

operating department, 1087, 1088;

sleeping, dining and parlour car department, 1086, 1087, 1088.

stores department (Atlantic Region), 1086, 1087.

**Canadian National Safety League:**

annual report and activities in 1928, 296.

B.C.: activities of branch in 1928, 297; provincial campaign for reducing industrial and traffic accidents, 503.

Man.: report for 1928, 297.

Maritimes: activities of branch in 1928, 297.

Que.: aims and program of provincial organization, 892; bulletins, 467, 503, 1118, 1355; first industrial safety conference, 640; operations of branch in 1928, 296; problem of the unfit employee in industry, 1195; provincial association conducts foremen's congress, 506; questionnaire of Industrial Hygiene Committee, 1198; Safety League industrial accident prevention calendar, 1275; shop safety rules compiled by provincial league, 1004; suggestions in regard to organization of factory safety movement, 753.

Sask.: organization and activities of branch, 297.

**Canadian Pacific Railway Company:**

Grant Hall, vice-president, pays tribute to officials of railway unions in matters of arbitration, 1070.

statement of pension department regarding payments in 1928, 395.

*See also* CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

**Canadian Postmasters' Association:**

annual convention discusses annuities and salaries, 702, 732.

urges superannuation by means of government assistance in purchase of annuities, 702.

**Canadian Public Health Association:**

endorses advocacy of Dominion Council of Health for establishment of country health units, 400.

**Canadian Pulp and Paper Association:**

See RESEARCH.

**Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1:**

summary of recent proceedings, 14, 478, 1206, 1334.

*Proceedings—*

Canadian National Railways:

Atlantic region and conductors and trainmen, 14; and locomotive engineers, 478; and trainmen, 1206.

central region and locomotive engineers, 1206.

western region and telegraphers, 15, 478.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

western lines and conductors and locomotive engineers, 14; and telegraphers, 1334.

Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, and telegraphers 479.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company and telegraphers, 1335.

**Census:***Canada—*

publication of Volume 4 of Sixth Census of Canada by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1075.

provision made for measurement of unemployment in census of Canada and United States, 846.

U.S.A.: collection of information regarding unemployment in taking of forthcoming census, 962.

See also CANADA YEAR BOOK.

**Census of Industry in Canada:**

summary tables for manufacturing statistics and hours of labour in recent years, 1182, 1434.

**Child Endowment:**

See FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

**Children and Child Labour:***Canada—*

- Ontario and Quebec executives of T. and L. Congress urge legislation for further protection of children in industry, 187, 190.

Alta.: Calgary Council on Child Welfare requests Legislature for child welfare survey, 1075.

Man.: administration of Child Welfare Act, 363; annual report of Child Welfare Division, 179; annual report of Bureau of Child Protection, 1108; amendment to Child Welfare Act widening definition of neglected child, 877; amendments to Child Welfare Act urged by provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 402; synopsis of report of Child Welfare Commission, 383.

N.B.: report and recommendations of Child Welfare Survey, 750, 1245.

- Ont.: amendment to Parents' Maintenance Act, 485.

Que.: recommendations of Montreal Health Survey Committee regarding Child employment, 196; registration of juvenile workers in factories, 173.

Sask.: amendment to Child Welfare Act, 382.

U.S.A.: legislation in various States, 304.

See also ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY; CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE; LABOUR LEGISLATION; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES.

**Child Welfare:**

See CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE; CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES.

**Chile:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); LABOUR ORGANIZATION; PRICES.

**China:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

**Chinese:***Canada—*

provincial restrictions regarding employment of white women in Chinese establishments, 1129.

B.C.: number of Chinese in industry, 996.

**Chromic Poisoning:**

See DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL.

**Civil Service:***Canada—*

amendments to Act and other recommendations of T. and L. Congress, 38, 1015.

-Bureau of Statistics report on employment, salaries and wages in Dominion Civil Service, 1927-28, 408.

Joint Advisory Board on Civil Service Superannuation Act, 2.

numbers of employees in various Dominion Government Departments receiving less than \$85 per month, 408.

Statement in House of Commons of Hon. P. J. Veniot regarding proposed increases for certain classes in Post Office Department, 409.

Sask.: appointment of commission to study classification of the civil service, 1198.

United Kingdom: arbitration in British Civil Service, 581.

U.S.A.: recommendations of American Federation of Labor, 1226.

See also PENSIONS (FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES).

**Civil Service Federation of Canada:**

progress of main organization and list of affiliated associations, 409.

**Civil Service Superannuation Board (Saskatchewan):**

first annual report of, 162.

**Clarke, Professor F., formerly of South African Department of Labour:**

appointment to staff of McGill University, 624.

**Clayton Act (U.S.A.):**

See LABOUR LEGISLATION.

**-Clothing Industry:**

Ont.: executive of T. and L. Congress seek prohibition of homework, 188, 190.

See also UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U.S.A.).

**Coal:***Canada—*

Coal statistics for 1928 (bulletin of Dominion Bureau of Statistics) 1440.

production, import and export statistics issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics for second quarter of 1929, 1092.

report of Dominion Fuel Board, 200.

Alta: coal production in 1928, 1342.

B.C. coal mining production in 1928, 745.

- Coal—Con.**  
Economic Committee (League of Nations) investigates European coal problem, 198; consultation with workers' experts, 413; preliminary report and recommendation of committee, 681.
- Coats, Robert H., Dominion Statistician:**  
evidence on family allowances given before Industrial Relations Committee, 605.
- Collective Bargaining:**  
*Canada—*  
Alta: Federation of Labour favours establishment in regard to Civil Service and on government owned utilities, 191.  
United Kingdom: recommendation of Committee on Industry and Trade, 390.
- Colombia:**  
*See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.
- Coloured Workers:**  
International Labour Conference resolution concerning equality of treatment between national and coloured foreign workers, 773.
- Combines:**  
*Canada—*  
outline of Dominion legislation respecting combines, 498.  
Que: Montreal wholesale dealers in builders' supplies ordered to pay damages in trade restraint case, 840.  
*See also* COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT; LABOUR LEGISLATION.
- Combines Investigation Act, 1923:**  
administration of by Department of Labour, 170, 870.  
constitutional validity of Dominion legislation respecting combines referred to Supreme Court of Canada, 25.  
Act declared valid by Supreme Court of Canada 464, 497, 569 (text of judgment).  
progress of investigation into Amalgamated Builders Council, 844, 868, 958, 1338.  
methods of Commissioner investigating A. B. C. criticized by John W. Bruce, plumbers' organizer, 1012.  
outline of Dominion legislation respecting combines, 498.  
*See also* AGREEMENTS, INDUSTRIAL.
- Committee on Industrial and International Relations (House of Commons):**  
report on family allowances, 605; and on insurance against unemployment sickness and invalidity, 603.
- Company Unions:**  
*See* LABOUR ORGANIZATION.
- Conferences:**  
*Canada—*  
winter unemployment in western provinces discussed at conference of representatives of prairie cities, 1323.  
Alta: recommendations of women's labour conference, 407.  
United Kingdom: developments in the peace-in-industry conferences between employers' and employees' representatives, 265, 391, 965, 1099.  
U.S.A.: progress of president Hoover's conferences to stabilize industry, 1324.  
*See also* CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOUR ACTION.
- Conference for Progressive Labour Action:**  
first meeting of new organization in United States to promote interests of labour, 638.
- Contract Labour:**  
*See* MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.
- Co-operation:**  
*Canada—*  
co-operative associations in Canada (publication of Department of Labour) 1324.  
consumers' co-operative societies to operate in Western Canada, 268; consumers' co-operation in Canadian cities, 1325.  
Alta. adoption of Act authorizing provincial guarantees to co-operative marketing associations, 729.  
B.C.: organization of Fishermen's Co-operative Association, 500.  
Que.: successful operation of fishermen's co-operatives, 194.  
Sask.: annual report of commissioner of co-operation and markets, 1129.
- Co-partnership:**  
*Canada—*  
investment plan of Canadian General Electric Company, 394.  
Ont.: survey of plans in 300 representatives firms, 301.  
United Kingdom: results of Ministry of Labour inquiry into profit-sharing and labour co-partnership schemes, 889.  
U.S.A.: General Motors Corporation distribution of shares, 297; survey of employee thrift and investment plans, 1123.  
*See also* CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.
- Cost of Living:**  
*See* PRICES.
- Cowley, P. E., President of New York Central Railway:**  
statement on safety campaign, 390.
- Craig Netson R.:**  
Appointed chairman Workmen's Compensation Board, Saskatchewan, 1323.
- Crawford, A. W., Inspector of Apprenticeship for Ontario:**  
address on effects of Apprenticeship Act on vocational education, 737.
- Criminal Code:**  
*Canada—*  
amendments respecting seditious speech and peaceful picketing advocated by T. and L. Congress, 35.  
bill providing for repeal of certain sections of Criminal Code rejected by Senate, 601.  
convention of C. B. of R. E. urges amendment of Section 501 in order to permit peaceful picketing, 1103.  
legalizing of peaceful picketing sought by A.C.C. of L., 1360.  
Supreme Court of Canada declares section 498 (with reference to combines) *intra vires*, 464, 497, 569.
- Cunningham, Dr. J. G., Director of Division of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health:**  
address on benzol poisoning, caisson disease, silicosis, and the prevention of industrial diseases, 43.

**Czechoslovakia:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); MINIMUM WAGES.

**Dairying:**

Canada—

statistics of dairy factories in Canada for 1927, 652.

**Dawson, A. O., President Canadian Cottons, Limited:**

reviews estimated cost of illness in Canada, 581.

**Danzig:**

See PRICES.

**Daoust, Joseph, Shoe Manufacturer, Montreal:**

evidence on family allowances given before Industrial Relations Committee, 605.

**Davis, Hon. James J., United States Secretary of Labor:**

address before convention of A.F. of L., 1231.

**Deacon, T. R., President of Employers' Association of Manitoba:**

outlines foremen's place in safety work, 645.

**Debt:**

See LABOUR LEGISLATION.

**Denmark:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; PRICES.

**Department of Immigration:**

See IMMIGRATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

**Disasters:**

Canada—

during last quarter of 1928, 248; first quarter 1929, 555; second quarter of 1929, 948.

N.S.: list of colliery explosions during past 56 years, 963.

Ont.: acquittal of engineers in Drocourt train disaster, 642.

**Diseases, Industrial:**

Canada—

benzol poisoning, caisson disease, and silicosis outlined in address by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health, 43.

deaths from lead poisoning in Canada and the United States, 1247.

Ont.: chrome poisoning included among occupational diseases compensable under Workmen's Compensation Act, 741; legislation introduced requiring granite cutters to wear masks, 360; prevention of silicosis by annual examination of underground workers, 6; provisions of Silicosis Act, 486; reduction in caisson disease attributed to enforced regulations, 845, 884.

Australia: report on health and working conditions of miners of Victoria and Tasmania, 893.

United Kingdom: compensation for silicosis, 6; progress in prevention of industrial diseases, 1247; silicosis among sandstone workers, 302, 1249.

**Diseases, Industrial—Con.**

U.S.A.: decision of New York Health Department to list certain industrial diseases as reportable, 869; lead poisoning prevention discussed by Surgeon-General H. A. Cumming, of Public Health Service, 1120; prevention of lead poisoning outlined in bulletin of N.Y. State Department of Labour, 504; Public Health Service study of hazard of exposure to silica dust, 1248; results of study among rock drillers and excavators in New York to determine incidence of silicosis, 755.

See also: PAINTING INDUSTRY; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Dominion Fuel Board:**

progress report of, 200.

**Dominion Iron and Steel Company:**

safety activities of, 398.

**Dunning, Hon. Charles A., Minister of Finance:**

replies to questions in House of Commons regarding employees' pensions on Canadian National Railways, 396; statement in House of Commons regarding C.N.R. pension Acts, 602.

**Education:**

notes on vocational education and apprenticeship, 40, 195, 397, 509, 1125, 1367. pictorial campaign of International Educational Cinematographic Institute, 849.

Canada—

administration of Technical Education Act by Department of Labour, 171.

amendment to Technical Education Act passed by House of Commons, (266,) 601.

Canadian Construction Association protests discontinuance of Federal aid for technical education, 185.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association co-operates in production of Canadian Industrial readers for use in schools, 48.

Canadian universities teaching agriculture, 195.

Federal grants for technical education in the various provinces, 1242.

technical education in the maritime fishing industry, 41.

T. and L. Congress urges re-enactment of Technical Education Act, 34.

Alta.: development of technical education outlined by Dr. W. G. Carpenter, provincial director, 509; Federation of Labour urges re-enactment of Technical Education Act, 192; first aid instruction at Calgary Institute of Technology, 397.

B.C.: correspondence courses extended by Department of Education, 40; legislative recommendations of T. and L.C. provincial executive, 307; Legislature petitions Dominion Government to continue technical education measure, 610.

Man.: technical school for Brandon, 397.

N.B.: agricultural course at Fredericton, 1367; Federation of Labour requests renewal of Technical Education Act, 402.

N.S.: development of technical training at Sydney, 509.

Ont.: agricultural course in Lambton county, 1367; amendment to Vocational Education Act, 487; annual report of co-ordinating officer of Kitchener-Waterloo vocational school, 40; aircraft mechanics on curriculum of Central Technical School, Toronto, 1125; Central Technical School



**Education—Con.**

graduates obtain positions, 1367; courses in agriculture and home economics in Peterborough county, 194; domestic science courses in eighteen counties, 40; effect of Apprenticeship Act on vocational education, 737; General Motors to give special training for executive positions to technical students, 964; placement of students of technical and commercial school at London, 963; progress of work of Frontier College, 1194; proposed classes in plumbing at schools, 397; scholarships at London technical school, 40; technical-commerce school recommended for North Toronto, 397; technical school for Oshawa, 40.

Que.: demand for graduates of Montreal technical school, 1125; inauguration of trade courses in commercial education at Montreal, 1125; Province of Quebec Hotel Association urge training school for hotel men, 397.

Sask.: amendment to School Act, 116; technical school for Regina, 509.

U.S.A.: A.F. of L. refers question of establishing national labour college to its executive, 31, 1227; activities of Brookwood College condemned in report to A.F. of L. convention, 31; progress in field of industrial education, 969.

South Africa: Professor F. Clarke formerly of Department of Labour, appointed to staff of McGill University, 624.

See also AGRICULTURE; APPRENTICESHIP; FISHERIES AND FISHERMEN; LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

**Egypt:**

See PRICES.

**Elections:****Canada—**

amendments to Dominion Elections Act urged by railway brotherhoods, 188; also by T. and L. Congress, 37.

Alta.: Federation of Labour urges that election day be declared a holiday, 192, 193.

B.C.: legislative recommendations of T. and L. Congress provincial executive, 307.

N.B.: amendment to Elections Act sought by Federation of Labour, 402.

Ont.: amendment to Election Act, 487.

**Electric Stations:**

annual report of Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Central electric stations in Canada, 1204.

**Electrical Trades:****Canada—**

Alta.: amendment to Electrical Protection Act in regard to standard specifications, 729.

Sask.: new regulations for safety of workers in electrical generating stations and transmission systems, 1106; Power Commission Act provides for safety of electrical workers, 381; provisions of Electrical Licensing Act, 381, 675.

U.S.A.: life and disability insurance and old age pensions in electrical trades in New York, 223.

See also LICENSING OF WORKMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Elevators:****Canada—**

Alta.: regulations under the Factories Act, 1248.

Sask.: government regulation for prevention of accidents in grain elevators, 1006.

**Employees' Stock Ownership:**

See CO-PARTNERSHIP.

**Employers' Association of Manitoba:**

aims and objects outlined by president J. R. Deacon, 585.

proposals in regard to Workmen's Compensation Act, 1323.

**Employers' Liability:**

U.S.A.: Employers' Liability Law held not to apply to Canadian employee, 261.

See also UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, (U.S.A.).

**Employment:****Canada—**

annual review of employment as reported by employers in 1928, 49, 70.

monthly report by employers (with charts and tables), 71, 204, 315, 414, 512, 655, 778, 899, 1025, 1130, 1252, 1384.

monthly summary of employment and unemployment, 71, 204, 315, 414, 512, 655, 778, 899, 1025, 1130, 1252, 1384.

census of employment, wages, etc. in manufactures, 1182.

change in base of employment indexes, 1.

decision of United States Supreme Court respecting Canadians temporarily employed in U.S.A., 465, 565.

employment and unemployment statistics (address by R. A. Rigg), 612.

industrial progress reflected in Prof. H. Michell's study of employment conditions in past eight years, 4.

statement of Hon. Peter Heenan in regard to employment situation, 1326.

Que.: employment in mines in 1928, 1243.

Australia: establishment of employment stability committees, 1196.

monthly summary of employment and unemployment in Great Britain and United States, 89, 226, 333, 432, 534, 673, 797, 922, 1044, 1149, 1274, 1403.

United Kingdom: Government program for training unemployed, 704; school masters as juvenile employment agents, 849.

U.S.A.: American Federation of Labor endorses Governors' Conference plan to stabilize prosperity, 247; employment in airplane manufacture, 969; plan of Railway Labor Executive Association for stabilizing employment, 620; railway employment in 1928, 295; statistics of employment on railways, 1181; survey of American Management Association regarding training of older workers for continued employment, 1126; value of an efficient employment service emphasized in report of N. Y. Industrial Survey Commission, 1196.

See also ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY; BLIND, CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE; CIVIL SERVICE; MECHANIZATION OF INDUSTRY; REHABILITATION; WOMEN.

**Employment Service of Canada:**

administration of, 171, 871.

activity on behalf of handicapped worker, 1113, 1114.

**Employment Service of Canada—Con.**

convention of Ontario Superintendents, 654.

cost of placements, 1111.

functions outlined by Bryce M. Stewart, 618.

principles of, 1113.

tenth annual meeting of, 611.

report for period October to December, 1928, 224; January to March, 1929, 531; April to June, 1929, 920; July to September, 1929, 1271.

monthly report by provinces with charts and tables, 82, 216, 326, 426, 524, 666, 790, 911, 1036, 1141, 1264, 1396.

Alta.: work of offices in 1928, 881.

B.C.: work of offices in 1928, 995.

Ont.: comparison of private with public employment agencies in matter of placements, 884; work of offices in 1928, 883.

Que.: summary of operations in 1928, 174.

**Employment Service Council of Canada:**

tenth annual meeting, 611.

**Employment Services, Private:***Canada—*

abolition of fee-charging employment bureaus urged by T. and L. Congress, convention, 1016.

public and private offices compared, 1112.

Man.: prohibition extended to individuals, 876.

Ont.: executive of T. and L. C. advocates abolition of, 188; National Labour Council (A.C.C.L.) urges abolition of, 308.

Que.: reduction of private registry offices, 173; T. and L. Congress executive recommended abolition of, 190.

**Engineers, Stationary and Hoisting:***Canada—*

Ont.: certificates issued in 1928, 884.

**Esthonia:**

*See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; PRICES.

**Explosives:***Canada—*

accidents in connection with explosives, 643.

*See also* SAFETY AND HEALTH.

**Factories and Factory Legislation:***Canada—*

Alta.: factory inspection in 1928, 880; oil and gas well premises and buildings designated as factories, 606.

B.C.: inspection of factories in 1928, 996.

Ont.: amendments to Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, 486; duties of a factory inspector outlined by James H. Ballantyne, deputy Minister of Labour, 642; executive of T. and L. Congress urge amendments to Factory Act, 183; factory inspection in 1928, 883.

United Kingdom: annual report of chief inspector of factories and workshops, 1000.

*See also* ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; HOURS OF LABOUR.

**Fair Wages:***Canada—*

administration of, by Department of Labour, 171, 870.

fair wage clause in water power development, 117.

**Fair Wages—Con.**

Federation of Catholic Workers urge rate based on cost of living, 189.

legislative recommendations of T. and L. Congress, 34.

monthly list of Dominion Government Contracts, 93, 230, 336, 455, 537, 683, 799, 930, 1044, 1150, 1276, 1405.

T. and L. Congress convention recommends conference to study Federal fair wage policy, 1016.

T. and L. Congress memorandum to Dominion Government advocates that workers in protected industries be included under the Fair Wage Regulations, 39.

Man.: schedule for Winnipeg and district for 1929-30, 934.

N.B.: T. and L. Congress convention approves request urging Legislature to adopt fair wage clause, 1016.

N.S.: provincial executive of T. and L. Congress advocate fair wage clause in government contracts, 402.

Ont.: executive of T. and L. Congress urge more adequate enforcement of fair wage provisions, 188.

Que.: adoption of fair wage clause in all provincial government contracts, 464; adoption in all contracts relating to water-power and forestry, 488; fair wages in municipal contracts in Quebec City, 1193; Federation of Catholic Workers recommend establishment of fair wage scale based on the cost of living, 894; T. and L. Congress executive recommend adoption of fair wage policy in provincial contracts, 190; text of Order in Council requiring current rates of wages under provincial contracts, 682.

**- Family Allowances:***Canada—*

adoption of state scheme advocated by A.C.C. of L., 1364.

report of Industrial and International Relations Committee (House of Commons), 605.

T. of L. Congress convention registers opposition to, 1011.

Australia: report of Royal Commission on child endowment and family allowances, 751.

**Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada:**

activities protested by American Federation of Labour, 1228.

annual convention and resolutions adopted, 894.

legislative program submitted to Federal government, 189.

**Ferguson, Hon. G. Howard, Premier of Ontario:**

refers to provision for vocational guidance in Ontario Schools, 3.

**Fester, H. G., Member of Ontario Minimum Wage Board:**

outlines history and scope of minimum wage legislation, 385.

**Finland:**

*See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INSURANCE; PRICES.

**Fire Departments:***Canada—*

Trades and Labour Congress advocates adoption of three platoon system, 187, 190.

- Firemen:**  
See WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION; PENSIONS.
- First Aid:**  
*Canada*—  
Ont.: first aid emphasized by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of Industrial Hygiene, in address before Industrial Accident Prevention Association, 45.  
See also SAFETY AND HEALTH.
- Fisheries, Department of:**  
announcement of re-organization of fisheries service, 41.  
new publication issued by department, 1325.
- Fisheries and Fishermen:**  
*Canada*—  
new publication by Department of Fisheries, 1325.  
outline of re-organization in maritime fishing industry, 41.  
N.B.: Federation of Labour urges cancellation of private fishing leases and adoption of fishing licenses, 402.  
N.S.: fishermen take six weeks' course, 397.  
Sask.: value of commercial fishing and numbers employed, 1412.  
See also ACCIDENTS INDUSTRIAL; CO-OPERATION; RESEARCH.
- Forced Labour:**  
action of International Labour Organization in regard to, 758, 897.
- Foremen:**  
See INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.
- France:**  
measures to offset rural exodus, 459.  
See also APPRENTICESHIP; ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES.
- Freedom of Association:**  
*Chile*—  
enactment governing union organization guarantees liberty of association, 234.
- Frontier College:**  
progress of work of, 1194.
- Galipeault, Hon. Antonin, Minister of Labour and Public Works of Province of Quebec:**  
announcement that Legislature was prepared to make study of social insurance, 844, 894.
- Gariepy, A.:**  
appointed Minimum Wage Inspector for Province of Quebec, 1092.
- Garment Industry:**  
See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (CANADIAN MONTHLY SUMMARY); SWEATSHOPS.
- General Motors of Canada, Limited:**  
decision to give special training for executive positions to technical students, 964.  
See also CO-PARTNERSHIP.
- Germany:**  
See APPRENTICESHIP; ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; COAL; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INSURANCE; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); LABOUR ORGANIZATION; MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES.
- Godfrey, Hon. Dr. Forbes, Minister of Health, Ontario:**  
outlines the cost of illness in Ontario, 1195.
- Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited:**  
pension scheme of, 1222.
- Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company:**  
group insurance plan of, 508.
- Great Britain:**  
See UNITED KINGDOM.
- Greece:**  
See INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); PRICES.
- Green, William, President American Federation of Labour:**  
discusses labour displacement in mechanization of industry, 365.  
editorial preface to All-Canadian number of *American Federationist*, 309.
- Group Insurance:**  
See INSURANCE.
- Handicapped Workers:**  
See EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA.
- Harmon Foundation, New York:**  
See SOCIAL WORK.
- Harrington, Hon. Gordon S., Minister of Mines of Nova Scotia:**  
pays tribute to Nova Scotia miners in making presentation to rescue corps of Acadia Coal Company, 963.
- Harvest Labour:**  
annual conference to secure supply of, 843; convention of T. and L. Congress recommends survey of labour requirements to harvest annual crop, 1017.
- Hart, Shaffner and Marx:**  
essay contest, of, 1251.
- Heaps, A. A., Member of Parliament for Winnipeg North:**  
amendment to report on unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance, 604.
- Heenan, Hon. Peter, Minister of Labour:**  
activity in promotion of industrial harmony, 169.  
addresses conventions of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 1009; All-Canadian Congress of Labour, 1359; American Federation of Labour 1231; radio address on activities of Department of Labour, 870.  
announcement of prohibition of entry of contract labour into Canada, 844.  
settlement of dispute at Toronto between employers' organization of plumbers and their employees, 593, 679.  
settlement of dispute between Ottawa Electric Railway Co. and its employees, 1333.  
statement in regard to the employment situation in Canada, 1326.
- Health Districts:**  
See SAFETY AND HEALTH; LABOUR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION; NURSES AND NURSING.
- Holidays:**  
See HOURS OF LABOUR.

**Hoover, Herbert, President of the United States:**

policy adopted at conferences to stabilize industry, 1324.

**Hospitals:***Canada—*

marine hospital service in Canada outlined by Dr. J. A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of National Health, 1357.  
operation of rural hospitals and Red Cross outpost service, 1246.

**Hours of Labour:**

action of International Labour Organization (12th Conference) in regard to various phases of problem of working hours, 758, 771, 773; announcement of British Government delegate, 763; views of President Brauns, 761; decisions of 13th conference in regard to working hours on board ship, 1374.  
analysis of survey conducted in various countries by International Federation of Trade Unions, 404.

*Canada—*

amendment of British North America Act to facilitate adoption of 8-hour day legislation urged by T. and L. Congress, 1015; other proposals of T. and L. Congress in regard to working hours, 35, 1011, 1016.

attitude of Canadian Manufacturers' Association toward eight-hour day legislation, 629.

census of wages and hours of work, etc. in manufactures, 1182.

convention of C. B. of R. E. urges 44-hour week as standard, 1103.

five-day week opposed at convention of Canadian Construction Association, 185.  
social service Council to undertake survey of steel industries in regard to working hours, 1054.

working hours of women in various provinces, 1129.

Alta.: eight-hour day inquiry, 362; Federation of Labour seeks legislation providing for a maximum day of eight hours and a 44-hour week, 191, 193; Hon. J. E. Brownlee announces eight-hour day survey, 312; women's labour conference recommendations, 407.

B.C.: amendments to Hours of Work Act, providing for eight hour day, 603; legislative recommendations of T. and L. Congress provincial executive, 307; operation of Hours of Work Act in 1928, and average weekly hours by industries, 997.

Man.: administration of One Day Rest in Seven Act taken over by Bureau of Labour, 1341.

N.B.: Federation of Labour requests nine-hour day in lumbering industry, 402.

N.S.: provincial executive of T. and L. Congress seeks 8-hour day legislation, 402.

Ont.: employees of T. and N. O. Railway receive holidays with pay, 702; executive of T. and L. C. urge eight hour day legislation, and 44-hour week, 187, 188; holiday provisions and working hours in 300 representative firms, 299, 301; provincial conference of Bricklayers' International Union advocates uniform 44-hour week, 404; regulations

**Hours of Labour—Con.**

respecting drivers of public vehicles, 638; summary of average weekly hours of female employees in various industries, 886; working hours in factories, 883.

Que.: ratification of International Labour Organization conventions, especially the 8-hour day, urged by Federation of Catholic Workers, 895; T. and L. Congress executive advocates one days' rest each week, 190; Weekly Day of Rest Act enforcement, 174.

Germany: result of enquiry conducted by General Confederation of German Trade Unions, 180.

India: Appeal of Indian Seamen's Union to International Labour Organization for reduction of working period, 1251; Indian Mines Act Amendment Bill fixes a maximum 12-hour day, 269.

Japan: Factory Act abolishes night work of women and juveniles, 530.

Russia: (U.S.S.R.) progress of the 7-hour day, 203; uninterrupted working week in state industries considered by government, 1075.

United Kingdom: conditions in British industry in respect to working hours 470; factory inspection report for 1927 indicates working hours in various industries, 186; final report of Committee on Industry and Trade, 390; second reading of bill to provide annual vacation for working men, 1369; working hours in principal industries, 1001.

U.S.A.: American Federation of Labor endorses 5-day week, 27; also approves 44-hour week in government industrial establishments, 1229; Department of Labour bulletin showing wages and hours of street labour, 923; statistics of working hours on railways, 1181; summary of federal and State legislation restricting hours of work, 183; validity of State legislation on hours of labour for women and minors, 364.

*See also:* INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES (U.S.A.); RETAIL STORES.

**Hungary:**

*See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES.

**Hotels:***Canada—*

Que.: Weekly Day of Rest Act enforcement in regard to hotels and restaurants, 174.

**Hotel Association (Quebec):**

urges training for hotel men, 397.

**Hotel and Restaurant Employees:**

*See* AGREEMENTS, INDUSTRIAL; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

**Hupp Motor Car Corporation:**

insurance plan of, 1356.

**Immigration, Department of:**

statement regarding immigration of persons trained under British scheme of employment, 705.

**Immigration:**

*See* MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

**India:**

See HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); PRICES.

**Indigency:***Canada—*

Ont.: Department of Health recognizes poverty as a leading cause of disease, 847.

Que.: amendment to Public Charities Act, 488.

U.S.A.: New York Association for Improving Conditions of the Poor urges allowances from public funds, 511; State Commission in New York to study providing security against poverty, 969.

**Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario:**

annual convention, 639.

announcement of convention for 1930, 742; convention call, 306; directorate appoints advisory committee of industrial representatives, 1118; extension and intensification of safety work, 1314.

**Industrial Disputes:***Canada—*

agreement between typographical union (local 632) and newspaper publishers of New Westminster prohibits strikes, walkouts, boycotts or lockouts, 229. the right to strike reviewed, 1443.

salary readjustment of postal workers in Winnipeg strike of 1919, 464, 601.

strikes and lockouts in Canada and other countries in 1928, 137.

monthly summary of strikes and lockouts, 15, 134, 275, 375, 479, 595, 723, 864, 934, 1038, 1207, 1335.

B.C.: strikes and lockouts and time loss in 1928, 996.

Ont.: outline of events leading to signing of agreement between plumbers union and master plumbers in Toronto, 679; strikes and lockouts in 1928, 834

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES (CANADA):***Construction—buildings and structures—*

bricklayers and masons, Ottawa, 724.

building trades, Murray Bay, 375.

carpenters, Montreal, 480, 595; Niagara Falls, 596; Ottawa, 480; St. Catherines, 596.

electricians, Halifax, 596.

lathers, Toronto, 596.

labourers, Calgary, 596; Halifax, 1089, 1208; Ottawa, 480; Toronto, 596.

painters, London, 596; Montreal, 480; Saskatoon, 596; Toronto, 596, 720.

plasterers, Toronto, 596; Vancouver, 724.

plumbers, Hamilton, 985; Kingston, 16, 135, 277, 375, 480, 595, 724, 865, 985; Moncton, 724; Niagara Falls, 865; Toronto, 596.

stonecutters, Toronto, 596.

structural iron workers, Victoria, 596; Windsor, 596.

*Construction—highway and bridge—*

pile-drivers, New Westminster, 16.

*Construction—shipbuilding—*

shipwrights, caulkers, ship liners' helpers, winchmen, etc., Vancouver, 375, 480, 595.

shipbuilders and helpers, Montreal, 865.

**Industrial Disputes—Con.***Fishing and Trapping—*

fishermen, Vancouver Island, 985.

*Logging—*

pulpwood cutters, Northern Ontario, 16, 1208, 1336.

tie cutters, Onion Lake, Ont., 135, 277, 375.

*Manufacturing—boots and shoes—*

shoe factory workers, Montreal, 1208; Toronto, 480, 595, 724, 865, 985, 1089.

*-Manufacturing—clothing (including knitted goods)—*

cap factory workers, Montreal, 1089.

- clothing factory workers, Toronto, 16, 135, 277.

factory workers (knitted silk goods), Toronto, 1089, 1208.

men's clothing factory workers, Hamilton, 277; Montreal, 865.

women's clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, 375, 480.

*Manufacturing—fur and leather—*

glove factory workers, Winnipeg, 596, 724, 865.

*Manufacturing—iron, steel and products—*

automobile factory workers, Oshawa, 375; Toronto, 375.

factory workers (steel railway cars), Hamilton, 1089, 1208.

foundry workers, Trenton, N.S., 596.

moulders, Lachine and Longueuil (Montreal), 596, 724, 865, 985, 1089, 1208, 1336.

ornamental iron workers, Montreal, 724.

sheet metal workers, Kingston, 16.

*Manufacturing—non-metallic mineral products—*

labourers (factory), Toronto, 480.

*Manufacturing—other metal products—*

coppersmiths, Toronto, 1208, 1336.

metal polishers, Toronto, 480.

moulders (brass), Ottawa, 724.

silversmiths, Toronto, 1208, 1336.

*Manufacturing—printing and publishing—*

compositors, Nelson, 985, 1089, 1208, 1336.

photo engravers, Toronto, 135, 277, 375; Vancouver, 135, 277.

*Manufacturing—rubber products—*

rubber shoe factory workers, Guelph, 985.

*- Manufacturing—textiles—*

plush weavers, Auburn, Ont., 596.

textile factory workers, Hamilton, 135, 277, 375.

*Manufacturing—vegetable foods—*

bakers, Montreal, 1089, 1208.

biscuit factory workers (packers), Calgary, 724.

*Mining—metallic—*

gold miners, Yukon Territory, 724.

*Mining—non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—*

coal miners (machine shop crew), Dawson City, 596; Glace Bay, 596, 985; New

Waterford, 480, 985, 1089; Springhill, 1336; Wayne, Alta., 16, 135, 277; Westville, 865.

*Service—personal—*

restaurant employees, Edmonton, 16.

*Service—recreational—*

musicians, Ottawa, 375, 480; (second strike, 1336).

stage hands, Ottawa, 1208, 1336.

*Trade—retail—*

drivers (milk wagons), London, 985.

*Transportation and Public Utilities—electric railways—*

trackmen, Winnipeg, 375.

*Transportation—steam railways—*

track labourers, Taylor, Ont., 724.

**Industrial Disputes—Con.***Transportation—water—*

See also preceding classification under construction (shipbuilding).

Industrial Disputes in Other Countries: 17, 136, 278, 377, 483, 599, 726, 866, 986, 1091, 1209, 1337.

strikes and lockouts in other countries, 1919-1928, 156.

See also INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:**

Act and its operation outlined, 169.

A.C.C. of L. cautions workers against "possible weakening effects of official conciliation," 1365.

amendment sought by T. and L. Congress, 37.

legislative recommendations of National Labour Council (A.C.C.L.), 308.

T. and L. Congress convention urges adoption of enabling legislation in Ontario and Quebec, 1019.

Ont.: Labour Educational Association urges making Federal legislation applicable to province, 634; railway brotherhoods urge Legislature to include industries under Federal Act, 189.

Que.: executive of T. and L. Congress seek enactment of enabling legislation, 190.

United Kingdom: Committee on Industry and Trade reports upon possible adaptation of Canadian measure to Great Britain, 306.

summary of proceedings for year ending March 31, 1929, and from 1907 to 1929, 983.

monthly report of proceedings, 13, 128, 373, 477, 592, 712, 855, 975, 1081, 1205, 1333.

**PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES:***Construction—shipbuilding—*

certain Vancouver companies and ships' caulkers, 477, 719.

*Manufacturing—printing and publishing—*

employing printers and employees at Calgary, 13, 130.

newspaper publishers and employees at London, 712, 1081.

*Transportation and Public Utilities—Communication—*

Canadian Marconi Company Limited and commercial telegraphers, 477, 712, 855.

Canadian Marconi Company Limited and radio workers Radio Division No. 1 (Electrical Communication Workers), 712.

*Transportation and Public Utilities—electric railways—*

Hull Electric Company and employees, 13, 131.

Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain employees (Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America), 477, 593; also 1205, 1333.

Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain employees (Ottawa Railway Employees' Union), 477.

Winnipeg Electric Company and trackmen, 592, 855, 981.

*Transportation and Public Utilities—electricity and gas—*

Gatineau Power Company and power house operators, wheelmen, mechanics, electrical fitters, etc., 975.

Hydro Electric System, City of Winnipeg and linemen and cable splicers, 975, 1333.

**Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—Con.**

Hydro Electric System, City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees (Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit of Civic Employees), 1333.

*Transportation and Public Utilities—steam railways—*

Dominion and Atlantic Railway Company and clerks, freight handlers, etc., 373, 975, 1081.

Canadian National Railways and certain employees in rail plant at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, 592.

Canadian National Railways and checkers and freight handlers (Montreal wharf), 855, 976.

Canadian National Railways (Western Lines) and conductors and trainmen, 712, 855, 1082, 1205.

Canadian National Railways and locomotive engineers, 373, 477, 858; also 592, 976 ("Montreal Agreement").

Canadian National Railways and locomotive firemen and enginemen, 477, 592, 980.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the mechanical department at Angus shops (re-convening of Board), 128, 712, 722.

Canadian Pacific Railway and checkers and freight handlers (Montreal wharf), 855, 976.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and conductors, 592, 855.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and conductors and trainmen, 712, 855, 1082, 1205.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern and Western Lines) and clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees, 712, 976.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and locomotive firemen and hostlers, 13, 128.

*Transportation—water—*

certain Vancouver companies and grain liners' helpers, winchmen, hatch tenders and dryers, (waterfront section, General Workers' Union of Canada), 592.

See also ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT; CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION; COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (RECOMMENDATIONS OF BRITISH COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE).

**Industrial Relations:***Canada—*

reports of Industrial and International Relations Committee (House of Commons) on insurance against unemployment sickness and invalidity, and also on family allowances, 603, 605.

report of Industrial Relations Committee of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 626.

Australia: observations of British Economic Mission, 1003.

India: appointment of Royal Commission to inquire into conditions in industrial undertakings and plantations, 750.

United Kingdom: final report of Committee on Industry and Trade, 390; qualifications of foremen emphasized by George Cadbury, of Cadbury Brothers Limited, 1008; recommendations of March meeting of Conference on Industrial Re-organization and Industrial Relations, 392.

**Industrial Relations—Con.**

U.S.A.: employee saving plans reviewed by Industrial Relations section of Princeton University, 1106; National Industrial Conference Board's survey into progress of industrial relations, 120; results of survey of small plants conducted by National Industrial Conference Board, 507.

See also ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; JOINT COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT.

**Industrial Research:**

See RESEARCH.

**Industrial Situation:**

monthly review of including employment, building permits and contracts, strikes, prices, trade, etc., 8, 123, 270, 368, 472, 587, 707, 850, 970, 1076, 1199, 1327.

**Industrial Unions:**

See LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

**Injunctions:***Canada—*

action by association of employers to restrain Registrar of Combines from exercising authority under Combines Investigation Act, 958.

U.S.A.: attitude of American Federation of Labour, 29, 963, 1227; Injunction Act in Minnesota, 1001; prohibition of temporary injunctions without notice of hearing urged in New York State, 367.

See also COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT; LEGAL DECISIONS; LABOUR LEGISLATION.

**Iron and Steel Industry:**

annual report of (Dominion Bureau of Statistics), 1127.

**Insurance:***Canada—*

annual report of Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion, 1354.

Employees' Welfare and Benefit Fund of Steel Company of Canada, 18.

group insurance plan of Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 508.

industrial benefits of group insurance outlined by James E. Kavanagh, second vice-president of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 119.

report of Industrial and International Relations Committee (House of Commons) on insurance against unemployment sickness and invalidity insurance, 603.

Alta.: Legislature urged to adopt provincial sickness insurance, 1323.

B.C.: administration of social legislation in the province reviewed by E. S. H. Winn, chairman of Compensation Board, 580; appointment of commission to inquire into health insurance, 609, 847; T. and L. Congress executive urges compulsory insurance for automobile owners, 307.

Ont.: compulsory liability insurance for motor car owners favoured by T. and L. Congress executive, 188; and by railway brotherhoods, 189; Ottawa Public School Board seeks to include caretakers in group insurance plan, 1325; survey of sickness and group insurance in 300 representative firms, 300.

**Insurance—Con.**

Que.: announcement of Hon. A. Galipeault of study of social insurance, 844, 894; municipalities are given authority to insure employees, 488; T. and L. Congress executive advocates establishment of unemployment sickness and invalidity insurance, 190.

resolution adopted by International Labour Organization (12th Conference) concerning insurance against old age, invalidity and death, 773.

Australia: Commonwealth considering Bill to provide national insurance in regard to old age and invalidity, 967.

Finland: introduction of compulsory and contributory old age and invalidity insurance, 366.

France: social insurance law effective December 1929, 1332.

Germany: operation of Federal Miners Insurance Act, 389; review of social policy in past 10 years, 247.

South Africa: report of Commission recommending sickness and invalidity insurance, 1217.

United Kingdom: new provisions of National Health Insurance Act, 118.

U.S.A.: plan of Hupp Motor Car Corporation, 1356; life and disability insurance, and old age pensions in electrical trades in New York, 1223; movement for co-ordinated system of social insurance, 118.

See also MOTOR VEHICLES; PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF; WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL.

**International Association of Industrial Accident Boards:**

annual convention, 1245.

**International Association of Public Employment Services:**

annual convention of, 1110.

**International Federation of Trade Unions:**

analysis of survey into hours of labour in various countries, 404.

A.F. of L. convention urges continuance of plans for co-operation, 1229.

Department of Labour report on labour organization outlines development of, 1097.

inquiry into working hours prevailing in various countries, 404.

publication of statistics of organized labour in various countries, 610.

**International Harvester Company:**

no-accident record of Chatham foundry, 969.

**International Industrial Relations Association:**

conference of, 873.

**International Nickel Company of Canada:**

announcement of housing policy for employees, 849.

**International Labour Organization, League of Nations:**

American Federation of Labour rejects affiliation with, 1228.

economic questions and the International Labour Organization, 201.

national co-operation in the work of organization, 310.

### International Labour Organization, League of Nations—*Con.*

purposes and objects outlined, 1071.  
progress of ratifications of various draft conventions, 47, 412, 510.

#### Canada—

work of Department of Labour in connection with, 172.

T. and L. Congress memorandum to Dominion Government on I. L. conferences and conventions and recommendations arising therefrom, 38.

Ont.: executive of T. and L. Congress urge adoption of conventions considered within jurisdiction of Legislature, 187.

Que.: executive of T. and L. Congress urge ratification of eight hour day and other conventions, 190.

#### 1st Conference—

discussion of British proposal for revision of eight hour day convention, 410.  
problem of revision of eight-hour day convention, 775.

resolution and discussion in British House of Lords in regard to the Hours Convention, 47.

#### 7th Conference—

agenda of conference on silicosis, 411.

#### 11th Conference—

British and German ratification of minimum wage convention establishes its operation, 897.

#### 12th Conference—

agenda, 510, 653.  
activity toward abolition of forced labour, 310.

address of president Dr. Brauns, 760.

Canadian delegation, 510, 759.

hours of work of salaried employees, 311.

officers and committees, 759, 760.

photograph of Canadian delegation, 1371.

report of proceedings, 757.

#### 13th Conference—

agenda, 962, 1024, 1251, 1370.

appeal of Indian Seamen's Union, 1251.

Canadian delegation, 1024, 1372.

officers elected, 1372.

summary of decisions, 1373.

resolutions adopted, 1383.

#### International Labour Office at Geneva—

activities in 1928, 201.

annual report of the Director, 762, 774.

commencement of survey of wage levels in various countries, 898.

comparative study of laws relating to employment of women, 1128.

Director's visit to Far East, 412, 653.

regulation of native labour, 48.

report on result of researches on unemployment, 654.

summary of results achieved since 1919 as regards ratifications, 776.

### PUBLICATIONS—

historical study of migration statistics, 1128; Migration Laws and Treaties, 203; occupation and health, 310; 654; principles of convention on employment of foreign workers, 413; report on forced labour, 897; summary of "International Information" including publications, 776; third volume of international survey of legal decisions on labour law, 510.

### International Labour Organization, League of Nations—*Con.*

#### Governing Body—

agenda of session of mixed advisory Agricultural Committee, 412.

committee on social changes, 777.

conference on coal mining industry, 1251.

convening of committee on conditions of work in textile industry, 412.

meeting of Committee of Experts to examine reports of States Members, 510.

result of survey into hours of work in European industry, 202.

43rd session: proposed revision of eight hour day convention, 410.

44th session: budget estimates for 1930, 412; continuance of grant to International Management Institute in furtherance of study of rationalization, 411; arranging of conference on silicosis, 411; establishment of permanent migration Committee, 411.

45th session: summary of, 777.

46th session: 1128.

#### Joint Maritime Commission—

additional agenda for 9th session, 412.

1929 meeting of, 653.

#### Asiatic Labour Conference—

arrangements regarding annual meeting, 311.

See also COAL; HOURS OF LABOUR; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WAGES.

### Irish Free State:

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; PRICES.

### Italy:

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); PRICES; WAGES.

### Japan:

See Hours of Labour; Industrial Disputes;

### Japanese:

B.C. Number of Japanese in British Columbia industries, 996.

### Joint Councils and Management:

#### Canada—

address by Sir Henry Thornton on labour partnership in industrial management, 1231, 1233.

Canadian National Railways extends plan to maintenance-of-way employees, 282.

Ont.: shop committees and joint councils in 300 representative firms, 299.

South Africa: operation of building industry council, 1197.

United Kingdom: course of conference in regard to national industrial re-organization, 265, 391, 965, 1099; recommendations of Committee on Industry and Trade, 390; works committees in factories, 1001.

U.S.A. joint industrial control in the printing industry surveyed by Department of Labour, 373; results of co-operative policy of Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, 898; union co-operation in men's clothing industry, 967; union representation in railway management, 3.

See also CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION.



**Jones, Colonel C. H. L.,** *President Canadian Pulp and Paper Association:*  
address on research work in the pulp and paper industry, 584.

**King, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie,** *Prime Minister of Canada:*  
views in regard to unemployment insurance expressed at conference of prairie representatives, 1324.

#### **Labour Age Limit:**

See MECHANIZATION OF INDUSTRY; UNEMPLOYMENT.

#### **Labour Departments and Bureaus:**

##### *Canada—*

activities of Federal Department outlined by Hon. Peter Heenan in radio address, 870.

##### *Publications of Federal Department of Labour:*

annual report, 141.

booklet on old age pensions in Canada, 1320.

bulletins of technical education Branch, 117.

report on co-operative associations in Canada, 1324.

report on labour organization, 1094.

report on organization in industry, commerce and the professions in Canada, 1241.

third consolidated report on Labour Legislation in Canada, 1093.

Alta.: report of Commissioner of Labour for 1928, 879.

B.C.: annual report of Department of Labour, 993.

Man.: annual report Bureau of Labour, 1340.

Ont.: annual report of Department of Labour, 883.

Que.: annual report, 173.

Sask.: annual report of Bureau of Labour and Industries, 176.

United Kingdom: report of Ministry of Labour for 1928, 888.

U.S.A.: bulletin of Women's Bureau (Department of Labour) on effects of Labour Legislation on employment opportunities for women, 389; Bureau of Labour Statistics' bulletin on "Beneficial Activities of American Trade Unions", 405; joint industrial control in the printing industry surveyed in bulletin of Department of Labour, 393.

#### **Labour Disputes Act:**

See ALBERTA.

#### **Labour Educational Association of Ontario:**

annual convention, 633; urges health services, 634.

#### **"Labour Gazette":**

circulation of, 171.

#### **Labour Legislation:**

##### *Canada—*

activities of Department of Labour in regard to, 172.

consolidated report on Labour Legislation in Canada published by Department of Labour, 1093.

Legislative proposals to Dominion Government of Trades and Labour Congress, 33; of Federation of Catholic Workers, 189; of railway running trades, 188.

#### **Labour Legislation—Con.**

provisions of mothers' allowances in five provinces, 1343.

T. and L.C. declares Alien Labour Act inadequate and urges its enforcement, 37. references to registration under Trade Union Act at T. and L.C. convention, 1011, 1012.

Alta.: legislation in 1929, 728; recommendations of Federation of Labour, 191; regulations under Old Age Pensions Act, 878.

B.C.: legislation in 1929, 607, 989; legislative program of provincial executive of T. and L.C., 307.

Man.: administration of One Day Rest in Seven Act taken over by Bureau of Labour, 1341; legislative recommendations of provincial executive T. and L.C. 402; Legislature resolution on Workmen's Compensation; amendments to Old Age Pensions Act, Child Welfare Act, Distress Act, Employment Bureau Act, Magistrates Act, Mines Act, Municipal Act, Public Schools Act, Public Health Act, Warehousemen's Lien Act, etc., 877, 878.

N.B.: A.C.C. of L. urges abolition of provincial law which provides imprisonment for debt, 1360; legislative program of Federation of Labour, 401; outline of Provincial Police Pension Act, amendment to Landlord and Tenant Act, Amendment to Motor Vehicle Act, etc., 875, 876.

N.S.: amendments to Workmen's Compensation Act, Mechanics Liens Act, Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Act, Education Act, 875; executive of T. and L. Congress presents its legislative program, 402.

Ont.: Legislation adopted in 1929, 484; legislative program of T. and L.C. provincial executive submitted to Legislature, 187; legislative program of Toronto National Labour Council (All-Canadian Congress of Labour) presented to Legislature, 308; railway running trades submit program to Legislature, 189.

Que.: executive of T. and L.C. presents program to Legislature, 190; legislation adopted in 1929, 487; synopsis of labour code and industrial laws of province of Quebec, 465.

Sask.: legislation in 1929, 379.

United Kingdom: second reading of bill to provide annual vacation for working men, 1369.

U.S.A.: attitude of organized labour to Sherman Anti-Trust Law and Clayton Act, 584; Injunctions Act in Minnesota, 1001; Non-Union Contracts Act in Wisconsin, 1002; review of labour legislation in various States during 1928, 304.

See also BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; INJUNCTIONS, LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; MINIMUM WAGES; PRISON LABOUR; TRADE UNIONS ACT; WOMEN; WAGES.

#### **Labour Organization:**

##### *Canada—*

A.C.C. of L. advocates organization of building trades workers into a rational industrial union and opposes company unionism, 1360.

annual report of Department of Labour on labour organization, 109..

**Labour Organization—Con.**

- T. and L.C. convention decides to assist unions in securing right to organize, 1019.
- views of A.C.C. of L. on "Protection of the Right to Organize", 1366.
- Man.: Court of Kings Bench decision regarding non-union members and seniority rights, 703 (text of judgment 832).
- N.S.: Women's Federated Labour Union (Halifax) conduct survey to urge giving effect to minimum wage legislation, 1325.
- Que.: amendment to Professional Syndicates Act, 488.
- Chile: enactment governing union organization guarantees liberty of association, 234.
- Germany: co-operation of organized Labour in public policy, 6.
- United Kingdom: membership of trade unions in 1927, 42.
- U.S.A.: chief provisions of trade union pension schemes outlined at conference of American Association for Old Age Security, 1352; trade union activities, and the Sherman and Clayton Acts, 584.
- See also* LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; SWEATSHOPS.

**Labour Organizations:**

- notes on labour union activities: 187, 307, 401, 894, 1022, 1237.
- International Federation of Trade Unions publishes statistics of organized labour in various countries, 610.

**International—**

- American Federation of Labour: conventions of, 26, 1224.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America: convention of, 1238.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union: convention of, 1023.
- Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America: Ontario conference, 403.
- Flint Glass Workers' Union, American: convention of, 1024.
- Metal Polishers' International Union: convention of, 1105, 1239.
- Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of: convention of, 1106.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of: convention of, 1105.
- Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International: convention of, 1104.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union of North America: convention of, 1023.
- Street and Electric Railway Employees of America: convention of, 1237.
- Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers of America: convention of, 1239.

**Canada—**

- All-Canadian Congress of Labour, 895, 1237, 1339.
- Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada; organization meeting, 403.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of: convention of Ontario Provincial Council, 1022.
- Catholic Workers of Canada, Federation of: convention, 894; legislative program, 189.
- Fire Fighters of Ontario, Provincial Federation of: annual convention, 896.

**Labour Organizations—Con.**

- Mine Workers' Union of Canada: convention, 1104.
- Prefontaine Labourers' Club: organized at Montreal, 269.
- Railway Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of: 15th regular and 5th biennial convention of, 1101.
- Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, Dominion: convention of, 895-6.
- Trades and Labour Congress of Canada: convention, 1009; legislative program, 33.
- Alta.: convention of Federation of Labour, 192; convention call, 1337; legislative program, 191.
- B.C.: legislative proposals of T. and L.C. executive, 397.
- N.B.: convention of Federation of Labour, 701; history of Saint John Unions, 1021.
- N.S.: legislation sought by executive of T. and L.C., 402.
- Man.: legislative recommendations of T. and L.C. executive, 402.
- Ont.: legislative program of T. and L.C. executive, 187; legislation sought by railway running trades, 189.
- Que.: program of legislation of T. and L.C. executive, 190.
- United Kingdom: statistical summary issued by Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies indicating activities of registered trade unions, co-operatives, etc., 831; Trade Union Congress, 61st annual convention, 1099.
- See also* AGREEMENTS, INDUSTRIAL; ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; FAIR WAGES; HOURS OF LABOUR; LABOUR LEGISLATION; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; MINIMUM WAGES; PENSIONS; SAFETY AND HEALTH; SUNDAY; TEXTILE INDUSTRY; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WAGES; WOMEN (U.S.A.); WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Lapointe, Hon. Ernest, Minister of Justice:** outlines bill providing for repeal of Criminal Code section relating to unlawful associations and sedition, 601.

**Latvia:**

*See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); PRICES.

**Lead:**

U.S.A.: prevention of lead poisoning discussed by Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming of Public Health Service, 1120; and outlined in bulletin of N.Y. State Department of Labour, 504.

**Lead poisoning:**

*See* DISEASES INDUSTRIAL.

**League of Nations:**

activities of Economic Committee in regard to coal problem, 198, 413, 681.

special committee to institute international inquiry into fluctuations in purchasing power of gold, 311.

**Lebel, Rev. Leon, S.J.:**

evidence on family allowances before Industrial Relations Committee (House of Commons), 605.

**Legal Decisions Affecting Labour:***Canada—*

monthly summary of legal decisions, 111, 260, 359, 460, 565, 699, 832, 958, 1190, 1315, 1441.

**PRIVY COUNCIL (JUDICIAL COMMITTEE):**

sustains judgment of Supreme Court that regulation of B.C. fish canneries is *ultra vires* of Dominion, 1441.

**SUPREME COURT OF CANADA:**

declares combines legislation valid, 464; outline of case and review of combines legislation, 497; text of judgment regarding validity of Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of Criminal Code, 569.

declares employer not negligent if workman neglected precautions, 111.

decides employer must warn employee undertaking dangerous work, 1190.

judgment that independent contractor may not claim for personal injuries as employee, 1190.

rules that evidence of experts has same value as ordinary evidence, 1315.

Alta.: acceleration by accident of existing disease held compensable by Supreme Court, 700; claims of servant for wages must follow statutory procedure, 1191; compensation barred by foolhardy act of workman, 1316.

B.C.: accident on way from work held to be in course of employment, 460; application of pharmacists under Act refused by Supreme Court, 1317; employee must exercise reasonable care in dangerous work, 1441; employee preparing meal is not in course of his employment, 566; statistics limiting common law rights must be unambiguous, 1317; Supreme Court decides province has jurisdiction to regulate marketing, 112; decision sustained by Court of Appeal, 460.

Man.: Court of King's Bench decision regarding non-union members and seniority rights, 703 (text of judgment, 832).

Ont.: court decision declares London department store not subject to early closing by-law, 841; employees' substitute not entitled to damages for injury, 112; executive of T. and L.C. urge bonding of members of legal profession, 187; no damages for injuries due to employee's negligence, 1443; progress of investigation into alleged combine in plumbing and heating industry, 844, 868, 958, 1338; sickness insurance of an employee, 122.

Que.: bone-setter not recognized by Compensation Board, 1444; damages awarded for company's negligence, 462; employer not negligent if workman neglected precautions, 111; legal status of Workmen's Compensation Commission, 838; Montreal wholesale dealers in builders' supplies ordered to pay damages in trade restraint case, 840; non-incorporated unions may not be sued but members liable, 359, 1442; workman assuming risk not entitled to damages for injury, 568.

Sask.: compensation for injury when duties not defined, 461; responsibility for fatal accidents where cause unknown, 700; wage loss by accident not susceptible of accurate proof, 699.

United Kingdom: intimidation, 261.

**Legal Decisions Affecting Labour—Con.**

U.S.A.: decisions arising out of compensation cases, 114; limiting apprentices held unconstitutional in Washington State, 841; ruling of United States Supreme Court regards Canadian border workers as immigrants, 465, 565; unforeseen risk cannot be assumed by workmen, 360.

*See also* COMBINES; COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT; LABOUR ORGANIZATION; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Licensing of Workmen:***Canada—*

Alta.: Calgary council legislative committee recommends licensing of transient painters, paperhangers and decorators, 180; Edmonton City Council prepares by-law providing for licensing of master painters, 648; Federation of Labour favours issuing of certificates to motion picture projectionists and also enactment of barber's licence law, 191, 193.

B.C.: amendment to Barbers' Act, 609; new regulations concerning licensing of moving picture projectionists, 1355.

Man.: amendments to Act regarding licensing of electrical contractors and journeymen electricians urged by executive of T. and L. Congress, 403.

Ont.: examining board for plumbers at Ford City, 586; executive of T. and L.C. seek licensing of barbers, 188.

Que.: Association of Licensed Barbers and Hairdressers urges legislation establishing a licensed trade, 203.

Sask.: provisions of Electrical Licensing Act, 381, 675.

**Liens:***Canada—*

Alta.: amendments to Threshers' Liens Act and Woodmen's Lien Act, 729.

Man.: amendment to Warehousemen's Lien Act, 877.

N.S.: amendment to Act, 875.

Ont.: T. and L. Congress convention seeks amendment to Act, 1019.

Sask.: outline of amendment to Mechanics' Lien Act, 381.

**Lithuania:**

*See* PRICES.

**Logging:**

*See* EMPLOYMENT.

**Longshoremen:**

B.C.: Vancouver Trades and Labour Council urges Safety campaign along water front, 754.

*See also* AGREEMENTS INDUSTRIAL; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

**Lord's Day Act:**

*See* SUNDAY.

**Lumbering Industry:**

Ont.: types of workers in lumber camps.

*See also* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; HOURS OF LABOUR.

**Macdonald, Rt. Hon. James Ramsay, Prime Minister of Great Britain:**

address before convention of A.F. of L., 1231.

**McIntosh, C. R., Member of Parliament, North Battleford:**

moves adoption of report in House of Commons on unemployment, sickness and invalidity, 603.

**Manitoba:**

See ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; ARBITRATION; CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; EDUCATION; EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; FAIR WAGES; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LICENSING OF WORKMEN; MATERNITY; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; MOTOR VEHICLES; PENSIONS; PRICES; REHABILITATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH; SAFETY LEAGUE; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WAGES; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Manufacturing:***Canada—*

census of manufactures in Canada, 1182.  
Sask.: statistics of manufacturing industries, 177.  
U.S.A.: employment in airplane manufacture, 969.  
See also ACCIDENTS INDUSTRIAL; AGREEMENTS INDUSTRIAL; EMPLOYMENT; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; MINIMUM WAGES; WAGES (U.S.A.).

**McGill University:**

operation of industrial dental clinic at Montreal General Hospital, 3.

**Maternity:***Canada—*

B.C.: Legislature adopts resolution providing for inquiry into maternity allowances and health insurance, 609.  
Que.: T. and L. Congress executive urges payment of maternity allowances, 190.  
Sask.: administration of maternity grants in 1928, 1109; operation of rural hospitals and maternities, 1246.  
Australia: annual report of Commissioner of Maternity Allowances, 1120.  
South Africa: maternity insurance recommended by commission as part of any sickness insurance scheme, 1219.

**Mechanics' Liens:**

See LIENS.

**Mechanization of Industry:**

Dr. Braun, President International Labour Organization, discusses problem of nationalization, 761.  
U.S.A.: American Federation of Labour to survey industry's attitude towards middle aged workers and effect of mechanization on employment, 471; alternatives for displacement of labour by mechanical devices, 365; industry's duty toward the displaced worker discussed by Daniel Willard, president of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 121; maximum working age limit reduced by mechanization, 366.

**Medical Services:**

U.S.A.: National Metal Trades Association's plan for medical service for employees, 644.  
See also INSURANCE; MATERNITY; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; SAFETY AND HEALTH.

**Metropolitan Life Insurance Company:**

bulletin in regard to health records and conditions of populations of Canada and United States, 303, 1119.

**Mexico:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; MINIMUM WAGES.

**Michell, Professor H., McMaster University:**

study of Canadian employment conditions in past eight years, 4; remedies for seasonal unemployment, 5.

**Migration and Settlement:***Canada—*

announcement by Hon. Peter Heenan of prohibition of entry of contract labour, 844.  
attitude of T. and L. Congress on various phases of immigration, 39, 110 (address of P. M. Draper), 1011, 1016, 1017.  
emigration from Canada to United States in 1928, 312.  
Federation of Catholic Workers urge restriction of immigration to agricultural requirements, 190.  
historical study of migration statistics by International Labour Office, 1128.  
immigration to Canada during the nine months ended December 31, 1928, 258; during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, 563; during the three months ended June 30, 1929, 1067; during six months ended September 30, 1929, 1358.  
recommendations of A.C.C. of L., 1366.  
Alta.: Federation of Labour favours abolition of all colonization companies and cancellation of contracts for bringing in farm labourers, 193.  
Ont.: National Labour Council (A.C.C.L.) recommends cessation of immigration until unemployed are absorbed into industry, 308.  
Sask.: immigration from 1923 to 1927, 177.  
United Kingdom: emigration from Great Britain in 1928, 564; Overseas Settlement Department announces training of British migrants for Canadian farms, 1197.  
U.S.A.: reduction in migration of farm labour, 367; resolutions regarding immigration adopted by A.F. of L., 29, 1227.  
See also EMPLOYMENT; LEGAL DECISIONS, U.S.A.; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

**Militia Act:**

legislative program of T. and L. Congress calls for amendment to, 35.

**Military Training:**

A.C.C. of L. urges cessation of military grants, 1360.  
T. and L. Congress legislative program seeks abolition of all money grants for cadet training and other military activities in schools, 36.

**Mine Workers of America, United:**

See UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

**Mines, Department of:**

annual report of Explosives Division, 643.

**Mines and Mining:**

International Labour Organization conference on coal mining industry, 1251.

**Mines and Mining—Con.***Canada—*

fifty years of progress in Canadian mining outlined in 50th anniversary number of *Canadian Mining Journal*, 1127.

mineral production in 1928, 313; and in 1927 (completed figures), 746.

prospecting by airplane in northern Canada, 586.

recommendations of convention of Mine Workers' Union of Canada in regard to mining operations, 1104.

resolutions adopted at T. and L.C. convention, 1015, 1016.

Alta.: amendments to Mines Act proposed by Federation of Labour, 191, 193; annual report of Mines Branch, 1342; mines inspectors demand examination of safety lamps, 7; number of certificated coal miners, 407; re-organization of mine rescue work, 118.

B.C.: amendments to Coal Mines Regulation Act and Quarries Regulation Act, 608; annual report of Bureau of Mines for 1928, 744.

N.B.: Federation of Labour advocates amendment to Act, 402.

N.S.: activities of mining industry in 1928, 382; tribute to miners of province by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Mines, in making presentation to rescue corps of Acadia Coal Company, 963.

Ont.: amendments to Mining Act, 485; bulletin of Department of Mines on mining accidents in 1928, 746; Mine Workers' Union (Sudbury Local) urges 7-hour day, etc., 1021; review of mining in Ontario in 1928, 122.

Que.: amendment to Mining Act providing for statement of wages and salaries paid, 488; annual report of Bureau of Mines, 1242.

Sask.: coal mining statistics for 1927, 177.

United Kingdom: government's coal mining policy, 966; Mines Department reports on inflammability of coal dusts, 1250.

U.S.A.: Bureau of Mines describes use of miners' gas masks, 1250; finding of inquiry into mine explosion at Parnassus, P.A., 606; ultra-violet rays for underground workers, 1249.

See also ACCIDENTS INDUSTRIAL; CENSUS OF INDUSTRY; DISASTERS; DISEASES INDUSTRIAL; EMPLOYMENT; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INSURANCE; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WAGES.

**Minimum Wages—Con.**

the Act refused by Supreme Court, 1317; Board investigates conditions of employment of steam engineers, taxi drivers, and warehousemen, 1318; also wages of pharmacists, 1072; Male Minimum Wage Act, in 1928, 997; personnel of Minimum Wage Commission, 962; provisions of new Act, 607.

- Ont.: National Labour Council (A.C.C.L.) urges adoption of minimum wages for men as well as women, 308.

Que.: Federation of Catholic Workers advocates establishment of minimum wages for day labourers, 895.

*For Female Employees—*

Alta.: amendment to order governing personal service occupations, 122; annual report of Board, 880; Board to consider raising minimum rate to learners, 802; Calgary hairdressers urge suspension of board's order relating to beauty parlours, 471; Legislature rejects resolution to increase scale of lower classifications, 511; women's labour conference submits standard budget as basis for minimum wage, 407.

B.C.: annual report of Minimum Wage Board, 998.

Man.: administration of Act in 1928, 1340.

N.S.: provincial executive of T. and L. Congress urge appointment of a Board, 402; survey of Women's Federated Labour Union to urge giving effect to minimum wage legislation, 1325.

- Ont.: amendment to Minimum Wage Act, 487; annual report of Minimum Wage Board, 848, 885; activities of Minimum Wage Board outlined by H. G. Fester, 385; orders governing wholesale houses, elevators, and seasonal industries, 632; recommendations of T. and L. Congress convention, 1018.

Que.: appointment of A. Gariepy as minimum wage Inspector, 1092; Board orders governing boot and shoe and leather industries, 489; extension of Act to commercial workers urged by Federation of Catholic Workers, 895; investigation by Wage Board into wage conditions in cloth factories to determine minimum wage rates, 756; results of minimum wage regulations, 116; revision of Orders governing laundries, dye works, etc., 174; second annual report of Women's Minimum Wage Board, 174; T. and L. Congress executive urge inclusion of female workers in all industries, 190; Wage Commissioner to investigate tobacco industry and also to reinvestigate paper box and bag industry, 983.

Sask.: annual report of Minimum Wage Board, 178; outline of amendment to Minimum Wage Act, 381.

Germany: adoption of Act establishing minimum wage fixing machinery, 591.

U.S.A.: fifteen years operation of California Minimum Wage law, 469.

See also INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

**Minimum Wages:***General—*

formal ratification by Great Britain and Germany makes effective minimum wage convention of International Labour Organization, 897.

minimum wage legislation in Canada and other countries, 386.

Man.: application of Act to boys sought by provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 403.

N.B.: Federation of Labour urges enactment of legislation operative in all government departments and providing for minimum wages to labourers on government contracts, 401.

- Ont.: executive of T. and L. Congress seeks inclusion of all persons, irrespective of sex, under Act, 187.

*For Men—*

B.C.: amendment to Act, 362; application of pharmacists for an investigation under

**Montreal General Hospital:**

operation of industrial dental clinic, 3.

**Montreal Health Survey Committee:**

recommendations in regard to health problems in Montreal, 196.

- Moore, Tom, President of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:**  
 declaration at T. and L. Congress convention of autonomy of Canadian movement, 1010.
- Mosher, A. R., President All-Canadian Congress of Labour:**  
 addresses at convention of A.C.C. of L., 1237, 1359; and at convention of C.B. of R.E., 1101.
- Mothers' Allowances:**  
*Canada—*  
 provisions of legislation in force in five provinces, 1343.  
 Alta.: amendments to Act suggested by Federation of Labour, 191; amendments to be considered by Legislature, 1351; Legislature defers giving immediate effect to Mothers' Allowance Amendment Act, 488.  
 B.C.: cost of operation since 1920, 581, 586; legislative recommendations of T. and L. Congress provincial executive, 307; report of Mothers' Pensions Board for 1928, 747.  
 Man.: annual report on Mothers' Allowances, 179; findings and recommendations of Royal Commission, 383.  
 N.B.: Federation of Labour urges adoption of legislation, 401; recommendations of Child Welfare Survey, 750, 1245.  
 N.S.: Halifax Children's Aid Society urge adoption of legislation, 367.  
 Ont.: amendments to Act, 487; activities of Commission outlined by Dr. Gertrude Lawlor, 385; annual meeting of Toronto Mothers' Allowance Board, 748; annual report of Mothers' Allowance Commission, 887; disbursements and number of beneficiaries, 7; executive of T. and L. Congress seeks amendment of Act, 187; proposal to provide allowances for widowers, 7.  
 Que.: enactment of legislation urged by T. and L. Congress, 190, 1018.  
 Sask.: administration of mothers' allowances for year ended April, 1929, 1108; allowance paid to married woman acting as foster mother to orphan children, 382.  
*See also CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR.*
- Mond Nickel Company:**  
 pension plan of, 651.
- Motor Vehicles:**  
 Man.: provincial executive of T. and L. Congress urges compulsory public liability insurance for automobile owners, 403.  
*See also TRANSPORTATION.*
- Municipalities:**  
 Man.: amendment to Municipal Act, 877.  
 Ont.: amendment to Municipal Act increasing transient traders' licence, 487.
- Municipalities, Union of Canadian:**  
 B.C. section urges reduction of age limit for pension eligibility, 1194.
- National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.):**  
 progress in industrial relations activities indicated in survey, 120.  
 review of survey on industrial relations problems in small plants, 507.  
 survey of employee, thrift and investment plans, 1123.
- National Research Council of Canada:**  
*See RESEARCH.*
- National Safety Council of Australia:**  
 first annual report, 1248.
- National Women's Trade Union League of America:**  
*See WOMEN.*
- Netherlands:**  
*See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; PRICES.*
- New Brunswick:**  
*See ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; EDUCATION; ELECTIONS; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; FISHERIES AND FISHERMEN; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LABOUR ORGANIZATION; MINES AND MINING; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; PRICES; PENSIONS; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.*
- New Zealand:**  
*See MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES; SEAMEN.*
- Night Work:**  
*See HOURS OF LABOUR.*
- Northwest Territories (Canada):**  
*See PENSIONS.*
- Norway:**  
*See ARBITRATION; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES.*
- Nova Scotia:**  
*See ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; BOILERS; EDUCATION; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; FISHERIES AND FISHERMEN; FAIR WAGES; HOURS OF LABOUR; LABOUR LEGISLATION; MINIMUM WAGES; MINES AND MINING; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; PENSIONS; PRICES; REHABILITATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WAGES; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.*
- Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association:**  
 bulletin on new method of studying accident causes, 467.  
 recommends establishment of winter first aid classes, 1356.  
*See also SAFETY AND HEALTH.*
- Nova Scotia Light, Heat and Power Company:**  
 plan of pensions, sickness benefits and group insurance, 650.
- Nurses and Nursing:**  
 Ont.: Registered Nurses Association to consider group nursing and establishment of county health units, 541; Toronto Academy of Medicine proposal of group nursing for the indigent sick, 469.
- Odam, A. J., Statistician, Department of Labour, Ottawa:**  
 address on efficiency of public employment services, 1111.
- Old Age Dependency:**  
 extent of, in States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, 23.
- Old Age Pensions:**  
*See PENSIONS.*

**Ontario:**

See ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; AGRICULTURE; APPRENTICESHIP; BOILERS; BUILDING INDUSTRY; CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; CLOTHING INDUSTRY; CO-PARTNERSHIP; DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL; EDUCATION; EMPLOYMENT; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, PRIVATE; FAIR WAGES; FACTORIES AND FACTORY LEGISLATION; FIRE DEPARTMENTS; HOURS OF LABOUR; INSURANCE; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; LICENSING OF WORKMEN; LUMBERING; MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT; MINES AND MINING; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; MUNICIPALITIES; NURSES AND NURSING; PAINTING INDUSTRY; PENSIONS; PRICES; REHABILITATION; RESEARCH; SAFETY AND HEALTH; TAXATION; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE; WAGES; WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL; WOMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Ontario Department of Agriculture (Statistics Branch):**

annual report of, 1117.

**Ontario Municipal Associations:**

resolution regarding Old Age Pension Act, 989.

**Ontario Pulp and Paper Association:**

safety trophies awarded at annual meeting, 504.

**Ontario Safety League:**

See CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE.

**Organization in Industry, Commerce and Professions in Canada:**

review of Labour Department report for 1928, 1241.

**Owen, E. E., President Edmonton Trades and Labour Council:**

discusses co-operation of Labour in accident prevention, 1072.

**Painting Industry:***Canada—*

T. and L. Congress convention urges investigation into hazards of spray painting, 1015.

Alta.: Federation of Labour urges investigation into operation of paint spraying machines, 192.

Ont.: Labour Educational Association advocates prohibition of paint spraying machines in vocational schools, 634; National Labour Council (A.C.C.L.) urges abolition of paint spraying machines in the province, 308; regulations governing apprenticeship in painting and decorating, 289.

Que.: T. and L. Congress executive ask protection for operators of paint spraying machines, 190.

U.S.A.: convention of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators endorse Senate bill aiming at prohibition of spray painting machines using lead, 1105; Pennsylvania Department of Labour orders age limit of 18 for employees using paint spraying devices, 1239.

See also DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL; LICENSING OF WORKMEN.

**Pan-Pacific Women's Conference:**

Canadian Committee and objects of, 831.

**Parliament of Canada:**

proceedings during session of 1929, 601.

**Pedley, Frank G., M.D., Industrial Clinic, McGill University:**

article on social importance of industrial hygiene, 1006.

**Pensions:***Dominion Old Age Pensions Act—*

A.C.C. of L. approves enactment of scheme and advocates its wider application as a unit of social insurance, 1364.

attitude of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 626.

booklet on old age pensions in Canada issued by Department of Labour, 1320.

Council of Institute for the Blind recommends that Act be made applicable to blind persons at age of 50 years, 706.

Federation of Catholic Workers urge that scheme be made contributory, 189.

old age pension system in Canada outlined by E. S. H. Winn, 1322.

pension authorities in Canada and in various provinces and cities, 1212.

photographs of principals signing the agreement between Dominion Government and Legislatures of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in respect to old age pensions, 20, 21.

progress of old age pensions in Canada, 116, 263, 463, 579, 702.

statistics indicating number of pensioners, amount of pensions paid, conjugal condition, etc., for three provinces co-operating in Federal-provincial scheme—as at September 30, 1928, 19; as at last quarter of 1928, 163; as at first quarter of 1929, 499; as at second quarter of 1929, 987; as at third quarter of 1929, 1211.

text of revised regulations, 164.

T. and L. Congress appeals to provinces for wider application, 34; and to adopt enabling legislation, 1017.

Alta.: announcement of introduction of legislation, 116 (enactment of legislation, 463); appointment and personnel of advisory board, 702; photograph of signing of agreement between Dominion and Provincial Governments, 1321; provisions of provincial Act, 727; regulations governing administration of Act, 878.

B.C.: benefits of old age pensions outlined in address by E. S. H. Winn, chairman of Compensation Board, 1072; Union of Municipalities urges lowering of age limit for pension eligibility, 1194.

Man.: amendments to Act, 876.

N.B.: commission of investigation to be appointed, 263; Federation of Labour urges legislation supplementing Federal Act, 401; Royal Commission appointed to enquire into enactment of legislation, 1320.

Northwest Territories: administration of Act under Department of Labour, 167.

N.S.: commission to inquire into adoption of enabling legislation, 263 (interim report of provincial commission, 501); provincial executive of T. and L. Congress urge enactment of enabling legislation, 402.

**Pensions—Con.**

Ont.: amount of anticipated payments during November, 1929, 1075; official intimation of introduction of legislation, 116; enactment of legislation, 463; provisions of Act, 484; Perth County Council authorizes payment for services of board members, 1198; review of pamphlet outlining Act and its regulations, 730; railway Brotherhoods urge enabling legislation, 189; resolution of Ontario Municipal Association, 989.

Que.: announcement of Hon. L. A. Taschereau regarding consideration of subject of pensions, 361; Federation of Catholic Workers urges adoption of Act, 894; Legislature approves study of pensions problem, 488.

Sask.: additional section to Act, 382; administration of old age pensions in 1928-9, 988; pension payments for the fiscal year 1929, 1356.

**For Public Employees—**

composition of Joint Advisory Board on Civil Service Superannuation Act, 2.

Dominion telegraph employees petition for superannuation, 281.

legislation correcting inequalities in Canadian National Railways pension system passed by House of Commons, 264.

new general pension system for Canadian National Railway employees reviewed by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, 396, 602.

Royal Canadian Mounted police pension plan, 281.

Alta.: amendment to Act respecting superannuation and retiring allowance, 729.

B.C.: amendment to Superannuation Act regarding municipal employees, 609; Bill to establish teachers' pension fund introduced in Legislature, 265; municipal employees seek amendments to Superannuation Act, 186; summary of provisions of Act respecting teachers' pensions, 989.

Man.: adoption of pension plan for Winnipeg police force, 535; pension plan for Winnipeg School Board employees other than teachers, 22.

N.B.: outline of Provincial Police Pension Act, 875.

N.S.: amendment to teachers' pension Act provides for inclusion of teachers instructing blind and deaf, 875.

Ont.: executive of T. and L. Congress request compulsory superannuation for permanent firemen, 187; Provincial Federation of Fire Fighters urges endorsement of an Act for compulsory superannuation, 896.

Que.: proposed scheme for civic employees of Montreal city council, 468.

Sask.: amendments to Telephone Department Superannuation Act, 382; Legislature discusses benefits of teachers' superannuation following announcement that scheme would be formulated, 121.

**Miscellaneous—**

employees' pension and benefit plans of Steel Company of Canada, 649.

employees' retirement system of Atlantic Refining Company, 990.

pension scheme of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, 1222.

pension payments of Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1928, 395.

**Pensions—Con.**

Alta.: pension scheme of Calgary fire department, 1349.

B.C.: proposed amendment to superannuation Act to make fund obligatory on public utility companies, 280.

N.S.: pension plan of Nova Scotia Light, Heat and Power Company, 650.

Ont.: survey of pension and annuity plans in 300 representative firms, 300.

Australia: review of various legislative measures, 967.

Austria: outline of pamphlet on operation of Old Age Pensions, 373.

Ireland (Northern): administration of pension plan, 396.

New Zealand: old age pensions in force since 1898, 967.

Russia (U.S.S.R.): review of old age pensions, 968.

South Africa: outline of national old age pension scheme in effect January 1, 1929, 2.

United Kingdom: new British widows' pensions bill, 1210; plan of Mond Nickel Company, 651; pension and welfare plans of Cadbury Brothers Limited, 992.

U.S.A.: criticism of industrial pensions by Dr. W. Irving Clark, of Worcester, Mass., 119; disadvantages of industrial pensions outlined by Murray W. Latimer, of Industrial Relations Counsellors, Inc., 365; New York Central Railway pension expenditure, 367; progress of old age pensions in various states, 579; provisions in various states, 304; recommendations of A.F. of L. Convention, 1227; recommendations of Minnesota Old Age pensions Committee, 848; various pension systems outlined at conference of American Association for Old Age Security, 1352.

*See also* CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES; INSURANCE; WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL.

**Pensions and National Health, Department of:**

annual report for 1927-28, 286.

*See also* REHABILITATION.

**Peru:**

*See* PRICES.

**Philippines:**

*See* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

**Picketing:****Canada—**

A.C.C. of L. seeks amendment to Criminal Code legalizing peaceful picketing, 1360.

convention of C.B. of R.E. urges legalizing of peaceful picketing, 1103.

Que.: legal decision outlines peaceful picketing, 1443.

**Pigott, J. M.:**

address on "Training of Skilled Mechanics in Building Industry of Canada," 290.

**Piece Work:**

*See* WAGES.

**Pilots:**

B.C.: by-laws of Pilotage District of British Columbia, 898.

**Plumbing Trade:**

*See* APPRENTICESHIP; COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.



- Poland:**  
See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES.
- Police:**  
See PENSIONS; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
- Poor Relief:**  
See INDIGENCY.
- Portugal:**  
See INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS).
- Postal Workers:**  
See WAGES.
- Poverty:**  
See INDIGENCY.
- Quebec:**  
See ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; AGRICULTURE; BOILERS; BUILDING INDUSTRY; CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE; CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; CLOTHING INDUSTRY; CO-OPERATION; COMBINES; EDUCATION; EMPLOYMENT; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, PRIVATE; FIRE DEPARTMENTS; FAIR WAGES; HOURS OF LABOUR; HOTELS; INDIGENCY; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; INSURANCE; LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LABOUR ORGANIZATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; LICENSING OF WORKMEN; MATERNITY; MINES AND MINING; MINIMUM WAGES; MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES; PAINTING INDUSTRY; PENSIONS; PRICES; REHABILITATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH; SUNDAY; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WOMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
- Quebec Safety League:**  
See CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE.
- Railway Commissioners of Canada, Board of:**  
resolutions of T. and L. Congress in regard to, 1015, 1019.
- Railways and Railway Employees:**  
*Canada*—  
changes in wages and working conditions on railways, 541, 1419.  
Ont.: T. and N.O. Railway Commission announces holidays with pay for employees, 702.  
Sask.: six railway Brotherhoods remain out of new Workmen's Compensation Act, 362, 379.  
U.S.A.: employment wages statistics on railways, 1181; plan of Railway Labour Executives Association for stabilizing employment, 620; railway employment in 1928, 295; Texas railwaymen compensated for removal of terminals, 470.  
See also AGREEMENTS, INDUSTRIAL; ARBITRATION; CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1; CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS; CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2; CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; JOINT COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT; PENSIONS; RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS OF CANADA; SAFETY AND HEALTH; STATISTICS, DOMINION BUREAU OF; WAGES.
- Rationalization of Industry:**  
Governing Body of International Labour Organization guarantees contribution to International Management Institute in furtherance of study of rationalization, 41.  
United Kingdom: progress of new policy, 1339.
- Rehabilitation:**  
*Canada*—  
provisions existing in the Dominion for rehabilitation of injured workmen, 283.  
See also EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.
- Research:**  
annual report of National Research Council of Canada outlines research activities, 629.  
research work in pulp and paper industry outlined by Colonel C. H. L. Jones, president of Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, 584.  
review of first issue of *Canadian Journal of Research*, published by National Research Council of Canada, 582.  
Ont.: research work in University of Toronto, 583.  
U.S.A.: industrial research work of United States Bureau of Standards, 268.  
See also SAFETY AND HEALTH.
- Restaurants:**  
See SAFETY AND HEALTH.
- Retail Stores:**  
Ont.: court decision declares London department store not subject to early closing by-law, 841.  
Sask.: retail clerks request enactment of legislation for weekly half holiday, 1198.
- Retail Prices:**  
See PRICES.
- Rhodesia:**  
See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (IN OTHER COUNTRIES).
- Rigg, R. A., Director Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour:**  
address on "Some Facts and Reflections Regarding Employment and Unemployment Statistics," 612.
- Rocky Mountain Fuel Company:**  
See JOINT COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT.
- Rumania:**  
See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS).
- Russia (Union of Socialist Soviet Republics):**  
Central Committee of Communist Party announces program of unity of command in industry, 1198.  
See also HOURS OF LABOUR; MINIMUM WAGES; PENSIONS; PRICES; WAGES.
- Safety and Health:**  
notes on industrial safety and health, 45, 197, 301, 398, 504, 642, 753, 892, 1004, 1118, 1245, 1355.  
International co-operation in promoting public health, 267.

**Safety and Health—Con.****Canada—**

accident prevention in relation to Workmen's Compensation outlined by A. F. Blake, of Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, 1121.

→ Bell Telephone Company's rules for safety work, 506; (safety activities described by A. P. Ross, 646).

Canada Cement Company's remarkable safety record, 122.

establishment of country health units for Canada advocated by Dominion Council of Health and the Canadian Public Health Association, 400.

estimated cost of illness in Canada reviewed by A. O. Dawson, 531.

health conditions in Canada and United States as outlined by bulletins of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 303, 1119.

importance of industrial hygiene outlined before Canadian Medical Association by Dr. Wade Wright, medical director of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 703.

interesting employees in industrial safety, 302.

mine safety devices to be admitted free of duty, 264.

"No accident" month on Canadian National Railways, 505.

prevention of industrial diseases dealt with by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of Industrial Hygiene, Ontario Department of Health, 44.

public health investigation and programs in the Dominion, 847.

resolutions adopted at T. and L. Congress convention regarding safety and hygiene, 1015.

results of the "safest mill in Canada," competition conducted by the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, 398.

safety organization advocated at convention of Canadian Construction Association, 186.

safety work in metal mines, 301.

survey by *Canadian Congress Journal* of provincial laws and regulations governing industrial safety and hygiene in Canada, 7.

Alta. accident prevention and first aid in 1928, 882, 1343; accident prevention bulletin of Health Department emphasizes accident menace, 182; appointment of eugenic board, 706; amendment to Public Health Act providing for organization of health districts, 729; co-operation of labour in accident prevention discussed by E. E. Owen, president Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, 1072; elevator regulations under Factories Act, 1248; Exshaw plant of Canada Cement Company wins safety trophy, 122, 399; Institute of Technology provides for first aid classes, 269; Lethbridge Trades and Labour Council considers adoption of safety program, 400; mine inspectors demand examination of safety lamps, 7; recommendations of Federation of Labour in regard to preparation and purveying of food to the public, 191, 193; reorganization of mine rescue work, 118.

B.C.: accident prevention in 1928, 744; mine rescue training in 1928, 745; Safety League campaign for reducing industrial and traffic accidents, 503; Vancouver

**Safety and Health—Con.**

Trades and Labour Council urges safety campaign on behalf of longshoremen, 754; Workmen's Compensation Board utilizes boiler inspectors in accident prevention work, 703.

Man.: accident prevention and first aid in 1928, 1340, 1341; amendment to Public Health Act permits preparation of scheme of health districts, 877; foreman's place in safety work, 645; liberal appropriation for general safety inspection work, and a Mining Act with adequate safety measures urged by executive of T. and L. Congress, 403; provincial executive of T. and L. Congress urge more adequate protection of railway crossings, 403; Winnipeg Board of Trade urges periodic medical inspection of restaurant attendants, 367.

N.B.: Saint John T. and L. Council recommends labour representation on coroner's juries in fatal accidents, 1239.

N.S.: District U.M.W.A. urges sanatorium built by public funds for tubercular patients, 703; progress of safety work in the province, 45; review of safety activities at British Empire Steel Corporation's plants, 505; safety competitions in mines of British Empire Steel Corporation, 399; safety work of Dominion Iron and Steel Company, 398.

Ont.: accident prevention and health provisions in 300 representative firms, 298; appointment of welfare commission to inquire into social laws of the province and problem of "below par" mental cases, 704; convention call of Industrial Accident Prevention Association, 306; coroner's jury recommends provision of safety belts for workers on locomotive foot boards, 354; cost of illness in province outlined by Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health, 1195; executive of T. and L. Congress urge investigation into accidents in electrical industry and seek greater protection to linemen, 188; extent of uninsured accidents, 892; Fire Marshal requests hospitals to discard explosive X-ray films, 638; Hamilton factories of International Harvester Company win safety contest, 303; Labour Education Association of Ontario urges establishment of county health services, 634; legislation requiring granite cutters to wear masks, 360; no-accident record of International Harvester Company's foundry at Chatham, 969; personnel of construction safety association, 1005; presentation of safety trophies at annual meeting of Ontario Pulp and Paper Association, 504; railway Brotherhoods seek uniform traffic regulations and elimination of level crossings, 189; reduction in caisson disease attributed to enforced regulations, 884; Toronto Board of Control authorizes regulations governing demolition of buildings, 295; Toronto Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Union demand inspection of scaffolding, 301; Toronto contractors in movement to check accidents in building industry, 117; Safety and Motor Leagues sponsor safety essay contest among school children, 459; success of Canadian division of Michigan Central Railway in safety work, 399; V. A. Sinclair urges greater precautions in building industry, 754.

**Safety and Health—Con.**

Que.: adoption of by-law by Montreal City Council concerning inspection of scaffolding, 505; amendment to Health Units Act, 488; aims of industrial medicine, 892; distribution of bulletin on handling of explosives, 503; duties of a safety inspector in industrial plants, 1119; enforcement of by-law governing scaffolding, 1198; industrial dental clinic at Montreal General Hospital under auspices of the hospital and McGill University, 3; organization of joint committee of Montreal Tramways Company to reduce accidents, 198; practical safety program described in pamphlet of Safety League, 46; problem of the unfit employee in industry discussed by safety league committee, 1195; 1929 program of Safety League, 197; program of Safety League outlined, 892; social importance of industrial hygiene outlined by Dr. F. G. Pedley, of McGill University, 1006; recommendations following health survey of Montreal, 196; Safety League suggestions in regard to organization of a factory safety movement, 753; success in accident prevention described before Safety League by W. G. McCann, of Canada Cement Company, 46.

Sask.: government regulations for prevention of accidents in grain elevators, 1006; operation of rural hospitals, 1246; Power Commission Act and its regulations provide for safety of electrical workers, 381, 1106.

Australia: first annual report of National Safety Council, 1248; report on health and working conditions of miners of Victoria and Tasmania, 893.

United Kingdom: accident prevention and safety work in 1928, 1000; benefits of varied occupations outlined by Industrial Fatigue Research Board, 505; effects of atmospheric conditions on workers, 198; mines department report on inflammability of coal dusts, 1250; silicosis among sandstone workers, 1249.

U.S.A.: accident prevention rules for bituminous coal mines, 893; advocacy of uniform state regulations in accident reduction work, 1247; analysis of social cost of illness in United States, 756; Bureau of Mines describes use of miners' gas masks, 1250; commission of labour leaders to conduct campaign to reduce industrial accidents, 742; general health program conducted by labour organizations, 184; medical handbook for merchant seamen, 755; necessity of safety code for construction industry emphasized, 5; New York State Industrial Survey Commission reports increase in occupational diseases, 302; New York University issues scholarships for courses in accident prevention, 1198; plan to reduce accidents in building trades, 585, 704; Pennsylvania Department of Labour orders age limit of 18 years for employees using paint spraying devices, 1239; Public Health Service Study on hazard of exposure to silica dust, 1248; Public Health Service studies on frequency of disabling sickness among industrial employees, 506; rock dusting as aid to prevention of propagating an explosion, 1092; reduction of machinery accidents in Massachusetts, 1120; safety efforts in

**Safety and Health—Con.**

reducing accidents in metal mines, 399; ultra-violet rays for underground workers, 1249.

**International Labour Organization and Safety promotion—**

agenda of conference on safety of life at sea, 568.  
 decision of 13th conference regarding protection of seamen in sickness and injury, 1376.  
 International Labour Office bulletin on special problems of accident prevention, 645.  
 recommendations of 12th conference concerning prevention of industrial accidents, 757, 763; and also concerning responsibility for protection of power-driven machinery, 766.  
 text of Draft convention concerning protection against accidents to workers employed in loading or unloading ships and other recommendations thereto, 766, 767, 770.

*See also* ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY; BUILDING INDUSTRY; CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE; DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL; EDUCATION; HOSPITALS; INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO; INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARDS; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE—PUBLICATIONS); LEGAL DECISIONS; LICENSING OF WORKMEN; MATERNITY; MINES AND MINING; NOVA SCOTIA ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATION; NURSES AND NURSING; SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA; TRANSPORTATION; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Saskatchewan:**

*See* ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; CIVIL SERVICE; CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION BOARD; CO-OPERATION; EDUCATION; ELECTRICAL TRADES; ELEVATORS; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA; LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS; LICENSING OF WORKMEN; LIENS; MANUFACTURING; MATERNITY; MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT; MOTHER'S ALLOWANCES; PENSIONS; PRICES; RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES; REHABILITATION; RETAIL STORES; STATISTICS; TEACHERS, SCHOOL; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited:**

payments to wheat pool members, 179.

**Scaffolding:**

*See* BUILDING INDUSTRY.

**Seamen:**

agenda of special Maritime session of International Labour Organization conference, 1024.  
 conclusions of International Labour Conference regarding minimum professional qualifications of officers on merchant ships, 1382; and also in regard to promotion of seamen's welfare in ports, 1380.  
 New Zealand: new national agreement between Shipowners' Federation and Federated Seamen's Union provides for payment for mooring and unmooring vessels, 24.

**Seamen—Con.**

United Kingdom: census of seamen in British vessels, 1075.

See also HOURS OF LABOUR; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

**Senate (Parliament of Canada):**

T. and L. Congress urges curtailment of veto power, 35.

**Sherman Anti-Trust Law, (U.S.A.):**

See LABOUR LEGISLATION.

**Sickness Insurance:**

See INSURANCE.

**Silicosis:**

See DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL.

**Sinclair, V. A., Chairman Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board:**

urges greater precaution in building construction, 734.

**Slavery:**

See INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (12TH CONFERENCE).

**Social Service Council of Canada:**

commences survey into hours of labour in steel industries, 1054.

outlines relationship of health and housing, 644.

work in northern Ontario, 847.

**Social Work:**

Harmon Foundation (New York) offers prizes for articles on social work, 334.

**Soldiers and Sailors:**

work of Employment Service of Canada on behalf of handicapped ex-service men, 1113, 1116.

See also REHABILITATION; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Spain:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); PRICES.

**South Africa:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INSURANCE; MINIMUM WAGES; PENSIONS; PRICES; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WAGES.

**Stable Money Association:**

organized to promote stabilization of the purchasing power of money, 1332.

**Stationary and Hoisting Engineers:**

Canada—

recommendations of T. and L.C. convention in regard to, 1015.

**Statistics:**

Canada—

statistical data published by Department of Labour, 171.

synopsis of sixth annual report on vital statistics, 468.

B.C.: questionnaire for collection of labour statistics, 4.

Que.: report on municipal statistics for 1927, 755.

Sask.: statistics of manufacturing industries, 177.

Australia: summary of labour statistics, 777.

**Statistics—Con.**

United Kingdom: statistical summary issued by Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies indicating activities of registered trade unions, co-operatives, etc., 831.

U.S.A.: bulletin of Ohio Industrial Commission on factors in industrial accident statistics, 267.

resolution adopted by International Labour Organization in regard to compilation of accident statistics, 765.

See also ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; CENSUS OF INDUSTRY; STATISTICS, DOMINION BUREAU OF; EMPLOYMENT; INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (ONT).

**-Statistics, Dominion Bureau of:**

annual report on steel and iron industry, 1124.

annual report on Central Electric Stations, 1204.

announcement of change in base of employment index, 1.

bulletin on agricultural statistics indicating wages on farms in Canada, 453.

coal statistics of Canada for second quarter of 1922, 1092.

publication of Canada Year Book, 845.

publication of Sixth Census of Canada, 1075.

publication of steam and electric statistics for 1927, 314.

reports on mineral production in Canada, 313, 746.

-report on employment and salaries in Dominion Civil Service, 1927-28, 408.

review of trade of Canada in 1928-9, 849.

statistics of dairy factories in Canada, 652.

**Steel Company of Canada:**

employees' welfare and benefit fund of, 18.

outline of employees' pension and benefit plans, 649.

**Steel-Maitland, Sir Arthur, Ex-Minister of Labour, Great Britain:**

outlines attitude of British Government toward 8-hour day convention, 410.

**Stewart, Bryce M.:**

evidence before United States Senate Committee on Education and Labour on subject of unemployment, 618.

**Stewart, Hon. Charles, Minister of Mines:**

reviews mining progress of Canada, 1127.

**Stewart, Dr. Ethelbert, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics:**

emphasizes necessity of a safety code for construction industry, 5.

endorses proposal to include safety codes in industrial agreements, 704.

**Strikes:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

**Sunday:**

Canada—

Federation of Catholic Workers urges observance of Sunday as legal holiday by government employees, 190.

T. and L. Congress calls for making Lord's Day Act effective 35; also urges abolition of all unnecessary Sunday labour, 1015.

Que.: company fined for violating provisions of Lord's Day Act, 388; enforcement of Lord's Day Act urged by Federation of Catholic Workers, 895.

**Superannuation:**

See PENSIONS.

**Supreme Court of Canada:**

See LEGAL DECISION AFFECTING LABOUR.

**Sweatshops:**

U.S.A. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union raising special fund to combat threatened revival of padrone system of sweated labour in garment industry, 406.

**Sweden:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; PRICES.

**Switzerland:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES.

**Taschereau, Hon. L. A., Premier of Quebec:** announcement regarding old age pensions, 361.

**Taxation:**

Ont.: National Labour Council (A.C.C.L.) urges that United States contractors operating in province be subject to same taxation as Canadian contractors, 308.

**Teachers:**

B.C.: amendment to Public School Act providing for inquiry into living conditions of teachers in rural districts, 609; summary of Act respecting teachers' pensions, 989.

N.S.: amendment to pension Act to include teachers of blind and deaf, 875; qualifications not affected by time spent in teaching elsewhere in British Commonwealth, 875.

Sask.: reference boards to deal with disputes between teachers and trustees, 116.

United Kingdom: committee of head masters as juvenile employment agents, 849.

See also PENSIONS.

**Technical Education Act:**

See EDUCATION.

**Textile Industry:**

Que.: investigation of conditions urged by Federation of Catholic Workers, 895.

**Thirteen Month Calendar:**

approved by Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 628.

**Thomas, Albert, Director of International Labour Office:**

annual report of, 774.

tour of the Far East, 412.

**Thomas, Right Hon. J. H., Lord Privy Seal, and Minister for Unemployment:**

visits Canada and addresses Trades and Labour Congress, 961, 1009.

**Thornton, Sir Henry, President of Canadian National Railways:**

address before convention of A.F. of L. on labour partnership, 1231, 1233.

**Time Loss:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

**Trade Unions Act (Canada):**

A.C.C. of L. opposes registration of employers' associations as labour bodies, 1365.

See also COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LEGAL DECISIONS.

**Trade Union Congress (Great Britain):**

annual convention, 1099.

See also JOINT COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT; LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

**Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:**

annual convention, 702, 1009.

Legislative program submitted to Dominion government, 33.

**Transportation:****Canada—**

safety recommendations of T. and L. Congress convention regarding highways, railway crossings, motor buses, etc., 1015; convention also urges investigation into motor transportation, 1019.

See also ACCIDENTS INDUSTRIAL; AGREEMENTS INDUSTRIAL; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS OF CANADA; RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

**Unemployment:****Canada—**

in trade unions (with charts) at close of November, 1928, 79; December, 1928, 212; January, 1929, 322; February, 1929, 422; March, 520; April, 663; May, 786; June, 907; July, 1033; August, 1138; September, 1260; October, 1392.

as reported by trade unions for 1928, 223. census of Canada and United States provides for the measurement of, 846.

remedies for seasonal unemployment (review of article by Prof. H. Michell, of McMaster University), 5.

T. and L. Congress attitude toward tendency of employers not to hire men past a fixed age limit, 1011.

Alta.: unemployment relief in the province, 363.

Man.: activities of commission on seasonal unemployment, 1341.

Australia: measuring unemployment in Queensland, 466.

United Kingdom: Government program for training unemployed, 704; Parliamentary measures to relieve unemployment, 966; plan of Rowntree and Company to provide for dismissed employees, 266; progress of Government's program for relief of distress in mining areas by transference of unemployed, 5; recommendations of Conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations, 392; reports of National Advisory Council in establishing junior instruction centres, 1074.

U.S.A.: evidence of Bryce M. Stewart before Senate Committee on Education and Labour on subject of unemployed, 618; findings of Institute of Economics, Brookings Institute regarding problem of displaced industrial workers, 1073; maximum age limits in industrial plants, 366; organization of "Prosperity Reserve League" to reduce unemployment, 1126; provision for unemployment information in taking of forthcoming census, 962;

**Unemployment—Con.**

recommendations of Senate Committee, 617; review of Conference on Unemployment, 620; value of veteran employees in industry recognized by several large manufacturing firms, 1322.

**International Labour Organization and Unemployment:**

report of Labour Office, 654.  
resolution and report of 12th conference, 758, 763, 772.

See also CONFERENCES; EMPLOYMENT; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

**Unemployment Insurance:****Canada—**

- A.C.C. of L. urges adoption of federal scheme through amendment of B.N.A. Act, 1364.

convention of Mine Workers Union of Canada urges legislation providing for unemployment insurance, 1104.

Federation of Catholic Workers advocate adoption of, 189.

replies of the Provinces to the recommendations of Select Standing Committee on Industrial Relations (House of Commons), 279.

T. and L. Congress memorandum to Dominion Government, 38; recommendations of Congress convention, 1011, 1018.

views of Prime Minister as expressed at conference of Western representatives, 1324.

B.C.: provincial executive of T. and L. Congress favour adoption of, 307.

Man.: Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council appoints committee to investigate possibilities of national scheme, 471.

Que.: Federation of Catholic Workers favour adoption of legislation, 894.

Ont.: National Labour Council (A.C.C.L.) recommends unemployment insurance, 308.

United Kingdom: actuarial problems of unemployment insurance presented before Institute of Actuaries, 268; effects of raising State contribution, 1073; number of workers under unemployment insurance Act, 722, 1353; proposal submitted by Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield that entry for unemployment and insurance benefits be lowered from 18 to 15 years, 969; provisions of new unemployment Bill, 1324; recommendations of Trades Union Congress, 1099; recommendations of Committee on Industry and Trade, 390.

U.S.A.: article by Leo Wolman discusses some problems of unemployment insurance, 466; clothing trades in New York receive allotment from unemployment insurance fund, 135; policy resulting from President Hoover's conferences to stabilize industry, 1324; survey into trade union benefits notes tendency to place responsibility for unemployment upon the employers or upon the industry, 406.

South Africa: report of commission recommending unemployment insurance, 1219.

See also CANADIAN MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION; INSURANCE; UNEMPLOYMENT.

**Unemployment Relief:**

See UNEMPLOYMENT.

**Union Label:****Canada—**

T. and L. Congress convention recommendations, 1011, 1014.

U.S.A.: A.F. of L. urges purchasing of union label merchandise, 28, 1226.

**United Kingdom:**

See ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; AGRICULTURE; COAL; CONFERENCES; COLLECTIVE BARGAINING; CO-PARTNERSHIP; DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL; EMPLOYMENT; FACTORIES AND FACTORY LEGISLATION; HOURS OF LABOUR; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS; INSURANCE; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); JOINT COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT; LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS; LABOUR ORGANIZATION; MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT; MINES AND MINING; MINIMUM WAGES; PRICES; SAFETY AND HEALTH; SEAMEN; UNEMPLOYMENT; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; WAGES; WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL; WOMEN.

**United Mine Workers of America:**

District 26 convention, 756.

**United States:**

See ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION; APPRENTICESHIP; ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION; BUILDING INDUSTRY; CENSUS; CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; CO-PARTNERSHIP; EDUCATION; EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY; EMPLOYMENT; HOURS OF LABOUR; IMMIGRATION; INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS; INJUNCTIONS; INSURANCE; JOINT COUNCILS AND MANAGEMENT; LABOUR DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS; LABOUR LEGISLATION; LABOUR AGE LIMIT; LABOUR ORGANIZATION; LEAD; LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR; MECHANIZATION OF INDUSTRY; MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT; MINIMUM WAGES; NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD; OLD AGE DEPENDENCY; PAINTING INDUSTRY; PENSIONS; PRICES; PRISON LABOUR; PRODUCTION; RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES; REHABILITATION; RESEARCH; SAFETY AND HEALTH; STATISTICS; SWEATSHOPS; UNEMPLOYMENT; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE; VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE; WAGES; WELFARE, INDUSTRIAL; WOMEN; WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

**Uruguay:**

See INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES; MINIMUM WAGES.

**Veniot, Hon. P. J., Postmaster General:**

announcement regarding salary readjustment of postal workers in Winnipeg strike of 1919, 464.

statement in House of Commons regarding proposed increases for certain classes in Post Office Department, 409.

**Vocational Guidance:**

Ont.: provision for vocational guidance in schools, 3.

U.S.A.: progress of vocational guidance in New York State, 4.

See also EDUCATION.

**Wages:****Canada—**

announcement of Hon. P. J. Veniot, regarding proposed increase for certain classes in Post Office Department, 409.

Canadian National Railways announce no deduction from wages in event of compensation, 471.

census of wages and salaries in manufactures, 1182.

Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation urge upward revision of salaries, 895.

salary readjustment of postal workers in Winnipeg strike of 1919, 464, 601.

salary basis of postmasters, 732.

wages of employees on farms, 453.

Alta.: coal mining companies and coal miners' Wages Security Act, 363; tabular summary of weekly wage rates, 890.

B.C.: comparison of industrial payrolls and classified weekly wage rates in 1928, 994, 995; payrolls of industries within scope of Workmen's Compensation Act, 743.

Man.: Industrial Payrolls in 1927 and 1928, 1107.

N.S.: Sydney council supports move to increase fee of jurymen, 122.

Ont.: amendment to Master and Servant Act, 487; summary of average weekly wages of female employees in various industries, 886; wage total of metal mining industry in 1928, 122.

Que.: wages in mines in 1928, 1243.

Australia: report of British Economic Mission on basic wage, 1004.

Russia (U.S.S.R.): wage policy adopted at eighth congress of Soviet Trade Unions, 267.

South Africa: effect of wage boards on industry, 706.

United Kingdom: administration of Agricultural Wages Act in 1928, 1221; final report of Committee on Industry and Trade, 390.

U.S.A.: annual earnings of employees of Massachusetts manufacturing industries, and of members of International Typographical Union, 452; conference on unemployment surveys relationship of wages and cost of living, 621; Department of Labour bulletin showing wages and hours of street labour, 923; piece-work in lieu of wages in logging industry, 645; railway employment in 1928, 295; railway wages statistics, 1181; Wisconsin Industrial Commission seeks authority to deal with problem of collection of unpaid wages, 121.

comparison of purchasing power of wages in terms of food and rent in representative cities in various countries, 1421.

See also AGRICULTURE; CIVIL SERVICE; CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS; DAIRYING; HOURS OF LABOUR; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION; LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR; RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS OF CANADA.

**Waldron, Gordon:**

activities as commissioner under Combines Investigation Act, 844, 868, 958, 1338.

methods of investigation criticized by John W. Bruce, 1012.

**Welfare Industrial:****Canada—**

Trades and Labour Congress editorial criticism of employers' schemes for workers' welfare, 364.

**Welfare Industrial—Con.**

Ont.: appointment of welfare commission to inquire into social laws of the province and problem of "below par" mental cases, 704; survey of industrial welfare provisions in 300 representative manufacturing firms, 298; Toronto City Council decides to petition Legislature to establish homes for aged couples, 7.

United Kingdom: annual report of Miners' Welfare Fund, 504; pension and welfare plans of Cadbury Brothers Limited, 992.

U.S.A.: review of bulletin by Bureau of Labour Statistics entitled "Beneficial Activities of American Trade Unions", 405; survey by Industrial Welfare Department of National Civic Federation into extent of old age dependency in several States, 23.

See also INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS; INSURANCE; MEDICAL SERVICES; SEAMEN.

**Wholesale Prices:**

See PRICES.

**Williams, J. S.:**

pioneer leader in trade union movement in Ontario, 264.

death of, 1071.

**Winn, E. S. H., Chairman of Old Age Pensions Department of British Columbia:**

address on the operation of the old age pension system in Canada, 1322.

reviews social insurance legislation of B.C., 580.

**Women:****Canada—**

Canadian Council on Child Welfare announces campaign in maternal and infant welfare, 738.

Canadian committee and objects of second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, 831.

Ontario and Quebec executives of T. and L. Congress urge legislation for further protection of women in industry, 190.

Alta.: Federation of Labour urges prohibition of employment of white girls by Orientals, 191, 193.

Que.: recommendation of Montreal Health Survey Committee in regard to employment of pregnant women, 197.

Japan: Factory Act abolishes night work for women and juveniles, 530.

United Kingdom: employment of women and young persons on two-day shifts, 1001; group of labour women urge protective legislation for female workers, 364.

U.S.A.: activities and purposes of National Women's Trade Union League of America, 407; effects of labour legislation on employment opportunities of women, 389; validity of women's protective laws, 364; winter school for women in industry, 1008.

Comparative study by International Labour Office of laws relating to employment of women, 1128.

resolution adopted by International Labour Organization concerning underground work of women and young persons, 773.

See also ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY; CHILDREN AND CHILD LABOUR; CONFERENCES; EMPLOYMENT (UNITED KINGDOM); HOURS OF

**Women—Con.**

LABOUR (ALTA); LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS; MATERNITY; MINIMUM WAGES (FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES); MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES.

**Woodsworth, J. S., Member of Parliament for Winnipeg North Centre:**

collected addresses in booklet entitled "Labour's Case in Parliament", 568.

**Workmen's Compensation:***Canada—*

accident prevention in relation to Workmen's Compensation, 1121.

Dominion Government liability for industrial accidents to ex-service men, 287. editorial views favouring inclusion of house-workers under Workmen's Compensation, 32.

recommendations of T. and L. Congress convention, 1018.

review of operations under Government Employees' Compensation Act, 491.

Alta.: accident increase due to inclusion of railway employees under Act, 1107; additional regulations under Electrical Protection Act, 591; annual report of Board, 881; appointment of E. E. Owen, to supervise accident prevention campaign, 745; Board issues appeal for safety first in industry, 586; Board organizes first aid classes, 223; new section relative to recovery of damages against a third person, 728; recommendations of Federation of Labour, 191, 192.

B.C.: annual report of Board for 1928, 743; legislative recommendation in regard to "Reserve Fund", 610; recommendations of provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 307; purpose of compensation "reserve fund", 363.

Man.: annual report of Board for 1928, 1107; appointment of committee to investigate and report upon question of adoption, 846; Legislature resolution regarding Act, 876; new regulation relative to farming, 540; preliminary meeting of special committee, 969; proposal submitted to special committee to inquire into improvement of present legislation, 1323.

N.B.: amendments to Act sought by Federation of Labour, 401; annual report of Board for 1928, 742; provisional assessment rates in various industries, 181.

N.S.: amendments to Act, 874; report of Board for 1928, 494.

Ont.: monthly statistics, 7, 234, 303, 372, 706, 965, 969, 1075, 1198, 1314; amendments to Act, 634; annual report of Board, 181, 634; benefits awarded in first half of 1929, 896; compensation rates in mining industry, 1925-1928, 747; National Labour Council (A.C.C.L.) recommendations, 308; new regulations of Board, 741; provision in Act for establishing accident prevention associations, 1005.

**Workmen's Compensation—Con.**

Que.: administrative cost of compensation, 964; amendments suggested by Montreal Branch, Canadian Manufacturers Association, 1194; announcement of Premier Hon. L. A. Taschereau, of satisfactory administration of Act, 25; apportionment of expenses under Workmen's Compensation Commission Act, 180; Commission encourages formation of local committees for protecting interests of hospital, doctors and insurance companies, 295; executive of T. and L. Congress urge amendment of Act abolishing collecting of premiums by private companies, 190; Federation of Catholic Workers urge amendment to provincial Act, 894; first annual report of Commission, September to December, 1928, 739; legal status of Compensation Commission, 838; Montreal City Council considering compensation provisions for policemen and firemen, 1275; permanent office at Montreal with judicial sittings at Quebec, 7; satisfactory results of Act outlined, 1194; Quebec Central Council (National Catholic Union) delegates allege adverse effect of Act, 269.

Sask.: appointment of Netson R. Craig, K.C., as chairman of Board, 1323; consideration of Bill by Legislature, 116; provisions of new Workmen's Compensation Act, detailed, 362, 379; report of Royal Commission on various phases of compensation legislation, 491; report of Commission on new Act, 182.

U.S.A.: legislation to cover all occupational diseases recommended, 367; legislation in Southern States, 392; legislative provisions or amendments in various States, 304; study of various State compensation laws in regard to occupational diseases, 1080.

*See also* ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL; ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY; CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION; INSURANCE; INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (PROGRESS OF RATIFICATIONS); LEGAL DECISIONS; REHABILITATION; SAFETY AND HEALTH; WAGES.

**Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada, Association of:**

agenda of convention and officers, 845.

**Wright, Dr. Wade, Assistant Medical Director of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company:**

outlines importance of industrial hygiene before convention of Canadian Medical Association, 703.

**Yukon Territory:**

*See* PENSIONS.







# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of December showed the reduction usual at this season, but the losses were on a smaller scale than on the same date in most of the last nine years, and the employment situation continued better than on December 1 in any previous year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,600 firms (each with at least 15 employees), employing an aggregate staff of 981,723 persons, as compared with 1,000,239 in the preceding month; the employment index stood 116.7, compared with 119.1 on November 1, and with 106.8, 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1, and 87.2 on December 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These indexes, which are based upon the number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, as 100, are indicative of conditions in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. At the beginning of December the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 4.2, contrasted with unemployment percentages of 3.1 at the beginning of November, and 5.2 at the beginning of December, 1927. The percentage for November was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,672 labour organizations with a combined membership of 186,528 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed the usual large seasonal decrease in the volume of business transacted during November, chiefly due to a reduction in farm placements, though there were fewer placements in all other industrial groups.

The average cost of a weekly budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.31 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$11.28 for November; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for

December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1913 as 100, was 146.7 for December, as compared with 148.6 for November; 151.8 for December, 1927; 150.3 for December, 1926; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December, 1928, was much less than during the previous month, but greater than in December, 1927. Eight disputes were in progress at some time during the month involving 449 workpeople and resulting in a loss of 8,628 working days. Corresponding figures for November, 1928, were twelve disputes, 1,712 workpeople and 21,953 working days; and for December, 1927, nine disputes, 301 workpeople and 5,164 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During December the Department received an application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation from the locomotive firemen and hostlers employed on the Eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and a board was established accordingly. The Board established in connection with the dispute in the printing industry at Calgary, noted in the last issue, was completed by the appointment of a chairman. A full account of the proceedings under the Act during the month will be found on page 13.

### Change in the base of employment indexes

In the section of this issue dealing with the employment situation as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers, notice is given of the change in the base of the index of employment. The use of a new base for the em-

ployment index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has long been under discussion, as the January, 1920, base heretofore used is now obsolete, besides possessing the disadvantage of being a single-month base in a highly abnormal period. After much deliberation it was decided that the new base should be the average of the 1926 payrolls of the reporting firms. The work of calculating the individual bases for the co-operating employers, and of recalculating the index numbers for past years upon the new base has now been effected, and from January 1, 1929, the indexes published in the monthly reports will refer to the calendar year 1926 as 100.

In order to give comparisons in greater detail than is possible in the monthly articles, the 1928 Annual Review of Employment, given on another page of this issue, has been somewhat enlarged to show monthly index numbers for every month from January, 1921, as recalculated upon the 1926 base, for the economic areas and main industrial groups. Index numbers for the leading cities are also given on the new base for each month since January, 1922, no earlier figures being available. Finally, monthly index numbers for some 65 cities are shown on the new base for the five years 1924-1928.

In the past, the index numbers have reflected the change in the employment afforded by the reporting firms in a given unit for any month, from that afforded by the same firms in January, 1920, as 100 per cent. The 1920 factor in the indexes having been constant throughout the record, it was only necessary to find the percentage relationship between the 1926 average index for any particular industry or locality, and that for the same unit in other months, in order that this new index might express for the particular month, the relationship existing between the current situation in that industry or locality and its 1926 average employment. This method, which possesses the great advantage of simplicity, has accordingly been followed in recalculating upon the 1926 base the indexes for past months. From January 1, 1929, the use of the figures for 1926 as 100 has ceased, and future indexes will be computed in the manner heretofore used, but with the 1926 average of employment afforded by the reporting firms as 100 per cent.

The Bureau expresses its appreciation of the prompt and regular co-operation that has been rendered by individual employers in all lines of industry, in furnishing the data upon which these indexes are based.

### **Joint Advisory Board on Civil Service Superannuation Act**

Late in December, the Federal Government authorized by Order in Council the establishment of an advisory committee to deal with questions arising in connection with the administration of the Civil Service Superannuation Act and proposed amendments to the Act and of regulations made in pursuance of it. This action was taken by the Government after numerous requests for it had been presented by various Civil Service organizations. The committee is composed of ten members, five representing the administrative side and five to be chosen to represent the organized Civil Service. On the Government's side the Department of Finance is to be represented by three of its officials, the Department of Justice by one, and the Department of Insurance by one. For the Civil Service the postal workers' associations will name one representative, while each of the following organizations will name one representative: Civil Service Federation of Canada; Civil Service Association of Ottawa; the Professional Institute of Civil Servants; and the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.

### **Old age pensions in South Africa**

The Old Age Pensions Act which was adopted in the Union of South Africa during the parliamentary session of 1928, came definitely into force on January 1, 1929. The provisions of the Act follow the main recommendations of the special commission on Old Age Pensions, whose report was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 589. After the passing of the Act, six commissioners were appointed to organize the work of its administration. These officers ceased to function on January 1, and the administration of the Act is now centralized at the head pensions office at Pretoria. The magistrates in all districts except six, have been appointed to act as District Officers, special arrangements being made for the more populous centres. Application forms are obtainable on application to the magistrates, postmasters and officers in charge of police stations. They may be submitted by any white or coloured person who attained the age of 65 on or before January 1, 1929. Applicants must be domiciled and resident of the Union at the time of application, and must have been British subjects for five years, and ordinarily resident in the Union for fifteen out of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of application. Pensions cannot be assigned, transferred, pledged or hypothecated, or

attached. They may be suspended in the event of misconduct and are not payable when pensioners are confined in a mental hospital, prison, etc. If it is deemed to be inadvisable to pay a pension to a pensioner direct, payment may be made to some person acting on his behalf. Pensions may be paid to institutions such as hospitals and homes for old people in respect of pensioners supported and under treatment in these institutions.

A pension will be discontinued in respect of any absence of the pensioner from the Union in excess of sixty consecutive days, unless reciprocal arrangements have been entered into with the country in which he is living during his absence.

Machinery will be set up for the review of pension awards where the circumstances of the pensioners may be changed. At any time subsequent to the award of the pension the commissioner may require the pensioner to furnish him with a statement of his means, and if after investigation the commissioner is satisfied that the pension be discontinued, increased or reduced, he may take action accordingly.

Old age pensions are granted to persons of small means who have reached the age of 65 years. The pensions for Europeans is £30 per annum and for coloured persons (not including natives), £18 per annum, the means limit being £54 and £36 respectively. If the income is below £24 and £18 respectively, the full pension is paid, and as the means increase to £51 and £33 respectively, the pension is reduced in the same proportion.

#### **Industrial dental clinic at Montreal General Hospital**

In addition to the work already carried on by McGill University, Montreal, in the interest of industrial health (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1928, page 1318), a night clinic, known as the Industrial Dental Clinic, is now in operation at the Montreal General Hospital, under the auspices of the Hospital and the University. This clinic is designed for workmen who are able to pay something, but are unable to pay the usual dental fees. No cases are treated free, but the charges are as moderate as it is possible to make them. The charges vary with the time taken by the dentist, and are based on a running cost of \$4 an hour. This running cost covers the salaries of the dentists and the clerk and the cost of materials. The General Hospital donates the space without charge. The clinic operates from 7 until 9 each night, except Saturdays and Sundays. All communications in regard to this clinic

should be addressed to Dr. Frank G. Pedley, The Industrial Clinic, Montreal General Hospital.

#### **Union representation in railway management in United States**

An agreement was reached recently between the Chicago and Alton Railroad and fourteen railwaymen's organizations, on the subject of union representation. This agreement, which settles a controversy that began more than five years ago, is the latest step in a development initiated in February, 1923, after a long period of negotiation between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the shop craft unions.

The so-called "B. and O." plan was later adopted with minor modifications by the Canadian National Railways, the Chicago and North Western Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

In the case of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the controversy began in May, 1923, when representatives of the shop craft employees requested a conference with the management to negotiate rates of pay, rules and working conditions. Since 1922 they had been required to be members of company-controlled associations, dues for which were deducted from their wages by the company. This conference was refused, and the employees made an *ex parte* submission of the dispute to the United States Railroad Labour Board, while the company continued in its policy of non-recognition of the shop unions, although 85 per cent of the shop workers were members in good standing of the standard trade union organizations.

It has been largely at the insistence of a mediator from the Federal Board of Mediation that the company has accepted the agreement and conceded recognition of the fourteen trade unions for the purpose of making agreements and settling disputes. It has also been agreed that the existing schedule of rules governing shop workers will be replaced by an agreement.

#### **Provision for vocational guidance in Ontario schools**

Replying to a resolution adopted by the Ontario Boys' Parliament urging the government to create a vocational branch within the present Department of Education, the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Education, pointed out that such legislation already existed in the province.

The legislation referred to is the School Law Amendment Act, 1921, which amended the High Schools Act by adding a section as follows:—

"50a. Subject to the approval of the minister, a high school board or a board of educa-

tion may appoint one or more officers qualified according to the regulations to collect and distribute information regarding available occupations and employments, and to offer such counsel to the pupils of the schools under the charge of the board as will enable them to plan intelligently for their vocational and educational advancement and every person so appointed shall be subject to the control of the board."

Mr. Ferguson pointed out that "it is evident that many of our people are unaware of the scope of our educational work or its possibilities under existing legislation. The legislation is there and the government stands ready to assist by grants. It is now a matter for the local educationalists.

A correspondent writing in the *Toronto Globe* on January 2, 1929, describes the recent progress of vocational guidance in the state of New York. Vocational guidance, he said, has now become an essential part of the program of many high schools in the state. Forty-five minutes must be spent each day by the older pupils in studying selected occupations. "The state is providing no less than two-thirds of the salary of specially trained teachers who are generally called counsellors, and whose main duties are to teach life-career and try-out classes, to make intelligence and aptitude tests and to guide individual pupils as to the occupation they should follow. Also these vocational specialists keep in touch with employers and employment agencies with a view to suitably placing those leaving the school for good. Nor do their duties stop even here. Until the pupils become of age the school counsellor is supposed to keep trace of them, and, if need arise, to advise a transfer from one job to another better suited to those concerned."

The *British Columbia Labour statistics in British Columbia* *Gazette*, December 20, 1928, published the draft forms prepared under the provisions of the Department of Labour Act, for the collection of statistical and other information in regard to industry in the province. The information secured from the employers by means of these returns is used as the basis of the full and informative annual reports of the provincial Department on the prevailing conditions of labour. In addition to details regarding the nature of their products, employers are required to furnish the following information regarding their operations during the past year:—

Total salary and wage payments during the year;

Average number of wage earners (not including salaried officials);

Nationality of employees on payroll for week of employment of the highest number;

Number of wage earners classified in groups according to amount of wages paid, thirty such groups being specified;

Number of hours per week worked normally by wage earners;

Capital invested, showing fixed and working capital;

Value of production, including gross value, or total value of all commodities produced; and net value, or gross value less cost of materials used only in manufacture;

Normal hourly rates of wages paid to the different classes of male employees.

Employers are obliged by the terms of the Act to supply this information, the correctness of their replies being vouched for.

### Increased employment during past year

In a brief study of employment conditions in Canada during the past eight years, Professor Michell of McMaster University, Toronto, writing in the December issue of *Industrial Canada*, points out that the advance in all industries in 1928 was steady all round, and in the case of one or two industries was truly remarkable.

"In conclusion," he says, "it may be seen that the post-war recession is now definitely over, and industry is going forward at an accelerated speed. The depression of 1924 and 1925 was a set-back but not a serious or lasting one, and whatever lull in the business activity may come in the future, it will not be so severe as to bring us back again to the low levels of former years."

Mr. Michell bases his conclusions on the statistics published monthly in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, including trade union returns on unemployment among their members, and on returns from employers showing the number of their workers each month. "The Department has been able," he says, "to build up during the course of years a highly valuable mass of figures from which conclusions of the greatest importance may be drawn. . . . The annual averages," he continues, "are exceedingly interesting as showing the trends which have been visible during the post-war years. It will be observed that there was a long period, from 1921-26, when employment was below the level of 1920, but with the coming of greater activity in 1925 the average shot over the former mark and in 1927-28 is well above it. The depression of 1924-25 is well marked. The only regrettable item in the whole series is logging, and even the prosperity of 1928 has not been able to raise the

figure. The steadily dwindling amounts of lumber imported also bear evidence to the difficulties of the industry. The most remarkable advance of all is certainly in the construction group, where the advance has been quite phenomenal. . . . Since the war, and with ever increasing volume, the needs of industry and commerce have called for building programs undreamed of a few years ago."

### Remedies for seasonal unemployment

In the same article Professor Michell comments on the wide prevalence of seasonal unemployment in Canada, attributable largely to the nature of the climate. What stands out most clearly, he says, is that between October and January there is a difference of 11 per cent in the volume of employment. The most highly seasonal industries are logging and construction, followed by clay, glass and stone, with a variation of 21.2 per cent; rubber, with a variation of 15.9 per cent; and pulp and paper with a variation of 15.5 per cent.

"Seasonal unemployment," Mr. Michell points out, "is an evil for both the workers and the employers. The working force becomes disorganized, good workers drift away, and new ones taken on at periods of increased demand have to be taught their jobs. Labour turnover, if it is large, is always a serious loss, and any means than can be devised whereby it may be minimized are of value to industry as a whole."

The methods now used for minimizing seasonal unemployment are classified as follows:—(a) intelligent planning at least a year in advance; (b) the development of a permanent demand for standard types of goods which may be made for stock; (c) training of employees in several operations to facilitate inter-department transfer; (d) co-operation with retailers to spread the delivery of orders throughout the season, or where it is possible to secure advance orders far ahead.

### Transfer of unemployed workmen in Great Britain

On December 18 the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, announced in the House of Commons the government's programme of action for the relief of the distress prevailing in the mining areas in consequence of unemployment. The primary object of the government's policy, he said, was the training and transference (including migration) of the unemployed workers, and for this purpose \$10,000,000 would be expended in the current financial year, while it was es-

timated that for 1929 the amount expended would be \$15,000,000. The House would be asked, he said, to vote \$500,000 to assist the removal of needy families to other areas, and to grant authority for government contributions to the Lord Mayor of London's relief fund, equal to the amount subscribed by the public.

The Prime Minister stated that the transfer of workers from the distressed areas was proceeding steadily and with increased effectiveness, but it was hindered by two main difficulties, first, that married men found it difficult to leave their homes unless special assistance was available for the removal and resettlement of their families; second, that the number of men who have been unemployed over a long period were in danger of losing the physical fitness which was necessary to qualify them for work elsewhere, and the needs of these men could only be partly met by extension of the existing training schemes, for which provision had already been made. In order to meet the second difficulty the Government is considering the establishment of courses of occupational training to fit the men to receive aid for a subsequent transfer to employment. In areas where further employment is not likely to be available in the near future such training would increase their value as applicants for employment elsewhere.

### Need for a safety code for construction industry

Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, discussed the accident record of the construction industry in the course of an address before the 12th New York Industrial Safety Congress in December. This record for the construction group shows a much more decided upward trend than the records of other industries. "When you see that Ohio charges a premium rate of \$4 per hundred dollars of payroll for masonry work, building chimneys only, that it charges \$7.50 per hundred dollars of payroll for structural iron work, while it charges only \$3.50 per hundred dollars of payroll for coal mining, one is dazed that the men in the building industry in the United States do not get together and agree upon some intelligent building safety code that is sufficiently specific to be really effective in accident prevention."

Dr. Stewart considers that most of the existing state codes are out of date, through New York, Wisconsin and Ohio are now engaged in the work of revising their codes.

"The time, however, is ripe for a council of all the States to review their building laws in consonance with the new methods and types of building, and inasmuch as building contractors are becoming more and more engaged in interstate business the wisdom of having a building safety code that all the States could adopt, thus making the regulations uniform, becomes more and more apparent."

Dr. Stewart points out that there are two sources of government Regulations, this statement being true for Canada as for the United States. The States or provinces have laws which have for their objective the safety of employees; and the cities have laws which for the most part have for their objective the safety of the public. "Then we have the construction of government buildings, over which matter the State nor the city inspectors have any jurisdiction, while the government has no safety laws touching the construction of such buildings." He suggests that there is no reason why a general construction safety act should not be passed to govern instruction work on government buildings.

#### **Prevention of silicosis in Ontario**

By a proclamation appearing in the *Ontario Gazette*, December 29, 1928, effect is given to the section added to the Ontario Mining Act at the last session of the provincial legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 464), providing for the annual examination of underground workers. This provision was made in view of the risk of silicosis and tuberculosis of the respiratory organs, to which workmen exposed to silica dust are specially subject.

In 1926 silicosis was classed as an "industrial disease" compensable under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 450). The rates of compensation payable in respect to this disease were noted in the issue for last April, page 341. An article on another page of the present issue describes the facts connected with silicosis, this article being part of an address by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director of Industrial Hygiene, and chairman of the Silicosis Board of the province, delivered at the last annual convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 609).

#### **Compensation for silicosis in Great Britain**

In Great Britain the Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases which reported in 1907 found that silicosis, i.e., fibroid phthisis of the lungs due to

inhalation of silica dust, is a specific trade disease among workers in various trades—including potters engaged in certain processes. They saw practical difficulties in the way of scheduling the disease under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906, and they recommended that it should be dealt with in special trade schemes. In 1918 special powers were obtained in the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act of that year which empowered the Secretary of State to make compensation schemes for specified industries involving exposure to silica dust. In addition to prescribing the scales of compensation to be allowed in any scheme, the Act authorized the inclusion in any scheme of provisions for (1) the establishment of a general trade compensation fund to which all employers in the particular industry should be required to subscribe, and out of which all expenses arising under the scheme should be paid; (2) the settlement of claims by joint committees of employers and workmen under an independent chairman; and (3) the appointment of special medical officers to carry out periodic examinations of the workmen, and to give certificates under the scheme. The Act of 1918 was amended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1924, the chief modifications of the earlier Act being that power was given to provide in any scheme for the suspension of workmen suffering from tuberculosis apart from silicosis, and for the appointment of medical boards. The two Acts are now consolidated in Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

#### **Organized labour and public policy in Germany**

Labour organization in Germany is described by Fritz Kummer, of Stuttgart, in the current issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour. There are three main labour organizations in Germany, each having its separate federation: the General Federation of Labour, including agriculture and industrial workers, having 4,415,600 members at the beginning of 1928; the General Federation of Salaried Employees, with 411,700 members; and the General Federation of Government Officials, with 180,000 members. These three organizations, it is stated, are on the friendliest terms among themselves. "There is perhaps not a single question of general importance which is not jointly discussed or made a common concern. At the convention of one, the others are represented by delegates. This close co-operation is also to be found among the membership and on the floors of the factories."



Organized labour in Germany holds a unique position also in regard to matters of public policy. "There is hardly a phase in economic and social life in which the unions do not assist and co-operate to a high degree. Their representatives co-operate with economic organizations in the making of commercial treaties, the fixing of prices for coal, potash, etc., the employment service, the building of dwellings, protective legislation for tenants, the administration for the State sick benefit, accident and sickness insurance, and during the year that has elapsed since the enactment of the law for labour tribunals they have assisted in the appointment of judges. The labour tribunals now handle all disputes between workers and employers, disputes concerning tariff agreements, wage contracts, questions on industrial management, and similar problems."

An account of the labour courts established under an act which took effect on July 1, 1927, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 367.

Strict adherence to that section of the Coal Mines Act relating to the inspection and examination of safety lamps used in and around coal mines is being demanded by the district mines inspectors since the disaster at Coleman, Alberta, recently, when two miners lost their lives through the failure of proper use of the safety lamp.

The Toronto City Council, at a special meeting on December 17, unanimously decided to petition the provincial government to establish a home for aged couples, so that married men and women may not be separated in the declining years of their life.

### Mothers' Allowances in Ontario, 1927-8

The Mothers' Allowance Commission of Ontario, during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1928, disbursed the sum of \$2,190,638 to mothers and their families in the province. (The provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act, and the extent of the provisions made thereunder in the two fiscal years 1925-26 and 1926-27, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1928, page 1337.) The total for last year compares with \$2,007,087 distributed in the preceding year. The number of mothers participating was 5,170, and that of the children provided for was 15,505.

Of the total amount disbursed during the year recently closed, \$986,586.50 was contributed by the municipalities, including 43 counties, 26 cities, nine separated towns and

The *Canadian Congress Journal*, December, 1928, contains a summary of the various provincial laws and regulations governing industrial safety and hygiene in Canada. The survey is intended to indicate both the extent of existing legislation and also the gaps existing in certain places, and to show what changes or additional measures may be necessary to secure greater uniformity in provincial legislation and more adequate protection of the workers.

During the month of December a total of 5,649 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 29 of them being fatal cases. In schedule 2 industries, 450 accidents were reported, including 5 fatal cases; and 356 accidents were reported in Crown undertakings, 2 of which were fatal, making in all 6,455 accidents, of which 36 were fatal.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of the province of Quebec opened a permanent office at 89 Notre Dame street, Montreal, early in December. The Commission, it is stated, will not hold judicial sittings outside the city of Quebec, and the Montreal office will be used for the purpose of furnishing information and of giving technical and legal advice to all enquirers. Mr. Joseph Gauthier is the advisor on technical, and Mr. Maurice Parent on legal matters.

The Ontario Government is stated to be giving serious consideration to a proposal made by the Port Arthur City Council that fathers left without their wives and with families to support should be provided for in the same manner as mothers under the Mother's Allowance Act.

the Indian Reserves. The cost to the province was \$1,183,667.50. Approximately \$200,000 was distributed in judicial districts, where the full amount paid is met by the province.

By co-operation of the Provincial Treasury, some 5,200 cheques, totalling \$190,154, were mailed on December 20, eight days in advance of the usual monthly mailing date, in order that the homes concerned would be provided with funds at Christmas.

Causes of dependence, in order of prevalence, were incapacitation of the father of the children; widowhood, fatherless children; desertion of the family by the father, where the period of desertion is in excess of three years; foster mothers to orphaned children.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of December was commented upon by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada as follows:—

The agricultural industry in the Province of Nova Scotia was quiet. The fishing industry reported rather fair catches. The holiday season and winter conditions had interfered seriously with the logging operations, with the result that this industry had not made its customary headway up to the end of the month. Apart from the construction of a large pulp and paper mill, there was not much building activity proceeding throughout the province, except in Halifax where numerous projects were being gone ahead with, in consequence of which the volume of employment being afforded in this industry was substantially in excess of the normal for the season. Coal mining was fairly active with production not unfavourable for the time of year. The manufacturing groups showed normal activity, with the iron and steel group being fairly busy. Transportation was stated to be heavy, while trade was quiet.

As in Nova Scotia, the agricultural industry in the Province of New Brunswick was very quiet. Fishing catches in this province were of a fair size. Weather conditions had been holding up operations in the logging industry but work seemed to be experiencing a speeding-up at the end of the month. Manufacturers reported a fair level of production for the time of year. The volume of construction work in hand was not unsatisfactory for the season, although it showed some considerable decrease from the summer volume. The transportation industry was busy, particularly at St. John, at which point activity was stimulated by the work consequent upon the winter port season.

The employment offices in the Province of Quebec reported that there was practically no demand for farm workers. Some curtailment of logging operations had already been noted, though several hundred bush workers had been placed. Manufacturing industries were stated to be quite busy, except in the case of the boot and shoe and leather lines, where operations were below capacity. A few orders were being received for additional workers in some factories, notably pulp and paper and electric power plants. While the demand for building labourers showed a marked falling off, Montreal and Quebec reported substantial programs of work as being continued during the winter.

The closing of the port in Montreal had increased the volume of rail traffic. Holiday trade had been good, and business was stated to be quite satisfactory apart from the increased business due to holiday purchases. In the Women's Division the usual shortage of applicants, accentuated by the Christmas and New Year holidays, was reported.

A few calls for winter farm hands were being registered with the Ontario employment offices. Though few new building and construction projects were being opened up throughout this province, work on buildings already in hand was continuing in considerable volume, with the result that unemployment among tradesmen in this industry was at a comparatively low figure for the season. Factories seemed busy, and some workers were being taken on at different points, with difficulty reported in locating certain classes of skilled men. In the northern section of the province the mining industry reported normal production, but few applicants were being referred in this industry; little activity was in evidence in the logging industry. The usual increase in placements of women domestic workers noticeable at Christmas time had been reported. Generally speaking, conditions throughout Ontario seemed very favourable for the season.

Few farm placements were reported from the Province of Manitoba. Although construction work showed the usual seasonal slackness, prospects, particularly in Winnipeg, were good. All orders for logging workers registered in Manitoba offices were readily filled from the available surplus of applicants. In the central and northern section of the province a very keen interest in the mining industry was being maintained, and development work was progressing satisfactorily. The Christmas increase in trade was stated to be very satisfactory, and after Christmas business continued on a rather satisfactory level. Placements of women domestic workers were not particularly numerous.

With no scarcity of applicants to fill them, few farm orders were being reported to the Saskatchewan employment offices. The customary seasonal slackness in the building and construction groups was once more quite apparent throughout this province. The condition of the logging industry was quiet, with few calls for additional workers being received. Orders for women domestic workers were not in very large volume. There was a fair demand for general labour in the different offices, but there were plenty of applicants to take care

of them. General conditions were fairly good, considering the season.

As in the other Prairie Provinces, there were not many vacancies for farm workers being reported in the Province of Alberta, and there were plenty of applicants to fill such orders as

were coming to hand. Demands for building and construction workers were few in number and were easily filled. The condition of the coal mining industry was rather quiet; the strike in the Wayne district was reported to be still in effect. The logging industry was

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1928			1927		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		273,058,358	256,295,802	215,452,243	249,832,536	199,757,166
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		102,966,710	112,340,617	83,262,695	94,311,883	93,935,872
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		167,013,618	141,816,210	130,277,157	153,118,718	103,884,933
Customs duty collected..... \$		16,380,605	18,614,418	13,167,228	14,535,596	14,774,284
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		4,431,843,134	4,272,541,050	4,274,077,902	4,150,724,796	3,511,830,245
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		186,631,654	190,304,248	182,747,049	180,859,206	185,621,540
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,523,495,911	1,511,595,332	1,444,528,540	1,430,955,703	1,406,041,734
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,237,957,932	1,227,076,375	1,082,732,324	1,079,401,147	1,062,413,992
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	174.0	174.6	159.6	144.0	139.0	136.8
(*) Preferred stocks.....	107.4	104.0	106.2	111.8	110.8	107.8
Bonds.....			111.9	112.3	112.2	111.6
§ Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	146.7	148.6	150.2	151.8	152.2	152.6
§ Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.56	21.52	21.52	21.37	21.27	21.18
† Business failures, number.....	211	174	157	182	162	173
† Business failures, liabilities.. \$	3,042,743	3,287,479	2,488,560	3,109,037	2,529,437	2,147,551
§ Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	116.7	119.1	118.9	106.8	107.5	109.0
* § Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	*4.2	*3.1	*2.2	*5.2	*3.9	*3.1
Immigration.....		6,844	8,041	4,566	5,904	9,433
Railway—						
** Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	252,589	346,801	371,473	247,583	312,450	332,155
(1) Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$		23,075,115	26,126,225		21,086,341	21,058,684
(2) Operating expenses..... \$			19,363,444	17,252,855	16,778,204	16,456,736
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		24,358,668	27,020,332	18,767,251	21,993,751	21,201,713
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		17,052,558	17,014,052	17,094,084	15,617,957	14,230,348
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			5,598,128,388	3,835,711,036	4,786,263,834	4,237,616,174
Building permits..... \$		15,822,401	21,511,812	11,744,094	12,857,622	18,848,019
‡ Contracts awarded..... \$	18,905,000	29,038,200	44,584,908	36,853,700	30,260,500	47,135,400
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	103,450	95,426	93,186	63,197	37,989	38,097
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	103,051	108,463	108,987	96,248	80,730	56,371
Ferro alloys..... tons	5,160	4,532	2,127	4,353	4,512	4,815
Coal..... tons	1,694,572	1,702,151	1,702,151	1,866,715	1,746,976	1,469,172
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	535,821	759,432	1,202,783	651,649	1,056,731	1,213,389
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	82,711,000	95,738,000	58,570,000	54,914,000	66,941,000	66,941,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	6,270,000	6,593,000	5,156,000	4,292,000	4,009,000	4,009,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	16,955,000	13,842,000	19,198,000	19,198,000	11,987,000	6,684,000
Timber sealed in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		252,591,464	295,843,929		243,914,766	
Flour production..... bbls.		2,130,000	2,130,000	1,767,000	2,120,000	2,005,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		96,937,000	78,478,000	120,791,000	98,346,000	72,719,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		47,963,000	47,013,000	44,121,000	43,843,000	42,381,000
(1) Sales of insurance..... \$		54,498,000	55,351,000	48,580,000	44,639,000	47,818,000
Newsprint..... tons		223,645	216,602	181,600	190,293	191,171
Automobiles, passenger.....		8,154	13,016	2,234	5,173	6,236
*** Index of physical volume of business.....		††183.4	180.9	157.9	148.0	144.5
Industrial production.....		††175.3	187.2	161.5	151.0	151.5
Manufacturing.....		††170.3	186.2	140.0	140.3	136.6

\* Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. \*\*Figures for four weeks ending Dec. 29, 1928, and corresponding previous periods. \*\*\*The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese. (1) Excluding lines east of Quebec. (2) Including lines east of Quebec. (3) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn. (4) Revised and based upon 1913 as 100. ††Preliminary.

quiet, due to adverse weather conditions. Very little activity was reported from the several women's divisions. General conditions were commented upon as being fair for the time of year.

The logging industry in the Province of British Columbia was fairly busy, although the holiday season had interfered with operations to some extent. Metallic and coal mines throughout this province seemed to be experiencing normal activity. A fair volume of construction work for the winter season was proceeding, with Vancouver specially mentioned in this respect. Manufacturing industries throughout the province reported normal production. General conditions were rather fair at the end of the year, though some surpluses of applicants, not unusually large, were reported.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

The seasonal losses in employment recorded at the beginning of December were on a smaller scale than on the same date in most of the last nine years, and the situation continued better than on December 1 in any previous year of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6 600 firms, employing 981,723 persons, compared with 1,000,239 in the preceding month; the index (January, 1920=100), stood at 116.7, compared with 119.1 on November 1 and with 106.8, 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, further though smaller seasonal reductions in employment were noted, chiefly in construction, but also in lumber mills, while logging, mining, trade, services and iron and steel showed improvement. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction indicated declines, while logging was decidedly busier, and important gains were also reported in transportation and trade. In Ontario, employment suffered its first general decline since the early spring; trade and logging registered marked seasonal increases, and considerable improvement took place in the pulp and paper and textile groups. Construction and lumber mills, however, reported large losses, and smaller decreases were shown in mining, transportation and services. In the Prairie Provinces, there was also a reduction in employment; logging, mining and trade were much more active, while construction registered pronounced declines and transportation was quieter. In

British Columbia, food canneries and lumber mills were slacker, as were construction and transportation. On the other hand, trade and logging recorded heightened activity.

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver reported lessened activity; employment advanced in Toronto and Hamilton, while Winnipeg showed practically no change. In Montreal, manufacturing, transportation and construction reported a falling-off, but retail establishments afforded increased employment. In Quebec, there was a decrease, chiefly in construction and manufacturing. In Toronto, manufacturers and trade recorded improvement, while construction, services and transportation were slacker. In Ottawa, further curtailment was indicated, chiefly in construction, transportation and manufacturing. In Hamilton, manufacturers were decidedly busier, while only small changes occurred in other industries. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was another large decline, mainly in manufacturing. In Winnipeg, improvement was reported in trade, but manufacturing and construction work released employees. In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and construction showed curtailment; on the other hand, trade afforded more employment.

A substantial reduction in activity occurred in manufacturing establishments, mainly in lumber and food factories, but to some extent also in leather and electric current plants. On the other hand, the metal industries, particularly iron and steel works, textile and tobacco factories afforded more employment. Coal-mining, communications, logging and trade also registered marked improvement, the gains in the last two being especially large. Transportation and construction and maintenance, however, reported reductions, which were very extensive in the latter.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of December, 1928.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

The unemployment volume among local trade unions at the close of November was somewhat in advance of that reported at the end of the previous month, as was indicated by the returns received from 1,672 labour organizations with a united membership of 186,528 persons. Of those 4.2 per cent were idle on the last day of November, compared with 3.1 per cent of unemployed members in October. Improvement was registered, however, over November, 1927, when 5.2 per cent of the members reported were without

employment. The partial cessation of building and construction operations, due to seasonal dullness, affected the trade union situation to a marked degree during November, especially in Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario. The unemployment reported in the metal trades in Quebec, particularly among railway carmen, accounted largely for the increase in idleness reported during November over the previous month in that province. The reductions in activity registered by New Brunswick unions over October, were very slight, while in Nova Scotia no change in the situation occurred. Saskatchewan was the only province to register improvement, and this was nominal only. When a comparison is made with the returns for November, 1927, all provinces with the exception of Manitoba recorded heightened activity during the month under review, while the reductions in employment reported from Manitoba were very slight.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the unemployment registered by local trade unions at the close of November, 1928.

**EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICE  
REPORTS**

During the month of November, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 28,688 workers to positions and effected a total of 27,318 placements. Of

these the placements in regular employment were 17,071, of which 13,145 were of men and 3,926 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 10,247. Employers notified the Service of 28,656 vacancies, of which 19,075 were for men and 9,581 for women. Applications for work received at the offices from 29,425 men and 11,499 women, a total of 40,924. These figures are considerably lower than those for the preceding month, but only slightly less than those for November of last year, the reports for October 1928 showing 61,926 vacancies offered, 70,803 applications made and 57,740 placements effected, while in November, 1927, there were recorded 31,162 vacancies, 44,303 applications for work and 29,218 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of November, 1928, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

**Production and Trade**

**INDUSTRIAL  
PRODUCTION.**

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 9.

Marked expansion was shown in the major departments of Canadian productive enterprise during 1928, according to indexes maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*. The index of the physical volume of business, constructed from more than thirty factors essential to the national welfare, averaged 16.5 per cent higher in the first eleven months of 1928 than in the same period in 1927. The building industry, favoured by the prevailing active conditions, showed an increase of more than 18 per cent in the value of new contracts. The index for manufactures, based on the use of output of 16 important commodities, showed an increase of 14 per cent in the monthly average during the first eleven months of 1928 as compared with the preceding year. The marked increase in the output of iron and steel was probably the most significant in this connection, but pronounced gains were shown in the output of motor cars, newsprint and flour. The imports of crude petroleum and rubber increased 25 per cent and 13 per cent respectively, indicating active conditions in the oil and rubber industries.

The monthly average of the index of mining, constructed from exports of metals and minerals, mint receipts of precious metal and production of coal, showed an increase of 9.2 per cent during the first eleven months of 1928. The employment in wholesale and retail trade was 9 per cent greater, indicating that the ultimate distribution of commodities was in better volume. The gross operating revenue of Canadian railways during the first nine months of 1928 was \$389,226,000, an increase of nearly 11 per cent over 1927. Owing partly to the heavy grain traffic from September to November, the gain in the gross operating revenues of the two large railway systems during the first eleven months of 1928 was nearly 13 per cent.

An official bulletin issued on December 14 gives an estimate of \$1,054,000,000 for the value of the principal field crops in 1928. This compares with \$1,134,000,000 in 1927 and \$1,105,000,000 in 1926. In the Prairie Provinces the value of production in 1928 showed an increase in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and a decline in Alberta. Decreases were shown in Ontario and Quebec and in British Columbia, while gains were apparent in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

**EXTERNAL  
TRADE.**

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in November, 1928, the merchandise entered for consump-

tion amounted to \$102,966,710, as compared with \$112,340,617 in the preceding month and with \$94,311,883 in November, 1927. The chief imports in November, 1928, were: iron and its products, \$21,539,297; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,397,376; non-metallic minerals and products, \$16,235,068.

The domestic merchandise exported during November, 1928, amounted to \$167,013,618 as compared with \$141,816,210 in October, 1928, and with \$153,118,718 in November, 1927. The chief exports in November, 1928, were: agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$97,506,781; wood, wood products and paper, \$25,212,999; and animals and animal products, \$15,451,216.

In the seven months ending November, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$940,799,741 and imports \$841,728,992.

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 63 cities during November was \$15,822,401, as compared with \$21,511,812 in October, 1928, and with \$12,857,622 in November, 1927.

According to the *MacLean Building Review* for January, 1929, building in Canada during 1928 reached its peak. The total value of contracts awarded for all types of construction in the Dominion reached a level which over-topped that of 1912, the outstanding year heretofore. The total value of contracts awarded as compiled by Maclean Building Reports, Ltd., amounted to \$472,032,600 for 1928, as compared with \$463,083,000 in 1912 and \$418,951,000 for 1927, an increase of 12.6 per cent over 1927. The increase of 1927 over 1926 was 12.3 per cent.

Ontario continues to lead the provinces in value of new work, although there was a slight falling off of 3.9 per cent from 1927. On the other hand, all the other provinces show increases, with the exception of Manitoba. Quebec increased \$11,000,000 for the year, or 8.2 per cent. Nova Scotia, with usually a small volume of construction, started several large projects and shows an increase of 408.6 per cent. Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick also show splendid increases.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in December, 1928, was much less than during November, the number of employees involved being much lower, but the time loss in man working days was greater than during December, 1927. There were in existence during the month eight disputes, involving 449

workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,628 working days, as compared with twelve disputes, involving 1,712 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 21,953 working days in November. In December, 1927, there were on record nine disputes involving 301 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 5,164 working days. No new disputes commenced during December and four of the disputes carried over from November terminated during the month. At the end of the month, therefore, there were on record four strikes and lockouts affecting 290 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.31 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$11.28 for November; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The most important increase was a seasonal advance in the price of eggs, while less important increases occurred in the prices of milk, butter, beans and mutton. The prices of beef, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, rolled oats, rice, evaporated apples, granulated sugar and potatoes declined. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.56 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$21.52 for November; \$21.37 for December, 1927; \$21.41 for December, 1926; \$21.87 for December, 1925; \$20.90 for December, 1924; \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.64 for December, 1918; and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics declined to 146.7 for December, as compared with 148.6 for November; 151.8 for December, 1927; 150.3 for December, 1926; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918. In the grouping according to chief component,

materials five of the eight main groups were lower, one was higher and two were unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, mainly because of lower prices for grains, flour, potatoes, hay and rubber; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for meats, eggs, fish, hides and leather, which more than offset higher prices for livestock and furs; the Non-

Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of silver, lead, tin and solder; the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due chiefly to lower prices for glycerine; and the Iron and its Products group. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, due mainly to higher prices for cotton. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were unchanged.

### PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1928

**D**URING the month of December an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received from locomotive firemen and hostlers employed on Eastern Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Fourteen hundred employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of failure by the parties concerned to agree upon the adoption of a proposed revision of one of the articles of the schedule. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established, constituted as follows: the Honourable Mr. Justice W. L. Bond, Montreal, P.Q., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, and Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and R. L. Calder, K.C., Montreal, P.Q., members appointed on the recommendation of the company and employees, respectively.

#### Other Proceedings under the Act

Reference was made in the December issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with a dispute between the employing printers of Calgary and the Calgary Typographical Union No. 449, and to the appointment of Messrs. James H. Garden and Andrew Davison, both of Calgary, Alberta, as members thereof on the recommendation of the employers and employees, respectively. On December 11 the Board was completed by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Harry W. Lunney, of Calgary, as chairman, on the joint recommendation of the other Board members.

The December number of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* also contained reference to the appointment of Mr. Harold Fisher, K.C., of Ottawa, as chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal

with a dispute between the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees being members of Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Owing to the illness of the chairman, Board proceedings were interrupted after several sittings had been held. Mr. Fisher died on December 19, 1928, and on January 2, Dr. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa, was appointed to replace the late Mr. Fisher as chairman on the recommendation of the other Board members.

#### Increase in Minor Industrial Accidents

In 1928, up to the end of November, more industrial accidents had been reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board than in the whole of 1927. The total number in eleven months of 1928 was 72,943, and the total for the year 1927 was 71,979. Many more minor accidents are reported than in former years, according to the figures compiled by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, covering the last year on which final figures are available, and showing the average cost of accidents on which compensation or medical aid was awarded under Schedule 1 of the Workmen's Compensation Act in the past several years. These figures are as follows:—

Year	Total cost	Average cost per accident
	\$	\$ cts.
1921.....	4,277,034	134 09
1922.....	4,323,801	114 73
1923.....	4,977,331	107 11
1924.....	4,746,314	107 20
1925.....	4,438,802	95 77
1926.....	4,711,970	92 80

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Proceedings

**F**IVE new decisions were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Telegraphers, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1928, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

#### **Case No. 338.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.**

This case concerned the claim of certain employees for payment of wages for federal legal holidays. A work train crew was notified on June 29, 1927, that they would not be required for duty on July 1 and 2, these days being public holidays. The employees claimed that the crews were actually held for service and not used, and that if it was not the intention of the company to pay for the days on which they were held, the men should have been so advised, and given an opportunity to secure runs out of their terminal either in assigned or unassigned service.

The company denied that in estimating the wages due to trainmen assigned to work train service, legal holidays had ever been considered as working days, or paid for as such when men were laid off on such holidays.

The Board held that federal holidays were not regarded as "working days," and the claim of the employees was not sustained.

#### **Case No. 339.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic region) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.**

A conductor and crew in assigned passenger service were held away from their home ter-

minal for about 25½ hours, owing to a blockade of snow on the line. They claimed payment for all time of detention, but only one day's pay, or 150 miles, was allowed. This claim was made under Article F, Clause B, of the current schedule, which is as follows:—

In the event of train being late, passenger trainmen away from home terminal will be paid terminal delay from the time train is due to depart until it has departed. Passenger trainmen at home terminal will be notified of time train is due, and will not be paid for lapsed time.

Under this article the men claimed one mile for every three minutes delayed beyond the advertised departure time of their train, up to the time their train actually left the terminal. This time was reduced by the company, and crews were paid 150 miles, or a minimum day for each twenty-four-hour period crews were delayed.

The Railways contended that it did not appear equitable to pay employees more wages when not working than they would have earned had they been working, and that no rule would contemplate having such an effect.

The Board found that the schedule rule would necessarily apply in the absence of any special arrangement between the Railways and the employees. The claim of the employees was therefore sustained.

#### **Case No. 340.—Canadian Pacific Railways (Western lines) and Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.**

An engineer and conductor were dismissed for alleged responsibility in connection with a collision which resulted in loss of life and damage to property. The employees denied having received a certain order changing the place at which the two trains should have passed, and accordingly the Board, recognizing the element of doubt in the case due to lack of definite evidence, recommended a reconsideration of the discipline as applied.

#### **Case No. 341.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western lines) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.**

A dispute arose on the question of payment to an unassigned engine crew, which had been used temporarily in unassigned pusher service and claimed payment for the time they were held en route at an intermediate point. The company contended that Article 2, Clause



"D" of the schedule, which reads as follows, should govern the case:—

In short turn-round service between terminals and turn-round points, miles and junction switching combined, or hours, whichever is the greater, will be paid on each leg of the run, all time from arrival at turn-around point to departure and all time at final terminals from the time of making the first stop, until thirty minutes after engine is placed on shop track will be paid on the minute basis. A minimum of one hundred miles will be allowed.

The employees claimed that the rule governing the case should be the British Columbia District Local Rule "B," which reads:—

Road engineers and firemen held enroute to assist trains will be paid detention rates for the time so held or detained on the basis of twelve and one half miles per hour in addition to mileage covered assisting such train.

The contention of the employees, that the unassigned crew used in unassigned pusher service should be paid under British Columbia Local Rule "B," was sustained by the Board.

**Case No. 342.—Canadian National Railways (Western lines) and Order of Railway Telegraphers.**

Certain telegraph operators were required to handle a ground switch once each day except Sunday, as part of their regular duties. They claimed they were entitled to special compensation for this service, but the company denied the claim on the ground that the telegraph schedule did not specially exempt operators from such duties, and that in the present case they had been called upon to throw switches so as to avoid delay to passenger trains. In the opinion of the management the amount of work involved in throwing in one switch a day did not call for extra compensation. The Board held that compensation should be paid for the work, the amount to be fixed by agreement between the Railways and the general chairman of the union.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1928**

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during December was eight as compared with twelve the previous month. The time loss for the month was much lower than during the preceding month, only about one-quarter as many workers being involved, but the time loss was greater than in December, 1927.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Dec. 1928.....	8	449	8,628
*Nov. 1928.....	12	1,712	21,953
Dec. 1927.....	9	301	5,164

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

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

Eight disputes, involving 449 workpeople, were carried over from November, no disputes arising during December. Four of these disputes terminated during the month, three

being in favour of the workers and one in favour of the employer. At the end of December, therefore, there were on record four disputes involving strikes or lockouts, as follows: coal miners, Wayne, Alta., two strikes of clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and plumbers at Kingston, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September, 21, 1927; coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., February 1, 1928; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928, and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., August 13, 1928.

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

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS, NORTHERN ONTARIO.**—The strike of pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario, which began in the vicinity of Cochrane in October, spread to the vicinity of Port Arthur in November and involved forty workers at Hurkett, owing to a demand for an increase in wages from \$4 per double cord to \$4.50. Within a few days work was resumed at

the higher rate on condition that the employees should do good, clean work. On December 14 twenty-eight workers became involved at Pearl, near Hurkett, owing to a demand for an increase in wages from \$2.50 per cord to \$2.75, said to be the rate for the previous season. Work was resumed at the end of the month at the higher rate. Information reached the Department too late to be included in the statistical table that over two hundred workers in the vicinity of Kapuskasing ceased work toward the end of November.

**COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.**—No settlement has been reached in the dispute between the four coal mining operators at Wayne, Alta., and the Mine Workers' Union of Canada. The workers became involved in a strike from August 13, 1928, following the reference of the dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, one of the operators involved having signed an agreement with this union on August 26 and another operator, not originally involved, having signed an agree-

ment with the union in October. The Board had recommended that each operator should sign an agreement with the local organization which included his own employees, but not with the union, and that contract miners should be paid on the basis of screened coal, with an increase in the rate per ton over the rate for run-of-mines coal. The union refused to accept these recommendations and called a strike. Toward the end of December it was reported that the remaining operators were negotiating agreements with the United Mine Workers of America (which had similar agreements with the operators in the neighbouring district at Drumheller) on the basis of the Board's report, but this union decided not to enter the field while a dispute existed. During recent weeks it has been reported these operators have been operating the mines to some extent with new employees, but at the end of the month it was reported that 250 strikers were still out. About December 25 one of the workers involved in the dispute was killed by a blow from the

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1928

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring Prior to December, 1928.</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b> Pulpwood cutters, Northern Ontario.	68	600	Commenced October 15, 1928, for increase in wages. Terminated December 31, 1928, in favour of workers.
<b>MINING—</b> <i>Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—</i> Coal miners, Wayne, Alta. ....	300	6,875	Commenced August 13, 1928, for recognition of union and against payment per ton on a screened basis with an increase of 4c. per ton. Underminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i> Men's clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	6	150	Commenced August 21, 1928, against alleged violation of agreement for employment of union members only. Underminated.
Clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	24	600	Alleged lockout, commenced November 28, 1928, for union agreement. Underminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b> <i>Buildings and Structures—</i> Plumbers, Kingston, Ont. ....	9	225	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
Sheet metal workers, Kingston, Ont.	4	24	Commenced April 17, 1928, in sympathy with striking plumbers. Terminated December 7, 1928; in favour of employer.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i> Pile drivers, New Westminster, B.C.	30	90	Commenced November 21, 1928, against the employment of strike breakers taken on during the strike in sympathy with carpenters. Terminated December 4, 1928, in favour of workers.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Personal and Domestic—</i> Restaurant employees, Edmonton, Alta.	8	64	Alleged lockout, October 22, 1928, of union employees; agreement cancelled. Terminated Dec. 10, 1928, in favour of workers.

club of a watchman at one of the mines. The reports indicate that this fatality did not occur in connection with picketing, but that the deceased striker and others had an altercation with the watchman when they were attempting to cross the railway tracks near the mine.

**CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—In this dispute, commencing August 21, 1928, involving fourteen employees, at the end of December eight had secured work with other employers, leaving six on strike.

**CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A cessation of work involving twenty-four employees in a waterproof clothing manufacturing establishment occurred on November 28, an increase in wages, piece rates, being demanded. The strikers stated that a number of employees had been dismissed because they had joined a union, but the employer stated that work was slack and that he was giving employment to as many as possible until Christmas. At the end of December the dispute was still unterminated.

**SHEET METAL WORKERS, KINGSTON, ONT.**—This dispute, commencing April 17 in con-

nection with the strike of plumbers in Kingston, was declared off on December 7, the strikers being taken back by the employers at the rates of wages prevailing before the strike as vacancies occurred.

**PILE DRIVERS, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.**—Employees ceased work on November 21 demanding that strike breakers who had been taken on during the strike of various building trades in sympathy with the carpenters' strike which terminated on November 8, should be dismissed. Negotiations were carried on through the intervention of the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia at the request of the resident representative of the Federal Labour Department during his absence. On December 4 work was resumed, the strike breakers having been dismissed.

**RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.**—This dispute, commencing on October 22 owing to the cancellation of an agreement by the employer, was terminated on December 10, the strikers returning to work at the same wages as prior to the dispute, it having been arranged that inexperienced employees should work on an apprenticeship basis.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1928, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries in 1927. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes which began during November was 18, and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 30 disputes in progress during the month, involving 7,000 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 64,000 working days. Of the 18 disputes beginning in November, 3 arose out of proposed reductions in wages,

8 on other wages questions, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 2 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 14 disputes, one in favour of workpeople, 5 in favour of employers and 8 ended in compromise. In the case of 5 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

On November 14, about 1,200 colliery workers became involved in a dispute about the "making-up" of one worker's wage. After the beginning of the dispute the employers demanded a reduction in wages. The dispute ended on December 1, when work was resumed on the former terms until the end of the year when, if no district agreement had then been reached, wages would be reduced to the rates paid at a neighbouring colliery.

### Belgium

The number of disputes which began during October was 14, and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 27 disputes in progress during the month, involving 11,928 workers and resulting in a time loss of 144,691 working days.

### France

It was reported on December 31, that eight thousand coal miners in the Loire coal region had gone on strike for an increase in wages.

### Germany

The lockout of 225,000 metal workers of the Rhine district, which was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, terminated on December 3, when both parties agreed to resume work and submit the dispute to arbitration by the Minister of the Interior. His decision was given on December 21 and provided for a partial increase in wages and a reduction in hours from 60 to 57 per week.

The strike of 50,000 shipyard workers at Baltic and North Sea ports, which began on October 1, and was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, was still in progress at the end of December. The award of the arbitration court granting an increase in wages was rejected by both parties, but was later declared binding by the Minister of Labour. No report was received that work had been resumed.

### Australia

During the second quarter of 1928, there were 60 disputes involving 401 establishments. The total number of workpeople involved was 20,959, of which 15,410 were directly and 5,549 indirectly involved. The time loss was 178,321 working days and the estimated loss in wages £173,262.

### United States

During October the number of disputes which began was 42 and 56 were in effect at the end of the month, involving 45,749 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,349,347 working days for the month.

*Bituminous Coal Disputes.*—Mention of various district settlements of these disputes which began on April 1, 1927, and April 1, 1928, was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, October and November. In addition to these a settlement was reached in Iowa on September 28. No general settlements were reached for Ohio, Pennsylvania or West Virginia, but it is reported that many of these mines have been for some time operating open shop or non-union.

During October there were a number of short disputes involving a large number of workers. On October 11 at New York City, 7,000 express company employees went on strike but returned to work after two days. About 3,000 silk workers at Paterson, N.J., were involved in a dispute which began on

October 10. By the end of October settlements had been reached in the majority of the establishments, the workers securing a 10 per cent wage increase, a 44-hour week and union recognition.

### Colombia

A strike involving several thousand banana plantation workers began about the middle of November. A number of riots took place in which there was loss of life and extensive damage to property. By the middle of December it was reported that order had been restored and that work was being resumed.

### Employees Welfare Plan of Steel Company of Canada

The Steel Company of Canada, on December 1, inaugurated a new welfare plan for the benefit of employees of at least one year's standing. This company has eleven factories, of which three are at Montreal, three at Hamilton, two at Gananoque, one at Toronto, one at Brantford, and one at Lachine. The new plan affects 5,000 employees. Members are provided with death, sickness and medical benefits. In cases of death, \$500 is paid from the fund to the widow and dependants of deceased employees; and pensioners of the company will receive the death benefit free. In cases of total and permanent disablement, the employee, provided he is under 60 years of age, receives \$25 per month up to a maximum of \$500. In cases of sickness, if the employee is on a salary basis the salary is continued, and if on a wage basis he is paid \$10 a week, both for a period not longer than 13 weeks.

Members of the Employees' Welfare and Benefit Fund are provided with medical attendance, for which they must themselves pay, but, subject to certain conditions, hospital charges, specialists' fees, anaesthetics, medicines, etc., are paid out of the fund. No charges are paid out of the fund to any member whose illness or disability is covered by the terms of any Workmen's Compensation law.

In return for these benefits, the subscribing employees contribute 70 cents per month. The fund is administered by three trustees appointed by the board of directors of the company.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistics for Three Provinces Co-operating in the Federal-Provincial Scheme

THE accompanying tables give particulars of the operations of the Old Age Pension Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156). The text of this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishing of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension will be subject to a re-

duction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

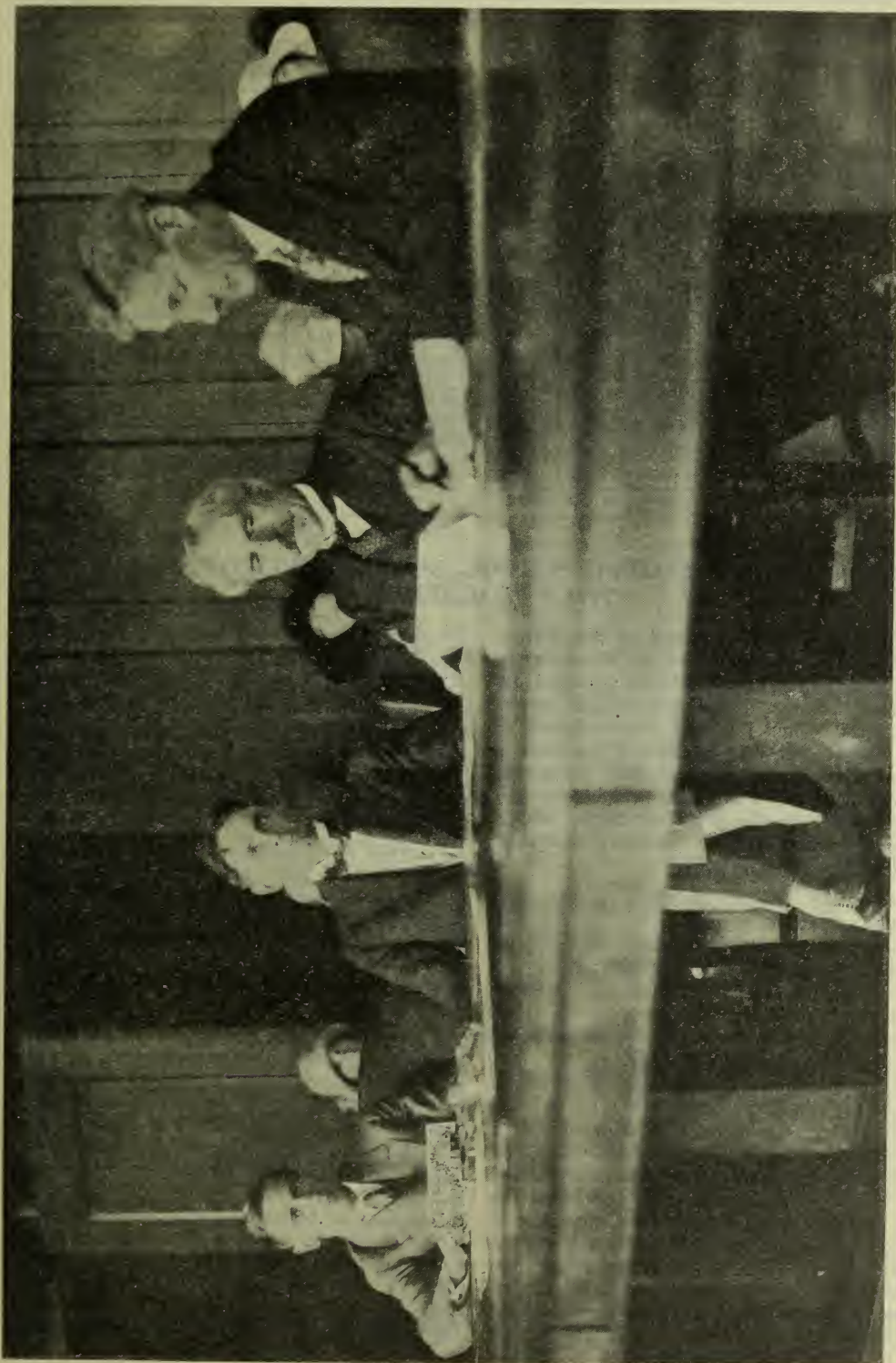
The federal act became operative in British Columbia in September, 1927; in Saskatchewan in June, 1928; and in Manitoba in September, 1928. The Yukon Council at its session in 1927 passed an ordinance respecting Old Age Pensions, which provided for the participation of Yukon Territory in the scheme, but no payments of pensions within the Territory have yet been recorded. The accompanying tables therefore relate to the payment of pensions under the Dominion-Provincial scheme only within the three provinces enumerated above. It will be noted that the figures relating to British Columbia are fuller than those for the other two provinces, the Act having been in operation in that province for a longer period.

TABLE I.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1928

	British Columbia		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Three Provinces	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of pensioners.....	3,442		2,451		927		6,820	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	.59%		.37%		.11%		.....	
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	28.3%		22.1%		7.5%		.....	
Total amount of pensions paid by province.....	\$629,053.17		\$45,343.09		\$37,032.86		\$711,429.12	
Average monthly pension.....	\$17.43		\$18.49		\$17.98		.....	
Conjugal condition—								
Married.....	756	343	682	327	293	140	1,731	810
Single.....	557	127	129	54	61	16	747	197
Widowed.....	599	875	478	780	180	235	1,257	1,890
Living apart.....	151	34	1	.....	2	.....	154	34
	2,063	1,379	1,290	1,161	536	391	3,889	2,931
Classification of British Subjects—								
Birth.....	3,153		1,912		748		5,813	
Naturalized.....	246		508		168		922	
Marriage.....	43		31		11		85	
	3,442		2,451		927		6,820	
Number of pensioners inmates of charitable institutions....	109	.....	157	.....	Nil	.....	266	.....
Amount of property transferred to Pension Authority.....	Nil	.....	Nil	.....	Nil	.....	Nil	.....
Average income of pensioners having income (Indigents not taken into account).....	\$59.28		\$63.66		\$59.29		.....	
Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces—								
Alberta.....	282		18		17		317	
British Columbia.....	.....		37		12		49	
Manitoba.....	191		.....		72		263	
New Brunswick.....	40		5		4		49	
Ontario.....	78		11		9		98	
Prince Edward Island.....	289		135		125		549	
Quebec.....	10		.....		3		13	
Saskatchewan.....	51		17		23		91	
North West Territories.....	179		101		.....		280	
Yukon Territory.....	20		1		.....		1	
	1,140		325		265		1,730	



Signing of agreement, May 19th, 1928, between the Dominion and Provincial Governments for Old Age Pensions in Saskatchewan. Left to right, seated—Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; Dr. Donnelly, M.P.; John Millar, M.P.; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture; Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways; Standing, Fred Johnston, M.P.; John Vallance, M.P.; Ed. Young, M.P.; C. R. McIntosh, M.P.; Robt. McKenzie, M.P.; Gordon Ross, M.P.; A. F. Totzke, M.P.; George McPhee, M.P.; Malcolm McLean, M.P.; Wm. Bock, M.P. The Members of Parliament present all represent Saskatchewan constituencies.



Signing of agreement, August 17th, 1928, between the Dominion and Provincial Governments for Old Age Pensions in Manitoba. Left to right: Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney-General; Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba; Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, First Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain; and Hon. Peter Heenan, Dominion Minister of Labour. Mr. Heenan was photographed in the act of writing his signature to the agreement, with Mr. MacDonald looking on as his witness to the signature. Mr. Major signed for the province, and Premier Bracken was his witness.

TABLE II.—COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

Country of Origin	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Totals	Country of Origin	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Totals
Canada.....	1,494	1,198	489	3,181	Wales.....	1	5	1	7
England.....	1,046	443	165	1,654	Channel Islands.....	2	1	1	4
Scotland.....	358	172	64	594	Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	1	1	3
Ireland.....	174	84	24	282	India.....	3			3
United States.....	138	27	43	208	South Africa.....	2	1		3
Austria.....	7	128	40	175	Peru.....	2			2
Iceland.....	3	159	2	164	Algeria.....		1		1
Poland.....	3	78	19	100	Bahamas.....	1			1
Sweden.....	44	36	11	91	British East Indies.....	1			1
Germany.....	36	15	11	62	British Guiana.....	1			1
Russia.....	2	35	11	48	Canary Islands.....	1			1
Norway.....	14	15	15	44	Chile.....	1			1
France.....	7	23	4	34	Gibraltar.....	1			1
Newfoundland.....	27	1	2	30	Isle of Man.....			1	1
Belgium.....	11	3	1	20	Japan.....	1			1
Italy.....	13	2		20	Jugo Slavia.....			1	1
Finland.....	15	3	1	19	Labrador.....	1			1
Roumania.....		7	6	13	Luxembourg.....			1	1
Denmark.....	6	3	3	12	Madeira.....	1			1
Hungary.....	1		8	9	New Zealand.....	1			1
Australia.....	7	1		8	Persia.....			1	1
British West Indies.....	5	2		7	Turkey.....	1			1
Holland.....	4	2	1	7					
						3,442	2,451	927	6,820

## PENSIONS FOR WINNIPEG SCHOOL BOARD EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN TEACHERS)

**A** BY-LAW recently passed by the trustees of the School District of Winnipeg, to take effect on January 1, 1929, provides for the establishment, operation and maintenance of a pension fund for some 200 employees of the Board other than teachers. The fund is to be administered by a pension committee of five trustees. Permanent employees will be required henceforth to contribute a uniform percentage of wages, or salary, according to the following schedule:—

Under the age of 27 years, 3 per cent throughout future service;

Over the age of 27 and under 33 years, 3½ per cent throughout future service;

Over the age of 33 and under 38 years, 4 per cent throughout future service;

Over the age of 38 and under 42 years, 4½ per cent throughout future service;

Over the age of 42 and under 45 years, 5 per cent throughout future service;

Present employees over 45 years of age, 5 per cent throughout future service.

Hereafter no person entering the service of the School District after having passed his 45th birthday will be eligible for pension.

The annual sum payable under the scheme is set at one-fiftieth of the average yearly remuneration for the five consecutive years of service showing the highest aggregate salary, multiplied by the number of years of service up to but not exceeding 40 years of service.

No pension will be less than \$720 or greater than \$3,000 per annum.

All persons, other than teachers and including superintendents and assistant superintendents, are included in the new pension scheme. It will apply to every permanent employee, "permanent employee" meaning any person who is employed for a full year, whether paid by the hour, day, week or month.

Pensions will be granted (a) to those who have served 15 years and have become unfit for further service, but may be discontinued if they become fit for service or other employment again; (b) to those who have served at least 40 years and are 60 years of age, and to those who have served 20 years and are 65 years of age.

If any employee is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act or any other accident or indemnity insurance carried by the trustees, he must accept such compensation; and should the amount received be less than he would be entitled to under the by-law the difference is made up to him from the Pension Fund; provided that in the case of permanent and total disability if the amount he receives from said compensation or other accident or indemnity insurance be the same as or greater than the amount he would be entitled to from the Pension Fund he shall not be entitled to a pension, but his own contributions to the



Pension Fund shall be refunded and an equal amount shall be refunded to the School District.

Pension retirement is fixed at 65 years. However, every employee who has reached the age of 65 years shall retire on pension, provided that if at the time of passing of the by-law there shall be in the service of the School District permanent employees who have reached the age of 65 years or who may hereafter reach that age before having been in the service of the District for twenty years, then and in every such case the said employee shall be entitled to receive for each year of service one-twentieth of the pension he would have received had he served for twenty years, and in such case the minimum pension payable shall not apply.

No assignment of pension is permitted, nor can such money be attachable for debts except if the pensioner be indebted to the school district.

The by-law does not prevent the School District from exercising its right to discharge or retire at any time any employee from its service, when the Board of Trustees so decides, and there shall be no liability upon the School District in respect of any claim for pension or other allowances beyond salary or wages due and unpaid and the benefits provided by this by-law.

Any employee who at any time during his employment is suffering from any infirmity of body or mind brought about by any injury received, arising out of the performance of his duties, who is not provided for by Workmen's Compensation or other indemnity, and who is certified by a board of three fully qualified medical practitioners to be no longer fit for duty, shall be entitled to a pension of an amount equivalent to that which he would have been entitled to should he have completed fifteen years of service.

Employees who were on active service at any time between 1914 and 1919, and who re-entered the service of the School District within six months from the date of receiving their discharge, shall be given credit for the time of their absence on such service.

When a pensioner dies before receiving sums by way of pension, equal to the whole amount he has contributed towards the fund, the balance, together with interest at such rate as the Pension Committee from time to time shall decide, shall be payable to his estate.

The trustees of the School District shall pay into the Pension Fund monthly a sum equal to the total monthly contributions made by the employees.

*Teachers' Retirement Fund.*—In addition to the by-law providing pension for permanent employees of the School District, the Board of Trustees established, in 1905, a teachers' retirement fund for the teachers of Winnipeg public day schools.

The report of the trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund on the progress and development of the fund during 1928 showed an estimated accumulated reserve of \$489,064.68. At the present time the fund is paying 44 regular annuities and 3 partial annuities or disability allowances. In 1928, 955 employed teachers contributed to the fund, 726 at the rate of \$20 per annum, and the other 229 on a \$10 per annum basis. The maximum rate of annuity allowed by the by-law governing the fund is \$800.

The basis of this scheme consists of a permanent fund composed of gifts and legacies and a sum set apart annually by the school board; plus a general fund, also comprising gifts and legacies, but chiefly made up of the contributions from the teachers' salaries.

This fund is administered by five trustees and two members of the teachers' staff, selected by vote of the teachers themselves.

### Extent of Old Age Dependency

The Industrial Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation (United States) recently published a report giving the results of a study of the extent of old age dependency, and of the economic and physical state of persons 65 years of age and over, other than those dependent on public charity, in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. The report includes also additional material in regard to Massachusetts. The study was made possible by substantial support from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Its purpose was to

remove the subject from the sphere of sentiment and political propaganda and to present "attested facts" as to the prevalence of poverty among the aged in the states covered by the inquiry. For the first time, in the United States, it is stated, the rate of disability on old age has been secured, and also for the first time outside of Massachusetts definite material is given as to the incomes of persons over 65, and as to their wealth up to \$10,000. The financial condition of 32,172 aged persons is shown in the present report and in the

earlier report relating to conditions in Massachusetts.

The report refers to two main causes of dependency in the centres of industry, one being the large number of foreign-born workers who have lived at a precarious economic level from their earliest years, many now being public dependants; and the other, the excessive wearing out of wage earners in industry either by overwork or because of the unhealthy working conditions to which many of them were exposed in early life.

As to the first of these causes it was found that, as compared with the foreign-born, the American-born does not appear to be so far ahead as their superior advantages might suggest, especially in regard to savings and education. Of the native-born men interviewed, 31 per cent were worth \$10,000 and upward, as compared with a percentage of 24 for the foreign-born. Commenting on the good showing made by foreign-born in spite of their initial disadvantages, the report remarks that "it would be well if the great and prosperous mass of the native-born should direct their attention more to such encouraging facts."

The investigator found that among the aged persons interviewed more than one person in four possessed property to the value of \$10,000 and upwards, and that nearly six persons in ten possessed property to the value of \$5,000 and upwards, or had an annual income of at least \$1,000. With regard to their property holdings the aged persons were divided into ten categories. The lowest category, comprising those with no property, formed 29.5 per cent of the total number. It is considered remarkable that out of nearly 14,000 elderly persons the investigators came upon only 200 cases of destitution. Of the five categories below the highest, including the classes having between \$2,000 and \$10,000, the percentage of the total number was over 30.

In regard to the conditions of those reported as being without property, it is pointed out that, regarding their families as a social unit, they must be credited with "assets represented by the investment in education and upbringing of the children who are now responsible for the care of the elders." There is also the further consideration that many persons, especially foreigners, are reluctant to disclose information about their money affairs, and are often classed as having no property, though they have considerable means.

A section of the report deals with the position of non-manual or "white collar" workers. This growing class in the community was found to be mostly above the "needy" line,

partly because the character of their work permits them to remain in active employment longer than manual workers, although their earnings have not placed them in the highest category in regard to their resources.

Old age dependency, it is declared, constitutes a national problem, but it is mainly one of industry. The problem is stated to be "on the way to be solved" by the new policy and practice of employers in providing for the workers who have passed their years of efficiency. "The majority of employees spend their lives within the limits of office, factory, the mine or line of transportation. In this sphere of activities, where approaching old age so often presents to the workers for hire apprehensions that are gloomy, one may foresee provision for the general financial security of retired workers, a logical sequence to the up-building of the present unparalleled regime of industry and commerce. Industry can approach its best effectiveness only as it will assure to all who devote themselves to it a reasonable degree of comfort, even to the end of life."

#### Seamen's Agreement in New Zealand

A new national agreement to take the place of the previous agreement which expired on 30 June, 1928, has been entered into between the Shipowners' Federation of New Zealand and the Federated Seamen's Union of New Zealand. The agreement which is not to be registered under the Arbitration Act, is to remain in force for two years, and thereafter until a new agreement is concluded. An outstanding feature of the new agreement is the introduction of payment for mooring and unmooring vessels, which work had never before been recognized in the hours of labour of seamen in New Zealand. The principal changes introduced into the new agreement relate to payment for overtime, the minimum payment being for half an hour, instead of 15 minutes; boiler work and engine cleaning; daymen; Sundays and holidays, washing decks; mooring and unmooring; fumigation; medical benefits (it is now provided that where a seaman is invalided on shore outside New Zealand he shall, except when actually in hospital, receive a subsistence allowance of 9 shillings a day); trimming coal in stoke holds; and definition of arrival.

## TEST OF CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF DOMINION LEGISLATION RESPECTING COMBINES

A REFERENCE to the Supreme Court of Canada of the question of the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code has been authorized by the Dominion Government through an order in council (P.C. 2194) dated December 6, 1928. The reference arises out of an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, which was found to be in contravention of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, p. 1165-7). The order in council is as follows:—

P.C. 2194.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 3rd December, 1928, from the Minister of Justice, submitting that during the year 1927 an investigation under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, into the operations of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an alleged combine of wholesale and retail distributors and manufacturers of proprietary medicines and toilet articles, was conducted at the instance of the Minister of Labour, by a Commissioner, Mr. L. V. O'Connor, appointed in that behalf. The finding of the Commissioner was that a combine existed contrary to the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and that such combine had operated and was likely to operate to the detriment of and against the interest of the public.

In view of the findings of the said Commissioner action might have been taken under sections 29, 30, 31 or 32 of the Combines Investigation Act, but no action was taken, for the reason that the Association made representations through its counsel, Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., to the effect that, in his opinion, the statute was *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, and that the constitutional validity of the statute should be tested by a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada. Mr. Lafleur pointed out that such a course would, for the purpose of securing an authoritative decision on the constitutional question, have an advantage over a criminal prosecution, because in the latter case the rights of appeal are limited, particularly in the case of an appeal by the prosecuting authority.

The Minister further submits that he is informed that the Association has discontinued the practices complained of pending a decision whether the constitutional validity of the statute is to be referred.

The Minister observes that in several cases judges of the Superior Courts of the provinces have intimated that in their view the effect of certain decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is to cast doubt upon the constitutional validity of section 498 of the Criminal Code, which deals with conspiracies and combinations affecting trade, while other judges of these courts do not so interpret these decisions.

The Minister is therefore of opinion that, while he is not disposed to doubt the validity of the aforesaid Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code, it is essential for the due enforcement of these pro-

visions that the questions raised by counsel for the above-named Association, and by certain judges of the provincial courts, should be set at rest, and for that purpose, and having in view the importance of the questions of law involved, he considers it desirable to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada thereupon.

The Committee, therefore, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise that the following questions be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration, pursuant to the authority of section 55 of the Supreme Court Act:—

1. Is the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, chapter 26, *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, either in whole or in part, and, if so, in what particular or particulars or to what extent?

2. Is section 498 of the Criminal Code *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, and if so, in what particular or particulars or to what extent?

It is expected that argument on the appeal will be heard by the Supreme Court at its mid-winter session. Honourable N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., of Montreal, have been retained as counsel for the Government.

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of the Province of Quebec, stated in a New Year message that 8,000 cases had been submitted to the commission administering the new Workmen's Compensation Act, which took effect in the province on September 1. Three thousand of these cases had been settled to the entire satisfaction of the interested parties, and 1,200 workmen were drawing compensation while waiting for the commission to give a final decision in the several cases.

The annual report of the Mediation and Conciliation Commission of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1927-28 refers to the conciliatory service of the government as performing an important work of social education. It is declared that "to bring together employers and employees to discuss their interests peaceably, so that one party submits its complaints and the other listens with courtesy, even with sympathy, is a new thing in the industrial sphere." The Commission's policy is to refrain from intervention in a dispute until conferences have taken place between the representatives of organized labour and those of employers. The report states that "from its own experience this Commission knows that organized labour shows more readiness and intelligence in discussing its interests than unorganized labour, making it easier to reach an understanding without the intervention of the Board."

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

### Summary of Proceedings of the Convention Held in New Orleans

THE 48th annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was held in New Orleans, Louisiana, November 19 to 28. The opening ceremonies were conducted by Mr. M. L. Boehling, chairman of the Trades Council convention committee, who called on the Rev. G. Frohn, pastor of St. John the Baptist church, New Orleans, to offer the invocation. Mayor Arthur O'Keefe spoke for the city of New Orleans and Col. John P. Sullivan represented the Hon. Huey Long, governor of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Dave Marcusy, president of the Central Trades and Labour Council, welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labour of New Orleans, and Mr. Chas. W. Swallow, president of the State Federation of Labour, extended greetings from organized labour of the State of Louisiana. The Hon. James O'Connor, member of the U.S. Congress, also contributed an address at the opening session. The various addresses were replied to by Mr. Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labour.

The report of the credential committee, as finally adopted, showed 387 delegates present, of whom 274 represented 91 national and international organizations; the four departments of the federation, 28 state bodies, 49 central labour unions, 27 trade and federal labour unions being represented by one delegate each, and also five fraternal delegates, one of whom represented the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and two the British Trades Union Congress.

Subsequently the customary committees were appointed, following which copies of the report of the executive council were distributed. The report consisted of 100 pages, of which the executive submitted the following summary:

In our report to this forty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, we point out that our trade union policies are tested by their results and we then apply various measuring rods to test progress during the past year.

We include first a report of the secretary which shows the following:—

Secretary Morrison's report furnishes detailed information covering the funds of the Federation and membership. This report appears on pages 2-12 of the printed report.

The total receipts for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1928, were \$797,080.66, the total expenses were \$496,971.23, leaving a balance on hand of \$300,109.43. Of this total \$250,584.75 belonged to the defence fund of the directly affiliated local unions, \$49,524.68 in the General Fund.

The average paid up and reported membership for the year ending August 31, 1928, was 2,896,063, an increase of 83,537 members over the membership reported upon last year.

The report of the Trustees of the A.F. of L. Building appears on page 14 of the printed report. This report shows that the total receipts in the building fund for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1928, were \$58,324.67; the total expenses were \$22,822.85, leaving a balance of \$35,501.82.

Our report then reviews the membership during the past year, the progress of the *American Federationist*, and the status of workers. The latter we first discuss from the economic point of view. We submit in table form concrete evidence of what trade unions do for their members in the way of securities, reducing the daily and weekly hours of work and increasing wages. The various securities provided include sick and death benefits, unemployment compensation, old age pensions, disability provisions, high wages and reasonable work hours.

Other developments on which we report progress are union-management co-operation, research work sponsored by the American Federation of Labour, progress in establishing the 8-hour workday and the 5-day work week. We report in table form the organizations that have secured the 5-day week together with the number of workers affected.

Our reports put a special emphasis on promotion of regularity of employment. We show that fewer workers are now employed in manufacturing industries and that machinery is displacing workers. Supplementing these facts is a table prepared in the Department of Commerce which shows the industries that have been increasing their number of employees.

In discussing unemployment we include the unemployment figures gathered and published by the American Federation of Labour during the past year covering twenty-four cities and showing unemployment for some specific industries.

We emphasize the need of preventive measures in dealing with unemployment—specifically, employment services, the stabilization of industry, public works as a prosperity reserve.

We end this section by pointing out the increasing influence of trade unions in industrial circles.

The next portion of the report deals with organization activities. This year we initiated a system of reporting by city central bodies, volunteer district organizers and state federations of labour. We succeeded in getting representative reports from these free fields and the information will be helpful in planning the year's work.

Of unusual interest are the reports of special organizing campaigns which may be suggestive to organizations planning similar undertakings for the coming year.

Under the caption "Internal Union Problems" we submit a program for the coming year. The goal for the coming year is "Double Union Membership." In order to realize this goal we submit specific suggestions for local unions covering first the activities of the union itself; secondly, organizing methods; thirdly, educa-

tional work for both the wage earner, the community and the employer. We then make special suggestions to help both central labour unions and state federations of labour to plan their work for the coming year.

The next portion of our report deals with relations between national and international unions. Under this section we report adjustment of difficulties between the Teamsters and Railway Clerks, the Boilermakers and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Machinists and Street and Electric Railway Employees, and the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers.

We then report the status of various problems that are still pending.

We submit brief reports on the miners' struggle, Carpenters' Home and labour banks.

Under official changes we report the death of James Duncan and the election of new Council members.

In the political field we make report on labour's non-partisan political campaign activities and the legislative matters of the seventieth Congress in which labour is interested.

Under "Education" we report the work of the A.F. of L. Committee on Education as well as progress in promoting educational undertakings for adult workers.

We include a list of publications of the American Federation of Labour, the work of the Legal Information Bureau, a reference to Labour's three special days, and progress in the matter of erecting a memorial to Samuel Gompers.

We mention with approval the proposed Chicago World's Fair for 1933.

Under Pan-American Labour Relations, we report on the Pan-American Conference in Havana, the sixth convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labour, Mexico and Mexican Immigration.

Under "International Labour Relations" we report no progress in reaching an understanding with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The last section of our report deals with some outstanding labour problems, the first of which is old age pensions. We recount various provisions that have been made both by legislation and trade unions to provide incomes for aged persons. The information gathered on old age and disability provisions is especially valuable.

Our report on this subject ends with a recommendation that we ask Congress to make the necessary appropriation and to authorize a commission on old age income.

The next problem which we discuss is proposed anti-injunction legislation. This discussion includes the text of a bill now under consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The other problems that we discuss are child labour, company unions, radio broadcasting, the legislative proposals developed by the American Bar Association and attempted communistic control.

Our report ends with a plea to all unions to adopt the slogan Double Union Membership in 1929.

The various sections of the report were referred to the appropriate committees for consideration and report.

Former treasurer Daniel J. Tobin submitted a report as to the finances of the federation, the figures as above mentioned showing a total of cash on hand of \$300,109.43. Mr. Tobin also made a recommendation that the secretary of the federation be made the secretary-treasurer. In explaining his suggestion he said that "it is impossible to carry out the constitution of the American Federation of Labour and do business along the lines that business should be done in the best interest of the federation." So that there would be an odd number of members of the executive council, he suggested increasing the number of vice-presidents from eight to nine. The financial statement was referred to the auditing committee along with the report of the secretary. The recommendations of the executive council were referred to the committee on laws. The auditing committee subsequently reported on the financial statements, which were found correct in every detail. The committee on laws reported against the recommendation of former Treasurer Tobin, but recommended that the executive council should appoint three of its members as a finance committee, this committee with the treasurer to have authority to invest the surplus funds of the federation in sound securities or to deposit certificates of deposit. This recommendation with some necessary minor amendments to the constitution was adopted by the convention.

### Shorter Work Week Approved

To the committee on shorter work-day were referred the portion of the executive council's report dealing with the eight-hour work-day, five-day work-week and the four-hour day on Saturday. The committee expressed approval in these sections of the report of the executive council, and recommended that the council carry on an energetic campaign within the trade union movement, and also a public education in connection with the five-day week through trade union publications, the public press and the other available avenues of publicity. The committee closed this section of its report by declaring that "the five-day week is not only socially and economically sound, but it is a necessity to the welfare of commerce as well as a condition to which the wage-earners are entitled." This recommendation was adopted.

Approval was also given on report of the committee to (1) urging application of the eight-hour law of the United States to employees of veterans' hospitals, (2) in favour of eight-hour day for firefighters.

### Organization

The committee on organization expressed satisfaction with the increase in the membership of the federation and approved of the survey made by the executive council as to the present conditions, growth, development and advancement of the labour movement, activities under way and gains made. The committee recommended that the executive council continue the survey during the coming year, and insist on all affiliated bodies supplying the information desired. The committee congratulated the federation on the success of organizing campaigns in the Piedmont section of North Carolina and in Reading, Pennsylvania.

The committee recommended the adoption of the slogan proposed by the executive council, "Double union membership in 1929," and in doing so further recommended that the suggestions of the executive council be carried into effect to make meeting places agreeable and attractive; to make meetings sociable and interesting; to secure the services of good speakers, and to make the home, the family and the community interested in union affairs.

The committee recommended concurrence in those portions of the executive council's report under the captions of "Union Records," "Benefits," "Employment Bureau," "Organizing Method," "Central Labour Union," and "State Federation of Labour." These recommendations were adopted.

The convention gave approval to requests (1) for assistance in an organizing campaign by the cigarmakers; (2) For support of Bookkeepers and Stenographers' Union No. 12,646, of New York; (3) In favour of organizers using their efforts to organize the laundry workers, and (4) Urging patronage of certain union-made textile products.

### Union Labels

The committee on union labels expressed concurrence in a resolution urging members of labour organizations to patronize retail stores displaying the Retail Clerks' Union store card. A resolution which called attention to the large importations of hats into the United States declared that this was due not only to inadequate tariff protection, but to wrong classification and valuation, and called upon all members of the A. F. of L. to buy American-made hats which bear the union label of the United Hatters of North America. Both of the above resolutions were adopted. The committee made a strong plea for the members of organized labour to use their purchasing power to its fullest extent in demanding union labelled goods as a means of decreasing unemployment.

### Legislation

The committee on legislation noted with approval the legislative results enumerated under the caption "Legislation" in the report of the executive council, the federation being the mouthpiece for its affiliated membership in the United States in all legislative matters. The committee stated "in view of the involved legislative processes existing in the United States Congress, the executive council is to be congratulated for having transformed into statutory law a number of important objectives of the organized labour movement."

Among the matters dealt with in the report of the committee were (1) convict labour, (2) Civil Service retirement, (3) modification in immigration laws, (4) United States citizens on public works, (5) night work in postal service, (6) retirement of Panama Canal employees, (7) repeal of the estate tax, (8) Cuban cigar competition, (9) Mississippi flood control, (10) farm relief legislation, (11) retirement for ex-service officers, (12) farms for narcotic victims, (13) exclusion of Filipinos.

The committee on legislation reported favourably on resolutions (1) favouring legislation pending in Congress granting wage increases to post office labourers, watchmen and messengers and labourers in the railway mail service; (2) protesting the passage of bills designed to repeal certain provisions of the United States Seamen's Act; (3) endorsing legislation to prevent the smuggling of Chinese and excluded Europeans into the United States; (4) favouring the extension of Saturday half holiday for government employees; (5) in favour of the establishment of a civil service court of appeal; (6) proposing that the Post Office Department establish a new system of accounting, discounting charges of public welfare work of the department against postal revenues; (7) in favour of Saturday half-holiday for postal service; (8) in favour of the elimination of speeding-up practices in Government employment; and (9) urging standardizing of annual and sick leave for Government employees.

### Boycotts

The committee on boycotts reported favourably on a number of resolutions of protest against the actions of certain manufacturing companies, some of which were declared "unfair." In some instances the committee recommended that further efforts be made to bring about adjustments before the firms were declared to be antagonistic to organized labour.

### Anti-Injunction Legislation

Besides the large number of resolutions submitted to the committee on resolutions certain sections of the report of the executive council were also referred for report. The committee first reported on the reference in the executive council report to proposed anti-injunction legislation, with which the committee considered two resolutions. The committee recommended adherence to the decision of the 1927 convention. "In other words," the committee stated, "we are convinced that the remedy is to be found in propositions one and three combined as outlined above, namely, in defining the equity jurisdiction and in repealing and amending the anti-trust and anti-combination laws." The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

One of the resolutions asked for the endorsement of an original Senate bill to regulate and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, so amended as to repeal section 4 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, together with such extensions of the said Act as may have been made by subsequent legislation or by decisions of the court. The committee did not consider the bill sufficiently broad in scope with reference to the amending of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, but recommended that the resolution be referred to the executive council for guidance in connection with the other recommendations in the report of the committee.

The other resolution condemned injunction abuse and urged defeat of judges having unfavourable injunction records. For this resolution the committee approved the declaration of the 1927 convention, which was as follows:—

The committee also recommends that the president and executive council take steps to bring to the attention of all affiliated organizations the need for participating in the nomination and election or selection of judges and that the candidates be called upon to account for the misuse of the equity power. Require them to meet the issue in the open field of public discussion during campaigns for the nomination and election of judges within the states and when federal judges are being selected. It is true that this policy has been carried out to some extent in the past. It should be applied with greater persistency in the future.

These two recommendations of the committee were adopted.

The committee on resolutions also referred to the case in which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York City sought to enjoin the American Federation of Labour and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees from organ-

izing the street and electric railway men employed by the company. While the result of the trial, the committee stated, was the defeat of the company, the affiliated unions were urged to study the manner in which the victory was achieved.\*

### Radio Broadcasting

The committee approved of the report of the executive council in reference to radio broadcasting, and recommended that the council continue its examination of the radio industry to the end that the rights of labour may be properly protected. It was also decided to assist in the efforts to secure for WCFL the broadcasting station owned, controlled and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labour, the necessary extended allocations and permits from the Federal Radio Commission.

The committee reported favourably on the portion of the executive council report wherein reference was made to a conference with the American Bar Association. The committee commended the council for its firm stand against communists, endorsed the report of the council on company unions and recommended that the council continue its efforts to expose company unions.

### Release of Tom Mooney

As a substitute for a resolution asking for the release of Tom Mooney and all other workers "unjustly held" in the prisons of California, the convention approved of a declaration that the executive council continue to proceed in the manner which in their judgment is best calculated to bring about the release of Mooney and Billings.

### Immigration

In addition to the section of the executive council's report dealing with the subject of "Mexico and Immigration," the committee on resolutions considered six resolutions dealing with immigration matters. Resolution No. 5 proposed placing Mexico and all Latin American countries under the quota provisions of the United States immigration laws; Nos. 9 and 10 proposed to place all countries under the quota provisions of the laws, and to secure a more rigorous prosecution of those who smuggle aliens into the United States; No. 57 proposed the cessation of border-crossing privileges and protested against the issuance of Federal injunctions against local directors of immigration in their enforcement

\* This case was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 335.

of the 1924 immigration laws; No. 84 proposed to have the trade unions acquainted with the manner in which protective provisions of the immigration law are annulled by proclamations and orders, particularly at Detroit, and protested against "the destruction of the immigration laws by the Federal courts." The committee recommended that the entire subject be referred to the executive council for an all embracing study and examination and directions for the approval and furtherance of such legislation as will most speedily and effectually attain the ends sought and as may be required to safeguard and promote the economic, industrial, social and political well-being of all people in the United States in general and of the wage earners in particular.

The committee on resolutions approved of a resolution asking the U.S. Secretary of Labour to repudiate a statement of the Assistant Secretary of Labour favouring putting Chinese under the quota law.

#### Other Resolutions Adopted

Other resolutions approved by the committee on resolutions and endorsed by the convention were as follows:—

Opposing importation of Chinese-made shingles from British Columbia.

Commending the A. F. of L. for co-operation with the Metal Trades Department in legislative matters.

In support of the teachers of Seattle in their fight against the "yellow dog" contract.

In favour of co-operating with the Journeymen Tailors' Union in a publicity campaign against sweat shops.

In favour of assisting to secure release of imprisoned trade unionists in hosiery workers' strike in Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Endorsing movement of Stenographers' Union No. 12,646, of New York, to secure five-day work week.

Urging support of Stenographers' Union No. 12,646 of New York in campaign against communists.

Urging employment of union accountants by union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Urging that work in naval construction program of the United States be done in Government navy yards.

In favour of the A. F. of L. assisting in securing the ratification of the Kellogg peace treaty.

In favour of state tenure laws for teachers.

Protesting against the policy of denying employment to middle-aged workers and proposing investigation of employers' use of group insurance to restrict labour.

Demanding that the Federal Trade Commission prosecute a complaint against a baking corporation.

Urging establishment of adequate salaries for the United States steamboat inspection service.

In favour of free speech, free press and free assemblage.

In favour of such changes in the tariff laws as may be desired by the printing trades organizations.

Opposition to the extension of the prison laundry system in competition with free labour.

Expressing approval of the United Hebrew Trades of New York in assistance rendered to the Central Federation of Jewish Workers in Palestine.

In favour of rendering assistance to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in efforts to renew agreements with employers.

In favour of the Boulder dam project on the Colorado river, such to be placed under the direction of the Federal Power Commission.

In favour of conference to consider organizing work in the Southern States.

In favour of support of affiliated Theatrical Agents and Managers.

Commending the support extended by the labour press and urging support for the various labour papers.

In favour of support to the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers in the "struggle against the United States Steel Corporation and the National Erectors' Association."

In favour of investigation of the Vestris disaster.

In favour of United States enforcing maritime laws upon foreign vessels.

#### Resolutions to be Considered

The following resolutions on the recommendation of the committee on resolutions were referred to the executive council for consideration.

Asking support for the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers in the Department of Justice suit involving the use of the union label water mark.

Favouring a protective tariff on foreign-made shoes.

In favour of empowering State Industrial commissions or departments of labour to grant licenses for private fee-charging employment agencies.

In favour of A. F. of L. studying method of combating "yellow dog" contracts.

Proposing endorsement of proposed measure for child health extension service.



Asking for federal legislation to compel printed matter to bear imprint of the printer.

Urging legislation regulating issuance of fire insurance policies.

In favour of the executive council of the federation assisting the Amalgamated Meat Cutters in an effort to have a New York City branch reaffiliate.

### Jurisdictional Questions

To the committee on executive council's report were referred certain questions regarding jurisdictional disputes, together with some other matters not submitted to other committees.

Regarding the controversy between the teamsters and railway clerks the committee submitted a proposition for the final settlement, the executive council to arrange for a conference.

Commendation was offered for the successful settlement of disputes (1) between boiler-makers and bridge and structural iron workers, (2) between machinists and street and electric railway employees, (3) between carpenters and sheet metal workers, (4) between the operating engineers and stationary firemen.

Approval was given the action of the executive council in suspending the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen for failure to carry out decision of the 1927 convention in regard to a dispute with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Approval was also given to the change in title of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers to International Union of Operating Engineers.

The disputes between (1) flint glass workers and machinists, and (2) tunnel and subway constructors and hodcarriers and building labourers were referred to the executive council to continue to endeavour to effect settlements.

A proposal to merge the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Tobacco Workers' International Union was referred to the president of the federation with a view to presenting the proposal to the tobacco workers' executive.

### Committee on Education

To the committee on education several sections of the report of the executive council were referred. These were under the following headings: (1) "The American Federationist"; (2) "Text Book Review"; (3) "Compulsory School Attendance Laws"; (4) "Free Text Books"; (5) "Continuation School"; (6) "On Co-operative Part-Time

Education"; (7) "Adult Education"; (8) "Workers' Educational Movement"; (9) "California Plan"; (10) "On Week-End Conferences"; (11) "On Summer Schools for Workers"; (12) "On Publications"; (13) "On Legal Information Bureau"; (14) "On Labour's Three Special Days"; (15) "Child Health Day"; (16) "Child Labour"; (17) "Child Labour in the District of Columbia"; (18) "On Public Health"; (19) "On Chicago World Fair, and (20) "On Samuel Gompers Memorial." The convention approved of the work of the executive council in the above matters.

A resolution proposing the establishment of a national labour college for workers' education was presented to the convention. The committee on education recommended that the proposal be referred to the executive council. In the discussion on the resolution the name of Brookwood College was injected. Vice-President Woll, who had been delegated by President Green to investigate Brookwood College, read the findings in his report. Mr. Woll declared that the evidence which he had examined from the students at Brookwood and from reports that had come to his attention prompted the conclusion that "in fact the direction of its teaching is propagandistic." He stated also that three members of the faculty are on the board of advisers of the Workers (Communist) Party in New York. After further discussion the recommendation of the committee was adopted. Subsequently a motion was adopted endorsing the action of the executive council in regard to Brookwood College.

The committee on education also reported favourably on resolutions (1) urging trade union editors to allot space in their publications to assist educational campaign of Union Label Trades Department, and (2) opposing use of public schools "to spread propaganda of special interests." The convention adopted the report.

### International Labour Relations

The committee on International Labour Relations was in accord with the views expressed by the executive council under the caption of "Pan-American Labour Relations," in which it was stated that a special effort be made for the continuation of the policy to draw the workers of the North, Central and South American countries more closely together in fraternal relationship for their mutual advancement and protection. Reference was also made to the Pan-American Conference in Havana and to the later date for the meeting of the sixth convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labour.

The committee recommended that the executive council continue its effort to establish reaffiliation with the International Federation of Trades Unions upon the basis declared by earlier conventions of the A. F. of L.

### Fraternal Greetings

At the morning session of the third day the messages from the fraternal delegates were delivered. The greetings from the British Trades Union Congress were extended by Mr. J. Marchbank, assistant industrial general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, London, England, and Mr. E. Edwards, financial secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Union. The message from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was delivered by Mr. Wm. Varley, Toronto, Ont., and that from the Women's International Union Label League and Trade Union Auxiliary by Miss Anna Fitzgerald, while Miss Matilda Lindsay spoke for the National Trade Union Label League.

At one of the sessions, previous to the departure of the British delegates for Mexico, where they were to represent the British Trades Union Congress at the meeting of the Mexican Federation of Labour, they were each presented with a gold watch and chain. Each delegate was also given a watch to take home to his wife. The Canadian fraternal delegate received a similar present, as did also Mrs. Varley, who was present.

Others who addressed the convention at one or other of the sessions were Col. C. B. Ross, representing the U.S. War Department; Mr. Paul V. McNutt, National commander of the American Legion; Mr. J. Talbot Clark,

representative of the Near East Relief Committee; Hon. Thos. F. Gore, ex-senator from Oklahoma; Mr. John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.; Mr. Spencer Miller, junior secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, and Hon. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour.

At one of the sessions of the convention the names of 29 departed outstanding representatives of the trade union movement were read by the secretary. At the request of the president the delegates stood in silence for a moment as a tribute of respect to their memory.

### Officers Elected

The officers elected for the year 1928-29 were as follows: President Wm. Green, Washington, D.C.; 1st vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; 2nd vice-president, Thos. A. Rickett, New York, N.Y.; 3rd vice-president, Jacob Fischer, Indianapolis, Ind.; 4th vice-president, Matthew Woll, Chicago, Ill.; 5th vice-president, James Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio; 6th vice-president, James P. Noonan, Washington, D.C.; 7th vice-president, John Coefield, Chicago, Ill.; 8th vice-president, A. O. Wharton, Washington, D.C.; treasurer, Martin F. Ryan, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.; fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, Wm. J. Rooney, Washington, D.C., and Wm. P. Clarke, Toledo, Ohio; fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, John D. Haggerty, Washington, D.C.

Toronto, Ont., was chosen as the convention city for 1929.

## Houseworkers and Workmen's Compensation

The *Victoria Colonist*, in a recent issue, discussed the position of houseworkers in relation to accident insurance as follows:—

"Workmen's Compensation, if it is to be adequate in the expression of its needs, should cover housework. This is a phase of industry that, in the matter of insurance, has been far too neglected up to the present. The women who perform homely chores are as much entitled to compensation as any other class of the community, and no doubt would be prepared to contribute to the premiums of Workmen's Compensation. Under the present dispensation the housewife finds it difficult to get an accident policy. The belief exists, no doubt founded on statistics, that housework is the most dangerous of all occupations for women. As a consequence insurance companies fight shy of the risk, or only accept it at much higher rates.

"The Rochester *Times-Union* says that the high casualty list among women in the home 'is due to the housewife's own persistence in doing the day's work, even when weary from long hours, to her lack of proper tools or unfamiliarity with the tools she has.' There ought to be no such unfamiliarity in these days of domestic science in the schools, that is if the domestic science taught is practical and capable of application to the homes. Under Workmen's Compensation, in which an immense reserve fund has been accumulated—beyond present and immediately prospective needs—the housewives could be cared for without having to pay any higher rates of insurance than obtain in any average industry. This is a matter that should be of moment to women's organizations. The housewife is just as much entitled to protection as any workman."

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Legislative Program Submitted to Dominion Government

THE executive council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and an accompanying delegation of Canadian representatives of affiliated international and national unions, on January 8, 1929, submitted to the Dominion Government the legislative program of organized labour. The following Cabinet Ministers were present at the meeting:—

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour; Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General; Hon. Colonel J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence; and Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was the chief spokesman during the presentation and he was assisted by J. T. Foster, James Simpson and R. J. Tallon, vice-presidents, and P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer.

Other representatives of labour organizations who composed the delegation were: Arthur Martel, executive board member; James F. Marsh and Pat Green, general representatives, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; J. G. A. Decelles, chairman, executive board, Commercial Telegraphers Union; John W. Bruce, organizer, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; J. J. Reaves, president, Federated Association of Letter Carriers; W. P. Covert, vice-president, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators; E. Ingles, vice-president, John Noble and James Broderick, general representatives, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; A. Bastien, Canadian representative, American Federation of Labour; Maurice Labelle, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; Fred Molineux, and R. Gervais, organizers, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; James Ward, vice-president, International Association of Operative Plasterers; A. Bell, vice-president, International Association of Sheet Metal Workers; James Somerville, vice-president, International Association of Machinists; George R. Brunet,

Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union; M. L. Bergstein, organizer, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union; Joseph Corbett, chairman, Joint Protective Board (Central Region), C. N. Rys., Brotherhood Railway Carmen; Thomas O'Reilly, vice-president, National Association of Marine Engineers; Frank Healey, organizer, International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers; W. F. Bush, executive board member, United Garment Workers' Union; F. W. Felker, district representative, International Moulders' Union; A. Gariepy, vice-president, Cigar Makers' International Union; Thomas Black, International Typographical Union; J. A. P. Haydon, legislative representative, Ontario and Quebec Conference Typographical Unions; A. D. Dear, vice-president, International Association of Fire Fighters; Charles Dickie, secretary, Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour.

#### President Moore's Address

President Moore after introducing the delegation said:—"In our presentation of a year ago the status and membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was dealt with in considerable detail. It is not thought necessary at this time to deal further with this subject, except to say that during the past year several thousands more members have been added to the ranks of our affiliated organizations, thus further strengthening our claims to continue, as for the past forty-four years, to speak authoritatively on behalf of the organized workers of this Dominion.

"Being Canadian citizens and desiring to build up the country in which we live and earn our livelihood, our policy has always been one of seeking betterment through constitutional channels. In accord with this we again respectfully submit a program of legislative changes considered necessary in the furtherance of social and economic justice and industrial peace in Canada.

"Many of these matters have been presented and discussed at previous interviews and therefore are only very briefly summarized, but we trust will nevertheless be given equal consideration with those more fully dealt with."

"*Old Age Pensions.*—By the adoption of the Federal-Provincial Old Age Pension Act in the Province of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba some practical

knowledge has been gained in respect to this measure. Whilst we still believe that changes will be necessary to this Act before it can be considered as providing reasonable relief and protection to the needy workers in their old age, yet we are of the opinion that it is advisable to secure much wider application of the measure in other provinces and greater experience as to costs, administration, etc., before coming to a decision as to what amendments may be of the greatest benefit. For this reason no changes are sought at the present time, but we do urge that the Federal Government exert its influence on the participating provincial authorities to ensure that the Act is administered in the most generous terms.

"It is pleasing to note that the Minister of Labour has continued to publicly urge all Provincial Governments to accept the Federal-Provincial Old Age Pension Act, and this we accept as a manifestation of the sincerity of the Federal Government in seeking to have the benefits of the measure made applicable throughout the entire Dominion at the earliest time.

*"Re-enactment Technical Education Act 1919.*—It is to be regretted that the Government has not yet seen fit to re-enact the Technical Education Act of 1919, which expires on March 31st this year, as we are convinced that without Federal assistance technical educational activities in the various provinces will be restricted. We believe that the Premier of Ontario stated the case clearly when, in a press statement published May last, he said:—

The Technical Education Act passed by the Dominion in 1919, did not encroach on the prerogative of the provinces. It did not assume to take control of any schools; it left the responsibility for the administration of technical schools strictly to the provinces to which it belongs by constitutional right.

The Act was, in fact, a financial measure dealing with Federal funds. It undertook to use federal money to promote and assist technical education in Canada. In other words, the Dominion sought to induce the provinces and the municipalities, on the assurance of Federal assistance, to undertake a very expensive service to the country, on a larger scale than would otherwise be possible.

"Reiterating our statement presented last year we would emphasize that technical education is an essential part of apprentice training, and as such, lays the foundation for industrial efficiency, which reflects itself in Dominion revenues. For this and similar reasons we again advance the opinion that the Dominion Government could properly continue grants for technical education and urge

the enactment of legislation to make this possible when the Act of 1919 expires.

*"Fair Wage Matters.*—It is disappointing to note that the promises held out last year by the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a fair wages officer for the Maritime Provinces have not as yet been carried into effect. With the industrial revival apparent in these provinces it is hoped that this position will be filled in the immediate future.

"Changes in the present regulations previously urged are again reiterated, these being briefly:—The substitution of the words 'not to exceed eight hours per day' instead of 'such hours as are customary in the district'; that Clause 5, Section (a) relating to the duties of inspecting officers including supervision over labour conditions, be strictly enforced; That penalties be imposed on contractors violating the fair wage clauses and making false declarations as to compliance with the same; Moneys collected for such violations to become the property of the Government, when the workmen entitled to the same can not be located within a reasonable time; That Clause 3, Section (a) limiting the powers of the Minister of Labour be repealed; That extended authority to examine books, pay rolls, etc., and take action in cases of violations be given by the Minister of Labour to the fair wages officers; That a new clause be inserted providing for the right of representatives of workers' organizations to have free access to all jobs covered by fair wage policies of the Government; That fair wage regulations should apply not only to works undertaken by the Government itself, or by commissions using Government funds, but also to trading companies of which the Government own part or all of the stock; That the fair wage regulations with the amendments above suggested be incorporated in an Act of Parliament so as to give the full power of the law in enforcing the same.

"It is noted that the Fair Wages Clauses have been inserted in bills enacted during the last session granting charters to companies to build bridges crossing international waterways. This action on the part of Parliament is highly appreciated, and, we trust, will be continued as a policy of the Government when dealing with bills of a similar nature in future.

"It is further requested that the Fair Wages Policy should be made to apply to all industries enjoying protection under the tariff laws. (This matter is dealt with more fully in the Memorandum on Tariff.)

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

*Curtailement of Veto Power of Senate.*—Attention is again directed to the need for curtailing the powers of the Senate so as to make it responsive to public opinion and establish the supremacy of the elective chamber, the House of Commons, in all legislative matters. As a step in this direction it is urged that action be taken to provide that 'the veto of the Senate shall not be operative in respect to legislation which has passed three different sessions of the House of Commons.'

*British North America Act.*—Changes are sought in this Act as will foster national unity by (a) giving any necessary power to the Federal Government to deal with all matters covered in recommendations and conventions of the International Labour Conferences (League of Nations); (b) Abolish appeals to the Privy Council and establish the Supreme Court of Canada as the highest court of appeal; (c) Bring about such changes in the constitution of Parliament as may be necessary to make decisions of the elected representatives of the people paramount.

*Criminal Code Amendments.*—It is gratifying to note that the Government again introduced a bill proposing to repeal the sections of the Criminal Code respecting sedition, freedom of speech, assembly, etc., inserted during the 1919 session of Parliament and to substitute therefor the provisions which obtained prior to that time. It is disappointing, however, to find that though the bill passed the House of Commons it was rejected by the Senate, this being the sixth occasion on which similar legislation has met defeat in the Upper Chamber.

"According to 'Hansard', April 23, 1928, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, in introducing the above bill said 'If it is defeated there (the Senate) again, I will bring it in again next year.' We trust this promise will be carried out and desire to give the assurance that such action will have the full support of labour throughout the Dominion.

"Another amendment to the Criminal Code which is of serious import to Labour and has been continuously urged for several years past is to re-insert the clauses defining and legalizing peaceful picketing which were originally

contained in Section 12, Chapter 173 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, 1886. Recent experiences are that Canadian Courts appear to be following more closely United States practices instead of British custom in this matter, and owing to the varied interpretations as to the legal rights of workers in the conducting of strikes it is, we believe, in the best interest of all concerned that the section above referred to, which was dropped from the Statutes in consolidating the same and not by any action or authority of Parliament, should be again reinserted.

*Eight Hour Day.*—No real progress has yet been made by way of giving legal effect to the Washington (1919) Eight Hour Day Convention which the representatives of the Federal Government were parties to adopting. The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, to which this question was referred by the Government, left no doubt as to the right of the Federal Government to apply the same to its own employees and others coming within its jurisdiction. We once more ask for favourable action on this matter. (Further reference to this convention is included in the Memorandum on International Labour Organization matters.)

*One Day's Rest in Seven.*—It would seem reasonable to assume that the intent of the Lord's Day Act was to prevent workers being compelled to work seven days per week. Developments since its enactment have, however, made the Act ineffective so far as the large majority of workers are concerned, and we therefore ask that new legislation embodying the principle of the 'One Day's Rest in Seven' Convention of the International Labour Office be enacted, or that the present Lord's Day Act be amended so as to enable this convention to be ratified and made operative in Canada. (This matter is also referred to in the Memorandum on International Labour Office conventions, etc.)

*Militia Act Amendments.*—Whilst sincerely endeavouring to prevent any conditions arising in the industrial world which would provide an opportunity for calling on the Federal armed forces to participate in a trade dispute, there is always the possibility, however remote, of such occurring. Past experiences have shown the unsatisfactory provisions of the Militia Act in this respect, and we therefore again urge that it be so amended to (a) prohibit the maintenance by industrial corporations of armed forces designed for use during industrial disputes; (b) enable the Federal Government to use discretionary

powers as to the provision of troops when requisitioned by municipal or provincial governments.

*"Cadet Training.*—This matter was again under discussion at our last convention when it was resolved to request that legislation be enacted to provide for the abolition of all money grants for cadet training and other military activities in schools and that grants be given for the purpose of physical training instead.

"We desire to emphasize our belief that it is in the best interest of the youth that every encouragement should be given to the development of their physical condition instead of instilling into their minds militaristic ideas by the continuance of the cadet system. It is our sincere belief that if grants are to be made by the Federal Government to educational authorities such grants should be for technical education or purely physical development and not for military training.

*"Marine Matters.*—Considerable disappointment exists at the continued delay in revising the Canada Shipping Act so as to remove many injustices to marine engineers and others whose conditions of employment are governed by this obsolete Act. Though there may be valid reason for delaying to undertake a general revision of the same, we would urge that amendments to the Shipping Act and Regulations, as set forth in the memoranda presented to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries during the past several years, be proceeded with. These briefly deal with the licensing and conditions of employment of marine engineers; that the organization affected be graded representation on the examining board for marine engineers; appointment of a qualified engineer to sit as a commissioner with the Wreck Commission on all cases; that a Health Inspector be appointed at each important port in Canada with power of inspection on Canadian ships; changes in the method of computing horse power on steamships, and for the revision of the section dealing with coastwise training so as to exclude from Canadian port to port trade other than ships built in Canada, owned by Canadians, manned by Canadian seamen and registered in Canada, with a view of permitting ships of other countries to enter this trade only under proper duties; that a duty be placed on ships used exclusively in Canadian trade, built or repaired outside of Canada so as to assist in providing employment in the ship building trades, and for the adoption of the eight-hour day for marine engineers.

"It is further requested that the policy of equalizing wages paid to marine engineers in

different sections of Canada now in effect by the Marine and Fisheries and Public Works Departments be adopted by other departments of the Government operating vessels.

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

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

*"Taxation.*—We note with satisfaction that a further reduction was made in the sales tax from four per cent to three per cent during the last session of Parliament, and express the hope that further reduction or total elimination of this tax will take precedence over any other tax reduction that may be found possible, as in our opinion the sales tax is an obstruction to business and places an unfair burden on people of small means.

"The Government is also to be commended for amending the income tax so as to extend the exemption for dependent children to twenty-one years or over if they are incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical condition.

"Organized labour believes that the income tax, fairly administered, is a just method of raising national revenue and though changes may be necessary to remove inequalities, believes that this tax should be maintained permanently in Canada, and that no further general reduction should be made which would reduce the national revenue beyond a point where provision can be made to fulfil the State's obligation to protect those who, either from old age, unemployment or sickness, find themselves unable to provide the necessities of life.

*"Canada Marking Act.*—Up to the present this Act has been confined in its operations to the printing industry. In view of the large importation of boots and shoes into Canada during the past year, many of which we believe to have been made in countries with exceptionally low-wage conditions, we strongly recommend that the Canada Marking Act be applied to the boot and shoe industry so that purchasers may be aware of the country of origin of the same.

*"Electoral Reform.*—Note has been taken of the unsuccessful effort made by a member of the House of Commons, by the introduction of Bill 28 to amend the Senate and House of Commons Act so as to remove the

necessity for re-election of a member of the House of Commons on acceptance of a position as a Minister of the Crown, providing he is elected to the House of Commons whilst he held such office, or is a member of the House of Commons at the date of nomination to the same.

"A request for this legislation has been incorporated in our program for the past two years and we would ask that the Government introduce a similar bill as that herein referred to, during the next session of Parliament. We also desire to reiterate our other requests for amendments to the Election Act which would provide for (a) Changes in the method of appointment and control of returning officers and their subordinates charged with the conduct of Federal elections so as to eliminate the interjection of political partyism into what should be an impartial State function; (b) The introduction of proportional representation in group constituencies and the use of the transferable vote in single member constituencies; (c) A compulsory half-day holiday with pay on Federal election days instead of the two hours now stipulated in the Act; (d) Protection against the imposition of restrictions by public authorities which prevent their employees from exercising their full political rights under free conditions; (e) Abolition of forfeiture of election deposits and the substitution therefor of a stated number of signatures before nominations are accepted; (f) Repeal of Clauses 10 and 11 of the Franchise Act (1920) which prohibit voluntary contributions towards election campaigns from trade unions or other groups unless they are specially incorporated as political associations and prohibit non-residents from participating in election campaigns.. .

A further request adopted at our last convention is that enabling legislation be obtained so that seamen be privileged to exercise their franchise away from home whilst following their employment.

*"Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.*—Attention is again directed to the desire for the amendment to Clause B, subsection 2, section 16 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1925 so as to eliminate the necessity of the formality of taking a strike vote before a Board can be granted, substituting the words "A declaration of failure to reach agreement by direct negotiations" for the present oath which reads:—"To the belief of the declarant a strike or lockout will be declared." The necessity of taking a strike vote prior to making application for a Board many times acts as a deterrent to conciliation.

*"International Arbitration as a substitute for war.*—The studied opinion of the labour movement on this important question is embodied in the following resolution, adopted at our last convention, which is herewith brought to your attention with the expressed hope that steps will be taken to give effect to the recommendation contained therein:—

Whereas the labour movement is opposed to war and in favour of the substitution of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of all disputes between nations. Therefore, be it resolved, that this Forty-fourth convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada expresses its approval of the action of the Federal Government in affixing its signature to the Kellogg Treaty outlawing war, and further, be it resolved, that we urge our government to also add its signature to those of the twenty-seven other nations who have already signed the optional clause of the protocol of the World Court League of Nations, providing for the judicial settlement of international disputes.

*"Alien Labour Act.*—The inadequacy of the Alien Labour Act to protect Canadian Labour, especially during trade disputes, has been demonstrated on several occasions during the past year. To some extent this interlocks with immigration regulations, which are referred to in a subsequent memorandum on that question.

One of the greatest difficulties met with in respect to the present Alien Labour Act is that there is no provision made in the same for the enforcement by any department of the Government. We, therefore, again request that the administration of the Alien Labour Act be assigned to a Minister of the Government so that violations of the Act may be effectively dealt with.

*"Letter Carriers' Conditions.*—At our last convention it was unanimously decided to again call the attention of the Government to the inadequate salaries paid letter carriers for responsible and arduous duties. In connection with this it was pointed out that under the Civil Service Act, as amended in 1919, classification and salaries of letter carriers were placed under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission and that the powers of this Commission are so wide as to enable it to arbitrarily repudiate recommendations made by the Postmaster General respecting salary increases and classification. Exercising these powers this Commission has turned down flat the recommendations of two Postmasters General for reclassification and higher salaries for letter carriers. Comparing salaries of letter carriers it was pointed out that in 1918 they were on a par with policemen and fire fighters, and at that time Canadian letter carriers received \$89 per year more than United States letter carriers, whereas in 1927 the

maximum salary of a Canadian letter carrier was \$1,500 while the United States letter carrier's maximum was \$2,200 and the average for policemen and fire fighters was \$1,850. It was, therefore, unanimously resolved that we impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of introducing legislation at the forthcoming session of Parliament that will remove the amendment of 1919, known as section 45b from the Civil Service Act, and place the Postmaster General in a position to deal directly on such matters as classification and the fixing of salaries for letter carriers.

"This opportunity is taken to express appreciation of the Government's action in passing legislation which provides for the setting up of joint councils within the Civil Service, and we trust that these councils, when established, may be the medium through which unsatisfactory conditions will be dealt with promptly and with justice to all concerned.

The request is again reiterated that as Christmas Day and New Year's day are recognized as legal holidays, enjoyed by the great majority of the people of Canada, that all delivery of mail by letter carriers be suspended on these two days. In respect to this we would point out that a resolution embodying this request was again adopted at the 25th convention of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers, held in the city of Windsor, Ont., during September last.

*"Federal Office Cleaners' Conditions.*—During the past year this matter has been the subject of a conference with the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Labour, but up to the present time none of the requests have been granted. We, therefore, on the part of these underpaid workers request that they be placed on an annual basis as permanent employees including privileges of sick leave, holidays with pay and superannuation.

*"Pensions Act.*—On behalf of the Marine Engineers in the employ of the Federal Government the request is submitted that they be brought under the Superannuation Act and thus be enabled to enjoy similar benefits as those employees who come under the Civil Service Act.

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

The following memoranda were also presented:—

MEMORANDUM ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCES AND THE CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARISING THEREFROM 1919 TO 1928

This memorandum contained the following subjects on which legislation is sought: (1) Eight-hour day; (2) One day's rest in seven; (3) Seamen's articles of agreement; (4) Unemployment and unemployment insurance; (5) Emigration. In conclusion the memorandum stated that according to reports submitted to the 1928 conference of the League of Nations International Labour Organization only two countries, South Africa and Australia, had recorded a less number of ratifications than Canada. Belgium heads the list with eighteen; Great Britain coming fifth with thirteen, India ninth with eleven, the Irish Free State fourteenth with nine, whilst, as previously mentioned, Canada had only ratified four. This might be accounted for to some degree because of the number of conventions and recommendations which have been considered as coming within the competence of Provincial Governments. The memorandum declared that "as a means of securing greater interest by the Provincial Governments in these matters we would reiterate our proposals for the holding of annual Inter-Provincial conferences to deal with International Labour Organization matters and for the encouragement of Provincial Governments to have representatives present at the annual conference in Geneva."

MEMORANDUM ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

It is the opinion of organized labour that unemployment could be dealt with in three ways: First, to increase the number of jobs available within Canada and stabilize employment to the fullest possible extent. Secondly, to provide facilities for bringing the job and the worker together; and thirdly, by the payment of unemployment insurance. To give effect to the first proposal the following action is suggested: (1) Those outlined in tariff memorandum (referred to later in this report); (2) Generous support to the National Research Council so as to encourage fullest development and use of our natural resources; (3) The carrying on of all public works and purchase of public supplies during periods of depression; (4) The limitation of the work day to eight hours on all government jobs so as to more evenly distribute employment; (5) Adoption of the recommendation of the National Conference regarding winter employment in Canada, held September, 1924, for the encouragement of building operations during winter seasons.

The following measures are suggested to give effect to the second proposal:—(1) The encouraging of the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies and the development of free employment bureaus by the Provinces, coordinated by the Federal Employment Service; (2) The adoption of the recommendation of the Employment Service Council of Canada respecting methods of hiring labour outside Canada; (3) Assistance towards transportation of workers to distant jobs and for temporary work,



such as harvest labour, etc.; (4) Co-ordination of seasonal occupation; (5) Adoption of recommendations embodied in the memorandum on migration respecting importation of labour, etc.

Labour's reasons advanced for the adoption of the third proposal, or unemployment insurance, are: (1) It will tend to reduce the volume of unemployment by (a) stabilizing purchasing power of the workers and thus continuing to provide employment to thousands who would otherwise be added to the ranks of the unemployed; (b) Inducing greater effort towards co-ordination of seasonal activities; (c) Leading to the employment of labour already in Canada instead of the seeking of immigrant supplies of same; (d) Better budgeting of work so as to reduce the peak period of employment and subsequent periods of depression; (2) It would give protection to the worker and his family and prevent the demoralization which often occurs when, through inability to obtain employment, workers are compelled to depend on charity; (3) It will reveal actual facts concerning the amount and causes of unemployment, thus providing valuable information essential to the prevention of unemployment; (4) It will make higher living standards possible and assist in decreasing industrial unrest; (5) It will reduce waste.

In conclusion the memorandum strongly urged that definite action be taken during the forthcoming session of Parliament to establish in Canada a system of unemployment insurance.

#### MEMORANDUM ON TARIFF AND PROTECTION

After several years of agitation on the part of organized labour for the establishment of a non-political advisory board on tariff matters, a tariff board was formed on April 7, 1926, but on which Labour was not represented. It was urged that the wage earners be given representation, as it was considered that those employed in industry were of equal, if not greater, importance than those of other groups already represented. Action was requested either by special legislation or Order in Council to give effect to the recommendation contained in the following resolution which was adopted at the recent convention of the Congress in Toronto:—

"Whereas, the protective tariff has only been of advantage to the manufacturers in Canada without corresponding benefit either to the employee in the protected industries or to the consumer of protected commodities, and whereas, in many protected industries the workers are refused the right to organize or associate themselves with the trade union movement in this country. Be it resolved, that we go on record as advocating to the Dominion Government the passing of legislation that all workers in protected industries be included in that section of the Fair Wage Regulations which provide that all works aided by Dominion public funds are subject to the provisions of the Act inasmuch as protection itself is but an indirect subsidy by the state to the manufacturers in this country."

#### MEMORANDUM ON COLONIZATION AND MIGRATION

The Government was commended for its persistence in introducing legislation which amended the Immigration Act, by the repeal of section 41. Under this section, it had been possible to deport citizens without trial. Grati-

fication was also expressed at the action of the government in continuing the overseas medical examination of intending immigrants and of the regulations prohibiting admittance of children under fourteen years of age, unless accompanied by or coming to join their parents or other responsible relatives. The suggestion was made that the Government create an advisory council on immigration, on which organized labour would have proper representation. It would be the duty of this council to strive to establish co-operation with provincial authorities, particularly in the matter of placement, settlement and supervision of immigrants. In the matter of land settlement and immigration it was urged that the same opportunities be given to residents of Canada as are given to those resident in the British Isles and foreign countries. Prohibition of entry of 'contract labour' unless certified as necessary by and secured through the Employment Service of Canada, was urgently requested. The attention of the Government was drawn to the vigorous protests of organized labour throughout the Dominion regarding the importation of British unemployed ostensibly for the purpose of assisting in the western harvest fields. Strong disapproval was expressed of the request emanating from the Police Chiefs' Association that all immigrants be finger-printed.

Previous requests concerning admission and control of Oriental immigration was again reiterated, as follows: (1) Abolition of all bonuses or grants to private agencies; (2) That the British Government be requested to assume fuller supervision and control of immigrant booking agencies operating in the British Isles; (3) For the securing of equal right of entry to the United States to all *bona fide* Canadian citizens irrespective of their place of birth; (4) For the gathering and international exchange of emigration as well as immigration statistics in accordance with the recommendation of the International Labour Organization (1923). The immigration policies of organized labour as propounded by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for many years are set forth in the following:

"For the peopling of Canada, through immigration, by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizens; all false inducements to secure immigrants to be prohibited and the fullest accurate information freely circulated in the countries from which they come. Whilst regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, the first consideration should be the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country, therefore, nationalities and classes of people who either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or absence of any permanent good which their coming brings to us are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship."

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King replied to the address of President Moore. He was followed by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour.

## NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

THE notes in this section of the LABOUR GAZETTE relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act, 1919. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

### Kitchener-Waterloo Vocational School

In his report for the calendar year 1928, Mr. H. W. Brown, Co-ordinating Officer for the Kitchener-Waterloo Vocational School, states that a most friendly relationship and condition of mutual confidence exists between the school and the employers of Kitchener and Waterloo. These co-operative conditions, he says, are better now than heretofore because employers are learning from actual experience the practical value to them of employees who are vocationally trained before entering service, while at the same time the school has become so organized that it is able to supply for industries and their offices the demand for boys and girls which is becoming more and more urgent and exacting. Mr. Brown also points out that the present demand for the services of boys and girls trained expressly for various trades at the vocational classes is greater than the supply.

### Scholarships

Scholarships aggregating \$1,000 in value, available to students of the London (Ontario) Technical School, have been offered by some forty citizens interested in the progress of the school.

### Technical School for Oshawa

The erection of a technical school in Oshawa has been forwarded by the unanimous vote of the city council to grant the request of the Board of Education for funds to build a school, the cost of which was estimated at \$261,500.

### Domestic Science Courses—Ontario

Short courses in home nursing, domestic science and sewing are being opened at 22 points in eighteen counties of the province under arrangements of the Women's Institute branch of the Department of Agriculture.

### Correspondence Course—British Columbia

Hon. Mr. Hinchliffe, Minister of Education for British Columbia, recently announced that his department would extend operations of the correspondence courses of instruction to take in high school work. This announcement by the minister follows a statement which he made a short time ago that the matter was under consideration by himself and officials of his department. The minister states that the course has been decided upon following investigations by J. W. Gibson, who is in charge of the agricultural education for the province, and who will be in charge of this department of work.

### The Apprenticeship Act of Ontario

In a review of the activities of the Canadian Construction Association for 1928, appearing in the December issue of *Contract Record and Engineering Review*, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, general manager of the association, makes the following comments:—

"If I were asked what I consider to be the most outstanding feature in the months that have intervened since the Winnipeg Convention, I would say that, to my mind, it is the passage of the apprentice training act by the Ontario legislature. The text of this legislation has been made familiar to our members, through the columns of the *Contract Record*, and is also available in a very attractive pamphlet, published under the signature of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Forbes Godfrey. It is, in my opinion, one of the most far reaching and momentous pieces of legislation that has been enacted in our country and will undoubtedly have far reaching influences in our construction industry, not only in Ontario, but in all other provinces as well.

"Behind the passage of this legislation lies an immense amount of work by some of the leaders of the construction industry in Canada, and years of patient, but persistent, effort to crystallize their ideas into action. Too much credit cannot be given to men like Joseph M. Pigott, J. P. Anglin, K. D. Church, John

V. Gray, Harry J. Mero, and others, who a number of years ago became seized with the idea of the necessity for training men in some of our skilled trades. Wrapped up with the question of apprentice training were the related subjects of immigration of skilled mechanics and labour relations with the trade unions.

"After discussing the question of apprentice training and the need of skilled workmen with the federal authorities, it was finally established that this was a matter for provincial action. It was resolved, therefore, that efforts should be made to get some such system started in the province of Ontario, from which it might be spread to the other provinces of the Dominion as opportunity might arise. Popular interest in the question was kept up by means of various articles contributed by our men to the leading trade journals and the public press. In addition, apprentice contests were held during our annual convention at Windsor and Montreal. A mothers' rest building was built during the Toronto exhibition by apprentices sent there by our members. The services of George L. Sprague were utilized on the part-time basis in gathering valuable data and bringing the question before the employers, the trade union officials and the boys themselves. At length the premier of Ontario, Hon. G. Howard

Ferguson, became actively interested in the question, and this year has witnessed passage of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

"The administration of the act has been placed in the hands of the Minister of Labour, Hon. Forbes Godfrey, who has been ably assisted by J. H. H. Ballantyne. The services of A. W. Crawford have been secured as inspector of apprenticeship, and he will have the directorship of apprentice training. Recently four assistants have been appointed, who will have territorial jurisdiction over the registering of apprentices and the fostering of their training. A provincial committee has been working, on which both employers and trades unions are represented and under whose direction these different activities will be carried on. There yet remains a great deal to do. A complete system of financing, by assessment or otherwise, has to be worked out and the merits of the plan will have to be sold to all employers throughout the province. Many obstacles will undoubtedly be encountered, but a way has been provided by the passage of this legislation for the linking up of boys who desire to learn a trade with employers in the building construction industry, and a means provided by which they may, at the same time, receive an education through the technical schools which will make them better citizens of our country."

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### Technical Education in the Maritime Fishing Industry

The Minister of Fisheries recently approved of proposals as to the lines to be followed in the reorganization of the fisheries service, particularly in the light of the report of the recommendations contained in the recent report of the federal Commission on Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces. (The report of this commission was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, page 711.) The main features of the proposed reorganization will be as follows:—

1. Advanced methods in all branches of the industry will be encouraged in every feasible way. Towards the development of such methods, investigations at the Experimental and Biological Stations will be intensified and accelerated as much as possible. Educational courses will be given the Fishery Officers at the Stations at regular intervals, so that they will be kept informed of all new developments and will be in a position to pass the information along to those engaging in the industry, both by explanation and demonstration. Also, the courses available to those engaging in the

industry, that were started last year at the Halifax Experimental Station, will be continued and extended.

2. Duplication of officers will be avoided. By giving competent overseers the necessary training they can become capable inspectors and graders of fish prepared for market by the different methods. Hence the administrative and inspection services will be merged. Existing overseers will be given an opportunity to take a proper course of training at the Experimental Stations, and those who qualify, following such, will have their duties extended accordingly. This will involve the payment of better salaries to such overseers than they now receive. All new appointees as Fishery Officers will be required to be adequately qualified for inspection as well as administrative duties. It is hoped that arrangements can be made whereby new appointees will be selected from the young men in the industry who will graduate from the fishery courses, above explained, that will be given at the Experimental Stations.

3. Educational work will be given the prominence its great importance merits. It will be approached from two standpoints,—

(a) Adequately trained Fishery Officers will give those engaging in the industry needed information as to the proper handling of fish that are being prepared for market by the different methods. Such will be done by explanation and demonstration. Also, such officers will be the regular medium through which information as to new developments at the stations, or elsewhere, will be communicated to those engaging in the industry.

(b) Attractively written articles on the natural history of the different species of fish and shellfish, which will show the importance of protective measures, where such are necessary, will be prepared for use in the schools. In addition to the courses that will be given at the Experimental Stations to representatives of the industry, extension courses from such stations will be developed. It is also hoped that arrangements can be made for the universities directly interested, to take a hand in such courses. The culminating point of such work will be the B.Sc. (Fisheries) course instituted by Dalhousie University.

4. Inspection will be extended to all kinds of pickled, smoked, dried and canned fish, as well as to plants and vessels.

The foregoing keeps in the forefront the fact that if the industry is to advance as rapidly as it should, all fishery products must be of uniformly good quality and of high class.

A competent Headquarters officer will be placed in charge of this educational and inspection work.

5. Fishermen will be encouraged to form themselves into associations to enable them better to consider their own problems, and also to make it easier for the Department to have a ready means of contact with them as a body. Co-operative undertakings, particularly in production and purchasing, will also be encouraged. Arrangements are being made for a campaign to the above end to be carried out during the present winter.

6. An Intelligence and Publicity Division will be established in the Department. Through this division continuous information will be available with regard to the production of fish, developments in the industry, etc., in all countries having important fisheries, as well as to market conditions. Information regarding such, after being properly edited, will be made available to the public through the press. It is also proposed to issue, at regular intervals, a Fisheries Intelligence publication.

Reorganization along the above lines is being undertaken immediately.

### Membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain in 1927

The annual report of the chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1927 gives statistics showing the membership of trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of the year. The statistics are based on returns collected by the Chief Registrar from trade unions registered under the Trade Union Act, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered unions. They relate to all organizations of employees,—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

The total membership at the end of 1927 was approximately 4,908,000 as compared with 5,207,000 at the end of 1926, showing a decrease of 299,000 or 5.7 per cent. The number of male members was 4,116,000 a decrease of 280,000, or 6.4 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 792,000 a decrease of 19,000 or 2.3 per cent.

The manufacturing industries group accounted for 41 per cent of the total member-

ship at the end of 1927, and of these the metal groups, with a total of 620,000, represented 13 per cent, and the textile groups, totalling nearly 600,000, accounted for 12 per cent of the total membership of all unions. Railway service (413,000) and water and other transport (464,000) together comprised 18 per cent; mining and quarrying, with 678,000, 14 per cent; government (341,000), teaching (205,000), commerce, distribution and finance (221,000), and entertainments and miscellaneous (78,000), 17 per cent. General labour, with a membership of 448,000, accounted for 9 per cent. The male membership represented more than 75 per cent of the total male and female membership in the manufacturing industries, more than 90 per cent in general labour, and nearly 100 per cent in mining and in transport; in the remaining groups of industries, taken together, it represented 70 per cent, of the total male and female membership. Female membership was mainly concentrated in the textile group (328,000) and the teaching group (140,000) which together accounted for nearly 60 per cent, of the total female membership in all groups.

## SILICOSIS AND OTHER COMPENSABLE DISEASES

Part of Address by Dr. J. G. Cunningham, Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene, and Chairman, Silicosis Board of Ontario

THE first portion of Dr. Cunningham's address dealt with the subject of lead poisoning, the conditions produced by exposure to lead and silica being regarded as the most important in reference to the risks of industrial disease. He then proceeded as follows:—

With reference to silica, the direct effects of silica are more important. Silicosis is the name of the condition that silica produces, and it is a condition due to the inhalation of silica particles about the size of germs which get into the lungs and are not thrown off. Normally the lung has a mechanism for either throwing off in sputum or dissolving the foreign particles of dust-like lime and many other dusts without producing any very serious effects; in fact, no serious effect. Silica, however, is not thrown off, and the dust is picked up by cells in the lung, retained there, where it blocks what are called the lymph channels, interfering with the circulation of that part of the lung and interferes consequently with its nutrition, so that eventually scar tissue is formed, throwing that part of the lung out of commission. That process can extend with continued exposure for a number of years until the individual dies with uncomplicated silicosis. His symptoms, from beginning to end, have been cough and breathlessness, increasing as time goes on, until, before he dies, it is all he can do to breathe even when sitting still. The serious thing with reference to the inhalation of silica is that, after exposure for some years, the individual is more liable to the development of tuberculosis; not only so, but when he develops tuberculosis, it runs a very rapid course with fatal termination. In fact there are some indications now that many cases of silicosis are complicated with tuberculosis and very early in the condition. When this is the case the removal from exposure to silica does not halt the disease. Ordinarily, silicosis, not complicated with tuberculosis, is not a communicable condition, and is not progressive beyond the effect of the silica that was already inhaled at the time the man quit his job. The difficult and serious part occurs when tuberculosis arises. South Africans, in connection with gold mining on the Rand, have had much the widest experience with silicosis, and an indication that tuberculosis is an early factor will be shown by this sort of experience.

*Stages of Disease.*—First of all, we divide silicosis, for a matter of convenience, into

three stages; the ante-primary stage, which, when you come to think of it, is a ridiculous term, the primary stage and the secondary stage. In the ante-primary stage there is no disability. The man has definite evidence of silicosis, however. In the primary stage there is some disability, and in the secondary stage there is total disability. The experience of South Africa is this: Under the conditions of work which now are rather good (certainly an enormous amount of effort and money have been spent to make them good), and under the conditions of a careful selection of the workers, out of 100 ante-primary cases of silicosis, which have been taken out of the mines, and removed from exposure, after four years, fifty-two are still ante-primary, twenty-four have gone on to primary, ten have gone on to secondary, and ten more have died from conditions complicated by silicosis, and three more have died from other causes. Not only that, but the progress from primary to secondary, from year to year, is about the same in number as from secondary to death, so that it is not a condition to be played with.

In addition to that, it has been noted that in 1923-4 there were five cases of uncomplicated silicosis, which had developed tuberculosis after the men had left the mines for a period of six years. Whether that tuberculosis developed as the result of a new infection, because the individual was exposed to someone else, or whether he already had it within him, we do not know. Now, that sounds rather black. But I do not wish to leave the impression that the situation is hopeless. As a matter of fact, we are apt to be accused of painting too dark a picture, but that is exactly the situation. However, it has been possible to lengthen the time which it takes silicosis to develop in South Africa from a period of something less than five years to something over eleven years, which is quite an accomplishment. While that refers to men who get silicosis, it does not mean that all miners who are engaged will develop silicosis in eleven years. Of course any man who is exposed long enough will get it eventually.

*Costly Problem.*—In South Africa, too, with 12,000 white miners employed, and about 600 new cases per year, their compensation bill for silicosis is about \$4,000,000 a year. In Ontario, the amount of silica in the rock in our mines is much less than half that in South Africa; and in some of the mining camps it is very small. So that the expenditure is not

comparable at all, though it is enough. Last year there were 63 compensable cases reported in the mines. Conditions in the mines are favourable to tuberculosis, because it is wet, and there is no sunshine. However, on the surface, there is still a good deal of danger from the inhalation of silica dust. Granite cutters in the state of Vermont, the centre of the granite cutting industry, develop silicosis with tuberculosis, although they are working in comparatively open sheds. It takes the condition about 20 to 25 years to develop, and about 85 per cent of them die with tuberculosis. So that, even on surface, it requires some attention. Granite cutters in Ontario have some silicosis. There is a certain amount of silicosis distributed widely—but totalling a comparatively small number of known cases—throughout industry in Ontario, e.g., among men exposed to natural abrasive wheels. They develop silicosis over a long period of time, although men exposed to artificial abrasive wheels do not develop it so far as we know. There are a number of other instances, such as in iron moulders and quarrymen.

*Benzol Poisoning.*—Benzol poisoning is another compensable condition which you are apt to run into more frequently. This poisoning is due to the inhalation of fumes. It is controlled in the same way by exhaust systems, and legislation exists for a periodic examination for the condition. The blood early in this condition shows certain changes which are more or less characteristic, and which make it comparatively easy to determine when a man is being affected, so that it is possible to remove him from exposure before he actually develops disability. It produces a condition which only with care can be distinguished from pernicious anaemia, but is not so serious, of course. In this respect, if you catch a man early at all and remove him from the exposure, he will recover completely, whereas, if he develops pernicious anaemia, he may not.

*Caisson Disease.*—Another condition that might interest you is the effect of compressed air. It is also compensable in Ontario. There is not a great deal of that work going on just now, but it is increasing all the time, and the condition is due to removing men from under compressed air too rapidly. When men go into compressed air, the gas pressure within the tissues of the body is increased in proportion to the increase of the pressure in the atmosphere they are working in. When they come out from under that pressure, this gas must be released. If they come out too rapidly, it is released within the tissue rather than through the lung, you get bubbles of nitrogen gas here and there in the body, and

the symptoms which are presented will be determined by where this gas happens to be—whether in the spinal cord, the brain, the knee, the elbow. It can be treated by one method only, and that is by returning the man under compressed air again and releasing him slowly. Any other treatment is entirely useless; and if it happens to be in the spinal cord that this air bubble is formed, and he is not returned to pressure, paralysis will develop which will be permanent. The condition can be controlled absolutely by taking precautions in removing the man from pressure, and providing that men are picked through physical examination so that those with gross heart and lung disease are not permitted to engage in that kind of work.

*Prevention of Industrial Diseases.*—In general, the preventive measures for these and many other conditions depend very largely on the removal of dust and fumes. I have indicated that that is frequently a very difficult thing to do, and that it has been supplemented fairly commonly in the legislation by the provision of periodic physical examination. These examinations, of course, are useless unless the man is removed from exposure before he has been disabled, and that, of course, is the idea in having them. At the same time, they are of comparatively little value, unless the physician has some idea of processes to which the men are exposed. A doctor who is appointed to make these examinations for a particular plant familiarizes himself with the processes and with the substances the individual is exposed to; but the physician who never sees the inside of the plant has very little opportunity of knowing the hazards the man is exposed to, and when we remember that a great many of the occupational conditions, particularly in the early stages, present general symptoms and no specific sign which enables you to state the condition as a particular entity, you can see what a hopeless position the doctor is in if he has no first-hand information regarding the history of exposure. Many of you are familiar with cases which have been diagnosed as lead poisoning where you felt the man had never been exposed to lead. That sounds odd; but as a matter of fact, there is some excuse or even reason. The lack of information, or the lack of the possibilities of obtaining information as to what exposure has existed, makes it extremely difficult, in many of these occupational conditions, to determine just whether an individual has been affected or not. A situation which will bring the physician into contact with the plant, so that he knows what is going on from the standpoint of exposure, gives him a different point of view, not only

from the side of the patient, which enables him to see the employee at his work, but from the standpoint of the employer as well. And it is when such a situation as that exists that it is possible for the employer and physician to get together and see what the possibilities are towards the reduction of disability, not only from industrial disease but from the general run of disease for which industry is not responsible, but which exacts a toll which is very much more costly than occupational diseases or even than accidents.

*Value of First Aid.*—In fact, accident prevention, in which you are primarily interested at the minute, touches this, I think, very closely. Probably enough attention has not been paid to what happens after the accident occurs. In my mind, there are three stages. The physician touches them all and the employer, of course, touches them all very closely. The first is the question of First Aid, on which you have heard a splendid discourse and seen a demonstration, and I am sure by now you are familiar with the fact that infection is costing you at least a million dollars a year in compensation, and I think probably at least half as much again. Then, the question of good treatment, and you know that the best treatment is always the cheapest; and then the period when the man is ready to go back to work. It touches industrial disease, but it touches accidents just as closely.

The physician who has under his care a man as a patient is responsible to that patient. His responsibility is that he be returned to work in a safe condition. Now, if he has no information as to the class of work this man is going back to, or if he would like the man to go back to his work before he is entirely fit, which is quite practical in some cases, he is not able to do it without supervision. The physician does not have supervision in the plant. The consequence is that the doctor must play safe and cannot let his patient away from supervision until he is sure that he is fit. Occupational therapy occupies a good deal of attention, and is very important, and one of the most important factors in occupational therapy is the idea that the man should be busy, that he should not be a victim of hospitalization. Very frequently it would be possible to return him to work, to do part of a day's work, or half a job for a whole day, or something of that kind, if there were arrangements whereby he could be released to some kind of work under supervision so that the doctor would not need to take the responsibility without having any opportunity of determining what the conditions of his work would be. I think that situation at present is rather haphazard. It has possibilities in it, but it is not yet in line with the very satisfactory and progressive type of organization which exists within industry generally.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Progress of Safety Work in Nova Scotia

The number of accidents involving lost time which occurred at the Sydney plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company from January 1 to November 15 this year was 112, this being a record for any year since the plant was founded. This reduction in the number of accidents which amounts to 75 per cent in 1928 as compared with 1923, was made possible by close co-operation between the company and its workmen. The safety work of this British Empire Steel Corporation, with special reference to its coal mining operations, was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1927, page 1318; April, 1927, page 348.

*Industrial Safety News*, published quarterly by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, states that "during the period, January to September, 1920, there were 4,789 accidents reported from the industries of Nova Scotia; the number reported in the corresponding period of 1927 was 4,587 or an

increase in 1928 of 211. Both Coal Mining and Steel Manufacturing, the two largest groups of industry, show a decrease in accidents. As the bulk of the operations in these classes are controlled by the British Empire Steel Corporation, the decrease is no doubt due to the very active campaign against accidents being carried on in the constituent companies of that corporation.

"A comparison of the accident reports received from the Lumbering and Woodworking industries of the province during the nine months January to September, shows an increase of about ten per cent in the present year over the total reported in the same period of 1927. The totals are 1,099 in 1927, and 1,204 in 1928. Having in mind the general increase in business activity throughout the province in the current year, in which the industries referred to above are likely sharing to some degree, the increase in the number of accidents may not be significant. It can, however, be inferred that the general situation has not improved over previous years.

"Analyzing the causes of accidents it is noticed that the percentage of machinery accidents has decreased from 13.9 to 12.6. While this reduction is not great it perhaps indicates that the safeguarding of machinery is being given greater attention and is also beginning to have some effect in reducing accidents. Our statistics of a few years ago covering these industries showed between 16 per cent and 17 per cent of the accidents happening in connection with machinery. Nearly 30 per cent of the accidents reported to the end of September this year happened in the use of axes and other hand tools. Many lumber operators regard these 'axe cuts' as non-preventable, and although woods operations are carried on under conditions which make it sometimes difficult to avoid accidents, a study of the circumstances as outlined in the reports shows that far too many of these injuries are due to carelessness or thoughtlessness in the use of these tools. During the coming season it is the intention of the Accident Prevention Association to make a special drive on this particular source of accidents in the hope of reducing their number. 'Falls of Person' accounted for 15 per cent of the accidents reported in the period under review, and 'Falling Material' and 'Jammed Between Objects' for about 10 per cent each."

#### How to Succeed in Accident Prevention

An address on this subject was given at Montreal in December, under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Safety League, by Mr. W. G. Cann, power and safety engineer of the Canada Cement Company. The success of this company in eliminating industrial accidents in its various plants has been noted in recent issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (July, 1928, page 724). Mr. Cann summed up the main reasons for the company's success as follows:—

"We have a clean plant, an asset to any successful drive for safety work. We have a weekly paper, a medium for spreading safety information throughout the rank and file of the organization and keeping accident prevention to the fore. We have our departmental dials recording the number of days since our last accident, and operated by the employees individually, each as his turn arrives. We sign all new employees in our First Aid Department and therefore introduce them to all rules and regulations covering the work and impress on them the necessity of attending to all cuts and bruises, even the most trivial. We have our executives and foremen sold on the idea that accidents can and must be prevented, and that their re-

sponsibility for efficiency and production does not cease at this point, but includes cleanliness, maintenance, installation of guards and accident prevention education to all employees under their direct control."

#### A Practical Safety Program

The Province of Quebec Safety League recently published a pamphlet, for the use chiefly of industrial managers, under the title "A safety program for your plant," and containing a summary of the essentials of an accident prevention organization in an industrial plant.

It outlines briefly in chronological order the eight important steps that must be taken to insure success in safety work as learned from the twelve years experience of the members of the national Safety Council of the United States, of the Canadian National Safety League of Canada, and of the Province of Quebec Safety League.

These steps are: 1, Appointment of Safety director; 2, Analysis of accident records; 3, Meeting of operating executives; 4, Plant inspection; 5, Mechanical Safeguarding; 6, General announcement; 7, Educational program; 8, Engineering division.

The pamphlet recommends that one man should direct the safety work in every plant, regardless of its size. (The larger the industry, the greater is the need for a safety director trained in the personnel and technical problems of accident prevention. In the smaller plants this man may do other duties also.) The duties devolving on the safety director are detailed at length in the pamphlet. After his appointment his first duty should be to analyse all accident records for several years past. He should then tabulate them by causes and departments, and calculate frequency and severity rates, etc. After accidents for the past year or two have been analysed, all foremen, divisional superintendents and department heads should be summoned to a general meeting presided over by the works manager or some executive of the company. Following the meeting of the foreman, a complete inspection of the plant should be made by the safety director, accompanied in each department by the foreman.

The mechanical safeguarding program should be developed immediately following the plant inspection. Handrails and guards for gears, bolts and pulleys, etc., should be installed in accordance with the specifications of the province or insurance company standards. After a good start has been made in the safeguarding program, the workmen should be acquainted with the accident prevention plan.



This can be done by personal letters to the workers, through announcements posted on bulletin boards, through department meetings, or at a general mass meeting. This is necessary to give publicity to the safety plan and to arouse enthusiasm for carrying it out.

Without co-operation of the workers, it is declared, the safety effort will fail. A comprehensive educational program is essential and it must be borne in mind that three

groups of people must be educated—the management, the foremen and the workers.

Engineering revision means the improvement of machinery, equipment and process, so as not merely to cover up hazards, but to eliminate them and at the same time to increase efficiency and production. This engineering phase of safety is often neglected, but it can well be made a major activity, and will pay unusually large returns on all the time and effort that may be invested.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Ratifications of Conventions

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, contains in its issue of December 3 a note on the progress of ratifications of Conventions of the International Labour Conference. The total number of ratifications registered on December 1, 1928, was 333, of which 84 were registered in the course of 1928 as against 34 in 1927 and 30 in 1926.

The Conventions which obtained the largest number of ratifications in 1928 were the following: the Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents (11), that concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases (7), the Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea (5), the Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship (5), the Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers (4), and the Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents (4).

The following Conventions came into force in consequence of ratifications registered in 1928: the Convention concerning night work in bakeries, the Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement, the Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen, the Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants, and the Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers. The Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 1927 Session (those relating to sickness insurance) were first ratified by Germany and Luxemburg. One of them has also been ratified by Hungary.

### Great Britain and the Hours Convention

The following resolution was moved by the Earl of Lytton in the British House of Lords on November 20, 1928:—

That in the opinion of this House it is desirable:—

(1) That the Government should inform the International Labour Office, at Geneva, of the precise points on which they desire a revision of the Washington Eight Hours Convention;

(2) That the Government should publish the text of a Draft Bill showing what modifications, if any, in the existing industrial agreements in this country would be required as a result of the ratification of an International Eight Hours Convention in the amended form desired by the Government.

After referring to the history of the Convention since its adoption at Washington, Lord Lytton said that, as he understood it, the London Conference of 1926 had resulted in agreement between the Powers represented on the interpretation of the text of the Convention, but that the British Government held the view that the terms of the London Agreement were incompatible with the text and would have to be added to the Convention in the form of a protocol; the other Governments represented, however, took the view that the terms of the Convention as it stood were sufficiently clear to bear the interpretation agreed upon. The British Government thus found itself unable to ratify the Convention. A deputation had waited upon the Minister of Labour in July, 1927, and asked him to define the points upon which the Government desired a revision and to show those points in the form of a Draft Bill, so that the actual legislative effect upon industrial agreements in Great Britain could be made known. The Minister had replied that it would be inopportune and tactless to specify the particular form of revision required, since a great many other countries were parties to the Convention. Since discussing the matter this

year at Geneva, Lord Lytton said that he had got the impression that if the British Government would only specify the particular points on which it desired to revise the Convention, and make it clear, if possible, that it did not desire to re-open the whole question of an international eight-hour day, its hands would be very considerably strengthened in dealing with other countries; and that if the Government merely desired the addition of the points adopted at the London Conference, there would be very little difficulty in securing general agreement.

Replying on behalf of the Government, the Marquis of Londonderry explained that there was no obligation to ratify the Convention and that the honour of Great Britain was not therefore in question. The only point of honour he could see was that the Government, and every Government of Great Britain, must maintain and promote the application of the eight-hour day and forty-eight hour week "so far as special circumstances permit." He then recapitulated the stages through which the question of ratification had passed. The Government had doubted whether the London Agreement did not go beyond fair interpretation of the Convention and finally decided that revision would be the only really satisfactory solution, and that it was clear that neither the present Government nor the Labour Party, if in power, could ratify the Convention as it stood. Lord Londonderry concluded by repeating that the British Government had never entertained the desire or remotely intended to abandon the principle of the forty-eight hour week, to the maintenance of which it stood solemnly pledged by the Treaty of Versailles, and that the sole reason that impelled it to call for revision was that it could not set its hand to any document whose terms it was unable exactly and with the utmost punctilio to fulfill.

Lord Cecil expressed his opinion that the Government should first make a clear statement of what it wanted and then ask other countries whether by some method short of complete revision of the Convention—by a protocol, interchange of notes, or other diplomatic device—they could reach the desired agreement.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of the Government, said that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that the Convention, though admirable in principle, contained immense difficulties in the precise conditions which ought to attach to it, and that to lay down beforehand the exact words which it would like to insist would not facilitate, but would hamper negotiations.

On a division the resolution was rejected by 39 votes to 17.

### Regulation of Native Labour

The Committee of Experts on Native Labour attached to the International Labour Office held its second session in the Office from December 4 to 8. The committee took note of the draft questionnaire accompanying a report prepared by the Office in view of the discussion which is to take place at the 1929 Session of the International Labour Conference. The purpose of the questionnaire is to ascertain, by consultation of the various Governments, whether it is possible to secure the adoption of a Draft Convention limiting and regulating the use of forced or compulsory labour, pending the complete disappearance of such forms of labour, which is the real object sought. Various suggestions for the improvement of the draft were discussed and adopted.

The Committee also began the study of the problems raised by those forms of labour commonly known as "indentured labour," "contract labour," etc., to which recourse is had in certain localities and in the employment of certain races. Attention was given mainly to the conditions of recruiting of native workers. Agreement was reached on a number of principles, including the liberty of the native to take employment or not, honesty in recruiting methods, and the functions of officials of the administration, native chiefs, and recruiting agents

Referring to the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, passed by the provincial legislature at its last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, page 870), Mr. T. J. Thornton, business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, writes to the *Alberta Labour News*, calling attention to the need of such an Act in Alberta. He outlines the functions of the Apprenticeship Council in Ontario, and concludes: "If Alberta is to keep in the vanguard, the time is ripe for our organized central bodies to take this matter in hand."

A series of Canadian Industrial Readers is being published by J. M. Dent and Sons, Limited, for use in High Schools and public schools. The first reader covers the whole of Canada, and the second deals with the Maritime Provinces. The industries in other Provinces are to be described in future publications. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is co-operating in the production of the series, which is intended to provide young students with information in regard to the nature and extent of manufacturing in Canada

## ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1928

THE employment situation throughout Canada was decidedly more favourable in 1928 than in any other year of the record, nearly all localities and industries sharing in the general improvement. From early in January until the first of August there was almost uninterrupted expansion on a larger scale than in other years for which data are available. The upward movement, which carried the curve of employment to a level many points higher than in any of the eight preceding years, resulted in a gain between January and August of over 170,000 persons in the staffs of the firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This number was considerably greater than in the same period of any other year of the record. In 1928, the most pronounced gains were registered at the beginning of May, June and July, as is usually the case, but the advances made at the first of August were only slightly less extensive than in July. During the next two months, small declines were shown, followed by a slight increase in activity on November 1, but the customary curtailment took place at the beginning of December. Employment, however, continued in much greater volume than on the same date in any other year since these statistics were instituted in 1920.

The accompanying chart illustrates the course of employment in Canada since the beginning of 1926; the favourable trend indicated during the greater part of 1928 is shown, as is the fact that on December 1, the curve of employment was still at a considerably higher level than in any month of 1926 or 1927.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated payroll data from some 6,400 firms who employed a monthly average of 928,580 workers during 1928, their staffs, varying between 826,736 on January 1 and 1,003,085 at the beginning of August. The index, calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, reached its peak for the year in that month, standing at 119.3, which is the maximum so far recorded. In 1927, the peak was 111.0 on September 1. The index averaged 111.8 during the year under review, as compared with 104.6 in 1927, 99.6<sup>1</sup> in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922, and 88.8 in 1921.

As in 1927 and 1928, an outstanding feature of the situation during 1928 was the marked expansion in construction, in which the number of workers covered by these statistics considerably more than doubled between February and August. Manufacturing showed consistent gains for many months, affording much more employment than in earlier years of the record. Transportation, mining, logging, services, communications and trade were all much more active than in preceding years; in practically all of these, employment attained the peak so far reached in this record.

**Employment by Economic Areas**

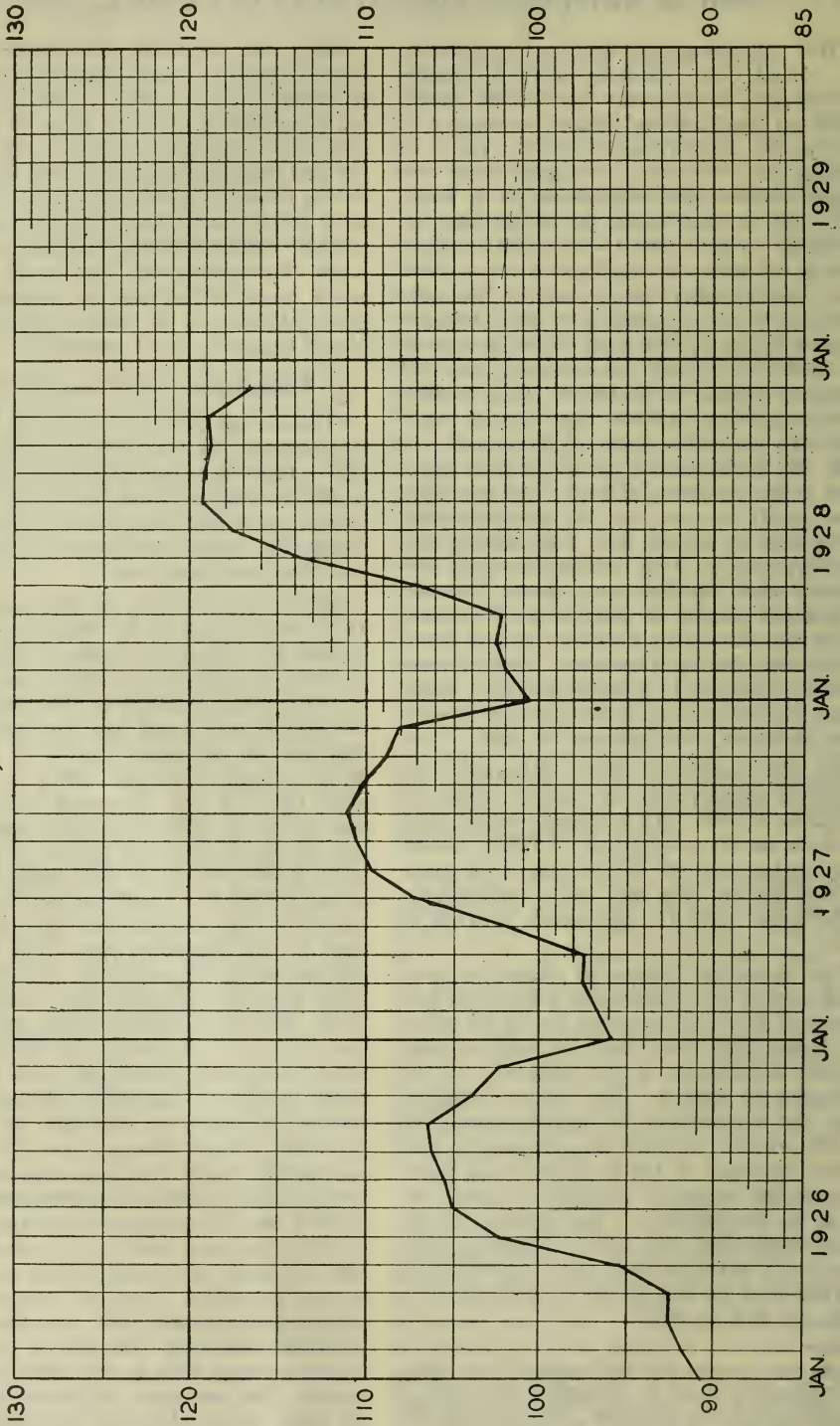
Firms in all provinces reported augmented employment during 1928 as compared with 1927. The index based upon the 1926 average as 100 was higher in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario than elsewhere, these two areas indicating the most pronounced improvement over the preceding year.

*Maritime Provinces.*—In the early part of 1928, employment in the Maritime Provinces showed the customary decrease, succeeded by six months of expansion. From the beginning of August until the end of the year, however, curtailment was noted, but this was gradually less than in the same months in 1927. The index number averaged 106.6 as compared with 103.7 in the preceding year; activity was greater in 1928 than in any other year of the record, the previous high level in employment having been in 1923 when the index averaged 105.7. Manufacturing, as a whole, afforded a greater volume of employment than in the preceding year. The textile industries were comparatively dull throughout 1928; lumber, pulp and paper, and iron and steel, however, showed a much more favourable situation, the activity in the last named being particularly noteworthy both in its local effect and as an indication of generally improved conditions in industry in the three preceding years. During part of 1928, and especially towards the latter end, transportation afforded rather more employment than in 1927, but the average was slightly smaller. Construction was considerably brisker throughout the year, and continuation of work on several important projects forecasts further improvement during 1929. Services, communications and trade registered a higher level of employment than in any other year of the record. The aggregate payrolls of the reporting firms in the Maritime Provinces averaged 70,772 persons, as compared with 68,593 in the preceding year.

<sup>1</sup> As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to December 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, January 1—December 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

## EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

NOTE.— The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed rather less fluctuation than in 1927, the trend being more uniformly upward, while the situation each month was more favourable than in the corresponding month in any of the last seven years. From the low point of 99.2 on

April 1, the index rose to 115.7 at its peak on September 1, while at the beginning of December it was 112.6 or 13 points higher than on January 1. The labour forces of the 1,400 co-operating employers varied between 233,765 and 279,369 workers on the dates of minimum.

NOTE.—The indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921						
Jan. 1.....	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7	88.8
Feb. 1.....	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4	91.2
Mar. 1.....	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5	89.1
Apr. 1.....	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2	85.1
May 1.....	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9	85.1
June 1.....	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8	87.7
July 1.....	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	83.9	89.2
Aug. 1.....	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	82.2	88.6
Sept. 1.....	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	85.4	90.0
Oct. 1.....	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	84.8	89.8
Nov. 1.....	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	85.5	91.3
Dec. 1.....	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	83.7	91.3
Average 1921.....	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1921.....	9.1	26.0	42.4	14.5	8.0	100.0
1922						
Jan. 1.....	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9	78.8
Feb. 1.....	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8	79.9
Mar. 1.....	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7	82.9
Apr. 1.....	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2	81.8
May 1.....	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0	84.3
June 1.....	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7	90.3
July 1.....	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0	92.2
Aug. 1.....	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6	94.2
Sept. 1.....	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5	94.8
Oct. 1.....	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8	95.8
Nov. 1.....	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9	97.0
Dec. 1.....	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8	96.3
Average 1922.....	97.3	81.4	92.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1922.....	8.6	26.4	43.0	14.0	8.0	100.0
1923						
Jan. 1.....	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3	87.3
Feb. 1.....	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	73.4	90.6
Mar. 1.....	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5	91.0
April 1.....	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3	88.7
May 1.....	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4	92.5
June 1.....	105.5	94.5	103.1	94.8	89.1	98.5
July 1.....	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	92.2	100.7
Aug. 1.....	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2	101.4
Sept. 1.....	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6	101.2
Oct. 1.....	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5	100.7
Nov. 1.....	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1	100.0
Dec. 1.....	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7	96.9
Averages 1923.....	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.8
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1923.....	8.7	27.6	42.0	13.4	8.3	100.0
1924						
Jan. 1.....	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7	89.8
Feb. 1.....	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2	91.7
Mar. 1.....	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2	91.8
April 1.....	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3	90.4
May 1.....	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2	92.9
June 1.....	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7	96.4
July 1.....	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8	97.1
Aug. 1.....	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	93.9	95.8
Sept. 1.....	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0	94.2
Oct. 1.....	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5	95.0
Nov. 1.....	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6	94.1
Dec. 1.....	80.9	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7	91.9
Average 1924.....	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1924.....	7.9	28.1	41.9	13.2	8.9	100.0

and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 258,058 for the twelve months. The mean index was 108.3, as compared with 104.0 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole

was much brisker in every month of 1928 than in the same month of other years for which data are available. Pulp and paper, textiles, iron and steel, and other manufactures re-

Note:—These indexes are recalculated upon the averages for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS ON EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS—*Concluded*

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1925						
Jan. 1.....	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4	84.9
Feb. 1.....	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4	87.1
Mar. 1.....	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0	88.1
April.....	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8	88.3
May 1.....	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3	91.9
June 1.....	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5	95.6
July 1.....	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8	98.0
Aug. 1.....	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6	97.5
Sept. 1.....	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3	97.8
Oct. 1.....	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9	99.5
Nov. 1.....	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9	98.3
Dec. 1.....	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7	96.5
Average 1925.....	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	93.6
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1925.....	7.9	27.7	41.9	13.2	9.3	100.0
1926						
Jan. 1.....	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2	90.7
Feb. 1.....	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9	91.8
Mar. 1.....	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6	92.6
April 1.....	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1	92.5
May 1.....	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7	95.4
June 1.....	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5	102.2
July 1.....	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8	105.0
Aug. 1.....	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2	105.5
Sept. 1.....	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1	106.2
Oct. 1.....	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8	106.5
Nov. 1.....	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9	104.0
Dec. 1.....	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0	102.3
Average 1926 <sup>1</sup> .....	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.5	100.2	99.6
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1926.....	7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7	95.9
Feb. 1.....	98.3	95.2	98.3	96.4	90.8	96.6
Mar. 1.....	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0	97.5
April 1.....	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1	97.4
May 1.....	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4	101.8
June 1.....	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5	107.2
July 1.....	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1	109.7
Aug. 1.....	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0	110.5
Sept. 1.....	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7	111.0
Oct. 1.....	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8	110.3
Nov. 1.....	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2	108.8
Dec. 1.....	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0	108.1
Average 1927.....	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1927.....	7.4	29.3	41.3	13.4	8.6	100.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	97.2	99.6	103.9	107.5	91.4	100.7
Feb. 1.....	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5	102.0
Mar. 1.....	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0	102.6
April 1.....	96.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0	102.3
May 1.....	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4	106.8
June 1.....	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9	113.8
July 1.....	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0	117.7
Aug. 1.....	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4	119.3
Sept. 1.....	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5	119.1
Oct. 1.....	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0	118.8
Nov. 1.....	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	112.1	118.9
Dec. 1.....	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9	116.7
Average 1928.....	106.6	108.3	113.8	117.9	106.4	111.6
Relative weight of Employment by Districts at Dec. 1, 1928.....	7.3	27.7	42.2	14.4	8.4	100.0

<sup>1</sup>The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1—Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

recorded a materially larger volume of employment than in the preceding year, while rather greater activity was indicated, on the whole, in lumber factories. With the commencement of development work in the newly prospected mining areas of Quebec, employment in this industry has gained, very considerably, though not so extensively as may be expected

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Jan. 1.....	74.2		94.0				87.2	69.2
Feb. 1.....	74.6		90.4				86.1	76.8
Mar. 1.....	81.6		90.5				84.5	78.9
April 1.....	77.0		91.4				85.6	80.6
May 1.....	83.2		93.8				90.7	82.6
June 1.....	87.0		95.7				95.1	84.1
July 1.....	89.4		97.7				95.0	84.3
Aug. 1.....	89.8		97.4				98.8	85.1
Sept. 1.....	91.7		97.6				101.2	88.5
Oct. 1.....	93.5		100.4				101.1	87.2
Nov. 1.....	93.8		101.9				101.8	82.2
Dec. 1.....	95.9		102.7				100.1	78.5
Average 1922.....	86.0		96.1				93.9	81.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1922.....	13.9		14.1				3.7	2.6
1923								
Jan. 1.....	80.9		93.6	100.5	90.5		94.8	75.9
Feb. 1.....	87.3		95.9	101.9	85.8		91.1	74.3
Mar. 1.....	87.0		94.7	98.2	93.9		88.4	78.3
April 1.....	84.4		95.8	96.5	93.0		87.7	75.2
May 1.....	90.0		97.4	101.0	97.5		88.3	79.5
June 1.....	96.6		99.3	116.7	99.6		89.2	82.0
July 1.....	97.1		98.9	117.4	96.2		89.8	86.8
Aug. 1.....	98.5		98.4	116.4	98.2		93.1	89.6
Sept. 1.....	94.8		99.0	114.5	97.1		92.0	90.3
Oct. 1.....	100.0		99.6	112.4	95.9		91.5	87.9
Nov. 1.....	100.4		99.2	110.5	94.4		90.7	85.4
Dec. 1.....	94.8		99.7	100.4	93.1		90.3	84.9
Average 1923.....	92.7		98.0	107.2	94.6		90.6	82.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1923.....	13.8		12.5	1.3	3.4		3.1	2.7
1924								
Jan. 1.....	87.4		94.5	97.0	83.2		87.3	78.9
Feb. 1.....	88.2		93.6	95.5	88.7		86.7	78.9
Mar. 1.....	88.9		93.4	95.1	87.6		85.8	81.5
April 1.....	91.3		93.7	96.8	89.7		84.2	86.4
May 1.....	93.5		94.5	104.7	90.9		84.9	88.5
June 1.....	97.4		94.1	108.2	87.5		85.6	86.3
July 1.....	96.0		92.7	108.9	86.0		87.6	85.8
Aug. 1.....	96.3		92.7	108.2	85.1		87.5	88.6
Sept. 1.....	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6		88.4	90.0
Oct. 1.....	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6		88.1	90.0
Nov. 1.....	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8		86.2	89.6
Dec. 1.....	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4		85.5	90.0
Average 1924.....	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0		86.5	86.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1924.....	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.3	3.1		3.1	3.0
1925								
Jan. 1.....	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1		83.3	85.1
Feb. 1.....	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4		86.2	84.3
Mar. 1.....	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3		84.6	88.1
April 1.....	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5		85.7	88.7
May 1.....	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7		87.4	90.0
June 1.....	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3		87.5	89.3
July 1.....	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
Aug. 1.....	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Sept. 1.....	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Oct. 1.....	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Nov. 1.....	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Dec. 1.....	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Average 1925.....	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1925.....	14.1	1.0	12.5	1.2	3.4	1.3	3.3	3.1

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES—*Concluded*

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1926								
Jan. 1.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Average 1926 <sup>1</sup> .....	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1926.....	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1
1927								
Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Average 1927.....	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1927.....	13.9	1.3	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.1	3.4	2.8
1928								
Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	112.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	117.3	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	117.3	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	120.4	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	122.4	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	121.4	174.8	115.3	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	124.6	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	112.9	127.1	142.5	116.8	102.6
Average 1928.....	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	114.0	137.3	110.1	104.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1928.....	13.4	1.1	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.4	2.7

<sup>1</sup> The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

when operations are more fully established. Communications, services, transportation and trade were all decidedly more active than in 1927; construction, during the greater part of 1928, afforded less employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging slightly lower; this was mainly due to the completion of various important industrial undertakings in which production was thus enabled to commence. Employment in logging camps was in much greater volume than in almost any other year of the record, forecasting an active season in 1929 in saw and pulp and paper mills.

*Ontario.*—Almost uninterrupted improvement was noted from the first of the year until November 1, the longest period of expansion indicated since 1920, which brought the index at the beginning of November to 121.8, the highest point in the record. An average staff of 388,995 employees was registered by the firms furnishing data in Ontario, as compared with the mean of 356,222 in 1927; the index averaged 113.8 in 1928, or 8.2 points higher than in the preceding year. Manufactures consistently reported a better situation, the index being higher in every



month than on the same date in 1927, and also averaging slightly higher than that for manufacturing in Canada as a whole. Employment in iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, electrical apparatus, rubber, building material, non-ferrous metal, lumber, textiles and other factories showed decided improvement over the preceding year. The advances in iron and steel products were particularly significant. All divisions of this industry shared in the upward movement, but the gains in automobile factories were especially noteworthy; during 1927, curtailment of production in a large motor plant pending the issue of the new model greatly affected the group as a whole, although other factories reported a high level of employment. In 1928, however, general and marked activity prevailed. Operations in logging camps showed an increase; mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade employed considerably larger payrolls, the improvement in construction being especially pronounced in this province.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Important expansion was indicated in the Prairie Provinces during the summer months; the payrolls of the employers furnishing data averaged 130,062 persons during the year and the index, 117.9, while in 1927 an average payroll of 112,877 workers, and a mean index of 105.3 were recorded. The level of employment in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, and trade was much higher in 1928 than in 1927, when the situation generally was better than in 1926 and 1925. Within the manufacturing group, there were important gains in the lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work on the railroads, in association with the development of the northern parts of these provinces, was maintained at a high level during 1928, and highway and building construction were also brisk.

*British Columbia.*—The firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 80,692 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 75,898. The index averaged 106.4, the highest on record, was begun in 1920, as compared with 101.1 in 1927. At the end of the year, employment was some 15 points higher than at the beginning. Within the manufacturing division, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and some other groups showed heightened activity, while lumber and pulp and paper plants reported very little change on the whole. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade were much busier during the greater part of 1928 than in 1927. The

improvement in logging is important, as this and the lumbering group have been quiet in recent years.

Index numbers by economic areas since 1921 are shown in Table I.

### Employment by Cities

*Montreal.*—The staffs of the Montreal firms making returns averaged 125,545 persons, as compared with an average of 115,874 on the payrolls of the employers reporting in 1927; the mean index, at 108.2, was over five points higher than that for the preceding year. Steady increases were indicated from early in January until October, when there was a small decline, but the upward movement was then resumed until December 1, when the customary contraction was indicated. Manufacturing as a whole reported marked gains, especially in printing and publishing, tobacco, distilled and malt liquors and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, edible plant and textile factories registered a slightly lower average of employment. Communications, transportation, construction and trade generally showed a much better situation than in 1927 or any other year of the record.

*Quebec.*—Considerable fluctuations were indicated in Quebec, but the index averaged higher than in earlier years of the record. From the low point of 106.3 on March 1, it rose to its maximum of 132.7 on September 1. At the beginning of December conditions were better than in the same month of any other year for which statistics are available. The staffs of the employers furnishing data averaged 11,028 and the index 119.9 in 1928, compared with means of 10,202 and 111.3 in 1927. Manufacturing and transportation were active; within the first-named, general improvement was noted. In construction, however, employment was in smaller volume, owing to the completion of several large contracts for industrial buildings, in which production was thus enabled to begin.

*Toronto.*—Employment at the beginning of 1928 showed the usual pronounced curtailment, the losses being rather more extensive than in the same period of the preceding year. From February on, however, the trend was uninterruptedly upward, the index, which rose from 105.1 on January 1 to 120.5 on December 1, averaging 112.1 as against 105.7 in 1927. The number of employees of the co-operating firms during 1928 averaged 11,992, while in the year before the mean was 102,916. Within the manufacturing group, food, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other plants recorded marked gains, and in textiles

NOTE:—These indexes are recalculated upon the averages for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commu- nications	Trans- portation	Cons- truction and Main- tenance	Services	Trade	All in- dustries
1921									
Jan. 1.....	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6	88.8
Feb. 1.....	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8	91.2
Mar. 1.....	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3	89.1
April 1.....	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8	85.1
May 1.....	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5	85.3
June 1.....	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8	87.7
July 1.....	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0	88.6
Aug. 1.....	88.0	53.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7	90.0
Sept. 1.....	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	93.4	86.9	89.6	91.4	89.9
Oct. 1.....	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7	91.3
Nov. 1.....	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3	91.3
Dec. 1.....	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5	88.3
Average 1921.....	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
Relative weight of Employ- ment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1921.....	55.4	2.8	6.5	3.2	15.4	7.7	1.3	7.7	100.0
1922									
Jan. 1.....	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1	78.8
Feb. 1.....	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6	79.9
Mar. 1.....	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5	82.9
April 1.....	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	40.9	79.1	87.9	81.8
May 1.....	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4	84.3
June 1.....	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3	90.3
July 1.....	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0	92.2
Aug. 1.....	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4	94.2
Sept. 1.....	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	78.7	90.1	94.8
Oct. 1.....	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2	95.8
Nov. 1.....	84.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1	97.0
Dec. 1.....	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2	96.3
Average 1922.....	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
Relative weight of Employ- ment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1922.....	55.5	4.0	6.0	2.7	14.8	8.0	1.5	7.5	100.0
1923									
Jan. 1.....	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4	87.3
Feb. 1.....	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0	90.6
Mar. 1.....	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2	91.0
April 1.....	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5	88.7
May 1.....	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0	92.5
June 1.....	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2	98.5
July 1.....	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6	100.7
Aug. 1.....	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0	101.4
Sept. 1.....	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3	101.2
Oct. 1.....	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5	100.7
Nov. 1.....	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4	100.0
Dec. 1.....	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0	96.9
Average 1923.....	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
Relative weight of Employ- ment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1923.....	55.3	4.3	6.1	2.8	14.5	8.1	1.6	7.3	100.0
1924									
Jan. 1.....	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6	89.8
Feb. 1.....	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.8	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5	91.7
Mar. 1.....	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5	91.8
April 1.....	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3	90.4
May 1.....	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2	92.9
June 1.....	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8	96.4
July 1.....	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4	97.1
Aug. 1.....	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0	95.8
Sept. 1.....	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4	94.2
Oct. 1.....	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4	95.0
Nov. 1.....	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1	94.1
Dec. 1.....	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3	91.9
Average 1924.....	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
Relative weight of Employ- ment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1924.....	54.0	4.5	6.1	3.0	14.7	8.0	1.8	7.9	100.0

there was practically no general change. Transportation, construction and trade were decidedly more active, while communications afforded rather less employment.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing on the whole recorded a better situation than in the preceding

year, lumber, pulp and paper and other plants affording heightened employment, while gains were also shown in construction and trade, those in the former being especially noteworthy. A mean payroll of 11,995 workers was reported by the employers furnishing data, and

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the averages for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns in the date indicated.)

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES—*Concluded*

	Manu- factur- ing	Logging	Mining	Com- muni- cations	Trans- porta- tion	Construc- tion and main- tenance	Services	Trade	All industries
1925									
Jan. 1.....	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	90.3	84.9
Feb. 1.....	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	83.5	87.1
Mar. 1.....	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3	88.1
Apr. 1.....	91.2	85.7	88.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9	88.3
May 1.....	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2	91.9
June 1.....	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1	95.6
July 1.....	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1	98.0
Aug. 1.....	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3	97.5
Sept. 1.....	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8	97.8
Oct. 1.....	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9	99.5
Nov. 1.....	93.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2	98.3
Dec. 1.....	95.3	139.2	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1	96.5
Average 1925.....	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
Relative weight of employ- ment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1925.....	55.3	3.9	5.6	3.0	14.2	8.4	1.7	7.9	100.0
1926									
Jan. 1.....	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3	90.7
Feb. 1.....	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4	91.8
Mar. 1.....	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8	92.6
Apr. 1.....	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4	92.5
May 1.....	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3	95.4
June 1.....	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7	102.2
July 1.....	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6	105.0
Aug. 1.....	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2	105.5
Sept. 1.....	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1	106.2
Oct. 1.....	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0	106.5
Nov. 1.....	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9	104.0
Dec. 1.....	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9	102.3
Average 1926.....	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
Relative weight of employ- ment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1926.....	55.4	3.9	5.6	3.0	13.4	9.2	1.7	7.8	100.0
1927									
Jan. 1.....	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9	95.9
Feb. 1.....	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2	96.6
Mar. 1.....	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2	97.5
Apr. 1.....	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3	97.4
May 1.....	103.9	92.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4	101.8
June 1.....	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8	107.2
July 1.....	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0	109.7
Aug. 1.....	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	170.3	110.5
Sept. 1.....	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4	111.0
Oct. 1.....	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4	110.3
Nov. 1.....	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9	108.8
Dec. 1.....	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	102.7	99.5	106.9	121.2	108.1
Average 1927.....	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
Relative weight of employ- ment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1927.....	53.9	4.8	5.5	2.9	13.2	9.7	1.8	8.2	100.0
1928									
Jan. 1.....	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
Feb. 1.....	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	102.0
Mar. 1.....	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
Apr. 1.....	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
May 1.....	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
June 1.....	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
July 1.....	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
Aug. 1.....	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
Sept. 1.....	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
Oct. 1.....	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
Nov. 1.....	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
Dec. 1.....	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average 1928.....	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
Relative weight of employ- ment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1928.....	53.7	4.5	5.3	2.8	12.9	10.6	1.8	8.4	100.0

<sup>1</sup>The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

the index averaged 115.6 as compared with 10,773 employees and an average index of 107.7 in 1927.

Hamilton.—Improvement was noted in

Hamilton during the greater part of 1928, the index, at 127.1 on December 1, being at its maximum for the record, which was begun in 1922. Manufacturing, generally, was consider-

NOTE:—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firm making returns on the date indicated

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928

Industries	Jan. 1 1924	Feb. 1 1924	Mar. 1 1924	April 1 1924	May 1 1924	June 1 1924	Relative weight June 1, 1924
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	86.7	91.9	93.1	93.6	94.9	95.7	54.7
Animal products—edible.....	81.9	83.5	83.1	83.4	89.1	99.9	2.0
Fur and products.....	116.0	108.8	105.3	94.1	95.5	94.9	0.1
Leather and products.....	95.5	102.7	103.4	103.0	101.1	97.5	2.0
Lumber and products.....	74.4	79.3	81.7	75.7	89.1	106.1	7.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	70.9	73.1	74.4	73.4	89.1	111.8	5.0
Furniture.....	78.1	89.1	92.2	92.5	91.5	90.4	1.0
Other lumber products.....	70.3	67.3	78.7	100.0	83.8	93.2	1.1
Musical instruments.....	80.5	88.9	81.8	85.7	84.6	79.8	0.3
Plant products—edible.....	118.2	88.7	89.9	89.1	90.2	89.9	3.2
Pulp and paper products.....	99.9	92.0	92.5	91.1	91.0	92.8	6.5
Pulp and paper.....	94.2	86.3	87.9	85.5	85.7	89.4	3.3
Paper products.....	70.5	96.4	97.2	98.6	96.0	94.1	0.7
Printing and publishing.....	107.4	98.7	97.6	97.1	97.2	97.3	2.5
Rubber products.....	57.4	81.9	84.6	85.9	87.1	86.4	1.3
Textile products.....	92.6	93.3	93.1	93.6	92.2	88.8	8.0
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	103.4	88.3	97.8	90.4	88.7	83.0	2.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	73.9	88.3	88.8	88.1	87.2	84.9	1.6
Garments and personal furnish- ings.....	65.5	102.5	101.6	102.2	99.4	97.8	2.7
Other textile products.....	119.9	95.7	96.4	93.8	94.9	95.7	1.0
Plant products, n.e.s.....	90.2	102.1	97.5	92.5	98.2	97.8	1.5
Tobacco.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts.....	105.3	113.1	115.2	111.3	103.5	105.1	0.1
Chemical and allied products.....	100.8	101.3	101.7	103.1	104.2	103.0	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	80.8	83.2	82.3	88.0	91.9	94.5	1.2
Electric current.....	93.6	92.8	92.0	92.8	95.2	102.5	1.5
Electrical apparatus.....	86.3	90.4	90.4	89.6	91.8	89.9	1.1
Iron and steel products.....	90.0	97.4	100.1	101.5	100.6	98.1	14.9
Crude, rolled and forged pro- ducts.....	94.7	101.9	116.1	118.1	118.4	114.0	1.5
Machinery (other than ve- hicles).....	95.0	98.3	98.2	98.4	96.5	93.2	1.1
Agricultural implements.....	64.9	72.3	75.0	73.7	72.1	70.6	0.7
Land vehicles.....	96.1	102.8	103.8	105.6	105.8	103.0	7.6
Automobiles and Parts.....	76.5	90.6	97.2	100.2	100.4	90.8	1.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	74.6	106.9	111.5	111.3	111.3	103.8	0.4
Heating appliances.....	87.3	89.0	95.3	97.4	95.1	93.5	0.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	82.1	86.8	97.3	98.7	97.9	90.6	0.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	81.0	91.7	88.9	97.4	100.5	91.5	0.5
Other iron and steel products.....	84.6	92.7	93.5	93.7	93.8	91.7	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	79.9	84.0	87.6	87.0	87.8	86.5	1.4
Mineral products.....	89.3	88.7	91.7	92.5	99.1	102.7	1.2
Miscellaneous.....	92.2	100.0	99.7	100.6	99.4	96.7	0.5
<b>Logging</b> .....	166.2	175.1	163.9	97.8	98.1	96.6	2.1
<b>Mining</b> .....	105.1	108.8	104.3	104.1	108.1	108.5	5.9
Coal.....	113.0	118.5	109.4	109.0	112.9	110.2	3.4
Metallic ores.....	92.6	95.9	97.7	97.9	99.7	105.4	1.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	87.9	83.8	85.2	85.4	94.1	97.7	0.7
<b>Communications</b> .....	89.5	89.3	90.5	91.0	93.0	94.5	2.9
Telegraphs.....	88.6	85.7	84.4	85.2	90.8	92.4	0.6
Telephones.....	89.8	90.4	92.3	92.6	93.6	94.8	2.3
<b>Transportation</b> .....	99.1	95.7	95.2	97.8	101.6	95.7	14.2
Street railways and cartage.....	104.3	98.4	97.9	96.1	101.4	101.2	2.5
Steam railways.....	103.4	100.3	98.8	97.8	98.3	100.2	10.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	67.8	66.9	71.1	84.9	86.7	110.2	1.7
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	60.6	58.1	57.0	56.1	68.1	90.4	11.4
Building.....	62.3	56.3	50.4	53.4	59.9	74.4	3.1
Highway.....	49.1	26.4	27.3	33.9	35.5	61.0	1.9
Railway.....	66.2	70.6	73.0	67.0	86.6	113.2	6.4
<b>Services</b> .....	89.1	88.8	88.7	90.2	90.3	95.1	3.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	91.4	89.4	90.6	90.2	89.1	98.5	1.1
Professional.....	95.9	98.9	93.5	93.9	97.0	96.3	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	83.7	84.9	85.2	89.3	89.7	89.8	0.6
<b>Trade</b> .....	98.6	90.5	90.5	90.3	91.2	91.8	6.9
Retail.....	99.9	88.0	87.9	87.7	88.5	89.5	4.4
Wholesale.....	96.3	95.1	95.2	95.1	96.1	96.4	2.5
<b>All Industries</b> .....	39.8	91.7	91.8	90.4	92.9	96.4	100.0

ably brisker; the electrical apparatus and iron and steel industries maintained a higher level of employment than in the preceding year, but textiles were rather slacker. Construction

and trade were more active, especially pronounced advances being indicated in the latter. The co-operating firms reported an average working force of 31,799 persons, while in the

Note:—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—Continued

Industries	July 1, 1924	Aug. 1, 1924	Sept. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1924	Nov. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1924	Relative Weight Dec. 1, 1924	Average Jan. 1—Dec. 1, 1924
<b>Manufacturing</b>	94.9	93.3	91.5	92.7	91.3	88.7	54.0	92.4
Animal products—edible	104.3	101.3	103.2	99.9	95.1	94.2	1.9	93.2
Fur products	95.3	102.4	102.2	103.76	101.3	103.3	0.1	101.9
Leather and products	95.3	95.5	93.9	95.0	96.5	96.5	2.2	98.0
Lumber and products	111.4	110.5	109.9	107.4	94.3	81.7	5.5	94.3
Rough and dressed lumber	122.2	121.5	122.6	117.7	97.9	77.1	3.4	96.2
Furniture	84.8	82.5	78.6	87.8	90.9	92.5	1.0	87.6
Other lumber products	110.1	117.5	108.2	50.3	20.8	34.6	1.1	77.9
Musical instruments	77.2	80.4	86.7	90.3	95.6	94.4	0.4	85.5
Plant products—edible	92.6	100.4	93.9	108.1	93.1	102.1	3.8	96.4
Pulp and paper products	92.2	92.2	92.7	93.3	92.6	90.9	6.8	92.8
Pulp and paper	89.5	89.8	89.9	88.0	85.5	94.7	3.2	88.0
Paper products	91.9	89.7	95.1	99.7	97.4	97.8	0.8	93.7
Printing and publishing	96.2	96.3	95.8	98.8	99.1	98.7	2.8	98.4
Rubber products	81.2	77.9	77.0	76.1	79.5	83.3	1.4	79.9
Textile products	87.3	84.9	86.0	92.0	92.4	88.8	8.6	90.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	79.1	79.7	79.1	85.8	87.8	86.1	1.1	85.8
Hosiery and knit goods	85.9	76.8	80.5	84.3	86.7	86.9	3.7	84.4
Garments and personal furnishings	97.7	95.9	98.3	103.3	100.4	90.2	2.6	96.2
Other textile products	89.8	87.3	86.5	94.9	95.5	97.6	1.2	95.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	100.3	100.4	101.1	103.4	103.6	103.8	1.6	99.2
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distilled and malt liquors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Distillates and extracts	108.1	107.5	105.7	111.9	116.6	121.9	0.1	110.4
Chemicals and allied products	99.8	97.0	98.1	98.5	97.8	95.0	0.8	100.0
Clay, glass and stone products	96.1	93.8	91.7	88.8	87.9	82.9	1.1	88.5
Electric current	102.5	104.7	105.5	104.3	106.7	105.0	1.6	99.8
Electrical apparatus	87.5	85.6	86.6	90.5	94.2	99.4	1.3	90.2
Iron and steel products	94.2	89.9	81.3	82.5	82.8	82.3	13.6	91.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	94.9	93.4	69.4	77.8	73.7	72.9	1.2	95.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	90.5	88.0	86.8	87.7	86.3	86.1	1.0	92.1
Agricultural implements	67.3	60.4	48.4	43.0	45.7	52.7	0.6	62.2
Land vehicles	103.2	96.1	86.0	85.5	88.0	87.1	6.7	96.9
Automobiles and parts	83.6	77.8	50.8	87.8	77.4	77.5	0.7	84.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	127.7	100.7	91.2	97.5	86.7	82.2	0.4	100.5
Heating appliances	86.5	90.7	94.0	95.4	97.6	95.2	0.6	93.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	85.3	83.9	78.1	80.3	79.8	73.6	0.6	86.2
Foundry and machine shop products	71.3	82.5	76.9	80.7	79.4	82.9	0.6	85.4
Other iron and steel products	86.1	85.0	84.9	87.7	86.5	84.2	1.9	88.7
Non-ferrous metal products	86.3	82.4	80.2	80.0	80.2	78.2	1.4	83.3
Mineral products	102.0	103.2	103.2	103.2	100.8	98.1	1.3	97.9
Miscellaneous	94.3	86.5	93.5	93.4	94.2	94.0	0.5	95.4
<b>Logging</b>	73.4	66.0	79.0	96.4	129.4	153.6	4.5	116.7
<b>Minings</b>	104.5	104.0	103.7	103.6	105.1	103.8	6.1	105.3
Coal	104.5	101.7	104.0	102.8	105.5	106.6	3.6	108.2
Metallic ores	103.9	107.5	100.0	103.4	102.9	100.6	1.8	100.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	93.4	93.4	97.9	97.9	97.1	88.1	0.7	91.8
<b>Communications</b>	96.0	97.9	97.1	95.5	95.6	94.0	3.0	93.7
Telegraphs	82.9	94.9	97.2	92.6	91.1	88.7	0.6	90.4
Telephones	86.8	98.8	97.2	96.4	96.8	96.3	2.4	94.7
<b>Transportation</b>	101.6	102.3	99.6	100.7	99.9	99.9	14.7	99.1
Street railways and cartage	101.1	102.2	101.4	103.3	103.0	101.4	2.7	100.9
Steam railways	102.6	101.8	99.5	99.0	99.8	97.8	10.0	99.9
Snipping and stevedoring	96.6	106.3	98.0	106.0	96.2	109.9	2.0	91.7
<b>Construction and maintenance</b>	108.0	106.2	101.4	96.6	88.9	71.5	8.0	80.3
Building	81.7	86.0	88.2	84.7	82.1	74.7	3.0	71.2
Highway	114.6	126.6	126.5	118.9	108.5	64.0	1.1	74.4
Railway	125.9	113.9	103.9	96.2	89.1	72.4	3.9	90.1
<b>Services</b>	102.3	102.2	101.5	99.1	91.2	89.5	1.8	93.8
Hotels and restaurants	111.0	111.6	110.6	99.0	91.6	90.5	1.0	97.0
Professional	96.2	95.5	87.3	96.3	95.9	90.5	0.2	94.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	91.4	89.8	90.6	91.2	89.0	87.8	0.6	88.5
<b>Trade</b>	91.4	91.0	91.4	92.4	93.1	98.3	7.9	92.5
Retail	88.3	87.8	88.1	89.5	90.1	98.1	5.1	90.3
Wholesale	97.4	97.3	97.8	98.2	99.1	98.9	2.8	96.9
<b>All Industries</b>	97.1	95.8	94.2	95.0	94.1	91.9	100.0	93.4

preceding year the average was 29,751. The mean index was 114.0, nearly eleven points higher than in 1927.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 137.3 and the recorded

payrolls averaged 16,447 workers in 1928, compared with 86.2 and 9,654 respectively, in the preceding year. Employment in the automobile industry was extremely active following the curtailment of production in a large plant which affected the general situation during

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—Continued

Industries	Jan. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1925	May 1 1925	June 1 1925	Relative Weight, June 1, 1925
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	81.7	85.8	88.6	91.2	93.7	95.6	55.9
Animal products—edible.....	89.8	87.2	83.2	84.3	95.0	104.3	2.0
Fur and products.....	94.2	85.8	85.0	88.5	90.4	92.5	0.1
Leather and products.....	92.8	95.4	96.7	96.8	89.9	89.7	2.0
Lumber and products.....	70.0	75.1	77.7	82.9	97.3	108.6	7.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	65.0	67.5	70.3	75.8	97.4	116.1	5.0
Furniture.....	75.7	89.1	89.6	92.9	92.4	90.2	1.0
Other lumber products.....	81.7	88.7	92.1	97.8	103.7	95.2	1.1
Musical instruments.....	82.2	80.3	81.9	81.4	81.8	78.7	0.3
Plant products—edible.....	87.9	87.6	90.9	91.5	90.8	91.2	3.2
Pulp and paper products.....	88.2	89.2	89.8	90.4	91.9	93.1	6.6
Pulp and paper.....	79.7	82.1	84.9	85.3	87.9	90.0	3.3
Paper products.....	90.4	93.7	92.7	96.2	95.5	97.6	0.8
Printing and publishing.....	98.1	97.7	95.9	95.8	96.5	97.2	2.5
Rubber products.....	80.9	87.6	90.5	93.6	95.2	97.1	1.6
Textile products.....	86.2	92.4	94.5	97.1	96.2	94.6	8.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	88.3	92.7	94.6	97.0	96.2	94.7	3.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	80.1	84.8	87.4	89.9	88.9	89.1	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings.....	85.0	95.7	96.5	101.4	99.2	96.6	2.7
Other textile products.....	92.6	98.3	100.0	99.7	102.2	99.0	1.2
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	76.9	95.5	96.1	90.7	98.0	101.5	1.5
Tobacco.....							
Distilled and malt liquors.....							
Wood distillates and extracts.....	138.7	150.2	114.8	105.6	95.2	95.7	0.1
Chemical and allied products.....	90.8	94.0	96.1	97.9	99.9	95.5	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	70.0	67.9	69.6	76.6	84.5	90.9	1.1
Electric current.....	102.1	99.2	97.1	98.0	102.5	105.1	1.6
Electrical apparatus.....	96.9	94.1	92.8	90.9	89.2	88.6	1.1
Iron and steel products.....	74.3	80.8	87.7	92.4	92.9	92.9	14.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	63.2	73.5	90.6	101.8	102.3	102.0	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	83.1	86.7	87.6	89.8	90.8	94.3	1.1
Agricultural implements.....	49.3	56.2	60.6	70.2	68.8	69.6	0.8
Land vehicles.....	78.3	85.6	93.4	95.7	97.1	95.7	7.0
Automobiles and parts.....	41.2	50.0	84.7	91.1	91.9	91.7	1.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	64.6	81.4	93.2	105.8	106.8	122.2	0.6
Heating appliances.....	77.1	76.8	87.7	93.5	94.0	94.6	0.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	62.3	73.9	73.5	75.1	76.8	77.7	0.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	86.5	82.2	85.1	95.0	90.7	88.9	0.6
Other iron and steel products.....	78.6	82.2	84.8	88.6	90.5	89.0	1.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	75.3	78.2	81.4	82.1	82.2	82.0	1.4
Mineral products.....	91.5	91.7	93.4	94.5	100.7	105.0	1.3
Miscellaneous.....	90.0	91.4	94.6	95.7	97.2	95.7	0.5
<b>Logging</b> .....	160.5	156.7	146.2	85.7	85.6	92.6	2.6
<b>Mining</b> .....	101.6	97.4	97.2	98.5	98.6	98.8	5.6
Coal.....	107.5	100.0	98.8	98.6	96.1	94.5	3.1
Metallic ores.....	98.4	100.1	102.2	103.1	104.6	102.5	1.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	74.1	70.9	70.3	77.9	86.0	98.3	0.8
<b>Communications</b> .....	93.6	92.4	91.3	9.4	94.0	94.6	2.9
Telegraphs.....	87.6	83.1	83.2	84.6	90.4	94.7	0.6
Telephones.....	95.2	94.9	93.5	94.6	94.8	94.6	2.3
<b>Transportation</b> .....	91.4	90.9	90.1	91.0	92.6	97.1	13.7
Street railways and cartage.....	95.4	94.8	91.8	95.1	97.8	98.7	2.4
Steam railways.....	94.7	95.0	93.1	92.5	92.3	95.2	9.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	67.7	62.6	67.3	77.2	87.4	105.8	1.9
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	57.2	60.3	58.8	59.4	77.1	95.6	10.3
Building.....	57.1	55.8	57.4	62.4	70.1	76.8	3.0
Highway.....	45.6	53.8	46.7	48.7	59.1	100.6	1.7
Railway.....	61.7	67.9	65.1	63.1	90.0	109.8	5.6
<b>Services</b> .....	89.5	89.2	88.7	90.0	91.8	97.2	1.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	89.1	88.4	88.7	89.4	90.8	100.6	1.0
Professional.....	99.2	96.7	94.7	96.6	98.2	100.0	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	86.7	87.8	86.6	88.6	91.0	91.1	0.6
<b>Trade</b> .....	95.3	93.5	91.3	92.9	94.2	93.1	7.2
Retail.....	95.3	91.9	89.3	91.3	93.4	92.5	4.7
Wholesale.....	96.0	96.5	95.0	95.9	95.9	94.2	2.5
<b>All industries</b> .....	84.9	87.1	88.1	88.3	91.9	95.6	100.0

most of 1927. Other branches of manufactures also registered expansion, and construction was also busier.

*Winnipeg.*—The situation in Winnipeg was more favourable during every month of 1928 than in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The mean index of employment for the year was 110.1, compared with 104.1

in 1927. Manufacturing, generally, was much brisker in practically all branches, as were transportation and trade, while construction also reported a slightly higher level of employment. An average staff of 30,882 was recorded by the firms whose data were received, an increase of more than 2,500 over the 1927 mean.

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—Continued

Industries	July 1 1925	Aug 1 1925	Sept. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1925	Dec. 1 1925	Relative Weight Dec. 1, 1925	Averages Jan. 1- Dec. 1, 1925
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	96.4	95.8	96.8	98.8	96.5	95.3	55.3	93.0
Animal products—edible.....	108.5	108.9	107.3	103.5	101.9	96.9	1.9	97.6
Fur and products.....	96.1	96.6	98.6	106.6	108.5	113.3	0.1	95.5
Leather products.....	89.0	89.8	92.2	95.9	96.9	97.6	2.1	93.6
Lumber and products.....	115.6	115.9	114.5	112.9	99.7	86.2	5.5	96.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	126.5	127.5	124.4	121.5	100.7	81.1	3.3	97.8
Furniture.....	93.6	89.1	91.6	94.8	96.6	100.1	1.0	91.3
Other lumber products.....	95.7	97.6	98.7	98.0	98.3	92.0	1.2	95.0
Musical instruments.....	78.3	76.6	86.9	94.3	98.6	98.6	0.4	85.0
Plant products—edible.....	98.5	101.3	106.0	115.6	106.1	104.3	3.6	97.6
Pulp and paper products.....	94.2	93.6	94.9	94.8	94.3	94.5	6.7	92.4
Pulp and paper.....	92.5	91.8	93.2	92.2	90.5	89.0	3.2	88.3
Paper products.....	93.3	92.2	96.5	99.6	99.6	102.5	0.8	95.8
Printing and publishing.....	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.3	98.0	99.8	2.7	90.9
Rubber products.....	99.4	101.8	102.9	105.4	100.0	107.4	1.7	96.9
Textile products.....	94.4	94.6	94.7	96.4	97.0	97.7	9.0	91.7
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	93.9	95.1	94.2	96.2	97.8	100.2	3.4	95.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	89.0	88.7	90.3	91.8	96.4	95.8	1.8	83.5
Garments and personal furnishings.....	97.7	98.1	98.0	100.4	97.6	94.3	2.6	96.7
Other textile products.....	87.3	94.8	94.9	95.0	93.2	101.5	1.2	97.2
Plants products (n.e.s.).....	102.4	104.4	105.8	105.5	105.5	106.5	1.5	99.1
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	89.0	71.4	73.5	81.6	105.6	105.4	0.1	102.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	95.0	93.4	94.9	95.5	95.4	96.9	0.8	95.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	95.2	93.0	91.9	91.9	91.5	91.2	1.1	84.5
Electric current.....	107.3	110.9	109.8	106.6	104.9	99.0	1.5	103.5
Electrical apparatus.....	88.5	88.7	88.1	94.8	87.1	96.6	1.2	92.2
Iron and steel products.....	90.3	86.1	88.0	92.3	92.2	92.6	14.6	88.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	85.9	77.5	81.9	100.7	104.1	94.6	1.5	89.8
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	94.2	93.5	94.6	96.7	92.4	93.5	1.1	91.4
Agricultural implements.....	72.2	70.4	69.7	72.7	77.8	81.0	0.8	68.2
Land vehicles.....	92.8	86.9	90.0	93.8	91.8	93.0	6.8	91.2
Automobiles and parts.....	87.3	64.4	86.0	97.5	91.6	88.8	0.9	80.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	111.9	97.4	96.6	91.6	86.2	103.9	0.5	96.8
Heating appliances.....	95.0	92.6	96.1	99.8	102.6	101.2	0.6	92.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	80.0	78.3	79.9	80.7	80.8	80.5	0.6	76.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	87.4	86.5	87.9	89.0	91.6	94.6	0.7	88.8
Other iron and steel products.....	91.5	91.6	90.0	92.5	93.2	93.7	2.0	88.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	81.9	85.2	86.1	89.0	87.5	95.9	1.8	83.9
Mineral products.....	105.8	107.7	105.9	104.5	105.0	100.1	1.2	100.3
Miscellaneous.....	93.2	93.4	93.4	95.4	94.7	94.1	0.5	94.1
<b>Logging</b> .....	69.0	60.5	69.5	89.4	119.9	139.3	3.9	105.4
<b>Mining</b> .....	101.7	102.1	98.0	100.6	101.7	101.3	5.6	99.8
Coal.....	95.1	96.3	89.6	96.6	99.5	92.4	3.4	97.1
Metallic ores.....	106.2	104.7	106.0	99.3	101.1	96.6	1.4	102.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	107.3	109.3	105.1	127.6	100.8	95.5	0.8	91.9
<b>Communications</b> .....	90.7	99.8	98.6	98.1	97.3	96.8	3.6	95.5
Telegraphs.....	98.5	105.8	101.7	98.4	96.4	95.5	0.6	93.3
Telephones.....	96.3	98.2	97.8	98.0	97.5	97.2	2.4	96.1
<b>Transportation</b> .....	98.1	100.2	100.4	102.8	103.0	101.4	14.2	96.6
Street railways and cartage.....	98.1	98.3	101.5	105.3	102.9	99.9	2.5	98.6
Steam railways.....	97.9	99.2	99.4	101.1	100.6	100.2	9.8	96.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	99.5	108.1	104.4	108.0	116.2	109.6	1.9	92.9
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	115.0	110.6	107.7	104.1	94.6	78.7	8.4	84.9
Building.....	84.7	90.5	92.1	93.0	85.0	81.5	3.1	75.8
Highway.....	186.8	154.9	164.1	143.4	124.7	84.8	1.4	101.1
Railway.....	117.5	111.5	102.4	101.1	91.2	75.8	3.9	88.1
<b>Services</b> .....	102.7	105.6	105.2	100.6	93.9	90.6	1.7	95.4
Hotels and restaurants.....	110.0	115.7	115.7	105.8	94.0	88.8	0.9	98.1
Professional.....	97.5	95.1	94.1	97.9	98.4	96.6	0.2	97.1
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	92.8	92.6	91.8	93.4	92.2	91.2	0.6	90.5
<b>Trade</b> .....	93.1	94.3	94.8	95.9	99.2	103.1	7.9	95.1
Retail.....	92.6	93.5	93.2	93.7	98.7	104.6	5.3	94.2
Wholesale.....	93.9	95.9	98.0	100.3	100.2	100.3	2.6	96.8
<b>All Industries</b> .....	98.0	97.5	97.8	99.5	98.3	96.5	106.0	93.6

Vancouver.—Conditions in Vancouver, on the whole, were better, the index averaging 104.3 as compared with 100.7 in the preceding year, while the pay lists covered averaged 26,682 persons as against 25,298 in 1927, an upward movement was shown in manufactures, as a whole, during 1928, as compared with the preceding year; improvement was re-

ported in animal food, iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile and electric current factories, but this was partly offset by losses in the lumber industries. Communications, transportation, construction, services and trade were decidedly more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—Continued

Industries	Jan. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1926	May 1 1926	June 1 1926	Relative Weight, June 1, 1926
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	90.0	93.0	94.9	96.6	98.8	101.6	55.6
Animal products—edible.....	91.3	87.1	86.6	88.0	97.6	109.0	2.0
Fur and products.....	96.9	91.7	94.4	95.8	96.7	101.0	0.1
Leather and products.....	93.5	96.8	100.7	100.6	97.6	92.3	1.9
Lumber and products.....	77.3	81.1	83.3	87.3	94.2	110.2	6.6
Rough and dressed lumber.....	71.1	72.7	75.0	80.0	90.2	115.0	4.4
Furniture.....	88.2	96.7	98.9	99.3	101.5	100.8	1.0
Other lumber products.....	88.9	95.8	97.9	99.5	101.8	102.9	1.2
Musical instruments.....	95.7	85.4	91.9	92.8	95.3	95.8	0.4
Plant products—edible.....	91.9	92.7	92.1	91.8	91.4	93.7	3.1
Pulp and paper products.....	93.0	95.2	94.7	95.3	97.1	100.0	6.7
Pulp and paper.....	87.5	90.6	91.0	93.0	96.2	101.3	3.5
Paper products.....	95.3	95.9	98.5	98.9	98.7	98.3	0.7
Printing and publishing.....	99.8	101.4	98.9	97.6	98.2	99.0	2.5
Rubber products.....	106.6	104.3	105.6	99.3	94.5	97.3	1.5
Textile products.....	94.4	98.6	99.6	101.2	100.3	98.9	8.5
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	98.9	100.1	99.4	100.3	100.3	100.2	2.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	89.0	94.6	97.4	99.4	100.4	99.9	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings.....	90.6	99.2	100.3	102.4	99.7	97.0	2.5
Other textile products.....	98.8	100.1	102.6	101.7	102.9	98.9	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	88.0	92.0	92.5	98.5	105.1	101.7	1.4
Tobacco.....							
Distilled and malt liquors.....							
Wood distillates and extracts.....	102.6	103.2	119.2	105.8	88.1	99.9	0.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	92.4	96.2	98.6	100.7	101.4	103.1	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	79.9	75.7	81.4	90.4	100.1	105.8	1.2
Electric current.....	97.2	94.1	93.5	93.7	95.3	99.8	1.4
Electrical apparatus.....	93.5	93.8	94.1	93.5	93.6	94.5	1.1
Iron and steel products.....	86.7	93.6	97.8	100.5	102.9	104.2	15.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	95.4	92.8	93.4	99.2	103.5	105.3	1.5
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	92.3	95.5	96.1	98.8	100.1	99.5	1.1
Agricultural implements.....	85.7	90.0	94.0	96.2	99.8	100.9	1.0
Land vehicles.....	85.9	94.3	100.0	102.4	105.6	106.6	7.4
Automobiles and parts.....	52.6	87.0	104.9	108.7	113.2	113.1	1.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	103.9	97.4	96.8	100.3	101.0	111.3	0.4
Heating appliances.....	89.6	92.4	94.2	98.2	101.4	101.7	0.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	80.7	89.5	96.1	98.4	100.9	102.4	0.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	87.7	96.2	102.3	106.2	99.6	100.1	0.7
Other iron and steel products.....	88.0	92.2	96.5	97.0	98.5	100.4	2.2
Non-ferrous metal products.....	88.5	91.0	94.6	96.4	97.9	95.2	1.6
Mineral products.....	94.0	96.2	96.4	96.1	102.3	101.7	1.2
Miscellaneous.....	91.7	95.5	95.1	96.9	99.9	100.0	0.5
<b>Logging</b> .....	129.2	145.5	139.0	79.2	72.7	96.4	2.6
<b>Mining</b> .....	100.9	98.4	93.0	92.5	93.0	96.5	5.0
Coal.....	106.3	101.7	95.0	92.8	91.3	94.6	2.9
Metallic ores.....	94.7	94.9	92.5	92.8	94.8	95.1	1.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	89.5	90.9	84.5	89.6	95.2	105.2	0.8
<b>Communications</b> .....	95.6	95.1	94.7	95.0	99.5	100.4	2.9
Telegraphs.....	91.1	88.0	88.6	88.6	96.3	102.6	0.6
Telephones.....	96.8	97.0	96.2	96.8	100.3	99.9	2.3
<b>Transportation</b> .....	95.9	93.4	92.3	93.4	94.9	102.1	13.5
Street railways and cartage.....	96.6	95.9	96.4	96.6	97.8	100.8	2.3
Steam railways.....	99.6	96.1	95.1	94.6	95.4	98.5	9.1
Shipping and stevedoring.....	74.9	76.1	72.4	82.5	83.5	124.6	2.1
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	63.4	61.0	65.6	69.8	82.6	114.5	11.6
Building.....	68.3	69.5	67.8	81.7	90.6	104.3	3.8
Highway.....	46.0	30.5	25.4	23.7	60.8	95.4	1.6
Railway.....	66.0	65.4	78.2	75.8	85.9	128.3	6.2
<b>Services</b> .....	90.1	90.1	92.0	94.2	95.7	100.9	1.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	87.6	88.1	91.6	90.6	92.9	101.0	1.0
Professional.....	96.7	96.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	100.2	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	91.5	90.7	92.0	97.3	98.0	100.9	0.6
<b>Trade</b> .....	101.3	97.4	95.8	95.4	96.3	96.7	7.0
Retail.....	102.8	96.9	96.0	95.7	96.6	95.6	4.5
Wholesale.....	98.3	98.6	95.6	94.9	96.2	98.9	2.5
<b>All Industries</b> .....	90.7	91.8	92.6	92.5	95.4	102.2	100.0

### Manufacturing

A steady advance in manufacturing was an important factor in the general improvement registered in 1928, when activity in this division was greater than in any other year since 1920; on December 1, the index, at 113.4, was, in fact, higher than in any month of the

years 1921-1927. Statistics were received from some 3,950 manufacturers employing, on the average, 508,462 operatives, as compared with 472,286 in 1927, while the mean index, standing at 110.1, compared satisfactorily with an average of 103.4 in the preceding year. The payrolls rose from 123 employees in each es-



NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—Continued

Industries	July 1 1926	Aug 1 1926	Sept. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1926	Relative Weight Dec. 1, 1926	Averages Jan. 1- Dec. 1, 1926
<b>Manufacturing</b>	103.1	103.6	104.8	104.6	102.7	101.5	55.4	99.6
Animal products—edible	110.5	108.3	111.6	106.4	101.5	101.4	1.8	99.9
Fur and products	103.8	94.5	100.8	108.6	112.2	103.6	0.1	100.0
Leather and products	97.3	97.3	100.1	103.7	104.6	106.1	2.2	99.2
Lumber and products	117.5	118.8	118.9	116.6	105.2	90.0	5.4	100.0
Rough and dressed lumber	125.9	129.2	128.9	124.5	107.8	83.4	3.2	100.3
Furniture	100.5	99.4	98.4	101.7	102.6	105.2	1.0	99.4
Other lumber products	103.9	100.1	102.6	102.2	97.9	99.3	1.2	99.4
Musical instruments	96.5	100.0	105.0	110.0	109.3	112.2	0.4	99.2
Plant products—edible	97.5	102.5	108.9	115.9	107.8	108.0	3.5	100.0
Pulp and paper products	101.5	102.5	105.0	103.0	102.7	103.9	6.9	99.5
Paper products	103.8	104.9	109.8	105.8	104.4	103.8	3.6	99.8
Printing and publishing	99.1	99.7	100.4	103.5	103.9	105.1	0.8	99.8
Rubber products	99.2	100.0	99.7	99.3	100.1	103.5	2.5	99.7
Textile products	97.3	99.8	99.5	99.7	97.4	103.4	1.5	100.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	99.2	99.6	99.6	101.7	101.7	101.6	8.7	99.7
Hosiery and knit goods	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.5	101.2	102.6	3.3	99.9
Garment and personal furnishings	101.1	100.4	100.5	102.2	101.0	103.7	1.8	99.1
Other textile products	99.2	102.7	100.3	104.2	103.8	98.4	2.5	99.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	99.1	94.7	98.6	101.5	99.6	102.9	1.1	100.1
Tobacco	99.8	103.1	104.1	101.8	103.8	105.1	1.5	99.6
Distilled and malt liquors								
Wood distillates and extracts	101.1	89.3	84.0	95.0	105.0	98.0	0.1	99.3
Chemicals and allied products	99.9	99.5	100.2	100.8	102.0	102.7	0.8	99.8
Clay, glass and stone products	108.7	112.1	111.8	109.0	108.9	102.7	1.2	98.9
Electric current	104.7	106.4	106.3	104.0	103.5	101.4	1.5	100.0
Electrical apparatus	96.5	96.3	101.3	106.1	110.8	110.8	1.3	98.7
Iron and steel products	103.5	101.2	102.1	100.2	99.8	100.5	15.0	99.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	101.3	95.7	102.3	103.1	102.3	104.3	1.5	99.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.9	101.3	100.8	101.5	101.2	102.9	1.2	99.2
Agricultural implements	109.9	104.3	97.1	91.2	101.6	108.4	1.1	98.3
Land vehicles	104.6	102.5	102.8	99.2	96.7	96.8	6.7	99.8
Automobiles and parts	104.5	97.3	106.0	105.4	98.7	97.2	1.4	98.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100.0	107.4	98.1	92.9	96.8	98.7	0.4	100.4
Heating appliances	100.9	98.4	103.0	105.5	106.7	104.3	0.6	99.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	103.7	100.8	101.2	104.1	102.7	99.6	0.7	98.3
Foundry and machine shop products	100.4	94.6	97.5	101.1	99.9	100.5	0.6	98.8
Other iron and steel products	101.5	100.8	103.3	104.2	101.4	104.8	2.2	99.3
Non-ferrous metal products	99.3	102.6	105.7	105.4	106.0	106.3	1.9	99.1
Mineral products	103.0	101.2	103.2	103.0	100.9	100.2	1.2	99.7
Miscellaneous	97.6	96.1	96.8	101.4	104.6	103.9	0.4	98.3
Logging	80.0	63.2	66.8	82.9	99.6	139.2	3.9	99.5
Mining	99.8	99.8	101.7	105.0	106.5	109.0	5.6	99.7
Coal	96.9	95.0	98.9	104.0	106.5	109.0	3.4	99.7
Metallic ores	102.1	104.3	104.5	105.5	106.9	104.7	1.4	99.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	107.0	112.7	109.2	109.6	106.9	101.6	0.8	100.2
Communications	101.5	102.7	103.2	103.4	102.2	102.2	3.0	99.6
Telegraphs	105.6	108.9	108.0	108.5	105.0	104.6	0.6	99.7
Telephones	100.5	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.5	101.6	2.4	99.6
Transportation	102.9	103.0	104.7	107.4	105.2	101.5	13.4	99.7
Street railways and cartage	104.0	103.5	104.4	102.3	101.8	99.5	2.3	100.0
Steam railways	100.3	101.4	103.4	107.0	104.2	103.0	9.5	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	116.5	112.1	112.7	117.9	115.4	95.6	1.6	99.1
Construction and maintenance	133.0	137.1	133.5	126.9	111.2	91.3	9.2	99.2
Building	115.0	121.4	124.8	122.4	111.7	104.4	3.9	98.5
Highway	156.0	193.5	188.1	169.5	131.0	83.2	1.3	100.5
Railway	138.5	129.8	121.2	115.6	103.9	83.8	4.0	99.4
Services	105.3	111.8	110.4	105.8	99.1	97.9	1.7	99.5
Hotels and restaurants	109.1	120.1	116.9	107.4	95.5	93.3	0.9	99.5
Professional	96.8	96.9	101.0	103.3	101.5	104.6	0.2	100.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	102.0	103.7	103.6	104.1	103.4	102.3	0.6	99.1
Trade	97.6	98.2	98.1	101.0	103.9	108.9	7.8	99.2
Retail	95.9	96.0	96.1	99.7	104.0	112.3	5.2	98.8
Wholesale	101.2	102.6	102.2	103.6	103.5	102.9	2.6	99.9
All Industries	105.0	105.5	106.2	106.5	104.0	102.3	100.0	99.6

<sup>1</sup> The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 1, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

establishment during 1927 to 129 in 1928. Practically all branches of manufacturing shared in the generally favourable movement. Especially noteworthy were the gains in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, rubber, lumber and

textile groups, which together employ a large proportion of the workers engaged in manufacturing processes. Although the usual heavy losses incidental to the holiday and inventory season will have reduced employment

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—Continued

Industries	Jan. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1927	Apr. 1 1927	May 1 1927	June 1 1927	Relative Weight, June 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b>	94.7	98.2	99.8	101.5	103.9	106.9	55.7
Animal products—edible	91.0	92.8	90.6	94.5	102.2	115.4	2.1
Fur and products	96.6	89.3	83.2	95.9	93.4	97.3	0.1
Leather and products	102.9	104.9	105.6	103.2	100.2	109.3	1.9
Lumber and products	77.4	81.9	85.5	88.3	98.2	111.3	6.3
Rough and dressed lumber	67.6	70.8	74.6	76.7	84.0	113.2	4.2
Furniture	94.9	102.8	105.8	108.5	106.9	105.6	1.0
Other lumber products	95.3	101.3	105.0	110.1	105.1	108.5	1.1
Musical instruments	105.1	99.6	95.8	100.6	96.1	96.9	0.4
Plant products—edible	92.0	92.4	94.4	93.6	94.4	98.5	2.0
Pulp and paper products	98.7	101.1	99.8	102.9	103.8	108.1	6.8
Pulp and paper	95.6	99.1	96.7	102.8	104.4	113.1	8.6
Paper products	98.3	101.2	103.5	105.3	104.9	104.4	0.8
Printing and publishing	103.3	104.0	103.2	102.5	102.8	103.1	2.4
Rubber products	102.2	108.5	108.5	108.8	111.3	113.8	1.6
Textile products	98.2	101.8	103.1	104.8	105.9	105.5	8.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	100.9	103.6	104.0	106.1	109.1	109.6	2.3
Hosiery and knit goods	99.6	101.2	102.3	104.8	102.0	102.5	1.7
Garments and personal furnishings	93.2	100.4	102.6	104.6	102.3	99.8	2.5
Other textile products	97.7	102.1	104.0	103.4	114.3	114.3	1.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	92.6	105.1	104.1	102.3	105.5	107.7	1.4
Tobacco							
Distilled and malt liquors							
Wood distillates and extracts	111.2	102.9	107.3	111.1	107.6	95.7	0.1
Chemical and allied products	95.0	100.7	101.6	102.3	104.4	106.2	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products	93.3	89.8	92.1	95.0	99.1	108.0	1.2
Electric current	97.6	96.6	97.1	99.6	103.9	106.7	1.5
Electrical apparatus	108.3	108.0	107.4	106.5	105.0	105.0	1.2
Iron and steel products	94.2	99.8	103.5	104.8	106.7	105.9	1.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	97.2	99.6	104.1	113.2	115.8	112.8	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	100.9	104.4	104.4	112.1	110.8	110.6	1.3
Agricultural implements	106.5	109.9	111.7	114.4	110.7	109.9	1.1
Land vehicles	88.7	96.5	101.6	100.1	104.7	103.1	6.8
Automobiles and parts	64.0	99.1	114.7	96.6	118.8	116.6	1.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	100.6	114.5	114.1	119.0	103.5	110.3	0.4
Heating appliances	93.1	92.2	100.2	98.4	102.4	101.9	0.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	93.7	99.6	101.2	108.1	105.5	111.0	0.7
Foundry and machine shop products	101.2	100.9	105.9	111.7	108.5	105.5	0.6
Other iron and steel products	97.6	100.9	101.3	104.8	104.5	104.5	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	100.7	104.4	105.8	111.1	112.1	114.0	1.9
Mineral products	96.4	96.6	96.9	100.2	101.7	104.5	1.2
Miscellaneous	100.2	103.3	104.4	105.0	104.9	106.9	0.5
<b>Logging</b>	136.1	149.1	137.5	85.7	82.8	86.8	2.3
<b>Mining</b>	104.7	104.0	101.6	103.0	103.6	105.5	5.1
Coal	110.4	107.9	104.2	104.7	102.8	101.8	2.9
Metallic ores	101.7	102.8	102.1	103.9	107.5	110.9	1.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	88.1	91.6	92.3	95.0	101.2	111.9	0.8
<b>Communications</b>	99.6	99.1	99.8	101.9	103.5	103.7	2.9
Telegraphs	95.2	95.5	96.0	102.4	105.5	106.8	0.6
Telephones	100.7	100.3	100.9	101.9	102.9	102.7	2.3
<b>Transportation</b>	99.1	95.4	95.7	96.2	100.8	104.8	13.1
Street railways and cartage	97.1	97.8	96.9	98.4	103.2	104.4	2.3
Steam railways	102.0	98.3	99.0	98.6	99.9	103.0	9.0
Shipping and stevedoring	85.6	77.1	75.7	80.2	102.1	114.8	1.8
<b>Construction and maintenance</b>	73.1	67.6	72.3	72.5	95.0	121.3	11.9
Building	86.7	82.9	87.3	88.7	102.9	112.4	4.2
Highway	40.0	30.3	27.4	35.7	63.5	125.0	1.9
Railway	73.5	68.9	76.2	73.0	99.7	126.8	5.8
<b>Services</b>	96.7	95.9	97.3	99.0	101.5	105.4	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	93.0	92.0	92.5	92.7	95.9	101.5	0.9
Professional	96.0	96.6	100.9	103.1	103.3	107.2	0.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	102.2	101.4	103.0	106.5	108.9	109.8	0.7
<b>Trade</b>	109.9	102.2	101.2	102.3	104.4	104.8	7.2
Retail	115.3	103.7	102.4	103.7	106.3	106.5	4.8
Wholesale	99.8	99.2	99.0	99.6	101.2	101.9	2.4
<b>All industries</b>	95.9	96.6	97.5	97.4	101.8	107.2	100.0

to a considerable extent on January 1, 1929, it may be expected that the upward trend will soon be resumed.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Employment in this division during 1927 was better than in any previous year of the record, and further improvement was noted in 1928. Fish and meat preserving plants and dairies registered

marked activity. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 17,366 persons, varying between 14,782 on March 1 and 19,453 at the beginning of September. The mean index was 111.2, compared with 106.9 in 1927.

*Leather and Products.*—Boot and shoe and other leather-using factories, on the whole, afforded rather less employment than in the

Note—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—Continued

Industries	July 1 1927	Aug 1 1927	Sept. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1927	Relative Weight Dec. 1, 1927	Averages Jan. 1- Dec. 1, 1927
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	106.8	107.0	106.8	106.4	104.9	104.3	53.9	103.4
Animal products—edible.....	121.4	120.6	117.6	114.0	112.0	109.6	2.0	106.9
Fur and products.....	101.8	91.1	99.9	104.8	100.8	103.2	0.1	96.4
Leather and products.....	100.8	100.7	103.9	104.1	104.6	105.8	2.0	103.1
Lumber and products.....	115.8	117.4	114.4	109.4	97.9	89.5	5.0	98.9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	120.5	123.6	119.6	110.6	92.4	79.1	2.9	95.2
Furniture.....	106.1	105.8	105.8	109.5	112.1	114.0	1.0	106.5
Other lumber products.....	108.0	105.9	102.7	103.6	103.5	103.6	1.1	104.4
Musical instruments.....	97.2	94.9	97.2	104.4	109.6	108.7	0.4	100.5
Plant products—edible.....	100.4	107.0	109.4	120.9	109.7	107.5	3.3	101.7
Pulp and paper products.....	107.8	108.4	108.8	108.5	107.3	107.5	6.8	105.2
Pulp and paper.....	111.5	112.8	112.3	111.9	108.4	106.3	3.4	106.2
Paper products.....	104.3	104.6	107.6	108.1	110.0	112.5	0.8	105.4
Printing and publishing.....	104.5	104.1	104.5	104.6	105.5	108.0	2.6	104.2
Rubber products.....	114.9	115.4	114.7	112.6	120.8	121.5	1.7	112.8
Textile products.....	103.6	103.5	105.4	104.9	106.8	106.5	8.6	104.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	109.3	108.3	111.0	111.2	112.0	113.1	3.5	108.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	99.1	100.0	97.7	97.8	103.4	104.3	1.7	101.2
Garment and personal furnishings.....	99.1	96.9	98.9	101.7	103.9	99.5	2.4	100.2
Other textile products.....	107.5	112.5	109.6	108.4	105.4	108.6	1.0	107.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	106.0	109.4	111.3	109.6	111.6	112.5	1.5	106.5
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	110.1	103.3	104.1	115.0	117.4	129.7	0.1	106.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.6	108.3	104.4	104.9	105.8	105.8	0.8	103.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	112.2	113.7	109.5	106.2	108.1	105.2	1.2	102.7
Electric current.....	111.5	112.5	117.2	113.2	113.7	111.4	1.5	106.8
Electrical apparatus.....	106.5	101.3	107.8	110.2	112.0	112.9	1.3	107.6
Iron and steel products.....	103.0	101.7	100.1	99.5	99.3	100.6	14.2	101.6
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	107.1	107.2	106.9	103.1	103.3	112.3	1.6	106.9
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	109.8	113.3	112.2	113.2	110.9	112.4	1.3	109.6
Agricultural implements.....	106.8	107.1	94.3	94.6	96.1	94.2	0.9	104.7
Land vehicles.....	98.7	96.7	94.6	94.8	93.1	93.9	6.1	97.2
Automobiles and parts.....	96.3	89.5	89.7	92.7	87.4	85.3	1.2	95.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	107.4	100.6	92.0	89.7	88.7	100.6	0.4	102.6
Heating appliances.....	102.7	103.8	105.4	103.8	110.7	111.0	0.6	102.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	113.9	112.2	116.6	116.0	121.1	120.3	0.8	109.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	102.1	97.7	96.3	91.1	92.6	91.7	0.5	100.4
Other iron and steel products.....	104.4	103.2	105.5	104.1	104.8	104.9	2.0	103.4
Non-ferrous metal products.....	114.4	111.5	111.5	110.2	110.2	114.8	1.9	110.1
Mineral products.....	107.7	108.8	106.9	104.7	105.5	108.6	1.1	102.8
Miscellaneous.....	103.4	101.1	101.2	98.2	100.1	97.6	0.4	102.2
<b>Logging</b> .....	69.9	68.6	78.7	96.8	136.3	182.7	4.8	109.3
<b>Mining</b> .....	106.6	109.4	109.9	111.5	111.4	113.1	5.5	107.0
Coal.....	102.1	104.9	104.4	105.9	105.8	110.8	3.2	105.5
Metallic ores.....	112.2	116.6	118.5	120.5	121.5	121.1	1.5	111.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	115.6	115.6	117.8	119.6	118.1	108.7	0.8	106.3
<b>Communications</b> .....	106.0	106.6	107.2	107.2	106.2	104.6	2.9	103.8
Telegraphs.....	110.8	112.4	113.0	111.1	108.5	106.1	0.6	105.3
Telephones.....	104.8	105.2	105.7	106.2	105.5	104.3	2.3	103.4
<b>Transportation</b> .....	107.0	105.0	105.9	106.5	106.5	107.1	13.2	102.5
Street railways and cartage.....	105.4	106.4	108.6	107.9	106.5	106.0	2.3	103.2
Steam railways.....	105.3	103.6	104.6	104.8	105.3	105.5	9.1	102.5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	117.7	110.1	108.6	114.0	113.1	116.7	1.8	101.5
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	144.2	150.2	150.4	139.8	122.1	99.5	9.7	109.0
Building.....	120.8	129.6	134.7	133.7	117.7	107.4	4.1	108.7
Highway.....	221.1	242.4	238.8	215.4	193.4	113.9	1.8	129.3
Railway.....	137.7	132.4	129.1	115.7	101.2	85.5	3.8	101.6
<b>Services</b> .....	113.1	115.8	120.0	115.3	107.9	106.9	1.8	106.2
Hotels and restaurants.....	116.1	120.8	126.0	114.9	102.6	100.6	0.9	104.1
Professional.....	107.4	100.2	100.7	113.1	114.3	107.6	0.2	104.4
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	110.3	112.1	116.4	116.0	113.6	115.9	0.7	109.7
<b>Trade</b> .....	106.0	107.3	108.4	109.4	111.9	121.2	8.2	107.4
Retail.....	107.5	108.8	108.1	109.5	113.0	127.0	5.7	109.3
Wholesale.....	102.8	104.5	109.2	109.4	109.9	110.0	2.5	103.9
<b>All industries</b> .....	109.7	110.5	111.0	110.3	108.8	108.1	100.0	104.6

preceding year; an average working force of 17,390 employees was recorded by the co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 100.7 as compared with 103.1 in 1927.

*Lumber Products.*—The seasonal movements always indicated in lumber work caused the usual fluctuations during 1928, but employ-

ment was generally brisker than in 1927. Steady gains between February 1 and August 1 were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The pay-rolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 38,413 persons at the beginning of January, and 60,522 on August 1, averaging 51,185

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—Continued

Industries	Jan. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1928	Apr. 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1928	Relative Weight, June 1, 1928
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	97.9	102.3	104.7	106.6	109.0	112.6	55.0
Animal products—edible.....	102.1	97.3	94.6	97.5	108.2	116.7	2.0
Fur and products.....	93.7	89.4	88.2	92.0	89.5	91.1	0.1
Leather and products.....	102.6	106.4	108.9	108.6	102.6	100.4	1.8
Lumber and products.....	78.1	86.1	88.9	91.7	98.2	109.7	5.8
Rough and dressed lumber.....	65.5	73.5	77.4	81.0	89.7	106.5	3.7
Furniture.....	105.3	113.3	113.7	116.1	117.1	117.1	1.0
Other lumber products.....	97.9	105.2	106.4	103.8	111.1	113.4	1.1
Musical instruments.....	102.2	97.8	95.3	90.5	87.8	92.4	0.3
Plant products—edible.....	87.7	92.1	93.8	95.0	94.9	100.0	2.9
Pulp and paper products.....	104.4	107.7	108.3	106.6	108.7	111.3	6.6
Pulp and paper.....	102.3	107.8	110.2	107.0	109.8	113.5	3.4
Paper products.....	104.9	105.3	106.0	107.6	109.5	112.5	0.8
Printing and publishing.....	107.9	108.9	107.0	106.6	107.7	108.7	2.4
Rubber products.....	116.2	118.6	119.5	120.3	123.0	125.7	1.7
Textile products.....	99.9	105.7	106.8	106.5	107.0	106.3	8.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	108.8	111.1	110.4	107.9	110.3	110.5	3.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	92.5	99.6	102.9	102.9	104.2	104.0	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings.....	93.9	101.1	103.7	104.9	104.1	101.9	2.3
Other textile products.....	101.4	111.7	111.6	113.0	109.7	108.7	1.0
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	109.7	118.3	121.7	116.3	121.6	120.1	1.5
Tobacco.....							
Distilled and malt liquors.....							
Wood distillates and extracts.....	116.3	138.9	148.0	141.2	130.0	133.8	0.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	102.8	108.5	108.9	111.3	113.0	114.1	0.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	89.8	96.3	96.0	104.0	108.7	115.7	1.2
Electric current.....	107.8	107.2	109.0	110.4	112.2	118.9	1.5
Electrical apparatus.....	109.5	108.4	109.6	110.1	112.5	117.5	1.3
Iron and steel products.....	96.9	101.7	106.9	112.0	114.6	118.1	15.8
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	105.4	108.6	114.1	119.2	124.7	125.3	1.6
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	110.7	114.1	117.3	118.3	120.1	123.9	1.3
Agricultural implements.....	95.1	99.4	104.0	103.0	100.4	102.8	0.9
Land vehicles.....	92.0	96.4	103.7	110.9	114.0	118.7	7.4
Automobiles and parts.....	82.8	96.4	120.3	140.2	154.7	170.0	2.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	68.2	99.0	104.8	117.0	120.3	125.4	0.5
Heating appliances.....	98.6	91.7	103.3	106.3	108.4	112.7	0.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	117.7	126.9	127.3	133.3	140.2	138.8	0.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	90.3	96.6	100.4	105.3	111.5	113.9	0.6
Other iron and steel products.....	99.4	104.1	105.3	106.5	105.2	108.4	2.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	107.9	113.9	116.1	117.9	119.1	120.7	1.9
Mineral products.....	101.6	102.8	106.4	110.0	113.9	116.9	1.2
Miscellaneous.....	95.5	95.8	96.6	97.8	102.2	103.9	0.4
<b>Logging</b> .....	163.2	169.5	159.6	88.3	78.5	85.9	2.1
<b>Mining</b> .....	112.6	113.2	111.4	109.0	111.5	112.3	5.1
Coal.....	113.5	113.6	109.7	104.9	104.3	100.7	2.7
Metallic ores.....	119.5	120.7	122.6	123.8	123.9	126.6	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	97.8	99.9	100.4	101.1	120.4	135.2	0.9
<b>Communications</b> .....	102.9	100.0	101.2	102.3	105.0	106.9	2.7
Telegraphs.....	99.0	98.1	98.4	100.9	106.0	111.5	0.6
Telephones.....	104.0	101.7	101.9	102.8	104.7	105.7	2.1
<b>Transportation</b> .....	99.4	98.8	97.3	98.2	100.7	108.0	12.9
Street railways and cartage.....	104.0	105.6	103.4	103.3	107.0	112.3	2.3
Steam railways.....	72.7	73.5	77.9	84.7	100.6	119.8	1.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	78.6	75.6	73.3	78.6	103.7	136.8	12.6
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	82.8	84.6	79.3	87.1	102.6	118.3	4.2
Building.....	63.1	54.0	49.9	43.2	83.8	142.5	2.3
Highway.....	79.0	74.9	75.1	82.8	109.7	144.1	6.1
Railway.....	105.3	105.8	105.3	108.4	111.7	118.4	1.9
<b>Services</b> .....	99.0	99.6	99.1	100.3	103.4	114.7	1.0
Hotels and restaurants.....	107.8	113.8	114.6	119.2	120.1	118.5	0.2
Professional.....	113.9	112.0	111.5	117.2	121.1	123.6	0.7
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	120.4	110.0	109.7	111.1	111.7	113.7	7.7
<b>Trade</b> .....	127.1	112.5	112.3	113.6	114.4	116.3	5.3
Retail.....	107.3	105.3	104.6	105.9	106.2	108.3	2.4
Wholesale.....							
<b>All industries</b> .....	100.7	102.0	102.6	102.3	106.8	113.8	100.0

in the 12 months, as compared with the 1927 mean of 48,910. The average index, standing at 102.8, was several points above the mean for the preceding year; it was also higher than in earlier years of the record. Rough and dressed lumber mills recorded a larger volume of employment than in 1927, and im-

provement in that comparison was also noted in furniture and other lumber factories.

*Musical Instruments.*—Activity in musical instrument factories was rather more pronounced than in 1927, according to statements from some 40 firms whose staffs averaged 3,141. The mean index stood at 101.4, com-

NOTE.—These indexes are recalculated upon the average for the calendar year 1925 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-1928—*Concluded*

Industries	July 1 1928	Aug 1 1928	Sept. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1928	Nov. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1928	Relative Weight Dec. 1, 1928	Averages Jan. 1- Dec. 1, 1928
<b>Manufacturing</b>	113.1	115.2	115.9	115.7	115.1	113.4	53.7	110.1
Animal products—edible	121.6	122.4	125.9	119.6	116.1	112.2	1.8	111.2
Fur and products	93.0	90.4	99.3	99.5	94.4	90.8	0.1	92.6
Leather and products	97.6	97.0	97.4	96.4	97.1	93.9	1.7	100.7
Lumber and products	117.7	121.0	120.5	117.6	109.2	95.4	4.9	102.8
Rough and dressed lumber	118.5	122.9	121.8	116.3	105.2	84.9	2.8	96.9
Furniture	117.0	118.4	116.5	120.0	120.6	121.4	1.0	116.4
Other lumber products	111.9	117.0	117.9	118.7	100.0	108.6	1.1	109.6
Musical instruments	97.6	97.9	104.2	112.6	121.7	116.4	0.4	101.4
Plant products—edible	101.3	111.4	112.9	121.5	116.2	111.8	3.1	103.2
Pulp and paper products	110.0	109.9	108.8	109.0	110.5	110.0	6.5	108.8
Pulp and paper	117.2	117.7	115.8	112.6	108.1	106.1	3.2	110.7
Paper products	113.9	118.0	121.0	120.8	112.5	115.3	0.9	112.3
Printing and publishing	110.0	111.7	109.4	110.8	112.2	113.7	2.4	109.6
Rubber products	127.1	130.3	137.4	135.2	145.6	145.3	1.9	128.7
Textile products	101.2	102.4	104.0	105.2	107.9	108.8	8.1	105.1
Tread, yarn and cloth	107.0	110.6	111.9	109.4	109.0	110.6	3.1	101.5
Hosiery and knit goods	103.3	102.7	103.6	105.2	108.5	113.5	1.7	103.5
Garments and personal furnishings	99.7	99.2	101.8	106.5	107.8	103.9	2.3	102.4
Other textile products	106.7	107.4	107.0	110.5	105.2	107.8	1.0	108.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	118.0	119.0	121.5	121.5	120.1	125.6	1.6	109.3
Tobacco					108.6	117.9	0.9	
Distilled and malt liquors					137.6	137.1	0.7	
Wood distillates and extracts	126.2	110.5	138.8	150.2	161.5	159.4	0.1	137.9
Chemicals and allied products	113.6	108.5	109.9	110.0	111.6	114.0	0.8	110.5
Clay, glass and stone products	116.5	122.9	124.6	123.3	118.4	120.1	1.2	111.4
Electric current	120.8	123.8	129.3	127.9	128.1	123.9	1.5	118.3
Electrical apparatus	118.4	118.8	123.1	127.4	130.0	128.9	1.3	117.9
Iron and steel products	118.3	120.7	119.6	118.4	117.5	118.2	15.1	113.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	123.5	121.7	122.7	125.0	126.7	125.8	1.6	120.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	121.8	125.4	128.8	127.6	125.2	124.2	1.3	121.5
Agricultural implements	100.9	104.1	97.4	98.4	136.6	147.4	1.0	106.6
Land vehicles	116.5	120.7	117.9	115.0	109.1	108.8	6.6	110.3
Automobiles and parts	160.3	179.9	171.0	158.6	132.3	122.7	1.7	140.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	124.1	116.4	107.1	101.9	103.0	108.7	0.4	108.0
Heating appliances	115.4	114.6	121.4	123.1	124.9	122.9	0.5	111.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	143.5	151.5	145.6	144.6	150.2	154.5	1.0	139.5
Foundry and machine shop products	117.6	118.6	121.7	119.5	120.4	121.3	0.6	111.4
Other iron and steel products	112.5	112.2	114.4	114.5	117.6	117.5	2.1	109.8
Non-ferrous metal products	122.0	123.2	124.1	122.3	123.6	126.1	1.9	119.7
Mineral products	125.8	133.5	135.0	135.4	133.7	131.5	1.3	120.5
Miscellaneous	109.5	115.8	108.6	109.6	111.9	109.1	0.4	104.7
<b>Logging</b>	69.5	68.6	75.0	98.5	139.3	178.1	4.5	114.5
<b>Mining</b>	113.1	114.9	115.7	117.1	121.2	121.0	5.3	114.4
Coal	98.7	101.8	102.9	103.1	110.6	113.4	2.9	106.4
Metallic ores	125.9	129.6	131.4	134.2	135.0	130.2	1.5	116.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	137.4	140.3	138.5	141.8	138.8	134.4	0.9	123.8
<b>Communications</b>	108.7	111.2	114.8	115.1	114.1	114.7	2.8	108.2
Telegraphs	116.1	121.2	125.1	126.4	124.5	122.8	0.6	112.5
Telephones	106.8	108.5	112.1	112.4	111.4	112.6	2.2	107.0
<b>Transportation</b>	109.2	110.8	111.5	111.8	113.4	112.2	12.9	105.9
Street railways and cartage	114.5	114.8	117.7	118.3	121.5	118.2	2.4	111.7
Steam railways	110.0	111.7	110.8	111.5	112.6	111.0	8.9	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	98.0	100.0	107.0	104.5	106.9	111.0	1.6	96.4
<b>Construction and maintenance</b>	154.3	167.7	158.7	147.3	137.4	113.2	10.6	118.8
Building	120.5	131.9	137.7	138.2	136.0	125.0	4.8	112.0
Highway	222.3	251.9	243.7	212.7	166.2	111.8	1.7	137.1
Railway	159.8	168.8	145.6	130.5	127.4	102.5	4.1	116.7
<b>Services</b>	130.8	132.8	132.5	127.7	120.8	117.2	1.8	118.1
Hotels and restaurants	133.5	136.8	137.5	125.8	114.9	112.9	0.9	114.8
Professional	119.2	120.5	121.9	119.5	121.5	116.1	0.2	117.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	129.5	130.6	128.3	133.2	129.5	124.2	0.7	122.9
<b>Trade</b>	115.3	116.3	116.0	120.1	121.3	127.4	8.4	116.1
Retail	117.0	118.6	118.3	122.4	124.8	133.7	6.0	119.3
Wholesale	110.8	111.1	111.0	115.1	113.8	113.8	2.4	109.4
<b>All Industries</b>	117.7	119.3	119.1	118.8	118.9	116.7	100.0	111.6

pared with 100.5 in the preceding year. Considerable improvement was indicated during the last quarter of 1928. The production of radio apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which has undoubtedly been affected by the marked activity recently prevailing in that line.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was better in 1928 than in the preceding year. The biscuit and confectionery industries reported greater activity, while canneries afforded more employment than in 1927, and flour and cereal mills were also busier. On

the other hand, sugar and syrup refineries indicated curtailment. An average working force of 28,158 persons was registered by the reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 23,792 on January 1 and 33,262 at the beginning of October. The mean, general index of 103.2 in 1928 compares favourably with the 1927 average of 101.7.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Continued development of the pulp and paper industry caused considerable increases in employment, which was at a higher level in 1928 than in any other of the nine years for which records are available. The reported staffs averaged 62,052 employees and the index 108.8, as compared with 58,581 and 105.2, respectively, in 1927. Despite the general talk of over-production of pulp and paper, much of the improvement registered last year was in such mills; printing and publishing and other industries coming under this heading, however, were also busier.

*Ruber Products.*—There was almost continuous expansion in rubber factories during the year under review, when reported fluctuations were rather less marked than in 1927. Employment continued in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The mean index in 1928 was 128.7, compared with 112.8 in the preceding year. Footwear, tire and other rubber factories were active in Quebec and Ontario. The payrolls of the plants supplying information averaged 16,206, ranging between 14,522 workers on January 1 and 18,453 at the beginning of November, in 1927, the reported staffs averaged 14,075.

*Textile Products.*—Employment in the textile industries showed rather different fluctuations than in 1927, but improvement was indicated during eight months of the year, while in the preceding year there were gains in only seven months; the index averaged 105.1 as compared with 104.1 in 1927. An average staff of 76,371 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, while in the preceding year the mean was 74,740. The hosiery and knit goods, garment and personal furnishings and other textile groups were decidedly busier during the year, while employment in thread, yard and cloth factories was, on the whole, in smaller volume.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Statements were compiled from over 130 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,417 persons; varying between 12,859 on January 1 and 15,387 at the beginning of December. The mean index of 109.3 in 1928 was nearly three points higher than in 1927. Tobacco factories and breweries were active during the year under review.

*Chemical and Allied Products.*—A higher level of employment than in previous years of the record was indicated in this group during 1928, when the index averaged 110.5 as compared with 103.2 in 1927. An average payroll of 7,183 workers was registered by the employers whose statistics were tabulated, as against the 1927 mean of 6,656.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Improvement was reported during eight months in 1928, when employment was in greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index number averaged 111.4, while in 1927 it was 102.7. The marked activity in building during 1928 is reflected in the personnel of building material factories, 125 of which reported an average working force of 11,103 persons. At the maximum, the number employed was 12,459.

*Electric Current.*—The number employed in electric current works was greater than in any other of the last nine years; the index averaged 118.3 as compared with 106.8 during 1927, the previous high level of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 14,076 during 1928, while the average number on the payrolls of the individual firms making returns was 158, compared with 143 in the preceding year.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this division, which includes the manufacture of radios and equipment, was in greater volume during 1928 than in any other year of the record. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 11,912 workers and the mean index was 117.9 as compared with 10,631 and 107.6 respectively, in 1927.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Improvement in the general situation was noted during 1928, the average index, 113.6, being about 12 points above the 1927 mean, which in turn was higher than in other years of the record including 1923 the previous maximum. Gains were shown in all branches of the group, those in vehicle factories being particularly noteworthy. The resumption of large scale operations in an important automobile plant whose production was seriously curtailed in 1927, owing to a change in model, contributed considerably to this improvement, but other factories of the same kind, as well as locomotive and other vehicle works were also active in 1928. The aggregate working forces of some 665 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1928 averaged 143,013 persons, while in 1927 the mean was 126,920 and in 1926 it was 123,748; the average payroll in the year under review was included 215 workers, or 17 more than in the preceding year.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Employment in this division increased during practically the whole of the year under review, when activity was greater than in any other since 1920. The index averaged 119·7 and the reported employees, 17,705, compared with 110·1 and 16,151 respectively, in 1927.

*Mineral Products.*—Employment in non-metallic mineral products plants was much brisker, the index standing at 120·5, as compared with 102·8 in 1927. Statements were received from over 75 firms with an average staff of 11,439 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification maintained a good volume of employment.

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

### Logging

Logging camps on the whole reported greater activity than in 1927; in fact the index averaged higher than in any other year for which data are available. The working force of the firms supplying information averaged 27,518 men and the index number 114·5 in 1928; in 1927, the mean index was 109·3 and the average payroll 25,538. The practice, constantly gaining in popularity, of the larger operators doing their cutting through small contractors and local settlers in the northern reaches makes it increasingly difficult to collect current statistics on employment. As usual, the greatest variation in logging was in Ontario and Quebec, while in British Columbia a rather more constant volume of employment was afforded.

### Mining

There were losses in employment in mining during the first part of 1928, followed by a series of advances lasting until the beginning of December, when slight declines were indicated. These gains during this period of expansion resulted in a better situation than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 114·4 compared with 107·0 in 1927. In *coal mining* conditions were slightly better than in 1927, employment being more active, especially towards the close of the year. The mean index was 106·4, as compared with 105·5 in 1927, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 27,054 workers. In *metallic ores*, the level of employment was decidedly higher, the index at 116·6, averaging some five points more than in 1927. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 14,312 during

the year under review. When the operations planned in the newly prospected areas are established, employment in metallic ore mines may be expected to show important advances. *Non-metallic minerals* (other than coal) registered greatly increased employment, an upward movement being recorded during most of the year. The index averaged 123·8 as against 106·3 in the preceding year; a mean payroll of 7,876 persons was employed by the co-operating firms. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading reported considerable activity.

### Communications

Telegraphs and telephones showed further substantial advances during 1928; the index averaged 108·2 or over four points higher than in 1927, the previous high level of this record. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 26,187 employees, of whom some 78 per cent were engaged in telephones. The improvement during 1928 was general throughout the Dominion.

### Transportation

Heavy seasonal losses were shown in the first three months of 1928, after which the tendency was uninterruptedly favourable until the close of the year, resulting in the maximum employment so far reached in this record. The index averaged 105·9, as compared with 102·5 in 1927. The transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 118,759 workers, or between 13 and 14 per cent of the total number covered by these statistics throughout the Dominion. In the *steam railway division*, improvement was indicated over all other years for which data are available. The index averaged 106·3 in 1928, or nearly four points higher than in 1927; at its peak on November 1 it stood at 112·6, which was the highest point reached. An average working force of 83,337 employees was recorded in steam railway operation. *Street railways and cartage*, reporting an average pay-roll of 21,912 persons, were generally more active, the index averaging 111·7, compared with 103·2 in 1927. Employment in *shipping and stevedoring* was not so brisk as in 1927; the mean index was 96·4, while the reported staffs averaged 13,510, varying between 10,035 persons on January 1 and 15,814 at the beginning of December. In the preceding year, the average index was 101·5.

### Construction and Maintenance

Very pronounced expansion was indicated by the construction industries in 1928; during

the period of most marked activity, from March 1 to August 1, over 90,000 workers were added to the forces of the co-operating contractors, whose payrolls averaged 106,901 during the 12 months, varying between 63,451 on March 1, and 154,199 at the beginning of August. The general index for this group averaged 118.8 compared with 109.0 in 1927, the previous high level of this record. *Building construction* gained steadily from March 1 to September 1, but was comparatively brisk in every month. A mean index of 112.0 in 1928, compared favourably with that of 108.7 in the preceding year. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 40,067. As already mentioned in the case of logging, there is a growing tendency on the part of the larger contractors to sub-let their contracts by trades to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is probably considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics. *Road construction* reported many additions to staffs during the summer, when the number employed was higher than in any other of the last nine years. The payrolls registered averaged 20,686 workers, and ranged between 6,041 on April 1 and 38,546 at the beginning of August. In many districts, this work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms. Employment in *railway construction* (in which the working forces covered averaged 46,148 men) attained a greater volume than in any other year of the record. The index averaged 116.7, while in 1927 the mean was 101.6. As usual, a large share of this work was performed in the Prairie Provinces, which in 1928 reported 41 per cent of the total number engaged in railway construction, compared with 35 per cent in 1927.

### Services

Statements were received monthly from some 180 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 17,718. Steady gains were noted from January to September, succeeded by seasonal declines until the end of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was very active during 1928, partly as a result of the extensive tourist trade, while improvement was also shown in other divisions. The index number averaged 118.1, as against 106.2 in 1927; this was considerably better than in any other year of the record.

### Trade

Employment in trade was decidedly more favourable than in previous years of the record, the index number being higher in each month of 1928 than in the corresponding month of any other of the last nine years. Both *retail* and *wholesale trading establishments* shared in the gains, which were fairly well distributed over the country. There was almost uninterrupted expansion from March until the end of the year. The payrolls of the co-operating firms averaged 73,811 persons and the index 116.1, compared with 63,971 and 107.4 respectively, in 1927. In recent years a growing tendency has been in evidence in this group for the larger stores and the chain organizations to absorb smaller businesses which would not otherwise have been represented in these statistics, but it is also true that a general and wealthy growth has characterized trade; this is specially significant as an indication of general improvement in the industrial life of Canada.

### TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Table III gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1921, while the trends of employment during the years 1924-28 in some 60 industries are shown in Table IV. The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and December 1 of the indicated years.

The National Maritime Board (Great Britain), a joint body representing employers and workers, has been requested by the British Board of Trade to prepare an analysis of the present conditions in the British Mercantile marine, and accordingly has asked the affiliated seamen's organizations to communicate their views on the subject. This action was taken by the Board of Trade in response to a request from the International Labour Office at Geneva to the various governments, that they would promote investigations for the purpose of obtaining precise information as to the hours actually worked by seamen, with a view to the discussion on this subject at the special maritime session of the International Conference to be held in 1929.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in November was 6,600, their employees numbering 981,723 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting

for November was 1,672, having an aggregate membership of 186,528 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions;

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1928, as Reported by the Employers

#### NOTICE OF CHANGE OF BASE

*This is the last month in which the index numbers of employment will refer to January, 1920 as 100; from January 1, 1929, the indexes will appear upon a revised base—the average employment of the reporting firms in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The Annual Review of Employment for 1928, appearing on another page, contains indexes for the years 1921-1928, recalculated upon this new base.*

The seasonal contraction in employment recorded at the beginning of December was on a smaller scale than on the same date in most of the last nine years, and the situation continued better than on December 1 in any previous year of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,600 firms employing 981,723 persons, compared with 1,000,239 in the preceding month; the index stood at 116.7, compared with 119.1 on November 1, and with 106.8, 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on December 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

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

#### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Further, but much smaller seasonal reductions were noted in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in construction, but also in lumber mills, while logging, mining, trade, services and iron and steel afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 542 co-operating employers totalled 72,000, as against 72,977 on November 1. Similar losses were reported on the same date of last year, when the index was much lower.

*Quebec.*—There was a falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,473 employers of 271,888 persons, or 5,304 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction showed declines, those in the latter being considerable; on the other hand, logging was decidedly busier and important improvement was also shown in trade and transportation. Slight decreases were recorded on December 1, 1927, when employment was in smaller volume.

*Ontario.*—Employment in Ontario showed its first general contraction since the early spring; 4,692 workers were released from the staffs of the 2,998 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 414,512 on their payrolls. Trade and logging registered marked

seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper and textile groups. Construction and lumber mills, however, reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in mining, transportation and services. The index was some 11 points higher than in the same month of last year, when curtailment was also reported.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, when 4,342 persons were let out by the 884 reporting employers, who had 141,210 on their staffs. Logging, coal mining and trade were much more active, while construction registered pronounced reductions and transportation was also slacker. Conditions were decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of December in earlier years of the record.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

### Employment by Cities

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver reported lessened activity; employment advanced in Toronto and Hamilton, while Winnipeg showed practically no change.

*Montreal.*—There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 772 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 2,206 persons to 131,672 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported a falling-off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Less extensive losses were noted on the same date of last year, but the situation continued much better than in the early winter of 1927, or

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

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



*British Columbia.*—Continued losses involving a rather larger number of workers than those noted on December 1, 1927, were shown in British Columbia, where 703 firms had 82,113 employees, as compared with 85,314 in their last report. Food factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were construction and transportation on the other hand, trade and logging recorded heightened activity. The situation continued better than on the same date in any of the last nine years.

of any other year since the record for this city was commenced in 1922.

*Quebec.*—Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 520 workers being laid off by the 105 employers whose returns were received and who had 11,049 employees on December 1. The largest contractions were in construction and manufacturing. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1927, when the index was higher.

Toronto.—Important additions to personnel were made in Toronto by 849 firms who employed 121,071 persons, as compared with 120,236 at the beginning of November. Manufactures and trade showed improvement,

that in the latter being especially noteworthy, while construction, services and transportation were slacker. Gains were also registered on December 1 of last year, but the volume of employment was then much smaller.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Dec. 1	87.2	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9
1922						
Dec. 1	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
1923						
Dec. 1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
1924						
Jan. 1	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
1925						
Jan. 1	83.9	78.5	85.5	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
1926						
Jan. 1	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
1927						
Jan. 1	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
1928						
Jan. 1	89.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
March 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Oct. 1	118.9	103.1	122.4	114.5	130.5	129.2
Nov. 1	119.1	98.9	122.8	115.3	132.6	127.0
Dec. 1	116.7	97.2	120.4	113.9	128.4	121.8
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1928						
	100.0	7.3	27.7	42.2	14.4	8.4

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (JAN. 1920=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
—								
1922								
Dec. 1. 1922	94.7		92.9				97.8	90.7
Dec. 1. 1923	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5		88.2	98.1
Dec. 1. 1924	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Dec. 1. 1925	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Dec. 1. 1926	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Dec. 1. 1927								
Jan. 1. 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1. 1927	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
March 1. 1927	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1. 1927	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1. 1927	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1. 1927	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1. 1927	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1. 1927	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1. 1927	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1. 1927	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1. 1927	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1. 1927	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
1928								
Jan. 1. 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1. 1928	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
March 1. 1928	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
April 1. 1928	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1. 1928	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1. 1928	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1. 1928	112.0	124.3	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1. 1928	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1. 1928	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Oct. 1. 1928	115.7	124.4	106.9	121.1	107.1	186.4	117.4	128.2
Nov. 1. 1928	116.4	121.6	108.7	119.4	110.4	166.4	117.3	124.1
Dec. 1. 1928	114.4	114.6	109.3	110.8	113.3	151.9	117.8	120.6
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1928	13.4	1.1	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.4	2.7

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

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Dec. 1. 1921	87.2	79.3	61.2	98.0	103.8	106.9	113.2	93.4	96.3
Dec. 1. 1922	95.1	87.7	84.7	102.8	101.5	115.3	122.6	95.8	97.0
Dec. 1. 1923	95.7	88.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	96.8
Dec. 1. 1924	90.8	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1
Dec. 1. 1925	95.3	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9
Dec. 1. 1926	101.1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8
Dec. 1. 1927									
Jan. 1. 1927	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1. 1927	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
March 1. 1927	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
April 1. 1927	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1. 1927	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1. 1927	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1. 1927	108.4	98.7	38.8	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1. 1927	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1. 1927	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1. 1927	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1. 1927	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1. 1927	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
1928									
Jan. 1. 1928	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1. 1928	100.8	94.5	83.0	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
March 1. 1928	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
April 1. 1928	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1. 1928	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1. 1928	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1. 1928	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Aug. 1. 1928	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1. 1928	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Oct. 1. 1928	118.9	107.9	57.9	113.5	133.4	121.1	252.5	147.3	122.6
Nov. 1. 1928	119.1	107.5	81.5	116.8	132.3	122.7	234.7	139.5	124.4
Dec. 1. 1928	116.7	105.9	103.1	116.4	133.1	121.1	193.4	137.3	129.6
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Dec. 1, 1928	100.0	53.7	4.5	5.3	2.8	12.9	10.6	1.8	8.4

*Ottawa.*—Further curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in construction, transportation and manufacturing; 144 employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,016 workers, as against 12,862 in their last report. Employment was more active than at the beginning of December, 1927, when losses were also indicated.

*Hamilton.*—Continued important increases were reported in Hamilton, where an aggre-

gate staff of 34,817 persons was employed by the 204 firms furnishing data, a gain of 771 as compared with their November 1 labour forces. Manufactures were decidedly busier, while only small changes occurred in other industries. The index was many points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when slight improvement was noted.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—There was another large decline in the Border

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

Industries	*Relative Weight	Dec. 1, 1928	Nov. 1, 1928	Dec. 1, 1927	Dec. 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923
<b>Manufacturing</b>	53.7	105.9	107.5	96.4	93.8	88.1	82.0	88.2
Animal products—edible	1.8	106.9	110.8	106.4	98.5	94.1	91.5	87.6
Fur and products	0.1	79.3	84.9	87.7	88.3	96.5	88.0	110.8
Leather and products	1.7	77.4	79.4	82.8	83.2	76.5	75.6	82.0
Lumber and products	4.9	96.6	110.4	90.0	90.5	86.6	82.1	88.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	98.2	122.6	92.5	97.6	94.9	90.2	100.2
Furniture	1.0	104.6	104.0	96.2	88.8	84.5	76.7	77.3
Other lumber products	1.1	87.1	88.4	79.1	76.1	70.3	64.6	71.1
Musical instruments	0.4	79.5	82.9	78.0	80.7	70.9	67.9	69.6
Plant products—edible	3.1	111.2	115.1	105.9	106.4	102.7	100.6	100.7
Pulp and paper products	6.5	124.0	124.4	116.5	112.6	102.4	98.5	102.1
Pulp and paper	3.2	133.3	135.8	127.0	124.1	106.3	100.0	107.2
Paper products	0.8	119.7	118.4	103.6	96.8	94.4	90.1	92.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	114.7	113.4	108.7	104.2	100.5	99.4	99.5
Rubber products	1.9	127.8	128.3	106.2	90.4	53.9	72.6	69.0
Textile products	8.1	103.3	102.7	98.9	94.4	90.8	82.5	88.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	122.9	121.4	121.1	109.9	107.3	92.2	101.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	116.1	111.7	106.9	106.1	98.0	88.9	94.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	77.2	80.3	73.2	72.6	69.6	66.5	73.5
Other textile products	1.0	114.0	109.3	108.3	162.6	101.2	97.3	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.6	125.8	120.7	110.5	103.2	104.6	101.9	102.0
Wood distillates and extracts	4.1	137.4	139.3	129.8	98.1	105.5	122.0	114.9
Chemicals and allied products	0.8	96.6	94.6	88.8	86.2	81.3	79.7	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	116.4	117.2	105.0	100.5	89.3	81.2	93.3
Electric current	1.5	159.3	165.2	140.4	127.8	124.7	132.3	120.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	158.1	160.1	139.8	137.2	119.6	123.1	168.8
Iron and steel products	15.1	94.6	94.0	81.3	81.1	74.7	68.4	79.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	78.0	78.0	68.3	63.4	57.5	44.1	64.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	97.6	97.9	84.7	77.5	70.4	64.7	75.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	91.9	85.2	77.3	88.9	66.4	43.2	58.3
Land vehicles	6.6	104.8	105.2	89.9	92.6	89.0	83.4	97.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0.4	35.1	32.3	31.3	30.7	32.3	26.1	25.7
Heating appliances	0.5	107.2	109.3	96.8	90.9	88.2	83.0	87.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	150.4	146.9	114.0	64.4	76.3	69.8	91.6
Foundry and machine shop products	0.6	101.3	100.4	76.6	83.9	79.0	69.3	76.7
Other iron and steel products	2.1	90.4	90.4	82.9	82.8	74.0	66.4	77.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	124.6	122.8	111.7	103.4	93.3	76.1	86.0
Mineral products	1.3	139.9	141.0	108.5	104.9	104.8	102.7	97.7
Miscellaneous	0.4	65.2	96.1	86.2	91.7	83.0	82.9	85.3
<b>Logging</b>	4.5	103.1	81.5	101.2	77.1	77.1	85.1	82.2
<b>Mining</b>	5.3	116.4	116.8	108.1	104.2	96.9	99.2	105.9
Coal	2.9	91.8	89.6	90.4	92.1	85.2	86.9	97.3
Metallic ores	1.5	200.4	207.8	179.4	155.0	143.0	148.7	138.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	0.9	140.3	145.7	110.8	103.5	97.3	89.8	101.7
<b>Communications</b>	2.8	123.1	132.3	121.8	119.0	112.7	109.3	106.1
Telegraphs	0.6	144.5	146.0	124.1	122.5	111.8	103.9	107.9
Telephones	2.2	130.2	128.8	121.2	118.1	112.9	111.9	105.6
<b>Transportation</b>	12.9	121.1	122.7	116.0	109.9	109.8	108.2	113.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	131.4	135.5	120.1	112.8	113.3	114.9	124.2
Steam railways	8.9	110.1	111.7	104.5	102.0	99.2	96.8	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	215.5	216.1	232.4	190.9	218.7	219.0	170.3
<b>Construction and maintenance</b>	10.6	193.4	234.7	162.2	148.9	128.3	116.6	125.2
Building	4.8	220.2	239.9	171.6	166.9	130.2	119.2	127.5
Highway	1.7	1318.9	1923.8	1751.6	1279.2	1303.9	984.7	1230.2
Railway	4.1	128.7	160.0	108.6	106.4	96.3	91.9	98.8
<b>Services</b>	1.8	137.3	139.5	127.9	117.2	108.5	107.2	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	0.9	133.8	136.0	124.0	115.1	109.5	111.6	110.9
Professional	0.2	139.0	140.3	124.5	121.0	111.8	104.7	108.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	0.7	141.8	144.2	134.7	118.9	105.9	102.0	99.7
<b>Trade</b>	8.4	129.6	124.4	122.2	109.8	103.6	99.1	96.8
Retail	6.0	138.0	129.7	129.3	114.3	106.5	99.9	96.5
Wholesale	2.4	112.2	113.4	108.7	101.7	99.1	97.7	97.5
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	116.7	119.1	106.8	101.1	95.3	90.8	95.7

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

Cities, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 131 employers with 17,549 workers, or 1,642 less than in the preceding month. Moderate gains were indicated on December 1, 1927, but employment then was at a decidedly lower level.

*Winnipeg.*—Little general change was shown in Winnipeg, according to data received from 305 firms employing 33,515 persons. Improvement was reported in trade, while manufacturing and construction work released employees. The index was many points higher than on the same date of last year, when an increase in activity had been noted.

*Vancouver.*—There was a further but rather smaller contraction in Vancouver, according to 257 employers of 26,385 workers, or 747 less than in November. Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A less extensive reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1927, when the index was somewhat lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

A substantial reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 3,954 of which employed 526,571 operatives; compared with 534,129 on November 1. This decline was slightly smaller than the average loss at the beginning of December in the nine years' record, in all of which the index was much lower than on the date under review. Lumber and food factories were seasonally slacker, and smaller losses were noted in leather and electric current plants, while the metal industries, particularly iron and steel works, textile and tobacco factories afforded considerably more employment.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Meat preserving establishments reported slight improvement, but there was a further seasonal decline in fish-canneries, (mainly in British Columbia), and also in dairies. The result was a reduction of 633 in the staffs of the 187 firms making returns, who had 17,349 employees. This decrease involved about the same number of persons as that recorded on the same date in 1926, when employment was at a similar level.

*Leather and Products.*—Continuing the unfavourable movement indicated during the last few months, employment in this industry showed a loss at the beginning of December, chiefly in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 188 manufactur-

ers employing 16,555 persons, as compared with 17,079 on November 1. Expansion had been noted on December 1, 1927, when the situation was better than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a larger scale than in the preceding month and also than at the beginning of December, 1927, was noted in sawmills. Furniture and match factories, however, reported additions to payrolls. All except the Prairie Provinces shared in the downward movement. Data were received from 718 firms in this industry, whose staffs declined from 54,360 workers on November 1, to 47,717 on December 1. The index was higher than on the same date of a year ago.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Varying conditions in the different divisions of the vegetable food group produced a reduction of 1,051 employees in the 312 plants from which returns were received, and which reported a combined working force of 30,607 operatives. Fruit and vegetable canneries released help, owing to the completion of the season's work, and biscuit and confectionery factories were also slacker, while the sugar and syrup division recorded improvement. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces activity increased, but elsewhere curtailment was indicated. The volume of employment on December 1, 1927, was smaller, although the losses then noted were rather less extensive.

*Pulp and Paper.*—Statements were received from 473 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls were reduced by 80 persons to 63,744 at the beginning of December. Employment continued much brisker than on the same date in any other year of the record. Improvement took place in printing and publishing and miscellaneous paper goods establishments, while pulp and paper works released some employees. Additions to staffs were shown in all provinces except Quebec.

*Textile Products.*—There was an advance in employment in these industries, shared in by all divisions except the garment group which was seasonally dull. Returns were compiled from 520 manufacturers employing 79,938 workers, or 540 more than in the preceding month. General improvement was shown, that in Ontario being most noteworthy. There was a smaller gain at the beginning of December, 1927, when the index was several points lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in tobacco factories was considerably more active, while other divisions

of this group showed only slight changes. An aggregate payroll of 15,387 persons was indicated by the 134 co-operating firms, compared with 14,735 at the beginning of November. Most of the increase took place in Quebec. Little general change had been shown on the same date last year, when the index was lower.

*Electric Current.*—There was a reduction in employment in electric current plants, 91 of which reported 14,960 employees, or 441 less than in the preceding month. The recessions were distributed over the different provinces. A smaller number of workers was released at the beginning of December, 1927, but the index number was then considerably lower.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Losses in payrolls were noted in electrical apparatus plants, mainly in Quebec; 47 manufacturers employed 13,021 persons, as compared with 13,190 in their last report. Employment on December 1 was at its maximum for that date in this record.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Considerable improvement was indicated in iron and steel factories, chiefly in the agricultural implement, iron and steel fabrication and ship-building divisions, while automobile and some other plants released employees. The result was an increase of 734 in the staffs of the 673 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 148,507 workers. Employment advanced in all provinces except Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The situation continued much more favourable than on the same date in the preceding year.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—There was a further increase in employment in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 112 employers of 18,884 persons, as compared with 18,602 in the preceding month. An upward movement was noted in all provinces except British Columbia. The index was much higher than on December 1, 1927, when gains were also made.

### Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging there being an improvement in all provinces, with the largest gains in Quebec and Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 265 logging camps having 44,073 employees, or 9,373 more than in their last report. This expansion brought the index number to the highest point so far reached in this record.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mines increased considerably at the beginning of December, 720 persons being added to the payrolls of the 91 reporting operators, who had 28,912 employees. The Prairie Provinces reported most of the improvement. The seasonal gains on the corresponding date in 1927 were larger, but the index number then stood at 90.4, as compared with 91.8 on December 1, 1928.

*Metallic Ores.*—For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a decline in employment in metallic ore mines; 505 workers were released from the forces of the 72 employers from whom information was received and who had 14,981 persons on their pay lists. Curtailment had also been indicated in December, 1927, but the number then engaged in this industry was considerably smaller.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—Continued declines in employment were noted in this industry, in which 61 firms furnished data, showing that they had reduced their staffs by 298 persons to 8,617 on the date under review. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces shared in this seasonal slackness. Conditions were much better than in the same month of 1927, when the movement was also downward.

### Communications

Increased activity was noted on telephones, while employment in the telegraphic division was slightly lower; 191 persons were added to the payrolls of the 186 co-operating companies and branches, which had 27,730 employees on the date under review; the index was decidedly higher than in the early winter of any other year of the record.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in this division was seasonally quiet in all provinces. Data were compiled from 124 firms whose staffs declined from 23,698 on November 1, to 22,977 at the beginning of December. Although this loss was more pronounced than that recorded on the same date in 1927, the index continued higher than in the early winter of that, or any other year since the record was instituted.

*Steam Railways.*—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 103 employers reporting 87,728 workers as compared with 88,984 in the preceding month. The largest decrease was in Ontario. The

index number was higher than on December 1 in any other year of the record; in most of the years since 1920 employment has shown a contraction at the beginning of December.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month, although it was still at a higher level than in the early winter of previous years of the record, which was commenced in 1920. Statements were compiled from 589 contractors employing 46,601 persons, as compared with 50,615 on November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although there were general recessions except in the Maritime Provinces.

*Highway.*—Further important decreases were noted in the staffs of the 184 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 17,106 workers on December 1, as compared with 25,190 in the preceding month. The number released was less than on December 1, 1927. Important declines were registered in all provinces.

*Railway.*—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline, which exceeded that noted on the same date in 1927. The index number then was very much lower than on December 1, 1928. Statistics were received from 49 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs diminished from 50,233 men on November 1,

to 40,349 on the date under review. The most pronounced contractions were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, although there was general losses throughout the country.

### Services

Further seasonal reductions were reported by the 181 co-operating firms in this division, who had 17,527 employees, or 325 less than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants continued to decrease their labour forces, and laundries were also slacker. Employment was more active than on December 1 in any earlier year of the record.

### Trade

Large seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 661 trading establishments with 82,737 employees, or 3,490 more than on November 1. The index standing at 129.6, was at its maximum for the last nine years; this index is particularly significant as an indication of the anticipated purchasing power of the people during the holiday season.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1928

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

There was a further though moderate increase in the volume of unemployment reported by local trade unions at the close of November from that of the previous month as manifested by the returns tabulated from a total of 1,672 labour organizations, with a combined membership of 186,528 persons. Of

these 7,742, or a percentage of 4.2, were without work on the last day of the month, contrasted with 3.1 per cent of inactivity in October. The level of employment was, however, higher than in November, 1927, when the percentage of idleness stood at 5.2.

In all provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan the tendency was toward lessened employment during November, recessions of a seasonal character, especially in the building and construction trades, being a large factor in the adverse changes reported. From Nova Scotia the same percentage of unemployed members was registered as in October, while from Saskatchewan unions the improvement noted was nominal. When a comparison is made with the returns for November of 1927, Manitoba unions reported minor reductions in activity during the month under review, while in the



remaining provinces moderate advances in employment were indicated.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment affecting trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During November, Edmonton unions reported the most outstanding contractions in employment when compared with October, the declines in Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto also being noteworthy. From Halifax, Saint John and Vancouver, however, the increase in idleness recorded was slight. Regina unions indicated substantial recovery from the unemployment reported in October. Compared with the November situation of 1927, Edmonton unions showed a considerable falling off in available

centages of 4.5 in October and 7.2 in November, 1927. Reductions in activity over October which involved the largest number of workers were reported in the metal trades, particularly among railway carmen. Among leather and wood workers, and hat and cap makers also, the increase in unemployment was considerable. Bakers and confectioners, textile and glass workers, and metal polishers also contributed on a smaller scale to the unemployment total. Among garment workers there was practically no change in the situation, the percentage of idle members in both months of the comparison being fractional only. Paper makers, printing tradesmen and cigar makers were, however, more actively engaged than in October. That the percent-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



employment during the month under review, and reductions on a smaller scale were reported from Saint John, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver. Montreal and Halifax unions, on the contrary, were afforded a greater volume of work.

The chart which accompanies this article shows the unemployment trend by months from January, 1922, to date. The curve during November continued in the upward course followed during the preceding month, indicating a reduction in the employment volume. The level attained at the close of November was, however, somewhat below that of the same month in 1927, showing that the situation for organized workers during November was more favourable than in the corresponding month a year ago.

In the manufacturing industries, where reports for November were tabulated from 459 unions with 53,181 members, the percentage of idleness stood at 5.6 contrasted with per-

centage of unemployment in the manufacturing industries at the end of November was smaller than in the same month of 1927 may be attributed, in large part, to a lessening in the unemployment volume for garment and iron and steel workers, from which tradesmen, however, considerable short time was reported. Papermakers, printing tradesmen and metal polishers also registered a higher level of employment than in November. On the other hand, less favourable conditions were reflected during the month under review for hat and cap makers, bakers and confectioners, and glass, textile, leather and wood workers.

From the coal mining areas 46 reports were received during November, combining a membership of 18,450 persons, .4 per cent of whom were unemployed at the end of the month compared with .9 per cent in October, and with 2.1 per cent of inactivity in November, 1927. Alberta unions were almost wholly responsible for the better situation obtaining

during November than in October. From British Columbia unions the improvement registered was nominal only, while Nova Scotia showed practically no change in the percentage of unemployed members. When a comparison is made with the returns for November, 1927, Alberta, as in the previous comparison, reported the most pronounced increase in activity during the month under review, supplemented by lesser gains for Nova Scotia members. In British Columbia the percentage of unemployment was small compared with no idleness in November, 1927. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported the same percentage of unemployment as in October, but showed substantial improvement over November, 1927, conditions.

Depression in the building and construction trades continued throughout November, and to a more marked degree than in the preceding month, as shown by the reports tabulated at the close of November from a total of 210 unions, the combined membership of which aggregated 25,437 persons. Of these 9.3 per cent were reported idle, compared with 5.1 per cent at the end of October, and with 13.3 per cent in November last year. Carpenters and joiners registered declines in activity at the close of November, affecting the greatest number of members, which were augmented by contractions of lesser magnitude, though noteworthy, among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers, and hod carriers and building labourers. All other tradesmen in the group, in addition, contributed a share to the total unemployment increase. A better situation prevailed during November than in the corresponding month a year ago for all tradesmen with the exception of hod carriers and building labourers, the gains in employment for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and bridge and structural iron workers being particularly pronounced.

The transportation industries at the close of November reported a nominal decline in work afforded when compared with the preceding month, as shown by the reports tabulated for November from 720 unions embracing a membership of 64,540 persons. Of these 1,682 were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 2.6, contrasted with 2.3 per cent of unemployment in October. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, indicated a fractional percentage increase in idleness over October, and employment for workers in the navigation division was retarded, especially in Quebec. No change, however, from October occurred among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and

chauffeurs. The situation in the transportation group, as a whole, in November showed slight improvement over the same month in 1927, steam railway employees, navigation workers, and street and electric railway employees all sharing the advancement. Teamsters and chauffeurs, however, reported a nominal unemployment percentage, compared with no inactivity in November, 1927.

Reports from longshore workers which are tabulated separately each month indicated at the close of November 16.5 per cent of unemployed members, as compared with 16.2 per cent in October, and with 16.3 per cent in November, 1927. The percentage for November was based on the returns tabulated from a total of 13 organizations, with a combined membership of 7,326 persons.

The 6 unions of retail clerks making returns at the close of November, with 735 members, showed no change in the situation from that

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Nov. 1919.....	1-2	1-6	2-9	2-0	2-1	1-2	-5	17-1	3-6
Nov. 1920.....	2-2	5-14	7-6	4-4	4-3	4-1	3-6	24-7	10-2
Nov. 1921.....	6-9	5-7	20-8	6-1	8-5	5-5	5-9	18-0	11-1
Nov. 1922.....	3-0	3-4	11-9	2-2	5-7	2-5	2-9	11-4	6-2
Nov. 1923.....	2-4	3-9	12-0	4-2	3-2	3-2	6-5	3-7	6-2
Nov. 1924.....	7-3	4-5	18-1	5-4	5-2	4-2	7-1	11-7	9-7
Nov. 1925.....	4-4	4-7	9-8	4-4	2-0	2-5	3-5	6-1	5-7
Jan., 1926.....	17-8	2-8	8-6	8-4	7-6	5-6	4-2	6-9	8-1
Feb., 1926.....	22-2	2-2	6-6	7-9	8-7	8-7	6-8	6-7	8-1
Mar., 1926.....	19-0	2-7	6-5	8-4	7-0	6-8	4-6	3-0	7-3
April, 1926.....	17-2	1-8	11-0	4-3	4-9	4-7	4-6	7-9	7-3
May, 1926.....	4-1	2-6	10-0	2-8	1-8	2-3	7-2	3-0	4-9
June, 1926.....	3-8	1-6	8-9	1-9	2-6	-8	4-9	2-6	4-1
July, 1926.....	2-6	2-0	2-1	1-6	1-6	-6	5-3	4-0	2-3
Aug., 1926.....	1-9	2-5	3-2	1-5	1-8	1-0	5-0	3-9	2-5
Sept., 1926.....	1-1	1-6	7-1	1-8	-5	1-1	2-0	5-4	3-3
Oct., 1926.....	1-2	1-1	3-6	2-3	-4	1-4	-8	5-8	2-6
Nov., 1926.....	1-3	2-1	4-9	4-0	2-2	-9	6-7	10-0	4-7
Dec., 1926.....	3-2	2-2	7-6	5-6	4-3	2-1	6-7	7-5	5-9
Jan., 1927.....	3-0	3-4	7-8	6-8	6-3	6-1	4-0	6-9	6-4
Feb., 1927.....	3-8	2-3	7-2	7-2	8-1	5-3	4-2	7-4	6-5
Mar., 1927.....	13-1	1-6	6-5	4-9	5-6	4-1	4-4	4-4	5-7
April, 1927.....	5-5	2-7	9-3	4-0	3-7	3-0	7-2	3-6	6-0
May, 1927.....	5-8	1-9	8-8	3-1	3-7	1-7	6-5	3-9	5-2
June, 1927.....	1-8	2-3	4-0	3-1	2-6	1-1	4-6	2-7	3-2
July, 1927.....	1-2	2-3	5-2	2-7	2-3	1-5	1-8	4-0	3-3
Aug., 1927.....	1-5	1-2	5-4	3-1	2-3	-9	3-5	4-7	3-7
Sept., 1927.....	1-4	1-1	4-8	2-2	2-4	2-1	1-4	4-1	3-1
Oct., 1927.....	1-1	-9	5-6	3-2	2-2	1-8	4-4	4-9	3-9
Nov., 1927.....	2-5	1-7	7-8	3-5	5-1	3-4	4-6	8-0	5-2
Dec., 1927.....	4-3	1-5	9-3	5-1	1-4	5-6	3-7	10-5	6-6
Jan., 1928.....	5-5	1-5	7-9	7-0	6-3	5-0	4-4	9-1	6-8
Feb., 1928.....	9-0	1-7	9-1	5-6	7-3	6-0	4-4	8-0	7-0
Mar., 1928.....	10-9	2-3	7-0	5-8	7-5	7-5	5-5	5-0	6-5
April, 1928.....	7-4	1-8	6-2	4-1	5-2	4-2	6-8	3-3	5-2
May, 1928.....	5-6	1-5	4-8	2-7	2-9	3-0	4-3	3-0	3-7
June, 1928.....	-5	-8	5-6	2-4	2-1	1-1	3-3	3-6	3-2
July, 1928.....	1-5	-7	2-6	2-6	1-8	-6	4-5	2-8	2-5
Aug., 1928.....	1-6	-7	4-0	1-9	1-4	-8	1-2	2-8	2-4
Sept., 1928.....	-9	-5	3-5	1-2	1-2	-6	4-2	3-3	2-2
Oct., 1928.....	1-1	1-0	5-7	1-8	1-7	1-5	1-4	5-8	3-1
Nov. 1928.....	1-1	1-1	6-3	2-8	5-4	1-4	9-9	7-8	4-2

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetables products	Pulp and paper	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Ribres, textiles and textile products	Carpet and rug workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
November 1919	20	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	5	1	1	4	3	2	0	0	5	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5	3	
November 1920	65	0	6	1	3	3	4	2	6	3	1	1	1	4	1	2	0	0	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	3		
November 1921	61	6	8	1	7	4	4	2	6	1	5	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	3		
November 1922	38	3	1	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
November 1923	31	1	7	1	10	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
November 1924	0	4	8	1	6	8	7	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
November 1925	0	4	8	1	6	8	7	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
November 1926	0	4	8	1	6	8	7	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
January 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
February 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
March 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
April 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
May 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
June 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
July 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
August 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
September 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
October 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
November 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
December 1927	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
January 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
February 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
March 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
April 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
May 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
June 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
July 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
August 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
September 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
October 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
November 1928	4	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	

indicated on the last day of October, the percentage of unemployment at the end of each month of the comparison standing at .7. Conditions, however, were slightly less favourable than in November, 1927, when .2 per cent of inactivity was registered.

Civic employees were not quite so actively engaged at the close of November as in the preceding month, the 65 unions from which reports were received during November with 6,596 members, indicating 1.5 per cent of unemployment as against .2 per cent on October 31. Nominal declines in employment were recorded over November, 1927, when 1.3 per cent of the members were idle.

In the group of miscellaneous trades the 112 reports tabulated at the end of November included a membership of 5,454 persons, of whom 6.1 per cent were without work, compared with 5.1 per cent in October and with 6.7 per cent in November, 1927. Hotel and restaurant employees reported a more favourable situation than in October, but among theatre and stage employees the volume of unemployment increased considerably. Barbers showed nominal reductions in activity, as compared with October, while among stationary engineers and firemen the unemployment percentage remained the same in both months of the comparison. The slight

improvement in the miscellaneous trades, as a whole, over November, 1927, was due to gains in employment for hotel and restaurant workers, and stationary engineers and firemen. Theatre and stage employees were afforded less work than in November, 1927, and nominal declines were reported by barbers.

Fishermen were considerably slacker during November than in the preceding month, as shown by the reports received from 2 unions of these workers, with a membership of 755 persons, 19.9 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 4.0 per cent in October. The same situation, however, prevailed as in November, 1927, when the percentage of idle members also stood at 19.9.

Reports were tabulated at the end of November from 2 unions of lumber workers and loggers, with 794 members, none of whom were idle, compared with 12.6 per cent of unemployed members in October and with a fully engaged situation in November, 1927.

Table I summarizes the returns by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1926, to date, and Table II indicates the percentages of unemployment in the various groups of industries for the same months.

### Employment Office Reports for November, 1928

The volume of business transacted during the month of November, 1928, by offices operated under the Employment Service of Canada was nearly 49 per cent less than in the preceding month. The large decline under this comparison was chiefly due to a reduction in farm placements, although there were fewer placements in all other industrial groups. Heavy harvest placements in the Prairie Provinces during October, and the completion of this work during that month was responsible for the decline in November in the farming industry. The falling-off in other groups was seasonal as is usual at this time of the year. There was a decrease of nearly 7 per cent in placements when comparison is made with November, 1927. Manufacturing, construction and maintenance, services, communication and trade showed gains, but the increased placements in these groups were more than offset by reductions in all other industrial divisions.

The chart on page 84 shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made

semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications continued to decline throughout the month, although at the close of the period under review the level attained was slightly higher than that shown at the close of November, 1927. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 71.9 and 68.1 during the first and second halves of November, 1928, in comparison with ratios of 73.0 and 67.4 during the same periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 67.8 and 65.7, as compared with 69.0 and 62.6 during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1928, was 1,146 as compared with 2,294 during the preceding month, and with 1,246 in November a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,637 in comparison with 2,623 in October, and with 1,772 during November last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during November, 1928, was 1,093, of which 683 were in regular employment and 410 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 2,139 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,169 daily, consisting of 796 placements in regular and 373 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 28,688 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,318 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 17,071, of which 13,145 were of men and 3,926 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,247. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,075 for men and 9,581 for women, a total of 28,656, while applications for work numbered 40,924, of which 29,425 were from men and 11,499 from women.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928 (11 months).....	322,438	125,361	447,799

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of November, 1928, positions offered and placements effected through employment offices in Nova Scotia were about 15 per cent less than in the preceding month. When comparison is made with November, 1927, a decrease of nearly 8 per cent in vacancies and over 11 per cent in placements is shown. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed gains in placements over the corresponding month of 1927, but these increases were more than offset by declines in the other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 53; logging, 45; transportation, 31; construction and maintenance, 43; trade, 55; and services, 318, of which 239 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 83 men and 71 women.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of over 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during November when compared with the preceding month and of over 7 per cent in comparison with November, 1927. Placements were nearly 9 per cent higher than in October and over 26 per cent in excess of November a year ago. Increased placements in construction and maintenance were mainly responsible for the gains over November, 1927, although all groups except manufacturing and farming showed improvement. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: logging, 88; mining, 25; transportation, 28; construction and maintenance, 165; trade, 22 and services, 573, of which 387 were of household workers. Placements of men in regular work numbered 289 and of women 76.

QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during the month of November were 45 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 14 per cent less than in November, 1927. There was a decline in placements also of 35 per cent when compared with October, but a nominal gain over November a year ago. Transportation and services showed gains in placements over November, 1927, but these increases were almost entirely offset by declines in other groups. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 118; logging, 857; transportation, 176; construction and maintenance, 683; trade, 49 and services, 622, of which 420 were of household workers. During the month 1,915 men and 538 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during November called for 30 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 4 per cent more than during the corresponding month of a year ago. Placements also declined nearly 28 per cent from October, but were nearly 10 per cent higher than in November, 1927. Manufacturing, construction and maintenance, trade and services showed the most substantial gains in placements over November, 1927, while logging showed the largest decline. The only other groups in which less placements were made than in November a year ago were farming, mining and transportation. Industrial divisions

in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 1,915; logging, 2,205; farming, 527; mining, 53; communication, 49; transportation, 523; construction and maintenance, 2,107; trade, 603 and services, 3,912, of which 2,365 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,013 of men and 1,377 of women.

MANITOBA

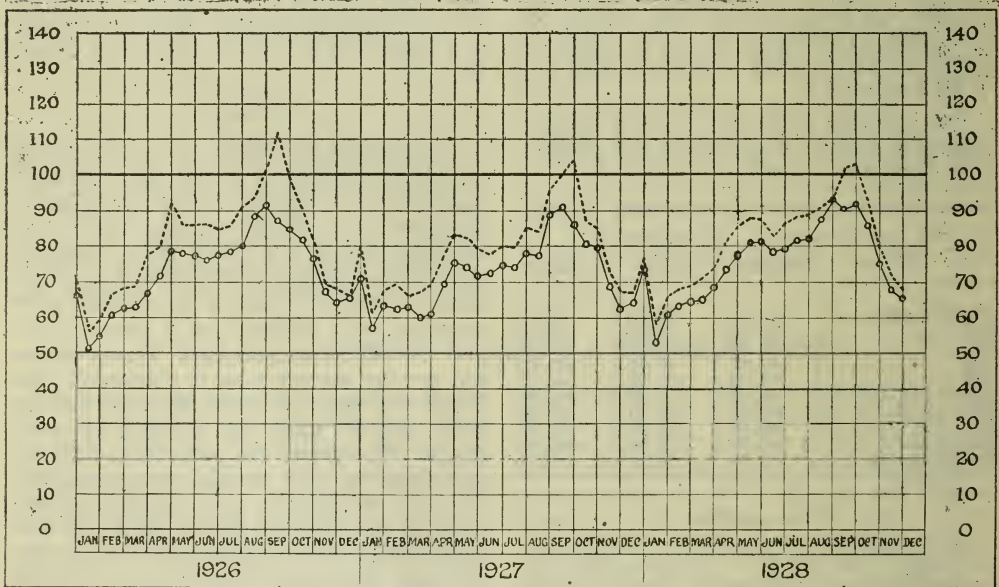
There was a decline of 40 per cent in opportunities for employment offered through Manitoba employment offices during November

SASKATCHEWAN

Harvest operations having been completed in October positions offered and placements effected by employment offices in Saskatchewan during November were 86 per cent less than in the preceding month. When making comparison with November of last year a decline of nearly 24 per cent in vacancies and of 23 per cent in placements is shown. Under the latter comparison more placements were made in all groups except logging and farming, but the declines in these two divisions were more than sufficient to offset the gains

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o



when compared with the preceding month and 11 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of 1927. Placements showed a decline of 41 per cent from October and of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. Services was the only group to show any appreciable gain in placements over November, 1927, and these increases were more than offset by large reductions in logging and farming. The changes in other groups were small. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 117; logging, 326; farming, 476; construction and maintenance, 143; trade, 166 and services, 1,948, of which 1,550 were of household workers. There were 894 men and 641 women placed in regular employment during the month.

in all other industrial groups. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 89; logging, 225; farming, 559; communication, 39; transportation, 110; construction and maintenance, 277; trade, 243 and services 1,136, of which 715 were of household workers. During the month under review 1,117 men and 541 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during November were 61 per cent less than in the preceding month and 29 per cent fewer than in November, 1927. There was a decline also in placements of 54 per cent when

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1927
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>640</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>236</b>
Halifax.....	322	45	354	285	47	238	359	61
New Glasgow.....	153	33	141	168	88	39	154	138
Sydney.....	165	1	184	164	19	145	106	37
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>909</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>210</b>
Chatham.....	78	4	75	76	65	11	88	36
Moncton.....	349	15	373	366	132	234	58	61
St. John.....	482	0	498	482	168	314	272	113
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,236</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,951</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>2,460</b>
Hull.....	115	27	717	619	619	0	55	696
Montreal.....	1,388	100	2,928	1,338	1,218	37	1,118	1,150
Quebec.....	354	35	636	361	277	34	164	384
Sherbrooke.....	188	3	368	224	192	4	86	95
Three Rivers.....	191	35	302	306	147	0	91	135
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>13,404</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>18,326</b>	<b>12,515</b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>6,803</b>
Belleville.....	147	1	159	138	56	82	76	214
Brantford.....	362	20	558	363	174	186	346	119
Chatham.....	215	7	271	217	145	72	74	94
Cobalt.....	151	25	170	122	113	0	61	232
Fort William.....	399	4	444	395	297	98	97	502
Guelph.....	168	23	287	183	45	123	129	69
Hamilton.....	929	14	1,532	913	354	559	1,029	209
Kingston.....	393	5	464	405	255	150	159	74
Kitchener.....	365	113	684	324	140	129	312	80
London.....	410	59	529	417	283	99	226	299
Niagara Falls.....	223	25	267	201	124	75	179	116
North Bay.....	456	97	458	458	415	43	0	576
Oshawa.....	485	2	548	468	265	203	129	258
Ottawa.....	758	134	1,023	771	436	176	659	498
Pembroke.....	231	88	310	283	221	62	16	280
Peterborough.....	165	15	250	202	146	35	117	106
Port Arthur.....	1,223	0	928	919	720	199	10	853
St. Catharines.....	385	33	508	346	168	178	267	74
St. Thomas.....	213	11	264	211	107	104	65	64
Sarnia.....	207	1	212	207	74	133	56	83
Sault Ste. Marie.....	294	337	482	192	113	49	212	132
Sudbury.....	388	781	441	396	373	23	34	393
Timmins.....	621	161	306	270	251	19	46	298
Toronto.....	3,611	432	6,425	3,499	1,821	1,421	2,613	1,058
Windsor.....	605	9	806	615	294	321	308	192
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,117</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>2,622</b>
Brandon.....	209	10	249	202	172	30	45	319
Dauphin.....	103	4	196	90	64	26	77	94
Winnipeg.....	2,805	34	4,044	3,044	1,299	1,650	1,141	2,209
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>2,691</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>2,732</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>2,714</b>
Estevan.....	56	2	86	56	48	8	31	53
Moose Jaw.....	613	85	682	637	383	227	183	443
North Battleford.....	107	13	121	121	110	11	0	105
Prince Albert.....	203	31	195	151	119	32	51	402
Regina.....	867	28	1,042	887	541	346	365	665
Saskatoon.....	508	0	586	568	289	279	72	687
Swift Current.....	96	15	102	85	58	27	18	148
Weyburn.....	85	3	83	85	56	29	9	70
Yorkton.....	156	7	163	142	54	88	11	141
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,134</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>3,461</b>
Calgary.....	665	16	997	612	391	221	247	910
Drumheller.....	258	2	344	221	179	42	35	273
Edmonton.....	1,636	42	1,789	1,707	1,343	301	307	1,581
Lethbridge.....	311	11	314	248	126	122	77	365
Medicine Hat.....	264	9	281	256	162	94	41	332
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>2,525</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>4,748</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>1,295</b>
Cranbrook.....	92	0	245	98	96	2	97	230
Kamloops.....	70	11	260	79	51	13	69	79
Nanaimo.....	83	0	117	71	27	44	76	12
Nelson.....	126	14	149	116	108	8	40	93
New Westminster.....	88	0	162	88	31	57	115	39
Penticton.....	60	4	90	65	33	21	41	16
Prince George.....	263	12	206	206	206	0	0	149
Prince Rupert.....	30	1	106	58	51	7	61	26
Revelstoke.....	42	6	144	34	33	1	44	7
Vancouver.....	1,130	67	2,591	1,279	492	628	1,379	519
Victoria.....	541	3	678	578	187	338	347	125
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>28,656</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>40,924</b>	<b>28,688</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>10,247</b>	<b>14,750</b>	<b>19,893*</b>
Men.....	19,075	1,999	29,425	19,235	13,145	5,810	11,455	16,316
Women.....	9,581	1,126	11,499	9,453	3,926	4,437	3,295	3,577

\* 62 placements effected by offices since closed.

compared with October and of 32 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. All groups except services showed reduced placements when compared with November, 1927, those in farming being the most pronounced due to an earlier completion of harvest operations in 1928 than in 1927. Industrial division in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 148; logging, 638; farming, 564; transportation, 46; construction and maintenance, 373; trade, 138; and services, 877, of which 649 were of household workers. There were 1,801 men and 400 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During November employment offices in British Columbia received orders for 37 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 4 per cent less than during November, 1927. There was a decrease in placements of 38 per cent when compared with October, and of over 3 per cent in comparison with November a year ago. Logging and services showed the only gains of note in placements over November, 1927, and construction and maintenance the only decline, although fewer placements were also made in manufacturing, farming and trade. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 347; logging, 586; farming, 87; mining, 42; transportation, 134; construction and maintenance, 253; trade; 110; and services, 868, of which 479 were of household workers. During the month 1,033 men and 282 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 17,071 placements in regular employment, 9,014 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 2,092 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,647 travelling to points within the same province as the dispatching office, and 445 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Offices in Quebec issued 242 certificates for reduced transportation during November, 78 of which were provincial and 164 interpro-

vincial. Of the former 77 were granted to bushmen, 56 going from Quebec and 21 from Montreal to points within their respective zones. From Quebec also, 1 blacksmith travelled to employment within the same zone. The movement outside the province was from Hull and entirely of bushmen, Cobalt and vicinity receiving 85 and North Bay 79.

Of the 815 persons who were transferred from Ontario offices at the special reduced rate during November, 806 went to employment within the province, and 9 to points in other provinces. Provincially 776 of the transfers were of bushmen, mainly for points in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Fort William, Sudbury, Timmins and North Bay, who received their certificates, for the most part, at Northern Ontario offices. From Toronto 1 dairyman travelled to Timmins, 1 rigger to Port Arthur, and 1 cook and 1 carpenter to North Bay, while from Sudbury 1 blacksmith was conveyed to Sault Ste. Marie, and 2 miners and 2 teamsters within the Sudbury zone. The North Bay office dispatched 1 waiter at the reduced rate to Cobalt, and 3 teamsters to Timmins, and Port Arthur transferred 2 labourers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 fireman, 2 cookees and 5 cooks within its own zone. In addition, Oshawa received 3 tool and die makers from Windsor, Sudbury 1 cook from Ottawa, and Port Arthur 1 cook from Cobalt. The interprovincial movement was from Sudbury, from which point 7 rockmen were carried at the reduced rate to Hull and 2 miners to Winnipeg.

Certificates for reduced transportation were granted by Manitoba offices during November to 400 persons, 155 of whom were travelling to provincial centres and 245 to points outside the province. Of those going within the province 15 were teamsters and 1 a farm hand transported from Brandon to Dauphin, while from Winnipeg 10 hotel and household workers were dispatched to Brandon, 4 hotel workers to Dauphin, and 93 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 24 bushmen, 2 camp cooks, 1 labourer, 1 cook, 1 fisherman and 1 hotel cook to employment within the Winnipeg zone. Of the transfers outside the province 210 were to Port Arthur, including 193 bushmen, 7 lath cutters, 3 hotel porters, 2 cookees, 1 waitress, 1 cook, 1 farm hand, 1 blacksmith, and 1 motor mechanic. All of these travelled on certificates issued at Winnipeg. From Winnipeg also 10 farm hands, 2 mechanics and 1 chambermaid journeyed to Regina, 5 farm hands and 2 camp cooks to Yorkton, 2 bushmen to Prince Albert, 1 farm hand to North Battleford, 1 hotel general to Saskatoon, 1 farm hand and



1 hotel cook to Estevan, and 2 cooks, 1 camp clerk, 1 cookee and 2 construction foremen to Prince George. The Prince Albert zone received 1 waitress and 1 cook dispatched from Dauphin, and the Estevan zone 1 hotel porter from Brandon.

Workers securing reduced rate certificates during November from Saskatchewan offices were 141 in number, 132 of whom were destined to centres within the province. The balance represented an interprovincial movement and consisted of the transfer of 8 bushmen to Dauphin and 1 domestic to Winnipeg, these travelling on certificates issued at Regina, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. Of the provincial certificates, 55 were granted to bushmen going to points within the Prince Albert zone and transported for the most part, from Saskatoon and Prince Albert, which centres in addition transferred 16 bushmen to Yorkton. From Prince Albert also 1 blacksmith, 1 saw filer, 1 cook, 2 teamsters and 1 handyman went to points within the same zone, while from Saskatoon 22 bushmen and 1 waitress were conveyed at the special rate to North Battleford, 1 cook to Prince Albert, and 8 farm hands within the Saskatoon zone. The transfers from Regina included 3 farm hands, 1 domestic, 1 housekeeper, and 1 line-man going to Moose Jaw, 5 farm hands, 1 cook and 1 housekeeper within the Regina zone, 1 motor mechanic to Prince Albert, 1 cook to Yorkton, and 1 farm hand each to the Estevan and Weyburn zone. The Moose Jaw office issued certificates to 3 farm hands and 1 housekeeper for points within the territory covered by that office, while from Estevan 2 coal miners were carried at the reduced rate to Swift Current.

From centres in Alberta 317 persons benefited by the special reduced rate in November, 302 going to employment within the province and 15 to outside points. Provincially 228 were transferred from Edmonton to points within its own zone, including 140 bushmen, 12 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, 8 cookees, 5 labourers, 9 miners, 3 clerks, 3 flunkeys, 4 engineers, 1 timekeeper, 1 kitchen maid, 1 book-keeper, 6 carpenters, 3 fishermen, 1 blacksmith, 1 planer man, 1 porter, 4 sawyers, 13 cooks, 6 teamsters, 1 painter, 1

bull cook, and 1 lather. From Edmonton in addition, 2 farm hands journeyed to Calgary, 41 log cutters and 1 cook to Lethbridge, and 1 cook to Drumheller. The Calgary office effected transfers of 3 machinists, 3 loggers, 2 cooks, 1 farm hand, 1 miner, 1 teamster, and 1 stationary engineer to Lethbridge, 1 sheep herder, 1 porter and 6 hotel and household workers to Drumheller, 3 farm hands and 1 cook to Edmonton, 2 sheep herders to Medicine Hat, and 3 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The interprovincial transfers were to British Columbia points, Edmonton dispatching 14 tie makers to Prince George, and Calgary 1 farm hand to Revelstoke.

The certificates issued by British Columbia offices during November numbered 177, of which 174 were provincial and 3 interprovincial. The latter were granted at Vancouver to 1 farm hand and 1 plasterer going to Calgary, and to 1 farm hand bound for Regina. The movement within the province from Vancouver included the transfer of 3 farm hands, 2 tile setters, 1 cook and 1 waiter to Kamloops, 2 miners, 1 handyman, 2 cooks, 1 blacksmith and 1 kitchen help to Penticton, 1 miner, 1 carpenter, 1 waitress, 1 lead burner and 1 pattern maker to Nelson, 4 miners and 1 carpenter to Revelstoke, 4 tie makers to Prince George, 1 machinist and 1 labourer to Vernon, 1 housekeeper to Kelowna, and 3 miners, 3 muckers, 1 first aid man, 2 cooks, 1 flunkey, 1 engineer, 3 carpenters, 1 dishwasher, and 1 timber framer to employment within the Vancouver zone. From Prince George 80 tie makers, 4 sawyers, 2 cooks, 1 bartender, 1 edgerman and 1 farm hand, and from Nelson 2 sawyers, 2 tie makers, 1 teamster and 1 cook travelled to points within their respective zones. The Prince Rupert office issued certificates to 25 tie makers and 2 cooks going to Prince George, and to 3 bushmen, 1 cook and 1 carpenter for points within its own zone.

Of the 2,092 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation during November, 1,301 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 776 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 1 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

## Building Permits Issued in Canada During November, 1928

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 63 cities during November was \$15,822,401. This was a seasonal decline of \$5,689,411 or 26.4 per cent as compared with the October total of \$21,511,812, but an increase of \$2,964,779 or 23.1 per cent in the more significant comparison with the aggregate of \$12,857,622 for November, 1927. The total for November, 1928, was greater than in the same month of any other year for which statistics for the 63 centres are available. The cumulative value for the elapsed eleven months of 1928 exceeds by nearly \$31,000,000 that for the same months in 1927, the previous high level of this nine years' record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued more than 1,100 permits for dwellings estimated to cost over \$6,000,000 and about 2,600 permits for other buildings estimated at almost \$6,900,000. During October, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,300 dwellings and 3,500 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$7,800,000 and \$11,700,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the construction represented by the permits issued as compared with October, that of \$1,427,912 or 116.8 per cent. In the last named being especially large. Of the reductions in the remaining provinces, that of \$3,229,639 or 30.1 per cent in Ontario was the largest.

As compared with November, 1927, all provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec reported increases; that of \$1,007,929 or 15.5 per cent in Ontario was most noteworthy.

Of the four largest centres, Toronto and Winnipeg recorded seasonal declines as compared with the preceding month, but increases over November of a year ago; in Montreal there was a falling-off in both comparisons, while Vancouver registered a higher total than in October, 1928, or November, 1927. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Belleville, Chatham, Galt, London, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, Walkerville, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver, reported higher totals of building permits issued than in either comparison.

*Cumulative Record for First Eleven Months, 1928.*—The table on page 89 shows the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during November and in the first eleven months of

### ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES.

Cities	Nov. 1928	Oct., 1928	Nov. 1927
	\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.</b>			
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	67,470	299,844	67,583
*Halifax.....	48,365	223,917	57,403
New Glasgow.....	4,970	680	730
*Sydney.....	14,135	75,247	9,450
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	82,245	72,830	17,145
Fredericton.....			200
*Moncton.....	66,360	23,985	1,450
*Saint John.....	15,885	48,845	15,495
<b>Quebec</b> .....	4,090,950	5,545,895	4,141,089
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	3,006,272	3,808,675	3,537,955
*Quebec.....	270,895	790,815	348,554
Shawinigan Falls.....	242,075	11,680	9,500
*Sherbrooke.....	95,683	186,800	49,100
*Three Rivers.....	92,625	39,475	109,275
*Westmount.....	383,400	708,450	83,705
<b>Ontario</b> .....	7,490,845	10,720,484	6,482,916
Belleville.....	23,093	18,000	13,075
*Brantford.....	26,413	148,348	31,276
Chatham.....	41,600	27,700	12,450
*Fort William.....	23,850	32,650	40,850
Galt.....	56,685	26,831	20,800
*Guelph.....	2,770	68,955	27,235
*Hamilton.....	381,550	442,750	479,700
*Kingston.....	132,920	35,228	182,921
*Kitchener.....	26,458	81,456	71,188
*London.....	331,370	149,225	246,585
Niagara Falls.....	43,205	1,092,430	111,575
Oshawa.....	78,225	364,133	361,635
*Ottawa.....	2-5,915	264,760	288,830
Owen Sound.....	11,600	5,150	3,500
*Peterborough.....	29,360	39,720	24,485
*Port Arthur.....	250,469	44,910	37,131
*Stratford.....	14,007	19,583	14,095
*St. Catharines.....	141,947	538,605	87,198
*St. Thomas.....	231,114	8,250	3,475
Sarnia.....	48,352	137,903	57,452
Sault Ste. Marie.....	61,095	33,261	9,915
*Toronto.....	3,766,443	4,865,329	3,011,568
York and East York Townships.....	874,373	1,020,010	623,525
Welland.....	550	15,730	4,570
*Windsor.....	224,295	831,295	496,328
Ford.....	49,750	61,200	47,650
Riverside.....	20,250	18,300	43,725
Sandwich.....	50,350	216,850	33,100
Walkerville.....	292,000	124,000	91,000
Woodstock.....	10,836	47,922	6,129
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	375,075	1,210,310	354,360
*Brandon.....	12,700	34,520	4,900
St. Boniface.....	59,725	68,040	50,610
*Winnipeg.....	302,650	1,107,750	298,850
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	390,746	1,851,175	212,120
*Moose Jaw.....	27,400	17,370	6,145
*Regina.....	189,221	1,181,105	52,400
*Saskatoon.....	174,125	652,700	153,575
<b>Alberta</b> .....	675,025	589,141	185,906
*Calgary.....	378,709	387,854	103,306
*Edmonton.....	224,221	175,840	51,770
Lethbridge.....	57,220	20,500	12,370
Medicine Hat.....	14,875	4,947	18,460
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	2,650,045	1,222,133	1,396,503
Kamloops.....	25,200	7,615	
Nanaimo.....	5,500	2,077	2,950
*New Westminster.....	182,820	26,610	20,600
Prince Rupert.....	6,255	3,140	6,275
*Vancouver.....	1,080,500	705,775	625,370
Point Grey.....	300,840	306,940	185,880
North Vancouver.....	18,780	6,570	11,280
South Vancouver.....	93,800	100,300	126,150
*Victoria.....	36,350	63,106	417,998
<b>Total—63 Cities</b> ....	15,822,401	21,511,812	12,857,622
<b>Total—35 Cities</b> ....	13,331,197	17,769,903	10,993,166

<sup>1</sup>Corrected Total.

each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The January-November index numbers of the wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (1913 = 100).

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was 17.7 per cent greater than in 1927, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesals prices of building materials continue lower than in most of the years since 1920.

The table on page 88 gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in October and November, 1928, and November, 1927. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued, first eleven months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eleven months (1913=100)
	\$	\$		
1928.....	15,822,401	203,522,961	181.4	149.3
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	154.1	147.7
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	129.2	149.3
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	104.9	153.5
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,829	107.1	159.8
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	112.8	166.9
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	123.6	162.0
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	99.2	185.0
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	100.0	215.3

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during November. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the December issue relates to the situation existing in October, 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentage based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for September and previous months taken from the December issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

#### Great Britain

There was a further decline, on the whole, in employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during November. The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included the building trade, public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and con-

crete manufacture, the pig iron and tin plate industries, general engineering, leather tanning, the clothing trades, river, dock and harbour service and the fishing industry. In the coal-mining industry there was a slight increase in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed, which was partly offset by a reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped.

There was a further improvement, however, in the cotton, worsted, linen, and motor vehicle industries, while a reduction in the numbers unemployed also occurred in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the shipbuilding, coke oven and by-product, and glass bottle industries.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at November 26, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 12.2, as compared with 11.8 at October 22, 1928, and 9.9 at November 21, 1927. For males alone the percentage at November 26 was 13.8, as compared with 13.3 at October 22; for females the corresponding figures were 8.1 and 7.8. The percentage wholly unemployed at November 26, 1928, was 9.3 as compared with 8.9 at October 22, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at November 26, 1928, was approximately 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at October 29, 1928, it was 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,-

000 were men and 227,000 were women; and at November 28, 1927, it was 1,172,000, of whom 937,000 were men and 173,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States increased 0.9 per cent in October, 1928, as compared with September, and pay-roll totals increased 3.7 per cent, as shown by returns from 11,940 establishments in 54 of the principals manufacturing industries of the United States. While these industries are for the most part long-established ones, the very prominent newer industries, although not specifically mentioned, are nevertheless represented in a considerable degree. For example, many silk mills, cotton mills, and hosiery mills have added rayon goods to their regular products; radio and electric-refrigerator parts and supplies are turned out by establishments making electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; phonograph cabinets are made in furniture factories; and automobile bodies and parts are included in the automobile industry.

The 11,940 establishments reporting had, in October, 3,287,165 employees and combined pay-rolls amounting to \$90,868,879. These employees represent more than one-half of the total employees in the 54 industries included and nearly 40 per cent of the total employees in all manufacturing industries of the United States. The last named percentage shows very clearly the relative importance of the 54 industries covered.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for October, 1928, is 88.1, as compared with 87.3 for September, 1928, 86 for August, 1928, and 87.6 for October, 1927; the weighted index for pay-roll totals for October, 1928, is 94.8, as compared with 91.4 for September, 1928, 90.2 for August, 1928, and 91.2 for October, 1927. The monthly average for 1923=100.

The level of employment in manufacturing industries for October, 1928, is distinctive in two particulars—it is higher than the level of employment in any month since June, 1927, and also it is higher than the level of employment in the same month (October) of the year immediately preceding, this being the first time in exactly two years, that is, since October, 1926, that the index of employment for the current month has been higher than the index for the same month of the year next preceding.

Thirty-three of the fifty-four separate industries and 9 of the 12 groups of industries

had more employees in October, 1928, than in September, and 44 of the separate industries and 11 of the groups of industries had higher pay-rolls totals.

The notable increase in employment in any group of industries was 3.1 per cent in the textile group, very large increases having appeared in 8 of the 10 separate industries, millinery and men's clothing alone having reported decreased employment. The iron and steel industry gained 0.3 per cent in employment in October. The automobile industry showed a decrease in employment of 1.4 per cent, this being the first decrease reported in this industry since November, 1927, with two very small exceptions, one decrease having been one-tenth of 1 per cent and one even smaller; the total increase in employment in the automobile industry from November, 1927, to September, 1928, was 53.3 per cent.

Five of the nine geographic divisions reported increased employment in October, the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions showing the notable gains; the greatest decrease among the remaining four divisions was in the Pacific States.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

“The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers.”

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is completed. According to the December issue of the *Ameri-*

can Federationist, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities work out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent;

March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF A DAILY NEWSPAPER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 378.

Agreement to be in effect from September 30, 1928 to September 30, 1931, and for such reasonable time thereafter (not exceeding 30 days) as may be required for the negotiation of a new agreement.

Only local union members to be employed as machine operators, linotype machinists, monotype keyboard or caster men, hand compositors or make-ups.

Hours: for day work, 8 per day, 48-hour week; for night work,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per night, 45-hour week.

Overtime: on day work time and one half to 11 p.m. and double time thereafter; on night work, time and one half to 7 a.m.; for work on Sundays and holidays, double time except in case of regular night shifts beginning on or extending into the morning of Sunday or a holiday.

Wages per week: from October 1, 1928 to September 30, 1929, machine operators, hand compositors, make-ups and journeymen proofreaders \$36 for day work and \$33 for night work, foremen \$40; from October 1, 1929 to September 30, 1931, same classes of journeymen \$37 for day work and \$39 for night work, foremen \$41.

Wages for apprentices; first two years optional; third year 35 per cent of journeyman's scale; fourth year, 40 per cent of journeyman's scale for first six months and  $47\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for second six months; fifth year, 55 per

cent of journeyman's scale for first six months and 65 per cent for second six months.

One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen regularly employed. Apprentices to be at least 16 years old and to serve five years. They shall be examined each year by the apprentice committee of the union and must complete the course in printing of the International Union.

A standard of competency for journeymen is set, and no union member is allowed to work on the bonus or piece-work system.

One week's notice of discharge or of resigning to be given.

Learners on machines must be union members or fifth year apprentices and they shall receive two-thirds of the journeyman's scale for a period not exceeding six months.

One superannuated member may work in any one office at not less than two-thirds of the regular scale.

Foremen to have right to hire and discharge employees for certain specified reasons. When reducing staff, employees last employed to be discharged first, but when staff increased again, these men to be given preference of employment.

Union members may refuse to execute all work received from or destined for struck offices or unfair employers or publications.

All disputes as to this agreement to be referred to a joint standing committee consisting of two representatives of each party. If this joint committee is unable to agree, the dispute will then be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of two representatives of each party, these four to select a fifth, the decision of such committee to be final and binding.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 378.

Agreement to be in effect from September 30, 1928 to September 30, 1931 and for such reasonable time thereafter (not exceeding 30 days) as may be required for the negotiation of a new agreement.

Only local union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; for work performed by day or night shifts beginning on Sundays or holidays, double time.

Wages per week: hand compositors, make-ups, proofreaders, machine operators and journeymen not otherwise specified \$33 for day work and \$35 for night work; machinist operators \$36 for day work and \$38 for night work.

Other clauses are practically the same as those of the newspaper agreement summarized above.

**GALT, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 411.**

This agreement which was originally in effect from December 1, 1923 to November 30, 1925 was extended, with the changes in wages noted below, to November 30, 1931.

Only local union members to be employed.

Hours: in newspaper offices 48 per week; in book and job offices 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week: Journeymen printers (type-setting, machine operators, make-up men, job and advertisement compositors, stonemen, bank men, floormen and proofreaders) from December 1, 1923 to November 30, 1924, \$32; from December 1, 1924 to May 31, 1925, \$32.50; from June 1, 1925 to November 30, 1925, \$33 (this scale extended to November 30, 1928); from December 1, 1928 to December 1, 1929, \$35. It is provided that a change of wages may be negotiated by either party giving 30 days' notice.

Wages per week for apprentices; third year, three-eighths of journeyman's scale; fourth year, one-half of journeyman's scale for first six months and five-eighths for second six months; fifth year three-quarters of journeyman's scale for first six months and seven-eighths for second six months.

Wages for apprentices on the machine; one-half of journeyman's scale for first ten weeks, three-fifths for next five weeks and four-fifths of journeyman's scale for next five weeks. If work up to standard at end of twenty weeks, journeyman's scale to be paid.

One apprentice allowed to every four journeymen regularly employed. Apprentices to be examined yearly by the local committee on apprentices and their work must show if they are entitled to the increased wage scale. Apprentices must complete the course in printing of the International Union.

The union may refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair employers or publications. The agreement may become null and void in case of trouble with an allied craft if such trouble cannot be settled by arbitration.

All disputes as to this agreement to be referred to a joint standing committee consisting of two representatives of each party. If this committee is unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of each party and a third selected by these two, the decision of such board to be final and binding.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN BOOK AND JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 226.**

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1928 to February 1, 1931 and may be extended from year to year provided mutually satisfactory arrangements can be made whereby wages and hours may be adjusted by local conciliation or arbitration.

Only local union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week: from February 1, 1928 to February 1, 1929 compositors, stonemen and proofreaders \$43.50 for day work and \$47 for night work, operators and machinists \$45.50 for day work and \$49.90 for night work; from February 1, 1929 to February 1, 1931, compositors, stonemen and machinists \$45 for day work and \$48.50 for night work, operators and machinists \$47 for day work and \$51.40 for night work. Machinist-operators to receive 50 cents per shift more than operators. When a shift is worked part day and part night, the night scale shall be paid. Shifts commencing between 11.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. to receive 50 cents per shift extra.

Wages for apprentices: in last six months of first year, one-fifth of journeyman's wages; second year, one-fourth; third year, one-third; fourth year, one half; fifth year, two-thirds.

Apprentices: One allowed in each office where eight or less journeymen are employed; where more than eight journeymen are employed two apprentices allowed. Apprentices to be examined by examination committee of union.

Both parties agree that any dispute arising out of this agreement shall be settled by conciliation and arbitration. Provided an arbitration agreement is later reached, each employer signing this agreement, agrees to become a party of one arbitration proceeding representing the employing commercial parties of Greater Vancouver and the findings of such arbitration to be binding.

**Construction: Buildings and Structures**

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT COUNCIL, WINNIPEG, LOCAL No. 343.**

Agreement reached on conclusion of strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1928, page 703 and for August, 1928, page 843, to be in effect from July 5, 1928 to April 30, 1930 and from year to year unless notice of change is given by either party three months previous to April 30 of any year.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one half for over eight and up to twelve hours in a day; over 12 hours and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: \$1 per hour from July 5, 1928 to December 31, 1928 and \$1.10 from January 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930; foremen to be union members and to receive at least 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of town, transportation to be paid and travelling time up to 8 hours per day to be paid.

One apprentice allowed every employer employing two or more journeymen and one additional apprentice for every seven journeymen. The question of an apprenticeship system to be taken up by a joint committee.

Any disputes to be referred to a joint arbitration committee consisting of three members of each party, the decision of such committee to be binding. If this committee is unable to agree, no strike or lockout to take place until the dispute is referred to the General President

of the Brotherhood or his appointee and a representative of the employers. If these two cannot agree they shall appoint a third party and the decision of these to be binding. Should the two representatives be unable to agree on a third party, he shall be appointed in accordance with the terms of the Act of Arbitration of the Province of Manitoba and his decision shall be final and binding.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 1 OF MANITOBA.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1928 to April 30, 1930. Both parties agree to meet in January, 1930, to formulate a new agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays; when consecutive shifts are worked, 7½ hours shall be a day's work.

Overtime: time and one half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. on other days and after 12 noon on Saturdays and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages of bricklayers and masons: \$1.35 per hour until December 31, 1928 and \$1.45 from January 1, 1929 until April 30, 1930. Foremen to be union members and receive at least 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of city, transportation and travelling time up to eight hours per day to be paid and an additional 15 cents per hour to cover expenses.

Any dispute to be referred to a committee consisting of three members of each party, the decision of this committee to be binding. No strike or lockout until decision reached by this joint committee.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MARBLE AND TILE SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 1 OF MANITOBA.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1928 to April 30, 1930. Both parties agree to meet in January, 1930 to formulate a new agreement.

A definition of the work covered is defined in the agreement.

Union agrees to supply competent workmen, but if unable to do so, union members agree to work with other mechanics who may be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: After 8 hours and up to 13 in a day, time and one-half; after 13 hours and work on Sundays and holidays and on Saturdays after 12 noon, double time.

Wages: from June 1 to December 31, 1928, marble masons \$1.30 per hour, tile setters \$1.25; from January 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930, marble masons \$1.40 and tile setters, \$1.35.

Employers may determine the number of labourers to be employed on any job.

The clauses with regard to work outside the city and the provisions for arbitration are the same as those summarized above in the agreement between this same union and the general contractors.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain

either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the

Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract

for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A"



conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

**Contracts Awarded Recently**

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wage clause above mentioned:—

**DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of range lights at Brule Bank, River St. Lawrence, North Channel, 30 miles east of Quebec city. Name of contractors, Northern Logging & Contracting Ltd., 229 St. Paul street, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1928. Amount of contract, \$165,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Clearing of Rifle Range site at North Vancouver. B.C. Name of contractors, Ellis-Cotton Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 19, 1928. Amount of contract, \$12,350. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Repairs to fourth section of the North Jetty, Fraser River, Steveston, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving

& Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 19, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$58,547.25. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages:	Hours per day
	Not less than	
	per day	
	\$ cts	
Pile Driver Foreman.....	10 00	8
Pile Driver Engineer.....	9 00	8
Boorman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Carpenters.....	8 00	8
Derrickman.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Common Labourers.....	4 00	8

Construction of a pile bent and timber decking wharf at Westview, Vancouver North District, B.C. Name of contractors, Rodger & Bell, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 3, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,837.50. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages:	Hours per day
	Not less than	
	per day	
	\$ cts	
Pile driver foreman.....	10 00	8
Pile driver engineer.....	9 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Pile driver man.....	8 00	8
Pile driver boorman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Carpenters.....	8 00	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Construction of a wharf at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, W. J. Holmes, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 15, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,793.85. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages:	Hours per day
	Not less than	
	per hour	
	\$ cts	
3-drum hoist engineer.....	1 10	9
Double drum hoist engineer.....	1 00	9
Single drum hoist engineer.....	0 90	9
Carpenters.....	1 05	8
Blacksmiths.....	0 75	9
Labourers.....	0 50	9

Alterations and improvements to the Post Office at North Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, Dan Vinette, North Bay, Ont. Date of contract, November 27, 1928. Amount of contract, \$5,247. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Alterations and redecorating the public building at Granby, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Kent Lumber Co., Granby, P.Q. Date of contract, November 28, 1928. Amount of contract, \$4,890. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Waterloo, P.Q. Name of contractor, Alphonse Daris, Richmond, P.Q. Date of contract, November 29, 1928. Amount of contract, \$21,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a cribwork wharf at Tobermory, Bruce Co., Ont. Names of contractors, Ernest A. Henry and David G. Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, November 29, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,853.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf extension at St. Etienne de Malbaie, P.Q. Name of contractors, Joseph Poliquin and Onésime Poliquin, Portneuf, P.Q. Date of contract, December 3, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,436. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Additions to public building at Chatham, Ont. Name of contractor, George E. Clark, Dresden, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1928. Amount of contract, \$23,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater extension and a break on the existing breakwater at Port Maitland, N.S. Name of contractors, A. S. MacMillan of Halifax, N.S., and Colin R. MacDonald of Antigonish, N.S. Date of contract, December 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$62,711.95. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs and improvements to west breakwater at Matane, P.Q. Name of contractors, Emile Cloutier and Philius Gaudreau, Trois-Saumons, P.Q. Date of contract, December 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,830.30. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public wharf at Fort St. James, Cariboo District, B.C. Name of contractor, R. C. McCorkell, Vanderhoof, B.C. Date of contract, December 10, 1928. Amount of contract approximately \$6,011.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Highway Office at Rock Island, P.Q. Name of contractor, J. R. Royer Limitée, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of Contract, December 12, 1928. Amount of contract, \$18,975. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater wharf extension at West Advocate, Cumberland Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Frank L. Boone, South Devon, N.B. Date of contract, December 10, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$27,722.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to revetment wall at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, the Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 14, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$26,787.80. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### *Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)*

Construction and installation of Post Office and Customs-Excise fittings in the Community Hall, Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, December 10, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,160. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

#### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Structural steel work for C.N.R. hotel and station at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Lachine, P.Q. Date of contract, November 29, 1928. Amount of contract, \$160,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

General works of C.N.R. hotel and station at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Foundation Maritime, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 29, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,119,360 for the general works, and \$395,000 for the mechanical trades, plus a commission of 7½% on cost of mechanical trades, when ordered by the architects in writing. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in December, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,725 46
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	203 40
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	6,572 93
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	18 95
Bag fittings.....	7,831 26
Scales.....	78 80
Letter boxes.....	506 40
Cotton duck bagging.....	5,360 78

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1928

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE weekly family budget in terms of retail prices showed little change, but was slightly higher than in November, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.31 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$11.28 for November; \$11.17 for December, 1927; \$11.18 for December, 1926; \$11.56 for December, 1925; \$10.58 for December, 1924; \$10.73 for December, 1923; \$10.39 for December, 1922; \$11 for December, 1921; \$14.84 for December, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for December, 1918; and \$7.96 for December, 1914. The advance was due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs, while less important increases occurred in the prices of milk, butter, beans and mutton. The prices of beef, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, rolled oats, granulated sugar and potatoes were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.56 at the beginning of December, as compared with \$21.52 for November; \$21.37 for December, 1927; \$21.41 for December, 1926; \$21.87 for December, 1925; \$20.90 for December, 1924; \$21.21 for December, 1923; \$20.97 for December, 1922; \$21.49 for December, 1921; \$25.67 for December, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.64 for December, 1918; and \$14.26 for December, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100 and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 146.7 for December, as compared with 148.6 for November; 151.8 for December, 1927; 150.3 for December, 1926; 163.5 for December, 1925; 160.9 for December, 1924; 153.5 for December, 1923; 153.1 for December, 1922; 150.6 for December, 1921; 217.2 for December, 1920; 256.7 for May, 1920 (the peak); and 205.6 for December, 1918. Forty prices quotations were lower, twenty-seven were higher and one hundred and sixty-nine were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and two were unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due chiefly to lower prices for grains, flour, potatoes, hay and rubber; the Animals and their

Products group, due to lower prices for meats, eggs, fish, hides and leather, which more than offset higher prices for livestock and furs; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of silver, lead, tin and antimony; the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due mainly to lower prices for glycerine; and the Iron and its Products group. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, due to higher prices for cotton. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were lower, the former due mainly to lower prices for flour, meats, potatoes and eggs, and the latter due to declines in the prices of materials for the leather industry, for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, for milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the textile and clothing industries and for the fur industry advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods declined, lower prices for grains, potatoes, hay, fresh meats, eggs, hides, silver, lead and tin more than offsetting higher prices for livestock, furs, tea, cotton, jute and spelter. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined, due mainly to lower prices for flour, bacon, ham, lime and glycerine. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin were lower, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were unchanged.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, January 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of

classification and with those of the classification according to the purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class.

For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for

*Continued on page 106*

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA†

Commodities	Quantity	(†)	(†)		Dec.	Dec.	D.e.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
		1900	1905	1910	1913	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1928
Beef, sirloin...	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, shoulder.	2 "	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	47.4	51.6	73.4	69.4	71.2	53.4	52.8	53.8	52.4	54.8	56.8	61.2	70.2	69.2
Veal, shoulder.	1 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	33.4	33.8	50.8	45.6	46.0	29.4	28.6	28.8	27.6	29.4	31.2	34.8	43.2	42.6
Mutton, roast.	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.6	19.3	27.5	25.5	28.0	19.0	18.0	17.9	17.2	18.2	19.8	21.0	23.5	23.4
Pork, leg.	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.7	24.2	34.2	32.3	33.4	24.3	26.5	27.0	26.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	29.7	30.0
Pork, salt.	2 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	19.3	23.7	36.7	35.7	38.8	26.5	26.4	24.0	23.8	28.0	28.7	26.3	28.4	27.1
Bacon, break-fast.	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.8	41.2	69.6	70.6	70.6	51.8	52.2	48.6	45.8	53.4	54.2	52.0	54.2	53.2
Lard, pure.	2 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.5	30.9	51.3	51.8	57.0	40.3	41.0	37.5	33.1	41.3	42.6	37.6	40.5	39.0
Eggs, fresh.	1 doz	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	36.2	47.6	73.8	77.8	70.4	43.8	46.0	46.0	46.6	49.4	47.2	44.4	45.6	45.2
Eggs, storage.	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	45.1	56.7	71.3	82.4	88.8	67.7	60.3	60.1	63.3	61.7	64.9	64.1	57.4	64.1
Milk.	6 qts.	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	34.4	44.9	59.7	68.5	73.5	56.2	46.1	47.0	50.0	51.3	50.8	52.0	49.2	50.8
Butter, dairy.	2 lb.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	59.4	82.2	88.8	93.6	80.4	71.4	73.2	73.2	72.2	72.6	73.8	73.8	74.4
Butter, creamery.	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.6	60.0	84.2	104.4	132.4	118.6	84.8	76.4	83.4	78.2	92.2	79.0	85.8	86.6	87.4
Cheese, old.	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.9	49.0	58.1	72.6	65.3	48.0	44.4	46.1	43.7	50.6	43.2	46.7	47.6	47.8
Cheese, new.	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.1	29.9	34.8	40.9	40.0	32.7	\$30.6	\$33.4	\$28.9	\$33.5	\$30.4	\$32.0	\$33.7	\$33.6
Bread.	15 "	4.6	5.5	6.6	6.0	6.5	8.2	32.8	37.6	37.9	29.1	\$30.6	\$33.4	\$28.9	\$33.5	\$30.4	\$32.0	\$33.7	\$33.6
Flour, family.	10 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	67.5	91.5	118.5	118.5	133.5	106.5	100.5	100.5	111.0	114.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5
Rolled oats.	5 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	37.0	54.0	69.0	67.0	70.0	49.0	\$43.0	\$52.0	\$52.0	\$52.0	\$52.0	\$52.0	\$52.0	\$50.0
Rice.	2 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.5	27.0	40.5	39.5	38.5	28.5	27.5	30.5	27.0	30.0	30.0	31.0	31.5	31.0
Beans, hand-picked.	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	13.6	25.2	29.0	30.8	19.0	\$20.8	\$26.8	\$21.6	\$22.0	\$21.6	\$21.6	\$20.8	\$20.6
Apples, evaporated.	1 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.4	23.8	32.0	23.0	21.8	17.2	16.8	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.2	16.0	19.6	20.6
Prunes, medium size.	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.2	13.8	22.8	26.6	28.2	22.3	22.5	18.7	19.9	19.8	20.0	19.2	21.5	21.0
Sugar, granulated.	4 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.8	13.3	19.4	25.2	26.1	18.2	19.1	16.9	15.4	15.7	15.6	13.9	13.4	13.5
Sugar, yellow.	2 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	31.2	37.2	49.6	53.2	53.6	38.0	37.2	48.0	38.4	31.6	32.4	32.8	30.8	30.4
Tea, black.	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.4	17.6	22.6	25.2	25.2	18.0	17.6	23.2	18.2	15.0	15.4	15.6	14.4	14.4
Tea, green.	2 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.7	9.9	15.9	15.9	15.1	13.6	\$14.8	\$17.2	\$17.5	\$17.8	\$18.0	\$18.0	\$17.7	\$17.6
Coffee.	2 "	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.7	15.1	16.5	16.1	15.0	\$14.8	\$17.2	\$17.5	\$17.8	\$18.0	\$18.0	\$18.0	\$17.7	\$17.6
Potatoes.	2 pks.	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.9	11.6	14.3	15.2	13.5	13.5	13.4	14.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.1
Vinegar.	1 pt.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	32.7	64.0	62.0	86.7	75.3	52.8	37.9	47.1	44.3	87.4	68.0	54.7	42.0	41.4
<b>All Foods.</b>		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.96	\$ 10.11	\$ 13.65	\$ 14.73	\$ 14.84	\$ 11.06	\$ 10.39	\$ 10.73	\$ 10.58	\$ 11.56	\$ 11.18	\$ 11.17	\$ 11.28	\$ 11.31
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Coal anthracite.	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.1	63.1	81.8	83.1	125.9	110.1	114.3	112.6	104.4	112.2	105.2	102.3	101.6	101.9
Coal bituminous.	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.2	47.3	63.6	64.0	92.3	72.6	75.3	71.5	64.6	65.1	64.9	63.5	62.8	62.9
Wood, hard.	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.4	44.5	79.8	80.0	87.8	81.1	78.8	79.3	78.6	76.0	76.0	75.5	75.0	74.9
Wood, soft.	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.1	32.2	57.7	60.0	69.1	60.0	58.9	59.1	57.4	56.4	55.8	56.2	55.3	55.3
Coal oil.	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.4	23.1	27.8	29.6	40.5	31.6	31.1	30.2	30.4	30.3	31.5	31.2	31.0	31.0
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.10	\$ 3.11	\$ 3.17	\$ 4.16	\$ 3.55	\$ 3.58	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.35	\$ 3.40	\$ 3.33	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.26	\$ 3.26
<b>Rent.</b>	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.39	\$ 4.09	\$ 4.83	\$ 5.54	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.95	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.87	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.94
<b>††Totals.</b>		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.26	\$ 16.33	\$ 21.64	\$ 23.49	\$ 25.67	\$ 21.49	\$ 20.97	\$ 21.21	\$ 20.90	\$ 21.87	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.37	\$ 21.52	\$ 21.56

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.76	9.98	13.92	14.77	14.63	11.27	10.51	10.96	10.67	11.75	11.18	11.07	11.20	11.20	11.28
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.28	5.81	6.34	6.90	8.65	12.00	12.42	12.79	10.08	9.48	9.58	9.61	10.59	10.21	10.16	10.05	10.28	10.28
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.76	9.37	13.58	14.32	14.76	11.05	10.51	11.09	10.99	11.83	11.26	11.28	11.07	11.28	11.28
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.37	8.74	13.07	13.65	14.05	10.58	10.00	10.10	9.92	11.06	10.37	10.34	10.50	10.54	10.54
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.74	10.27	13.62	14.75	14.91	10.83	10.31	10.66	10.42	11.57	11.31	11.24	11.31	11.33	11.33
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.25	9.98	13.29	15.20	14.38	10.63	9.87	10.19	10.02	10.73	10.51	10.57	10.94	10.95	10.95
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.50	10.34	13.86	15.15	14.52	11.04	10.25	10.57	10.67	11.18	11.12	11.13	11.34	11.36	11.36
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.47	10.35	13.80	15.16	14.56	10.63	10.09	10.50	10.93	11.35	11.07	11.20	11.39	11.37	11.37
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.94	10.66	14.54	15.64	15.93	12.02	11.45	11.77	11.66	12.44	11.99	12.15	12.41	12.34	12.34

†The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text.

†December only. †Kind most sold. \*For electric light see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

## 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, holed, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	<b>34.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>59.8</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	<b>36.5</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>59.1</b>
1—Sydney.....	39.6	32.2	30.6	28.1	20.7	19.3	25.4	30.2	26.3	39	41.7	55.9
2—New Glasgow.....	32	29.5	21.3	18.2	15.6	11.7	23.3	27	24.5	35.9	39.1	59.2
3—Amherst.....	31	28	21.6	18.2	14.7	15	25	24.4	24.2	36.2	41.3	60
4—Halifax.....	41.2	30.7	33.3	23.7	19.2	17.2	28.3	28.7	24.9	35.8	40.2	58.9
5—Windsor.....	35	30	25	21	16.5	19	25	26.5	26.7	43	48.7	63.3
6—Truro.....	40	35	35	32	.....	.....	.....	30	26.8	37.7	41	57.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	31.8	28.3	25.7	20.3	15.8	17	24.7	28.7	25	35	40.8	52.5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	<b>34.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>
3—Moncton.....	32.7	27.7	21.3	17.2	13.9	22	25	30	25.9	38.8	43.7	60
8—St. John.....	39.2	27.5	27.8	18.8	14.5	16.7	26	27.5	26.2	37.7	41	62.5
9—St. John.....	39.2	27.5	25	22	16.5	17.7	23.2	28.3	26.1	40.5	43.1	60
10—Fredericton.....	35.4	27.5	26.3	22.3	15	.....	.....	26.7	25	41.7	46.4	60
11—Bathurst.....	31.7	25	26.2	22.3	15	.....	.....	26.7	25	41.7	46.4	60
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>59.1</b>
12—Quebec.....	30.1	28.1	25.6	19.5	13.5	22.5	27.4	24	25.7	37.2	42.7	58.9
13—Three Rivers.....	28.3	28.3	29.3	19	13.3	20.8	24.2	24.2	25.2	39.5	46	62.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	36.5	31.9	34.2	23.9	15.5	21	31.7	28	25.4	35.6	39.6	67.5
15—Sorel.....	24	24	21	16.7	12.5	17.2	25.7	21.9	24.6	39	41.5	56.2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	21.5	21.9	19.6	14.6	14.1	22.7	24.8	20.5	20	35	39.3	53.3
17—St. John's.....	29	27.5	29	19	15	23.2	25	26	23	35	39	56.7
18—Theford Mines.....	23.2	23.7	21.2	18.2	12.5	18.5	30	21.5	24.4	37.5	.....	56.5
19—Montreal.....	33.4	28.7	30.3	17.9	14.5	16	28.2	24.4	24.5	36	38.7	60
20—Hull.....	30.7	27.3	25.9	18	12.1	16.4	27.9	25.8	25.5	34.2	36.6	60
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	<b>35.9</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>60.0</b>
21—Ottawa.....	33.1	26.8	28.3	21	14.2	22.1	27.6	25.5	25.4	37.6	40.9	61.2
22—Brookville.....	35.4	30	28.6	20.6	17.4	22.5	33	26.2	27	40.5	44.7	57.8
23—Kingston.....	33.1	27.6	26.6	21.2	15.6	21.2	25.7	23.4	22.5	36.2	40.3	58
24—Belleville.....	31.2	27.2	27.4	21.6	15.7	26.2	31.7	25.8	22.3	39.2	45.1	61.1
25—Peterborough.....	35.7	31.9	28.4	23.6	19.7	28.7	28	27.8	33.3	36.6	41.5	62.1
26—Oshawa.....	36	31.8	27.5	21	20.2	22	29	26.2	27.7	37	40.6	58.5
27—Orillia.....	33.2	27.5	27	22.7	19.7	25.7	27.5	27.3	27.7	36	39.7	61
28—Toronto.....	35.8	29.4	29	20.6	18.8	25.9	30.8	25.6	27.8	37.7	42.7	59.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	38.2	33.4	30.4	24.6	17.8	30.2	35	29	30.2	37.1	40.3	60
30—St. Catharines.....	36.1	31.8	29.5	21.7	16.4	28	26.7	27.3	27.8	33.2	36.5	58.7
31—Hamilton.....	38.2	32.8	29.8	23	19.6	27.4	30	25.1	33.7	37.3	41.2	60.2
32—Brantford.....	37.6	32.6	28	23.4	18.8	26.7	30	26.6	30	33.7	38.5	61
33—Galt.....	37.7	33.3	28	23.8	19	26.3	33.3	27.5	30	38.2	41.8	59.3
34—Cuelph.....	34.2	29.6	28.9	23.2	18.9	26.5	29.2	24.5	25.5	33.5	38.2	56.3
35—Kitchener.....	36.3	32.1	27.1	23.8	18.1	26.3	32.5	27.3	26.6	31.6	35.9	57.7
36—Woodstock.....	38.8	33.7	30.5	24.3	18.5	25.7	28	26.2	26.6	33.7	36.7	59.1
37—Stratford.....	40	35	24.5	23.2	20	28.7	30	26.2	26.2	36.3	40.7	60.8
38—London.....	36	31.2	27.9	21.2	16.5	24.5	28	25.9	24.3	36	40.5	58.5
39—St. Thomas.....	34.7	30.8	26.3	21.8	19.6	26.3	31.3	25.1	27.5	35.7	39.3	58.7
40—Chatham.....	34.2	30	28.4	22.5	17.3	26.9	28.7	24.4	27.2	36.9	38.2	58.7
41—Windsor.....	34.3	28.5	27.1	23.2	16.7	27	31.2	28.4	25.7	32.9	38.5	59.5
42—Sarnia.....	37	31.2	26.7	23	19	28.7	28.3	28.8	28	34	39.5	63
43—Owen Sound.....	35	30	25.7	21.2	18.6	26.7	23.2	25	25	37.8	41.5	58.9
44—North Bay.....	41.1	34	31.4	23.7	17	25.7	28.7	28	27.8	35.9	40	60.3
45—Sudbury.....	39.6	35	32.2	26	19.8	27.5	30	33	30.1	38.2	41.8	61
46—Cobalt.....	33.7	28.7	27.3	19.2	14.9	25	28	29	29.7	37.2	42.5	61.7
47—Timmins.....	36.3	32.3	29.7	21.7	17.3	27.7	28	30	28.2	36	41.5	60
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	36.7	31.7	29.9	23.4	14.9	25.9	31.5	27	28.1	38.4	42.5	61.7
49—Port Arthur.....	34.3	27.6	26.7	22.3	18.6	25.2	33.5	28.5	29.5	41.2	47.8	61.7
50—Fort William.....	34.2	28.1	25.5	20.2	17.9	21.7	28.8	27.3	28	40.8	45.1	62.8
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	<b>32.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>58.7</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	33.6	26.9	27.1	18.1	15.2	19.6	28.4	24.4	24.8	39.7	45	58.1
52—Brandon.....	31.5	25.8	22.8	18	13.5	19.8	28.7	26.3	22	41.3	46.1	59.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	<b>33.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>62.9</b>
53—Regina.....	33.9	26.8	23.7	20.7	14.9	20.6	31.2	24.8	25	43	49.5	65.9
54—Prince Albert.....	30	27.5	23.5	20	15.7	19.5	31	26.5	27.5	45	51.7	60
55—Saskatoon.....	33.3	27.1	24.9	19.6	14.8	20.5	34	25.6	23.3	45.3	51.4	60.5
56—Moose Jaw.....	35.6	28.6	27.4	20.4	14.3	22.8	32.7	25	26.7	43.1	48.4	65
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	<b>32.8</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>55.4</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	31.2	25	25.7	19.5	16.1	21.2	31.2	23.2	25	41.9	49.2	53.1
58—Drumheller.....	35	26.5	19.5	18.5	11.5	21	30	35	25	40.5	45	55
59—Edmonton.....	33.6	26.8	27.4	18.6	15.2	22.3	33.5	27.1	24.9	42.3	47.4	54.6
60—Calgary.....	31	25	23.2	17.4	14.9	20.9	29.5	25.4	25	38.8	45.3	59
61—Lethbridge.....	33.2	26.8	22.2	19.2	15.1	19	31.2	23	25.8	36.2	41.9	55.5
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	<b>37.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>62.9</b>
62—Fernie.....	33.7	30	25	20.7	15.5	25.8	37.5	27.5	28.6	50	53.3	59.3
63—Nelson.....	41	30	33.5	24.5	21.5	29	40	34	28.7	46.2	51.6	60
64—Trail.....	38.5	33.5	31.6	25.1	21	28.9	39.5	34.9	29.3	53.1	58.7	63
65—New Westminster.....	37.2	32.1	26.4	19.6	19.6	27.5	33.9	29.3	31.2	43.9	50.5	64.6
66—Vancouver.....	38.1	30.6	28.2	20.7	22.2	25.2	37.1	31	27.9	44.5	51	64.2
67—Victoria.....	38.7	32.3	29.8	21.3	20.4	27.7	34.4	28.6	26.1	46.8	51	62.4
68—Nanaimo.....	38.3	31.7	28.3	23.3	24	30	41.7	31.7	.....	47	51	66.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	37.5	31	28.5	22	17.2	25	36.5	35	32.7	52.5	59	63.3

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1928

Fish										Eggs		Butter	
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19.1	30.7	21.8	13.7	59.9	21.1	20.5	37.0	22.6	64.1	50.8	12.4	43.7	47.8
15.9	35.0			52.8	17.8	18.9	30.2	22.9	65.1	54.6	11.5	44.5	50.2
10				45-60	17.5	16.7	28.4	22.3	70.2	54.4	b12-14	40	48.3
20				50	17.5	16.7	32.3	21.8	60.8	51.3	12	45	50.8
16	35			50	18.2	20.5	30.2	21.7	59	50.7	9	46.3	50.2
12.5	40			60	17.5	20.5	28.2	23	70.6	56.9	a-c	42.7	49.7
				18	18	18	35	25.5	60		12.5-13.3	10	46.7
20-22	30			50	17.8	20.7	26.8	23	70	59.6	12	46	49.9
14	35			70	17.6	20	36.5	23	46.7	42.3	10-12	39	45.8
15.5	36.7		10.0	56.9	18.6	18.0	34.8	23.1	66.2	56.3	12.1	43.6	48.0
12	35			60	18.2	18	36.7	23.1	60.9	54.1	10-12	46.8	49.3
18	35		10	60	18.5	18	40	21.6	83.8	58.6	a13.5	45.9	49.7
20	40			55-60	19.5	17.8	37.6	22.5	70	56.2	12	42.8	45.2
12				50	18.2	18	24.8	25	50		12	38.7	47.7
16.9	31.0	24.4	10.0	60.0	20.1	19.5	30.6	22.0	66.2	49.2	11.9	42.3	45.1
10	25	30		50	20.5	18.4	30.3	23	72.9	48.5	12-14	41.2	44.6
15	30-35		10	60	20.5	18	30.9	23.3	66.8	48.7	14	41.5	44.8
18-20	35	30	10		18.6	23.7	28.8	21.5	68.5	51.3	a11.1	42	46
20-25	30	15	10			17.5	31.7	21.4	57.2	47.5	10		44.7
								35	20.6	64.8	10		43.8
15	30	25-28	12	75	22.5	17.5	28.3	21.5	68.3	51.2	10	44.3	45.7
			8	55		20	24	24.1	61	46.7	12	41.2	45.7
15-18	32-35			60	18.2	21.9	34.8	20.8	72.7	50.2	14	44.3	46
20	30-32		10	60	19	31.8	31.8	22.1	63.3	48.2	13	41.4	44.7
18.1	30.3	23.2	12.1	65.2	20.6	19.9	40.0	22.0	65.6	51.9	12.7	44.0	47.5
20	35	25	10		21.4	20.6	38.5	21.5	78.7	53.1	13	45	47.3
16	32	28	12		21.1	18.7	38.7	21.6	63.7	50.8	11	41.5	45.6
15	35	25	10-20		19.3	17.6	33.9	19.6	70.9	50.6	11	42.8	45.4
20	30	25	15		21.5	23.5	37.5	22.2	59.4	53.7	a9	45.1	47.8
20	28	25		60	18.3	22.3	39.5	24.6	63.1	53.8	10	43.9	47.8
					20	18	42.8	24.2	63	52.9	12	45	47.2
20	30		10		20	20	36.5	22.7	60.8	50.9	a10-11.4	43.9	47.5
15	28-35	19-26		72	22.6	17.8	41.9	21.2	72.5	46.2	a13.3	43	47.6
22	35	25		22	18.5	40.8	20.9	67.5	53.9	c13	40	48.7	
16	35	25		17.8	20.3	40.5	20.4	59.4	54.1	13	44.5	48	
20	35	25		60	21.2	19.5	47.3	21.7	69	50.2	13	45.7	48.8
20	30	25	15		19	18.2	39.3	21.2	67.7	50.6	12	45.3	46.2
15	35	23	12		21.2	19.8	39.8	20.6	63.8	54.3	a11.8	45.2	47.1
20		25		17.8	21.6	37.8	20.9	72.4	53.3	12	44.4	47.2	
				75	22.5	19	32.8	20.1	62.4	58.3	12	43.5	47.2
20	25			19.5	21.7	40.6	19.4	62	53.3	12	44	45.3	
				21.2	22	41.8	21.5	62.8	46.5	12	43.3	46	
15	25	22		50	20.6	20.1	41.7	21.4	64.3	53.7	11	45.5	47.2
16	32	25-28		50-60	21	19.5	46.3	23.2	60.8	53.5	12	46.3	47.7
20	35	25	12		21.2	24.2	40.8	22.6	59.6	49.8	12	44.7	48.7
20	30	25		22.5	20	45	20.2	67.1	50.1	14		48	41
20	35	25		20.5	22	41.3	23.4	66.2	53	12	47.5	47.6	
		18		18.7	18.2	36.2	20.7	57.7	46.8	12	43.4	45.4	
				20	17.5	37.6	22.7	62.1	50.6	15	40	46.1	
				19	19.7	35.5	23.4	75	52.6	15	43.5	48.4	
				20.6	20	34.7	24.7	70.4	55.8	17		50.6	
				24.5	21.5	38.3	22.5	71	47	a16.7		47.8	
				20.2	20.6	48.1	22.8	68.6	52.7	14	42.7	48.4	
15	25-30	18	10		20	17.6	43	25	61.8	53.1	a14.3		48.3
15	25	17-25		65	21.7	16	42.9	23.7	63.4	51.2	a14.3	44	48.8
30.8				20.9	20.2	36.4	22.3	64.6	48.6	12.5	40.7	47.0	
20-22	28-35	16-20	15	50	18.7	18.6	43.2	21.8	67.6	49.9	c13	40.6	48.6
	30			23.1	21.7	20.5	22.7	61.5	47.3	12	40.7	45.4	
26.9	30.6	16.5		26.6	23.3	35.8	23.2	58.5	45.4	12.8	40.6	47.5	
25-30	30-35	15		25	23.3	39.7	21.9	55	45.7	a12.5	40.2	48	
30	30	15	12.5		27.5	22.5	28.7	23	45	a12.5	40	47	
25	30	18		29	22.5	35.1	23.9	62.5	46.1	13	41.3	46.8	
25	30	18		25	25	39.7	23.8	58	44.7	13	41	48.2	
24.4	27.8	17.2	18.3	24.0	23.8	38.1	23.4	61.3	48.5	12.2	41.8	47.4	
30	30	20		23.3	28.3	36.5	24.2	62.3	50.4	12	44.2	49.1	
25	30	18		25	25	29.4	25	60.5	47.2	a12.5	41.7	46.7	
20-25	23-25	15		22.7	23.6	38.7	22.8	62.5	49.1	a12.5	42.7	47.3	
25-28	30	18		25.1	21.2	43.4	22	61.3	48.3	12	40	47.4	
18	25	15	20	24	20.8	42.6	23	60.5	47.5	12	40.3	46.4	
21.1	28.9	20.0	17.6	23.5	22.7	39.4	24.1	60.6	50.3	13.1	47.9	50.7	
	30	20	18	23.7	25	43.6	26	58	48.3	a12.5	50	50	
30	35			25	26.7	31	25	60.7	50.8	a14.3	50	50.4	
30	35			26.2	27.5	38.5	27.5	66.5	55.6	a14.3	50	54.6	
20	30			19.8	21.7	39.6	21.6	57.3	46.5	a11.1	46.3	48.1	
16.5	22.5	20		22.9	18	41	21.5	57.9	45.9	a11.1	42.1	47.5	
15	25	15		21.3	19.6	38.4	21.3	56.4	48.7	a14.3	47.4	51.1	
15	25			23.7	21.2	40	25	60	51.7	a12.5	50	54.2	
		15		25	21.7	42.8	25	68.3	55	a14.3	47	50	

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	<b>33.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	<b>32.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>
1—Sydney.....	33.5	8	17.1	5.2	6.4	10.4	13	16	16	16.6
2—New Glasgow.....	32.2	8	17.1	5.2	5.9	9.9	13.4	16	15.5	15.5
3—Amherst.....	30.3	8	18.2	5.2	6.5	9.5	12.5	16.2	15.4	15
4—Halifax.....	32.2	8	17.1	4.9	6.7	9.7	14.5	16.3	14.5	15.5
5—Windsor.....	31.7	8.3	19	6.4	6.5	10	16.5	19.5	18	18.5
6—Truro.....	32.5	8	17.3	5.3	6	9.5	13.3	15.2	15.1	15.1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30	7.4	18.7	5.1	5.8	10.9	14.6	15.8	15.4	15.6
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	<b>34.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>
8—Moncton.....	34.4	8.7	18.1	5.5	6.7	12.2	14.8	16.1	15.3	16.2
9—St. John.....	34	8.7	19	4.7	5.7	8.5	11.9	14.6	14.3	14.2
10—Fredericton.....	33.7	8.7	16.8	5.5	6.2	10.9	14.2	14.5	14	14.4
11—Bathurst.....	35	8	17.7	5.7	6	9	15	17	16.7	17.5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	<b>30.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>
12—Quebec.....	31.5	7.5	17.1	5.5	6.8	9.4	12.9	14.6	15.6	15.7
13—Three Rivers.....	32.1	6	18.6	5.3	6.3	9.6	14.7	14.5	17.9	15.3
14—Sherbrooke.....	31.7	6.6-7	16.2	5	6.2	9.3	13.3	14.1	16.1	14.6
15—Sorel.....	29	6	18.2	4.6	6.4	9.2	11.2	14.1	15.3	15.3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	28.2	5	16.4	4.7	7	9.8	12.6	13.5	14.1	14.3
17—St. John's.....	31	5.3-6.7	18	4.7	6.5	9.6	14.3	13.9	16.5	15
18—Thetford Mines.....	30.9	6.7	18.1	5.5	6.8	7.8	13.3	15	17.4	15.6
19—Montreal.....	32.1	5.3-8	18	5	5.9	10.1	12.3	13.9	14.9	14.9
20—Hull.....	31.1	6-8	17.7	5.1	6.4	7.9	11.7	13.1	14.4	13.6
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	<b>33.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>
21—Ottawa.....	34.9	7.3-8	18.3	5.4	6.3	11.2	11.6	15.2	14.9	14.9
22—Brockville.....	31	6.7	15.7	5.2	5.7	10.3	11.7	13.9	13.6	13.8
23—Kingston.....	32.2	6.7	15	5.1	5.5	10.1	11.2	13.3	13.1	13.1
24—Belleville.....	33.1	6.0-6.7	16.6	4.6	5.2	10.8	12.3	14.2	14	14.2
25—Peterborough.....	33.4	7.3	16.6	4.5	5.6	11.2	12.2	14.6	14.4	14.6
26—Oshawa.....	35.6	7.3	15	4.3	6.4	10.9	12.2	15.1	14.5	14.7
27—Orillia.....	33.5	6.7	18.2	4.5	5.9	10.1	11.9	15	14.7	15
28—Toronto.....	36.1	7.3-8	17.7	4.3	5.7	10	10.2	14.8	14.9	14.9
29—Niagara Falls.....	37.3	7.3	19.2	5	5.8	10.7	13.8	15.6	15.1	16.7
30—St. Catharines.....	33.3	7.3	17.7	4.8	5.4	11.1	12.7	14.4	14	14.3
31—Hamilton.....	35.1	7.3	18.5	4.4	6.1	11.6	12.6	15.4	14.8	15
32—Brantford.....	33.8	6.7-8	17	4.4	5.4	11.7	13.3	14.2	14.1	14.1
33—Galt.....	35.5	7.3	18.4	4.3	5.8	12.4	13.3	15	14.7	15.1
34—Guelph.....	34.1	7.3	17.5	4.6	6.4	11.7	12.9	14.9	14.1	14.7
35—Kitchener.....	32.6	6.7	17.8	4	5.3	10.7	11.2	15	14.2	14.3
36—Woodstock.....	33.6	6.7-7.3	17.5	4	5.9	10.5	14	14.3	13.8	14.5
37—Stratford.....	32.2	7.3	19.4	4.2	6.4	11.9	13.1	17.2	15	15.3
38—London.....	33.6	6.7-7.3	18.4	4.5	6	10.8	12.4	15.3	15.4	15.4
39—St. Thomas.....	33.1	7.3-8.7	18.2	4.5	6	12	13.6	15.5	15.3	14.9
40—Chatham.....	33.7	6.7	18.3	4.4	6.2	10.7	14.5	14.7	15	14.5
41—Windsor.....	32.8	8.9-3	18.3	4.6	6	10.5	14	14.8	14.8	15.4
42—Sarnia.....	36.6	7.3-8	17.3	4.6	6	10.8	13.2	14.1	14.3	13.7
43—Owen Sound.....	33.4	6.7-7.3	18.4	3.9	5.5	10.3	12.7	15.4	15.3	15.7
44—North Bay.....	33.6	7.3	15	5.1	6.8	9.1	13.5	15	14.5	14.8
45—Sudbury.....	33.7	8-8.7	17.5	5.2	7.7	10.1	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.4
46—Cobalt.....	35	8.3	17.2	5.5	7.7	10.9	13.3	17.3	18	18.1
47—Timmins.....	34.8	8.3	14.3	5.3	6.2	9.5	13.5	15.3	14.8	15
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31.7	8	17	5.3	7.6	11.3	14	15.3	15.7	15.8
49—Port Arthur.....	33.2	6	18.3	5.2	5.9	9.5	10.7	15.6	14.4	15.4
50—Fort William.....	33.2	6	16	5.2	5.9	10.8	10.7	15.6	14.7	14.9
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	<b>35.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	35.6	6.4-7	17.8	5.2	6.3	11.7	12.7	17.7	17.8	18
52—Brandon.....	35.4	6.3-7	21.5	5.3	6.4	12.4	13	18.3	17.5	17
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	<b>34.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>
53—Regina.....	35	8-8.4	.....	5.1	6.6	11.5	13	17.9	17.2	18.2
54—Prince Albert.....	32.5	8	.....	5.1	6	8.2	12.3	18	18	18.1
55—Saskatoon.....	34.4	8	18.4	5.1	5.3	10.9	10.1	18.1	18.5	18.7
56—Moose Jaw.....	35.7	8	20	5.5	6.8	11.6	12.6	18.1	18	17.9
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	<b>35.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>18.2</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	35.3	8.9	19	5.3	7	12.5	11.4	17.6	20.6	19.1
58—Drumheller.....	37.5	8.9	20	5.3	5.9	10.8	9.1	16.6	16.5	17.5
59—Edmonton.....	35.8	8	20	5.1	5.7	10.2	9.9	15.8	17.9	18
60—Calgary.....	35.7	8	18.4	5.1	5.3	10.9	10.1	16.7	18.4	18.9
61—Lethbridge.....	34.6	8-10	17.8	5.2	6.2	9.3	9.8	16.9	16.7	17.6
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	<b>35.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>
62—Pernie.....	35.7	10	18.7	5.3	6	11	9.7	18	18.5	18.9
63—Nelson.....	35.7	10	18.6	5.7	7	9.8	10.2	16.7	19.6	20.1
64—Trail.....	35	9.3	20	5.2	6.1	9.5	10	15	19	19
65—New Westminster.....	35.8	8.3-9.5	22.1	5.2	6.3	8.7	8.2	15.8	17.9	16.4
66—Vancouver.....	33.8	8.3-9.5	21.3	5.8	6.4	8.5	8.4	14.7	16.5	16
67—Victoria.....	35.8	10	23.5	5.4	6.9	9	9.5	15.6	16.1	16
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8.9	21.7	5.5	8	10	10	18.2	18.6	19.6
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.3	10	25	5.7	6	10.7	10	20	21.7	20



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1928

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
10-3	6-8	1.241	25-8	26-4	21-0	13-5	16-1	19-4	74-6	26-7	63-2	42-5
10-0	7-0	1.072	21-4	23-8	18-0	14-3	15-6	19-2	74-6	27-8	69-7	37-6
9-2	6-8	.994	21-4		16-7	16-4	15-1	19-4	60	28-4	61	1
9-5	6-8	1.194	20-2	25	20	13-5	14-5	18-5	82	28-2	65	2
10-1	7-3	.766	17-9	16-8	19	15-3	15-1	18-7		28-3		3
11-8	6-5	.974	22-1	27-7	16	12-3	15	19-8	76-3	25-7	67-5	39-2
10	7-7	1.50	25	26-2		15	19	20		30	87-5	5
9-2	7-1	1.002	21-6	23-3	18-5	13-5	14-8	18-6	80	26-2	67-7	37-3
8-4	7-2	.767	16	14-3		13-9	14-6	16-6	85	27-5	65	43-3
9-9	6-9	82-1	18-8	23-8	20-5	14-8	15-1	19-1	71-7	27-0	65-2	45-9
10-6	6-6	.833	18-4	27-5	20	14-1	15-3	20	73-5	27-7	65	50
9-7	6-8	1.012	18-6	22-5	20	15-5	13-7	17-7	67-2	25	56-7	40-7
10	6-5	.814	20	21-5	22	13-8	13-7	18-7	74-3	26-5	73-8	43
9-3	7-8	.625	18-3		20	15-7	17-7	20		28-7		50
9-7	7-7	1.211	25-1	30-2	20-0	13-3	16-9	17-9	82-4	26-3	64-8	41-0
10-7	7-8	1.093	24-4	25	21-3	14-3	16-4	18-3	84	24-6	76	39-5
10-1	9-5	1.287	30-4	33-3	22-5	14	19-2	19-2	86-7	29-2	65	41-9
11	7-2	1.165	23-2	37-8	22-8	12-9	15-8	17-3	78-7	27-9	65	40-5
9-6	9-8	1.143	27-1	20	16	12	17-2	17-8	85	24-7		41-2
8-1	6	1.28	23-7			12-5	15-7	15	87-5	24-5	50	40-1
9-9	7	1.44	29-7	32-5	18-7	14	19-3	20	80	27-5		45
9	7-1	1.266	24-7		20	15	17-6	17-3	90	29	66-7	41-2
9-7	7	1.07	22-5	35-3	18-7	12-5	16-2	17-8	87-7	26	62-3	37-8
9	7-7	1.154	21	27-6	20-2	12-1	15-1	18-6	61-7	23-6	68-7	41-6
10-4	7-0	1.191	25-4	26-7	21-6	13-6	15-8	19-8	74-1	26-6	61-2	39-1
10-7	7-5	1.23	25-3	33-4	21-6	13-4	15-8	21-2	70	28-5	61-1	41-8
9-6	6-8	1.20	25	26		13-4	16	19-3	68-3	27-2	58-3	40-5
10-1	7	1.22	25-6	26	25	13-4	15-3	19-8	79	23-6	59	41
11-4	7-2	1.25	26-9	23-9		13-5	15	17-8	68-5	26-4	56	37-5
10-2	7	1.12	21-9	27-2	19	13-7	14-7	19-4	72-6	27-5	56-8	35-9
9-7	7	1.12	22-8	28-6		13-8	15-4	19	84	26	61-3	41-4
10-6	7-3	.981	21-9	28-2		12-5	17	19	73-7	27	61-8	35-6
9-8	6-7	1.07	21-1	25-8	22	12-9	15-5	19-4	73-1	25-6	60-2	39
11-9	6-9	1.19	24	25		13	16-4	20	85	27	60	40-6
9-7	6-4	1.32	25-4	25		13-1	15-2	19-5	66-7	22-6	54-8	38-4
11-1	6-6	1.11	24-1	23-3		13-5	15-1	19-7	83-3	24-7	68-3	40-2
10	7-5	1.00	20-8	25		13-1	15-3	18-4	58-7	28-2	55	37-4
10-1	7	1.07	21-1	28		13-9	14-7	19-7	80	24-4	68-3	36-2
11	7-9	1.01	21-9	30		12-7	15-3	18-5	61	26-3	52-3	35-2
10-7	6-3	1.08	22	27		12-8	14-9	19	63-6	25-6	61-3	35-9
9	6-9	1.08	25	21		13-5	15-1	16-8	69-3	25	55	35-2
10-9	7	1.19	24-4	22-8		13-5	15-3	19-8	68-7	25-8	58-7	39-1
10-4	7-9	1.03	21-3	22-6		12-8	14-2	18-9	90	25-5	65	37-2
10-3	7-1	1.02	20-2	24-5		13-5	15-4	20-4	79-7	28-4	66-7	39-7
9-7	5-2	.994	20			14-2	15	19-6	77-3	25-8	58	37-3
9-7	5-3	1.05	19-1	29-2		15-6	16-7	18-7	65	25-7	70	39-2
9-6	6-2	.95	19-5	22-5		13-5	16	18-7	90	29-3	75	38
10-5	6-1	1.28	26-8	26-1		13-5	15-4	19-6	74-2	27-7	60-8	39-3
11	7-3	1.27	33-1		20	13-5	16-2	20-8	68-7	25	54-7	40
10-4	9	1.42	31-9		22-5	13-8	13-2	22-7	78-8	28-3	66	41-7
11-6	9	1.73	40	25	22-7	15-1	19-7	21-7	86-2	29-3	72-1	45-6
11-7	8-2	1.47	40	23-3		13-2	16-4	20-7	75	27-5	62-7	43-2
9-4	7-2	1.46	30-5	32-7	18	14-5	17	23-3	75	29-3	59-5	39
10-2	6-1	1.39	30	31-4	23	14-2	15	21-1	70-7	26-4	59-3	40
10-7	6-6	1.42	29-4	32-9	20-6	13-5	16-2	22-5	66-7	27	59-4	41
10-8	5-7	1.160	24-3	20-9	20-9	13-7	16-7	20-7	69-6	27-9	60-5	44-8
10-5	5-3	1.27	25	21-7	13-6	16-6	16-6	21-4	65-9	27-9	55-7	45
11	6-1	1.05	23-6		20	13-8	16-8	20	73-3	27-8	65-3	44-6
10-8	6-7	1.503	29-4	20-0	13-9	18-4	20-4	22-7	72-7	26-3	64-8	48-6
10-5	6-6	1.57	33-4	22-5	14	17-7	20-5	23-3	73-3	27-2	66	49
12-3	7-7	1.75	31-2		20	13-5	19-2	20-7	74	25-8	63-3	50-8
10-5	6-1	1.23	28-1		17-5	12-8	16-9	19-1	69	24-8	64-9	47-3
9-7	6-4	1.46	25			15-4	19-6	21-2	74-6	27-2	64-8	47-3
11-1	5-8	1.397	28-0	22-4	13-3	16-9	20-5	21-0	71-0	26-4	65-2	49-0
12-2	5-2	1.62	30-8		25	12-6	19	20-3	73-6	29-2	69-6	50
11-2	6-3	1.77			25	14-2	16-8	22-7	75	26-7	68-2	51-7
10-3	5-8	.907	21-7		20-8	13-5	16-2	20-5	68-5	25-5	59-3	48-2
10-7	6-2	1.66	34-5		17-5	12-8	16-9	19-1	69	24-8	64-9	47-3
11-3	5-6	1.03	25		23-5	13-4	15-6	20	69	25-8	64	47-6
10-3	5-8	1.653	34-7		22-7	12-2	15-7	18-9	72-1	27-0	63-1	49-4
11-9	5-8	1.63	35-8		22-3	14-4	17-5	19-5	78	29-5	71	50
11	6-2	2-02	47-5		25	13-1	16-2	20	76-7	30-8	65	51-7
9-1	6-1	1-80	40		25	13-5	15	20	75	25	62-5	50
9-5	5-1	1-24	27-4		19-5	10-6	15-1	16-8	67	25-8	57-2	44-4
9-8	5-2	1-34	27-1		20-5	10-5	13-9	17-2	63-8	22-8	55-4	43-4
9-8	5-1	1-55	30-9		24-3	11-9	14-3	17-8	70-4	26-8	60	47-5
11-4	6-1	1-524	34		20	13-7	17-2	20	71	27-5	68-5	53-3
10	6-8	2-12			25	10-2	16-2	20	75	27-5	65	55

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar.		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton.
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	7.6	7.2	60.5	70.5	27.7	15.7	3.5	65.0	58.4	12.3	6.3	16.304
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7.7	7.2	66.8	69.9	29.0	13.1	3.7	64.0	48.4	13.2	7.0	16.250
1—Sydney.....	7.4	7.2	62.7	67.8	26.9	15.7	3.8	69.5	53.5	13	6.4	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	8.1	7.4	66.9	71.9	30.9	12.6	3.5	61.3	38.6	13.1	7.7	.....
3—Amherst.....	7.7	7.1	67	67.5	27.5	12.5	4.2	60	56	12.5	6.7	17.50
4—Halifax.....	7.1	6.8	67.1	67.6	29	13.3	3.6	57.3	58.7	13	6.6	16.00
5—Windsor.....	8.2	7.5	70	75	30	12.2	3.6	66	48	15	8	15.00-16.00
6—Truro.....	7.9	7.4	67	69.4	29.5	12.4	3.5	69.7	35.4	12.4	6.5	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.4	7	65	68.5	28.7	15.6	3.6	57.4	41.7	13.6	6.8	15.40-16.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	7.6	7.0	62.9	71.7	27.1	13.4	3.3	67.3	44.6	12.2	6.1	16.438
8—Moncton.....	8	7.5	65.5	74.4	30	13.4	3.6	69.6	45.6	13.6	6.2	16.50-17.00g
9—St. John.....	7.2	6.5	63.1	63.6	25.7	13.3	3.2	73.7	45.2	11.5	6.5	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.6	7.1	62.8	73.9	27.6	12.9	3	65.8	40	11	6.4	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	7.5	6.8	60	75	25	14	3.5	60	48	12.5	5.3	18.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7.1	6.7	60.7	67.4	27.4	14.5	3.6	63.7	62.5	11.5	6.0	15.433
12—Quebec.....	6.8	6.4	59	71.1	26.7	17.3	3.3	68.9	60	10.8	6.3	15.00-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.9	7.2	61.7	71.7	28.9	14	4.1	66.9	66.7	11.8	6.6	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.8	6.5	61.4	70	27.2	13.8	3.5	57.8	58.9	11.3	6.4	15.75-16.25
15—Sorel.....	7.3	6.7	56.7	53.3	29	13.3	4.5	56	70	11	6.3	14.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.6	6.4	63.7	67.5	28.2	13.2	3.8	62.8	61.3	10.7	5.3	15.00-15.50
17—St. John's.....	7	6.8	64.7	68.3	27	14.5	4.1	72.5	50	14	5.7	14.00
18—Theftord Mines.....	7.6	7.1	62.1	71	27.6	14.5	3.5	62.8	79.2	12.2	5.8	16.00-16.50
19—Montreal.....	6.7	6.5	59.3	69.4	26.1	15.5	3.1	63.4	61.1	10.8	6	16.40
20—Hull.....	7.2	7	58	63.9	26.2	14	2.9	62	55	10.5	5.7	15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7.4	7.1	61.9	72.4	26.5	14.2	3.4	66.7	60.5	11.5	6.0	15.783
21—Ottawa.....	7	6.7	62.4	71.1	27.2	14.6	3.1	77.6	61.4	11.7	6.2	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	7.3	6.6	58.3	70	27.2	13.5	3.8	64.2	57.5	10.8	6.4	15.25
23—Kingston.....	6.8	6.3	57	65	26.3	12.8	3.8	68.3	61	11.7	6	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.7	7	65	70.9	25.9	12.9	3.7	65	65	11.8	6.5	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	7.4	7.1	63.8	72.5	25.4	14.2	3.5	65	56.7	11.5	6	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	7.6	7.2	68	77	25.8	13.3	3.3	63	60	12	6.8	15.00-15.50
27—Orillia.....	7.3	7.1	67	72.6	24	14.6	4	71	56.2	11.8	5.8	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	6.8	6.7	63.4	71.7	25.5	12.4	3.1	61.3	54	9.9	5.9	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.8	7.1	68.1	76	27.6	15.4	3.8	72.5	67.5	11.1	6.2	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7.2	7.2	61	72.5	25.5	13.6	2.9	71.7	59	10.8	6.3	14.00-15.00g
31—Hamilton.....	7.3	7	62.1	74	25.9	12.1	3.3	66.5	60.6	10.3	6.4	15.50
32—Brantford.....	6.9	6.8	61	71.6	26.2	12.9	3.2	69.4	61.7	10.5	5.7	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	6.9	6.8	60	70.6	24.7	13.9	3.6	63.5	59.4	10.3	5.7	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	6.9	6.7	57.2	74.2	25.4	14.2	3.4	72.5	58	10.9	6.2	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	7.7	7.7	49.3	70.3	25.1	13	3.4	66.9	62.4	9.9	5.2	15.50-16.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.9	6.8	65	71.2	25	12.6	2.8	66	60	10	5.5	15.50
37—Stratford.....	7.3	7.1	59.2	72	27.1	13.6	3.1	70	54.2	10.8	6.5	15.00-15.50
38—London.....	7.5	7.5	65.6	73.2	25.9	14.1	3.4	68.6	56.9	10.9	5.9	16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	7.7	7.5	66.5	72.5	26.8	13.9	3.7	69.6	61.4	10.8	6.3	15.50-16.00
40—Chatham.....	6.5	6.2	56.6	66	25.8	13.5	3.6	66.7	72.5	11.4	5.3	15.00
41—Windsor.....	7	6.9	61	74.4	27	13.9	3.2	63.7	60	10	6.3	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	7.1	7.1	59.7	68	24.7	14.3	2.9	68.3	62.3	10	6.7	16.00
43—Owen Sound.....	7.7	7.1	68.4	74	27	12.7	3.6	63.7	54.3	11.3	5.5	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7.7	7.7	69	74	27.4	16.6	3.7	68.8	60	13.3	6	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	7.8	7.5	62.5	74.8	29.7	13.5	3.7	63.7	66.7	14.5	5.5	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.8	8.1	68.7	74.6	30.6	15.6	3.6	63.6	55	15	6.7	18.00
47—Timmins.....	8.6	7.7	60	73.5	28.3	16.8	3.7	.....	.....	13.7	6.7	18.00-18.50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.8	7.7	59.7	76	26.7	16	3.3	61.7	65	14.3	5.7	15.00-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	8.1	7.5	51.4	72.1	26.7	15.7	3.1	56.4	65	11.5	5	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7.4	7.2	59.4	74.8	29.4	15.9	3.1	65	62	11.4	5.7	17.00-17.50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7.7	7.6	56.8	69.3	29.1	14.4	3.1	59.0	55.7	12.3	7.3	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	7.9	7.7	58.6	70.3	28	14.2	3.3	52.2	54.3	11.6	7.6	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.5	7.4	55	68.3	30.3	14.6	2.9	65.8	57.9	13	7	22.00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.7	57.7	72.1	29.4	19.4	3.3	64.8	60.9	14.2	6.5	23.625
53—Regina.....	7.7	7.6	58.3	71.8	29.2	19.7	2.9	71.2	60	13.2	5.7	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.3	7.8	50.8	75.8	31.2	23	3.5	55	53.7	13.4	6.7	23.00-25.50
55—Saskatoon.....	7.7	7.5	58.1	66.2	28.2	18.7	3.2	75	70	15	6.5	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.4	7.9	63.6	74.6	28.9	18.7	3.2	55	53.7	13.4	6.7	23.00-25.50
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8.2	7.8	53.1	67.4	29.3	18.6	3.4	63.3	60.0	14.3	6.4	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.1	7.8	55	70.7	29.8	20.2	3.4	70	68	14.7	5.6	g
58—Drumheller.....	9.5	9.1	48.3	65	30	22.5	3.8	65	64	15	7.5	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8.1	7.7	52	65	28.9	16.1	3.5	55	53.7	13.4	6.7	.....
60—Calgary.....	7.7	7.5	58.1	66.2	28.6	18	3.1	64	58	14.2	5.4	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7.6	6.9	52	69.0	29.8	22.3	3.7	63.7	60.9	13.5	6.5	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	7.8	7.4	55.9	72.6	29	16.9	3.6	.....	.....	12.5	6.2	.....
62—Fernie.....	8.7	8.1	61	72.2	30	27.9	3.6	60	66	15	8.2	.....
63—Nelson.....	8.4	8	56.7	72	30	27.5	3.4	67.5	60	15	7	.....
64—Trail.....	7.9	7.6	59	71.5	27.5	25	3.4	67.5	60	15	7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6.8	6.5	54.3	63.7	28.4	18.2	3.7	57.5	60	12	6	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6.5	6.4	54.1	62.4	28.1	19.8	3.3	61.4	49.8	11	5.4	.....
67—Victoria.....	7.5	7	57.1	65.4	29.1	20.1	3.3	66.1	56.7	12.5	6	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7.8	7.5	55	70	33.7	23.3	4.4	68.3	65	15	6.8	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	8.5	8.2	50	74	32.5	25	4.1	65	70	15	6	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1928

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 10-060	\$ 12-978	\$ 11-987	\$ 14-509	\$ 8-852	\$ 11-019	\$ 9-796	c. 31-0	c. 11-4	\$ 27-773	\$ 19-933	
8-535	12-040	9-400	10-250	6-300	6-950	6-667	33-3	11-9	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35					8-00	6-00	32	10	20-00	14-00	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
10-50-11-50	d11-60-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
	10-50-11-50	9-00	9-50	5-50	6-00		35	12-5	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-9-75	d12-75-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75		32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	c7-50	30	15	20-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	31-3	11-8	27-000	19-250	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g8-00	g32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-33	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00		c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	
10-50	8-00	8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		30	12	18-00	15-00	
9-629	13-958	14-286	16-359	9-667	11-592	10-766	29-3	10-6	23-333	15-188	
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	27-00-35-00		
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	c18-00	27-28	9	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-33-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	c10-60	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
			c16-67		c12-00		26	9-5	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	
8-50		15-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	9-00	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
	15-00	c15-00	c15-00	c10-50	c10-50	c6-00	30	15	15-00	10-00	
11-90	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	16-00	17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-635	12-095	12-842	15-816	9-829	12-412	11-406	29-2	10-6	29-195	21-317	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-25			c17-60		c14-80		30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
12-00	12-50	13-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	28	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-50-11-50	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	
	g10-75	g	g	g	g	g	e30	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	g10-00-11-00	g	g	g	g	g	e28	10	20-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	12-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
10-00	11-00	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	c8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
11-50	11-00-12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00	10-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
11-00-12-50		10-00	15-00	6-00	9-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
							25-27	10	26-00-32-00	20-00-25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	25-30	10-2	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
9-50	10-25-12-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c21-33	c21-33	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00		c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	e30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	
9-50	12-50-15-00		16-00		10-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		35	11-5	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75	30	13	n	25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	p	22-00	
15-00	16-00		c15-00	7-00-7-50			35	12-5		25-00-35-00	
11-00	10-00	8-50	12-00	6-50	10-50	6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	c12-00	10-00	c11-50		35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	10-00	11-00		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-688	16-125			9-250	10-125		32-5	13-5	35-000	24-500	
12-00	15-50			10-50	11-50	9-00	30	12	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
6-75-12-00	d16-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75		35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
10-250	17-500	8-000	11-875	8-333	10-375	12-333	34-4	12-9	35-000	23-750	
9-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00	
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	10-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	10	35-00	25-00	
10-00	116-75		c & i 15-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	
g 8-813	13-250				11-000		32-7	12-1	30-000	21-750	
g h6-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	g35	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00	
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	12-00		35	15	r	r	
h8-50-11-50	110-50				c8-00	c7-00	35	12	35-00	25-00	
h4-00-6-50					13-00		28-5	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
10-247	12-130			9-500	10-458	5-398	30	12	30-00	18-00	
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	26-250	20-625	
9-50-11-50	12-80-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-25		37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-75-11-75	11-50				5-50		35	12	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
11-00-12-00	11-50				7-50	4-50	30	9	29-00	25-00	
10-55-11-50	9-00			7-50	c10-00		27	14	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	
s7-70-8-20						c4-49	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50						5-50	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

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Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In a. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20

Continued from page 98

December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to

show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1923	Dec. 1924	Dec. 1925	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1927	Nov. 1928	Dec. 1928
		<b>Total Index 236 Commodities</b> .....	<b>236</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>243.5</b>	<b>171.8</b>	<b>153.1</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>151.8</b>
<b>Classified according to chief component material:</b>														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	287.6	178.2	137.8	135.2	174.0	179.0	158.4	156.6	143.2	141.5
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	204.8	154.6	143.7	141.6	139.8	153.9	143.4	149.6	155.4	150.0
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	303.3	165.0	184.8	207.1	195.0	187.3	155.3	171.0	163.2	163.9
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	174.1	176.4	156.8	159.6	155.7	154.4	154.6	154.6
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	244.4	185.7	156.4	168.7	158.1	147.3	146.0	141.7	140.6	140.5
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	137.7	98.6	99.5	95.1	101.5	106.0	96.7	95.7	97.7	97.3
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	197.5	205.4	187.1	182.5	177.6	177.2	174.5	170.2	172.5	172.5
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	223.3	184.7	165.7	162.2	154.4	158.0	157.8	151.0	147.8	147.4
<b>Classified according to origin:</b>														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	258.2	164.2	133.0	127.0	165.1	173.2	151.8	154.1	143.9	139.8
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	133.0	130.1	156.7	166.4	149.5	159.9	166.3	158.3
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	241.6	202.5	174.1	176.4	156.9	159.6	155.7	154.4	154.6	154.6
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	196.2	175.6	157.9	156.8	152.1	160.9	147.6	143.3	144.8	144.8
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	244.0	168.4	148.0	146.7	159.3	153.5	151.0	152.7	147.8	145.5
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	242.0	180.0	155.5	156.4	159.9	159.8	149.7	147.8	146.7	145.6
<b>Classified according to purpose:</b>														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	226.1	174.4	154.1	153.0	152.2	165.8	158.3	154.4	156.5	153.6
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	244.4	170.7	150.2	152.1	154.9	173.0	156.5	155.6	155.6	150.4
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	249.7	176.0	218.8	229.1	248.3	242.4	230.4	233.1	217.0	227.0
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	261.2	186.9	139.2	123.6	184.9	177.8	159.2	161.1	152.3	147.8
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	183.2	109.2	96.0	96.0	96.0	104.0	116.0	102.0	120.0	124.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	173.5	142.3	133.0	130.1	156.7	159.5	149.5	159.9	166.3	158.3
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	249.4	218.6	194.4	165.8	167.7	158.2	164.3	180.6	179.4	191.3
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	209.2	152.7	136.3	121.9	129.2	145.8	138.8	140.2	152.4	140.3
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	203.0	167.8	144.0	154.4	138.2	160.7	144.5	148.1	155.3	154.9
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	408.3	213.3	181.8	234.4	170.4	143.0	155.5	144.1	127.2	127.2
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	431.1	170.0	122.8	165.4	130.6	305.1	198.8	156.6	125.9	118.4
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	213.1	159.7	196.3	203.0	198.5	195.7	185.3	184.3	183.1	167.1
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	283.8	186.9	164.0	160.9	159.7	151.4	152.7	157.8	159.4	159.3
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	203.1	179.2	159.0	154.2	148.9	156.8	160.5	152.9	157.6	157.6
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	260.2	186.3	162.9	158.3	153.8	150.9	151.6	156.4	167.9	167.9
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	185.0	176.6	157.7	152.8	147.3	158.7	163.3	151.8	154.3	154.3
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	323.4	249.4	219.6	228.2	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	490.6	461.6	342.6	274.7	263.3	321.6	321.6	320.1	320.1	320.1
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	182.3	174.8	156.2	151.6	146.3	157.5	162.2	150.5	153.1	153.1
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (Groups C and D)	146	103.4	130.7	195.6	241.9	167.3	143.8	141.0	156.8	153.1	142.5	147.0	141.5	141.0
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	197.1	206.6	188.0	185.3	181.3	180.7	180.2	175.4	176.5	176.5
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	264.5	248.0	211.6	216.0	204.2	204.2	204.2	205.2	204.1	204.1
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	194.1	194.1	206.4	187.9	184.4	180.6	180.8	175.5	176.7	176.7
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	242.3	268.6	200.5	186.5	203.6	197.4	176.3	160.5	167.8	164.6	164.6
(D) Producers' Materials.....	31	104.4	133.9	200.3	246.8	163.0	139.0	136.2	154.2	150.3	138.5	143.9	137.7	137.2
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	214.9	183.2	164.0	166.3	151.3	152.7	147.7	147.8	149.9	149.9
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	206.4	180.0	162.5	165.8	146.1	149.7	148.0	149.0	151.2	151.2
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	313.7	173.3	184.3	189.1	192.5	189.5	167.5	154.4	153.0	154.7
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	227.7	192.6	165.8	165.7	160.8	157.3	145.0	144.2	145.6	146.2
Manufacturers' Materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	254.0	158.4	133.3	129.5	155.3	149.8	136.4	143.0	135.0	134.3
For Textile and Clothing Industries.....	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	310.2	157.3	190.2	215.8	199.0	183.8	151.8	171.7	147.8	147.8
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	477.5	264.4	237.3	245.0	262.4	299.0	443.7	441.8	351.1	486.2
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	176.3	98.0	118.9	85.0	102.9	101.7	92.8	133.6	128.5	125.7
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.9	173.0	123.2	112.9	118.4	117.6	116.0	109.6	107.4	108.6	108.3
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	208.7	184.8	159.3	153.1	151.9	156.3	161.1	140.0	132.6	131.2
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	195.4	186.6	114.3	99.6	89.6	99.6	116.2	102.2	122.0	125.0	126.9
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	280.7	177.7	125.4	107.1	191.7	169.9	150.9	160.0	140.4	137.5
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	295.8	186.7	150.0	150.0	159.0	157.7	150.9	144.0	138.2	137.0

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1928\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	133	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900; 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1927 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were again somewhat lower, sirloin steak being down from an average of 35.1 cents per pound in November to 34.6 cents in December; round steak from 30 cents per pound in November to 29.5 cents in December; rib roast from 27.6 cents per pound in November to 27.1 cents in December; and shoulder roast from 21.6 cents per pound in November to 21.3 cents per pound in December. Mutton advanced from an average of 29.7 cents per pound in November to 30 cents in

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

†Revised.

December. Prices in the Maritime Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia declined, but these were more than offset by increases in Ontario and Quebec. Both fresh and salt pork were lower in the average, the former being down from 28.4 cents per pound in November to 27.1 cents in December, and the latter from 27.1 cents per pound in November to 26.6 cents in December. Breakfast bacon was lower, averaging 39 cents per pound in December, as compared with 40.5 cents in November. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and white fish were slightly lower. Lard declined slightly, averaging 22.6 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance in practically all localities, fresh averaging 64.1 cents per dozen in December, as compared with 57.4 in November and 51 cents in October, and cooking averaging 50.8 cents per dozen in December, 49.2 cents in November and 45.6 cents in October. Milk was again slightly higher in the average at 12.4 cents per quart. Higher prices were reported from Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Brockville, Winnipeg and Prince Albert. Butter was slightly higher, dairy being up from 43.3 cents per pound in November to 43.7 cents in December and creamery from 47.6 cents per pound in November to 47.8 cents in December. Cheese was slightly lower, averaging 33.6 cents per pound.

No changes were reported in bread, the price averaging 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits and flour were steady. Rolled oats were slightly lower at an average price of 6.2 cents per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans advanced from an average price of 9.3 cents per pound in November to 10.3 cents in December. Onions advanced somewhat, averaging 6.8 cents per pound. Potatoes averaged \$1.24 per ninety pounds, as compared with \$1.26 in November. Evaporated apples were down from an average of 21.5 cents per pound in November to 21 cents in December. Prunes showed little change. Granulated sugar was slightly lower, averaging 7.6 cents per pound. Coffee and tea showed little change. Anthracite coal averaged \$16.30 per ton in December, as compared with \$16.26 in November. Higher prices were reported from Moncton, London and Sarnia. Bituminous coal was practically unchanged at \$10.06 per ton.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to lower levels in December, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.17 per bushel, as compared with \$1.21 in November. The low price for the month was \$1.16½, reached on the 7th and the high \$1.18½ reached on the 14th. Western barley at Winnipeg was down from 68½ cents per bushel to 66½ cents; American corn at Toronto from \$1.01½ per bushel to 97½ cents; and flax at Winnipeg from \$1.95½ per bushel to \$1.90½. Western oats at Winnipeg advanced from 56½ cents per bushel to 58½ cents. Flour at Toronto declined from \$7.37 per barrel in November to \$7.20 in December. Rolled oats were up from \$3.55 per ninety pounds to \$3.65 and shorts from \$36.80 per ton to \$37. Raw sugar at New York advanced from \$2.06½ per hundred to \$2.18½. Ceylon rubber was slightly lower at 17.8 cents per pound, as compared with 18.1 cents in November. Linseed oil advanced 2 cents per gallon to 87 cents. Ceylon and India tea at Toronto advanced from 46 cents per pound to 49 cents. Ontario potatoes at Toronto declined from 87½ cents per ninety pounds to 77½ cents and Quebec grades at Montreal from 80 cents per eighty pounds to 70 cents. Hay was down \$1 per ton to \$16. Oranges were down from \$5.50-\$6 per box to \$4.25-\$6.25 and lemons from \$6.50-\$7 per box to \$5.50-\$6. Choice steers at Toronto advanced from \$9.28 per hundred pounds to \$9.41 and hogs from \$9.65 per hundred pounds to \$10.17. Dressed beef, forequarters, at Toronto declined from \$14.90 per hundred pounds to \$14.50 and hindquarters from \$17.90 per hundred pounds to \$17.50. Dressed hogs were down from \$16.30 per hundred pounds to \$14.50. Bacon was substantially lower at 24-26 cents per pound, as compared with 30 cents in November. Beef hides were down from 17-18 cents per pound to 16½-17 cents and calf skins from 24-25 cents per pound to 23-24 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 65-75 cents per dozen to 60-65 cents and storage eggs at Toronto from 38-40 cents per dozen to 37-38 cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from 19.9 cents per pound to 20.5 cents. In Non-ferrous metals tin declined from 52½ cents per pound to 52 cents; lead from \$6.35 per hundred pounds to \$6.25; and silver from 58 cents per ounce to 57½ cents. Zinc was slightly higher averaging \$7.305 per cwt., as compared with \$6.993 in November. Glycerine at Toronto declined from 17½ cents per pound to 15½ cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 137.9 for November, a decline of 0.1 per cent from the previous month. Food advanced 0.1 per cent due to advances in cereals and meat and fish, although miscellaneous foods declined. Industrial materials, as a whole, fell 0.3 per cent, due to a fall of 2.2 per cent in miscellaneous materials. All other groups of industrial materials showed very small advances.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1901-05 = 100, was 174.3 for November, an advance of 0.5 per cent over October. Both groups of food declined slightly, textiles and minerals advanced and miscellaneous products declined.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-77 = 100, was 117.9 at the end of November, an advance of 0.9 per cent over the previous month. Foodstuffs advanced 1.2 per cent and industrial materials advanced 0.8 per cent. Except for groceries which declined 1.8 per cent owing to lower prices for coffee, all other groups advanced. Vegetable foods advanced 0.4 per cent with higher prices for wheat, oats, potatoes and rice; animal foods advanced 2.8 per cent with higher prices for butter, mutton, bacon and pork. The rise in minerals was due chiefly to a rise in tin, household coal and copper. Textiles rose 1.2 per cent due to rises in cotton, wool and silk; miscellaneous materials advanced 0.4 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 168 at December 1, an advance of 0.7 per cent over the previous month. Food advanced due to higher prices for eggs and fish. The index number for rent advanced from 150 to 152 due to the inclusion of "decontrolled rents" in the calculation as well as "controlled rents." Other groups were unchanged.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 639 for November as

compared with 630 for October. Food advanced owing to higher prices for vegetable and animal foods, although there were declines in sugar, coffee and cocoa. Industrial materials advanced from 672 to 678 due to advances in minerals and metals and textiles.

### Australia

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Melbourne index number, on the base 1911 = 1000, was 1,746 for September, as compared with 1,751 for August. Dairy produce, groceries and building materials advanced, while jute, leather, etc., agricultural produce and meat declined; metals and coal and chemicals were unchanged.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Government Statistician, on the base 1909-13 = 1000, was 1,572 for October as compared with 1,557 for September. The advance was due to increases in the groups, foodstuffs of vegetable origin and metals and their products. On the other hand, textiles, wood and wood products, animal products and chemicals declined; non-metallic minerals and their products were unchanged.

### India

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base prices in July, 1914 = 100, was 150 for October. Foods advanced from 150 to 157, showing increases in all groups. Non-foods as a whole were unchanged, increases in oil-seeds, raw cotton, cotton manufactures and hides and skins were counteracted by declines in textiles other than cotton and miscellaneous articles.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The working class cost of living index number, Bombay, on the base prices in July, 1914 = 100, was 147 for November, as compared with 146 in October. Foods advanced from 142 to 144; fuel and lighting declined slightly, clothing advanced and rent was unchanged.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926 = 100, was 96.7 for November, a decline of 1.1 per cent from the level of the previous month. There were considerable declines in foods, farm products and hides and leather and smaller declines in fuel and lighting materials, house furnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities. Textile products

were unchanged and there were small increases in the groups metals and metal products, building materials and chemicals and drugs.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 147.5 for December, a decline of 0.5 per cent from November. The changes were very small in all groups. Declines in food products, fuels and chemicals were partly counteracted by advances in farm products, textile products, metals and miscellaneous commodities; building materials were unchanged.

Bradstreet's index number (which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption) was \$12.9651 at Janu-

ary 1, 1929. As compared with the same date in 1928, this shows a decline of 4.4 per cent for the year. Over this period there were declines in provisions, breadstuffs and fruits, hides and leather, textiles, metals, oils, chemicals and miscellaneous products. There were advances in live stock, naval stores and building materials; coal and coke were unchanged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914 = 100, showed a slight decline for November, the index number standing at 162.6 as compared with 162.9 for October. Housing and clothing were each one point lower, while fuel and light advanced one point; food and sundries were unchanged.

### Immigration Policy of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The following statement of the policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada in regard to immigration was given by Mr. P. M. Draper, its secretary-treasurer, in the course of a recent address:—

1. For the peopling of Canada, through immigration, by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizens; all false inducements to secure immigrants to be prohibited and the fullest accurate information freely circulated in the countries from which they come.

Whilst regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, the first consideration should be the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country. Therefore, nationalities and classes of people who, either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or absence of any permanent good which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship, should not be admitted.

2. For strict application of the laws concerning the admission and control of Orientals, pending the enactment of legislation for total exclusion.

3. Abolition of all bonuses or grants to private agencies and that the British Government be requested to assume fuller supervision and control over emigrant-booking agencies operating in the British Isles.

4. For the prohibition of entry of "contract labour" unless certified as necessary by and secured through the Employment Service of Canada and for the prohibition of entry of labour engaged to replace workers during industrial disputes.

5. For the maintenance of the Department of Immigration under a separate Minister of the Crown, and for the creation of Dominion Advisory Council on Immigration on which labour shall have representation, and which would co-ordinate federal, provincial and other immigration activities, prevent overlapping of same, and formulate policies suitable to conditions as they exist from time to time.

6. That in order to relieve congestion in industrial centres, land settlement and colonization schemes should be made widely known in Canada and the same opportunities and assistance offered residents of Canada as are given to those of the British Isles and foreign countries.

7. For the continued prohibition of the admission of child immigrants under working age unless accompanied by or coming to join their parents or other responsible relatives.

8. That representation be made by the Dominion Government to the United States authorities with the object of restoring equal rights of entry to the U.S.A. to all Canadian citizens, irrespective of their places of birth.

9. For international exchange of migration statistics and compliance with recommendation of the International Labour Office (1923) to compile and publish statistics regarding emigration from Canada as well as immigration to Canada.

10. For medical and other examination of emigrants to take place, as far as possible, at port of embarkation.

11. For deportation of those entering Canada, under assisted immigration schemes and exempt class regulations and who, within 12 months, seek or accept employment in other occupations.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Employer not held Negligent if Workman Neglected Precautions

A company carrying on a motor car agency in the province of Quebec operated a service and repair garage in connection therewith. The garage consisted of a four-story building, and was equipped with a platform elevator to carry cars and materials to the various floors. On May 11, 1925, a car sent in for repairs was brought up to the third floor by a young mechanic, who ran it off the elevator and stopped it a few feet from and facing the shaft. The employee worked for over an hour on the car. He had one knee on the running board, his body being inside the car, when the car suddenly started, crashed through the wooden barrier, and fell down the shaft to the bottom, carrying him with it, the accident resulting in the employee's death. His mother brought an action against the company for \$4,999.99, alleging negligence on their part (1) in allowing the deceased to work on the car near the elevator; (2) in lowering the elevator to the ground floor without warning deceased; and (3) in failing to protect the elevator shaft adequately. Damages were awarded to the plaintiff, but the Quebec Court of King's Bench subsequently, in 1927, reversed the judgment of the lower court. On further appeal by the plaintiff the Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the latter judgment in favour of the employer.

Chief Justice Anglin, in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, pointed out that the plaintiff relied upon articles 1053 and 1054 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, which provide as follows:—

1053. Every person capable of discerning right from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, imprudence, neglect or want of skill.

1054. He is responsible not only for the damage caused by his own fault, but also for that caused by the fault of persons under his control and by things he has under his care.

"Before the plaintiff," he said, "can invoke a presumption of fault against the defendants under article 1054, she is obliged to establish (a) that the damage was in fact caused by the thing in question within the meaning of that article, and (b) that that thing was at the time under the care of the defendant.

"The automobile on which the deceased was working was safe and harmless while in the position in which he had placed it on the third floor of the defendants' garage. It became dangerous only because it either started

of itself or was put in motion. If the proper inference from the evidence was that the automobile started of itself, i.e., without the intervention of human agency, and owing to something inherent in the machine, the ensuing damage might be ascribable to it as a 'thing,' and be within the purview of article 1054. But if its movement was due to an act of the deceased, conscious or unconscious, the damage was caused, not by the thing itself, but by that act, whether it should be regarded as purely involuntary and accidental or as amounting to negligence or fault. On the latter hypothesis, the provision of article 1054, invoked by the appellant, does not apply; either the case was one of pure accident, entailing no liability; or, if there be liability, it must rest on fault to be proven and not presumed.

"On the evidence before us, the most likely cause of the movement of the automobile was the act of the deceased workman in pressing down the self-starter—probably inadvertently, as the car was in gear and unbroken in a place where it was dangerous to start it, and the workman must have known that fact unless he was utterly careless or indifferent as to his own safety. That the car was started in any other way would seem highly improbable and may not be assumed in the absence of any evidence of facts which would warrant such an inference.

"Moreover, as was pointed out during the argument, we should have to consider very carefully whether, upon the facts before us, the automobile was not, for the purposes of article 1954, at the time of the accident under the care of the deceased, Tremblay, himself, who was an expert workman, rather than under the care of the defendants. The action cannot, in our opinion, be maintained under that article.

"Nor has the plaintiff established fault of the defendants which was the cause of the death of Tremblay so as to render them liable therefor under article 1053. Assuming that the deceased was obliged to work upon the car where it was, he might have averted the danger by turning the front wheels sideways or by throwing the transmission out of gear and setting the brakes. As a skilled workman he should have realized the risk to which he was exposed in working upon the unbraked car while in gear, situated as it was, and he must have known that the means of avoiding such risk were entirely in his own hands. Under such circumstances the maxim *volenti non fit injuria* would seem to be much in

point. The place was in fact dangerous only because the deceased neglected obvious precautions which would have made it quite safe.

"Tremblay probably actually knew, at all events he should have seen, that the elevator was not stationed on the third floor, and that the elevator shaft was open, save for the light railing which served for a guard to prevent persons passing, accidentally falling into it. There was no duty incumbent on the defendants to guard against such an occurrence as that which actually happened.

"We are not prepared to impose on the proprietor of every garage such as that operated by the defendants, the duty of maintaining at each opening of an elevator shaft a barrier of sufficient strength to withstand the impact of any automobile which may be allowed to run against it. There may be circumstances under which such a duty would arise, but there is no evidence of their existence in the present case. The defendants owed no such duty to the deceased Tremblay.

"Had he taken the precaution either of turning the front wheels of the car away from the direction of the elevator shaft or of throwing the transmission out of gear and setting the brakes before attempting to do work upon the automobile which involved danger of his accidentally pressing the self-starter, the unfortunate occurrence which cost him his life would not have happened. If he was not the 'author of his own injury,' at least the plaintiff has failed to prove his death was caused by actionable fault of the defendants necessary to entail their liability under article 1053.

"The appeal fails and must be dismissed with costs."—*Supreme Court of Canada—Lacombe versus Power et al.* [1928] 4 D.R.L., page 979.

### Employees' Substitute not Entitled to Damages for Injury

The Ottawa City Corporation employed the owner of a team to drive a snowplough, when required by the ward foreman, for the purpose of removing the snow from the sidewalks. On a certain occasion the owner of the team, having other work to do, engaged a substitute to take out the plough, a third man acting as ploughman. While the plough was being removed from the yard, and before it reached the sidewalk which was to be cleaned, an accident, said to be due to the ploughman's negligence, happened to the substitute, his leg being broken. The injured man presented a claim under the Workman's Compensation Act of Ontario, but the claim

was rejected by the Board on the ground that the plaintiff was not an employee of the city. He then sued for damages against the city as employer, and damages to the extent of \$1,350 were awarded by the court.

On the appeal by the City Corporation the Ontario Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the lower court, stating that the same reason which disentitled the applicant to receive compensation precluded his recovery of damages against the city—the reason, namely, that he was not an employee or servant of the city, but a volunteer undertaking to discharge for a servant the duty of that servant. By voluntarily undertaking to discharge the duty of the servant the claimant could not, it was stated, impose a new or greater liability upon the "master."

"At common law, where the injury is occasioned by the negligence of the fellow servant in the course of the common employment, the risk is undertaken by the servant as one of the risks incident to his employment, and the master is not liable. This rule now has been applied to one voluntarily assisting in the employment, as the plaintiff here. If this rule should now be modified so as to place the volunteer in the same position as a fellow servant, yet, having regard to the statutory modification of the common law abolishing this doctrine of common employment, this would not help the plaintiff in this court, for the servant is now entirely deprived of his right of action in the courts and must rely upon the right of compensation, which can only be accorded him by the compensation board. I regret that the board has taken the narrow view that such a volunteer does not come within the scope of the Act, but upon all such questions the board is supreme and there is no appeal."—*Switzer versus Ottawa, Ontario*, (1928) 4 D.L.R., page 991.

### Province has Jurisdiction to Regulate Marketing

A Chinese market gardener was convicted in a local court in British Columbia of unlawfully marketing potatoes in Delta municipality, without having obtained the permission, in writing, of the Mainland Potato Committee of Direction, contrary to the provisions of the Produce Marketing Act, 1926-7 (B.C.), chapter 54, and the orders and regulations made thereunder. After his conviction the defendant applied in the British Columbia Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the application being based solely on the ground that the Act was *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature.

Marketing is defined in the Act as follows:—

“Marketing” means the buying or selling of a product, and includes the shipping of a product for sale or for storage and subsequent sale, and the offering of a product for sale, and the contracting for the sale or purchase of a product, whether the shipping, offering, or contracting be to or with a purchaser, a shipper or otherwise, but does not include a sale by a wholesale or retail store in the ordinary course of business, and does not relate to the marketing of a product for consumption outside the Dominion; and “market” has a corresponding meaning.

The committee of direction under the act is authorized to delegate any or all of its powers to local committees. By an amendment of 1928 the committees so formed have power “to determine whether or not and at what time and in what quantity, and from and to what places, and at what price and on what terms the product may be marketed and delivered, and to make orders and regulations in relation to such matters.”

One of the regulations under this section enacted that “no potatoes of any class, variety, grade, or size of the crop of the year 1928,” raised in the Delta of the Fraser river, were to be marketed without the permission of the Mainland Potato Committee of Direction. Such permission, when given, provided that all such potatoes for marketing should be delivered to and despatched from one of several enumerated places.

The Supreme Court pointed out that the only substantial question before the court was whether it was within the legislative capacity of the Legislative Assembly to enact the statute. This involved a consideration of sections 91 and 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. In this connection the court cited the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Toronto Electric Commissioners versus Snider* (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 243), where the following principles were stated:—

“The Dominion Parliament has, under the initial words of section 91 a general power to make laws for Canada. But these laws are not to relate to the class of subjects assigned to the Provinces by section 92, unless their enactment falls under heads specifically assigned to the Dominion Parliament by the enumeration in section 91. When there is a question as to which legislative authority has the power to pass an Act, the first question therefore must be, whether the subject falls within section 92. Even if it does, the further question must be answered whether it falls also under an enumerated head in section 91. If so, the Dominion has the paramount power of legislating in relation to it. If the subject falls within neither of the sets of enumerated heads, then the Dominion may have power to legislate under the general words at the beginning of section 91.

“Applying this principle, does the subject of legislation now being considered fall fully under section 92? In my opinion, both on principle and on authority, it clearly does. Section 92 (13), commits the making of laws in relation to property and civil rights in the Province exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces.”

Answering the question whether, granted that the legislation impugned falls fully under section 92, the exclusive power *prima facie* conferred on the province is trenchanted on by any of the overriding powers set out in section 91, the British Columbia Supreme Court gave a negative opinion, there being, in its view, no hint of a possible conflict with the general power conferred on the Dominion by the opening paragraph of section 91. “There is no suggestion in the record of the existence in the Dominion of such extraordinary peril to the national life of Canada as a whole in relation to the subject-matter of this legislation as the Judicial Committee lays down in *Toronto Electric Commissioners versus Snider*, *supra*, as a prerequisite to such conflict arising.”

For the applicant it was argued that the Produce Marketing Act infringed section 91 (2) which commits to the Dominion Parliament exclusive jurisdiction over the regulation of trade and commerce; and that it also infringed section 27, which grants to the Dominion a like jurisdiction over criminal law excepting the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters. On the first point the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the same case was cited.

“It is, in their Lordships’ opinion, now clear that, excepting so far as the power can be invoked in aid of capacity conferred independently under other words in section 19, the power to regulate trade and commerce cannot be relied on as enabling the Dominion Parliament to regulate civil rights in the Provinces.”

Greater difficulty was found by the Appeal Court with regard to the question of conflict between the Produce Marketing Act and Criminal law. This question was discussed with particular reference to the Board of Commerce case, *Attorney General of Canada versus Attorney General of Alberta* (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1921, page 1508), the decision being reached that the province in passing the Produce Marketing Act was “in no way meddling with section 498” (of the Criminal Code), and that it was “occupying a field of legislation exclusively its own as shown by the Board of Commerce case.”—*Rex versus Chung Chuck* (*British Columbia*), 1928, D.L.R., page 659.

### Compensation for Diseases Started by Exposure

A miner was engaged by a gas and electric company in California as a rough carpenter to do repair work on a timber flume supplying water to a power plant. The employee was given a thorough physical examination by the company's physician before he began work and was found in good physical condition. Immediately after his examination he was called with other workmen to repair a break in the flume. It was an emergency job, the employees working in long shifts. The employee in question worked for a period of thirty-eight hours; and as a result of exposure and exhaustion he was unable to go to his home after quitting work. The physician examined him and found him suffering from acute rheumatism. About six months later a physician found that he had an enlarged

heart, and advised him to do no manual labour. A year later the same physician found the rheumatic condition and heart enlargement still present. Five months after this last examination the employee was taken to a hospital, where he underwent an operation for removal of fluid from the pleural cavity. A little later he died.

The California Industrial Accident Commission concluded that death resulted from an enlarged heart condition which did not arise out of or in the course of employment and the employer was discharged of all responsibility for the death of the employee. The case was appealed to the State Supreme Court, which found that the commission erred in not granting compensation. The case was remanded with instructions to determine the degree of dependency in order properly to fix the benefits payable.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THE usual seasonal contraction in the volume of industrial employment was shown at the beginning of January, 1929, the resulting losses involving practically the same proportion of the aggregate staffs as that indicated on January 1, 1928. The employment situation however, continued better than on the corresponding date in any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,358 firms, each with at least 15 employees, in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The payrolls of these concerns declined from 983,698 persons on December 1 to 918,780 at the beginning of January, a decrease of some 65,000 persons, 6.6 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the employment index number (based upon the 1926 average as 100) stood at 109.1 on January 1, 1929, compared with 116.7 in the preceding month, and with 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of January, 1929, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 6.6, contrasted with 4.2 per cent of idleness at the beginning of December, and with 6.6 per cent at the beginning of January, 1928. The percentage for January was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,695 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 190,839 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the office of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease in the number of placements during November

when compared with the preceding month, chiefly due to the seasonal curtailment of outdoor work.

The average cost of a weekly budget of twenty-nine staple foods was little changed being \$11.30 for the beginning of January, 1929, as compared with \$11.31 for December, 1928; \$11.19 for January, 1928; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been revised and based upon prices in 1926 as 100. This index stood at 94.5 for January, 1929, the same level as for December, 1928, as compared with 97.3 for January, 1928.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January, 1929, was about two-thirds of that in December, though the number of workers involved was greater. The time loss was less than in January, 1928. Eight disputes were in progress at some time during the month involving 754 workpeople and resulting in a loss of 5,724 working days. Corresponding figures for December, 1928, were eight disputes, 449 workpeople and 8,628 working days; and for January, 1928, 10 disputes 517 workpeople and 8,029 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During January the Department of Labour received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with disputes respectively involving printers at Calgary, locomotive firemen employed on the eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and street Railway employees at Hull, Quebec. There were some further proceedings in connection with the dispute at the Angus car shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, on which a Board had previously made

a report. The text of the three reports, and full particulars concerning the administration of the act during the month, will be found on page 128.

#### Reference Boards for Teachers in Saskatchewan

A bill to amend the School Act is now before the Saskatchewan Legislature, its purpose being to provide for the establishment of boards of reference to deal with disputes arising between teachers and boards of School trustees. It is proposed that such Boards should consist of the school inspector, a representative of the teachers and one of the school trustees. Either party concerned may apply for the appointment of a board. The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, premier and minister of education of the province, who introduced the bill, stated that he believed it would have the effect of bringing both parties to give more careful thought to their mutual relationships, particularly with regard to any action which might be contemplated before the completion of a school term.

#### Progress of Old Age Pensions in Canada

An Order in Council, dated January 25, 1929, making the Old Age Pensions Act effective in the Northwest Territories, is printed on another page of this issue.

The speeches from the Throne at the opening of the sessions of the Legislatures of Ontario and Alberta intimated that bills would be introduced to provide for the establishment of Old Age Pension systems. In Ontario it was intimated merely that such legislation would be submitted. In Alberta the statement was as follows: "In accordance with the intimation given to this house during the last session, my ministers have inquired and considered the needs of the Province in the matter of Old Age Pensions, as well as the problems involved in framing and financing a scheme suited to the needs and circumstances of the Province, and in conformity with the Old Age Pensions Act of the Dominion". At the session of 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 438) the Hon. John Brownlee, premier of the Province, announced that a careful inquiry would be made into this question before the next session, and that information thus secured would decide whether the federal scheme would be applied to Alberta.

Statistics in connection with the administration of Old Age Pensions in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for the last

three months of the year 1928, are given on another page.

#### Workmen's Compensation in Saskatchewan

The legislature of Saskatchewan is considering a bill to establish a system of Workmen's Compensation similar to that in Manitoba, Ontario, and the other provinces with state accident insurance. It was announced at the opening of the present session of the Legislature that the provincial government intended to introduce legislation providing for a "provincial system" of Workmen's Compensation. "This has been decided," it was stated, "after a very careful investigation of the conditions existing in this province, and will result, it is hoped, in a more satisfactory and assured position for employes with a more equitable distribution of costs to employers." Early last year the government appointed a special commission under the Public Inquiries Act, to investigate this subject (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, page 344). Many of the witnesses recommended the adoption of a "state-fund" system such as exists in Ontario, Manitoba and other provinces. The bill subsequently introduced in the legislature was based upon the conclusions reached by the commission. It is largely modelled upon the Workmen's Compensation Acts of Manitoba and Ontario, provision being made for the establishment of a Board to administer the Act, and for an accident fund maintained by means of assessments levied on employers of labour. The new act abolishes the previous system under which compensation cases were dealt with by means of court procedure. A full outline of its provisions will be given in a future issue, in an account of the legislation enacted at this year's session of the legislature.

#### Some effects of minimum wages for women in Quebec

The second annual report of the Quebec Minimum Wage Board, summarized on another page of this issue, records a marked improvement in the conditions of female employment in those industries in which minimum wage orders have been in force for a year or more. The orders governing the employment of female workers in laundries, dye-works and dry cleaning establishments took effect on March 1, 1927, and had been in force for one year and four months when the report was prepared. These regulations not only fix minimum weekly rates of wages for experienced and inexperienced employes, but set a definite limit to the proportion of inexperienced to experienced workers. During the

year a marked reduction was noted in the number of inexperienced workers, and a corresponding increase in the number of experienced workers, the number of those receiving the full minimum rate as experienced workers being about doubled. The average weekly wage earned by all the employees, experienced and inexperienced, increased in the Montreal district from \$11.75 to \$12.65, and in the rest of the province from \$8.16 to \$9.36. On the other side, the report quotes the opinion of employers to the effect that the minimum wage law, instead of hurting the industry has rather stabilized it by suppressing the unfair competition of employers who paid inadequate wages, and by supporting those who paid fair wages. At the same time it is pointed out that the law guarantees to workwomen a minimum wage from the start, with periodical increases fixed in advance, making employment steadier and reducing the labour turnover.

#### **Movement to check accidents in building industry**

A movement is on foot within the construction industry in the Toronto district to petition the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for permission to establish an Accident Prevention Association under section 101 of the Workmen's Compensation Act. This section provides that employers in any of the classes included in Schedule I of the Act may form themselves into an association for accident prevention, and may make rules for that purpose. "If the Board is of opinion that an association so formed sufficiently represents the employers in the industries included in the class, the Board may approve such rules, and when approved by the Board and by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council they shall be binding on all employers in industries included in the class."

Commenting on this movement within the building industry, Mr. George Gander, secretary of the Toronto Builders' Exchange, writing in the *Contract Record and Engineering Review* (January 30, 1929) contracts conditions in the building with those in other industries where standardization is less difficult. In building, he points out, it rarely happens that two jobs can be done in exactly the same manner.

"The move by the Toronto group", he says, is one that should be supported to the very limit by everyone in the district affected; and it should be copied everywhere throughout the Dominion. It should be remembered

that accident prevention work, while it may cost money to maintain, is infinitely less expensive from all angles than the continual drain caused by accidents. Wherever the scheme has been employed it has paid large dividends in the form of accident reduction, and will do the same thing in the construction industry."

In the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 5) reference was made to an address by Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, pointing out the special risk of the building industry, and recommending the formation of a special safety code to govern building practices.

#### **Fair wages on water power development**

In connection with the regulations under which licenses are granted by the Dominion Government for Dominion water-power rights, an order in council has been passed requiring the insertion in all such licenses of a Fair Wages Clause for the protection of the workmen employed in the terms following:—

83A. Every license shall be deemed to be executed on the express condition that the licensee shall pay or require to be paid to those employed in the construction, alteration, extension, maintenance and operation of the works authorized by such license, wages not less than those generally accepted as current for similar services in similar undertakings in the locality, and that such licensee shall maintain conditions of labour not less favourable than these prevailing in similar undertakings in the locality.

#### **New bulletin on technical education**

The Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour has just published Bulletin No. 29 which consists of three papers read at the Third Annual Convention of the Technical Section of the Ontario Education Association at its meeting held in Toronto last April. These papers deal with the following subjects:—The Technical Schools as a Preliminary to Hospital Training, by Miss O'Donoghue, of the Windsor-Walker-ville Technical School; The Influence of Art on Home Economics, by Mr. S. S. Pinlay, of the Riverdale Branch Technical School, Toronto; and What Technical Schools have done to meet the Recommendations of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, by Mr. F. S. Rutherford, Assistant Director of Technical Education for the Province of Ontario.

### Reform of mine rescue work in Alberta

A complete reorganization of mine rescue work in Alberta in the near future was announced by the Hon. Alexander Ross, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province, in the course of an address delivered at the recent convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour at Lethbridge. He stated that the Drumheller field was the best organized in the province in respect to the provision of training in relief work, but that better provision was needed in the Mountain, Crow's Nest Pass, and Lethbridge fields. Mr. Ross said further that a "safety-first" campaign would be undertaken immediately throughout the province for the purpose of reducing the number of industrial accidents, of which by far the largest proportion were "psychological", being caused by carelessness on the part of the parties concerned. The Mining industry is reported to be responsible for the majority of the accidents reported to the Board, one employee in every thirty in this industry being injured in the course of each year. Logging comes second in order, with payments for compensation during the past year totalling \$100,000. The building industry has the third place in the number of accidents reported.

### National Health Insurance in Great Britain

On January 1 the new British National Health Insurance Act became effective. Some of the provisions of this measure were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, page 341, in connection with its introduction as a bill earlier in the same year. Certain classes of workers not employed under a contract of service, and not previously insurable for compulsory health insurance, are now brought within the scope of compulsory insurance under the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. The classes of employment affected by the new provisions are (i) Employment by way of manual labour under a contract for the performance of such labour for the purposes of any trade or business, except in so far as such employment is excluded by a special order. (ii) Employment as a master, or member of a crew, of any fishing or other vessel registered in the United Kingdom, or of any other British vessel of which the owner, or if there be more than one owner the managing owner or manager, resides or has his principal place of business in the United

Kingdom, when the person so employed is remunerated by a share in the profits of gross earnings of the vessel, except in so far as such employment is excluded by special order.

It is stated that the provision applies only to class (i) where the person doing the manual work takes an active part in it himself, and where the work is performed for the purposes of the employer's trade or business. Thus, it does not apply to a contractor or subcontractor who only supervises the work of his assistants, without taking any substantial part in the manual work himself, or who is carrying out work not for the purposes of the trade or business of the person with whom he contracts—e.g., private domestic work where the person employed contracts directly with the householder.

As regards share fishermen, it is stated that the effect of the new provisions is to bring into compulsory health and pensions insurance share fishermen who work as co-adventurers, and are not already insured as being employed under a contract of service. The new clause applies irrespectively of whether the fisherman has any share in the ownership of the boat or gear, or whether he is only contributing his labour to the venture. The only exception is where the fish caught is shared out amongst the crew for their own consumption or for sale, instead of being first sold and the proceeds shared. Fishermen working under such a system are excluded from the new clause by a special order.

### Movement for co-ordinated Social Insurance

Some employers in the United States are now in search of some general principle under which a definite proportion of the increasing profits of industry would be regularly invested in a comprehensive provident social scheme. This latest phase of social insurance is described in the *Bulletin* of the Taylor Society (New York) for December, 1928, in the course of an address by Mr. H. S. Person, the managing director of the Society. In order to illustrate the aim of this movement Mr. Person said that "just as a provident individual plans to work hard during the earlier part of life so that, through income from savings, he may enjoy relative independence and comfort during the latter part of life, so each generation as a group should so organize the distribution of the social income that individuals collectively may enjoy similar benefits." It is proposed that "a substantial portion of the larger social income which results from marked increase in techno-



logical efficiency should be handled after the manner of a credit to be drawn upon by workers after middle age, when physical capacity and productivity decrease as the result of age and of inflexibility in adjustments to new technological conditions."

Mr. Person notes the campaign for the shorter work week announced by the American Federation of Labour at its recent convention at New Orleans (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1929, page 27). Parallel with the movement for shorter working hours there is an equally strong development of sentiment in favour of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, group insurance, etc. The proposal is that these various movements should be co-ordinated in one comprehensive scheme. "The question is, whether we should, on the one hand, with each marked increase of technological efficiency, immediately shorten the secondary work-periods as much as possible, and uniformly for all age classes; or whether, on the other hand, for instance, there should not be a graduated scale of shortening the secondary work periods so that the length of the work-day or work-week would decrease from a scientifically determined maximum for the younger group, to zero for the old age group, income being provided for all during the entire life-span."

#### A criticism of industrial pensions

Some criticism of employees' pensions as an industrial policy is made in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, January, 1929, by Dr. W. Irving Clark, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Dr. Clark examined the record of a factory employing 2,500 employees, established since 1885, and carrying a considerable number of pensioners. "Pensions", he says, "are, on the whole, a compromise which is unsatisfactory both to the company, because of the rapid increase in expense, and also to the worker, because at best a pension can only eke out his savings. Few workers prefer a pension to continued work. The worker wants to keep active in factory work as long as possible because he does not like to idle. He prefers the regularity, the activity, and the companionship of a factory job to trying to find something to occupy his time at home. If, because of lack of thrift, sickness, or other misfortune, his savings are scant, the small pension which he receives is of little help in maintaining the home, and he is frequently forced to change his residence to something less expensive or to live with one of his children—a thing which he usually does not wish to do. The fate of the poor pensioned employee is not a happy one."

The writer, after a detailed medical examination of the older employees, concludes, first, that while pensions are necessary, they are satisfactory neither to the worker nor to the company and should be postponed as long as possible; second, that by means of medical supervision and careful placement, older workmen may be kept at work which is of value to them and to the company; third, that the physical condition of a group of workers 65 years of age and over varies little from year to year, and fourth, that careful medical supervision between the ages of 50 and 65 should reduce the number of workers ultimately placed on the pension list.

#### Comparative cost of labour and materials in building

The relative cost of material and labour in representative cities in the United States is examined in the *Monthly Labour Review* (published by the U. S. Department of Labour) for January. Three cities were selected for the purposes of the investigation, namely Washington, D.C., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Decatur, Illinois, the period covered being the early part of 1928. The cost of the material was considered as being its actual cost as delivered on the job, including freight and hauling, and the labour cost as that of the labour on the job, not including work in shops, mills or quarries.

In the three cities taken as a whole material accounted for 54 per cent of the total cost of residential building and 61.7 per cent of non-residential building, while labour accounted for 46 per cent of the residential and 38.3 per cent of the non-residential building. By weighting each class of building by the proportion it formed of all building in the year 1927, it was found that 53.1 per cent of the total cost of all building was for material, and 41.8 per cent was for labour.

Carpenter work accounted for the largest percentage of the cost of residential building, followed by brickwork, concrete work, plumbing and plastering, in the order named. In non-residential buildings only three items, namely, excavating, plastering and painting, showed a higher cost for labour than for material.

#### Industrial benefits of group insurance

Group insurance as a means of advancing social welfare was discussed by Mr. James E. Kavanagh, second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in an address delivered in December to the Association of Life Assurance Presidents at New York. Such insurance to an amount estimated at more

than seven and a half billions of dollars is now in force in United States and Canadian insurance companies. These companies number 57, ten being in Canada. The total number of lives covered is approximately five millions, the average coverage per life being a little less than \$1,500. On this figure Mr. Kavanagh has the following comment: "If one were to consider capitalized value rather than the annual income of the American worker, the proportion of life value covered by group insurance on employees in America is still pathetically small."

Approximately 17,000 employers of labour in the United States and Canada have programs of employees' group insurance ranging from \$500 to \$10,000 per life. The method of buying group insurance is described by Mr. Kavanagh as follows: Group life insurance is sold to employers of labour that have fifty or more employees. No medical examination is required. When the employee pays a portion of the premium, which is nearly always the case, there must be at least 75 per cent of the eligible employees participating in order to have the insurance effective. The contract, however, can be placed only through the employer. The employees get their insurance at what is to them a level premium rate. The employer pays the balance or uncertain portion, which may vary in different concerns from year to year, depending upon the age distribution and the amount of insurance per life. The employer deducts from the employee's pay envelope or monthly cheque the amount authorized by the employee; he assembles the total deductions and adds to them his own portion necessary to make up the aggregate premium; then, in one cheque, he remits the amount direct to the insurance company, usually monthly.

The insurance companies, by handling group insurance, have come into contact with the problems of labour conditions. The Metropolitan Company has already built up an industrial division with sections dealing respectively with industrial hygiene, business administration, safety engineering, publicity, marketing, production engineering, and personal methods. The general benefits of group insurance are enumerated by Mr. Kavanagh as follows:

1. Greater co-operation between employer and employee;
2. Reduction in labour turnover;
3. Increased protection for the employees against the hazards of death, sickness, accident and old age;
4. Increased thrift amongst employees;
5. Increased co-operative drive for better health and better working conditions;
6. More intelligent effort to keep

well; 7. The creation of good will towards the employer throughout his constituency.

#### Progress in industrial relations activities

Recent developments in industrial relations activities in the United States are described in the issue for January 5, of the semi-monthly *Service Letter on Industrial Relations*, published by the National Industrial Conference Board (United States). Until recently industrial relations work was associated primarily with large business organizations, being regarded mainly as a substitute for the personal contact which is inevitably lost as industrial organizations grow. The developments of "industrial relations" by the larger firms have brought about such improvements in the position of the workers, and furthered mutual good will to such an extent, that smaller concerns also are now adopting industrial relations policies with these objects in view.

A recent survey conducted by the Board into 6,163 plants with a total of 2,500,000 workers shows the extent of the welfare activities of the smaller concerns. One-fourth of the companies employed 100 workers or less, and another quarter employed from 100 to 250; the remaining half employing between 500 and 1,000 workers. The main welfare activities in the smaller plants consists of group life insurance, vacations with pay, and supplemental bonuses. The number of smaller plants carrying group life insurance is considered noteworthy, since insurance carriers require a minimum coverage of fifty employees before issuing a group policy. Besides these three types of activity other industrial relations schemes, involving larger expenditures, are found most frequently in plants with at least 250 workers. Such work includes the provision of plant lunch rooms, mutual benefit association disability benefits, pensions, and work councils. About half of these activities are found in plants with working forces of 500 employees or more.

The survey showed that, of the 6,000 companies examined nearly 2,000 provide private group life insurance for their employees; more than 1,000 have accepted, in some form or another, the principle of paid vacation for wage earners; nearly 1,000 have installed plant lunch rooms; almost as many are operating supplemental bonus plans; while disability benefits and pensions are paid and work councils are in operation in many plants. "Quite evidently," it is stated, "organized industrial relations work is, in many business establishments in the United States, recognized as a

necessary part of administrative procedure, applicable by adaptation to the smaller as well as to the larger plants."

### Industry's duty towards the displaced worker

President Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, testifying recently before the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labour, expressed the opinion that upon industry generally devolves the burden of providing employment for the men displaced by the introduction of labour-saving devices which make it possible for one man to do the work formerly done by several. "It is for the benefit of society," he said, "we have mass production and reduced costs. Then society must assume the responsibility of giving work to these men, and the Baltimore and Ohio, as a unit of society, has its responsibility in the matter.

The president explained how the railroads have been stabilizing employment in recent years, and how his own company in particular had been able to reduce its labour turnover from 20 per cent in 1923 to 10 per cent at the present time. He admitted that before the war "we did not have a consciousness of the duty of trying to stabilize our employment." The methods now used include the postponement of new building and repair work to times when train movement is lowered. Mr. Willard declared himself impressed with the idea that if society is to take advantage of mass production and reduced costs, it must assume responsibility for finding employment for the men who are thus displaced.

### Benefits of teachers' superannuation schemes

The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, premier of Saskatchewan, announced in the provincial legislature in January that the government intended, in the recess following the present session, to formulate an adequate superannuation scheme for school teachers. The teachers of the province submitted a draft bill last year, but it was considered by the government to be inadequate in its provisions. This year also they submitted another draft bill which was largely based on the Civil Service Superannuation Act, but the government considered that the difference in the employment conditions of teachers and civil servants would require differing provisions in regard to superannuation.

In the discussion on the subject in the legislature it was pointed out that in Canada teachers' superannuation schemes were in operation in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, while British

Columbia and Alberta had legislation on the same subject in view. A teachers' superannuation scheme, it was considered, would stabilize and unify the teaching profession; keep the profession clear of "deadwood" by retiring those rendered ineffective by old age; promote efficiency by assuring every teacher of a maintenance in old age, leaving him free to devote himself to his work; attract the right kind of people to the teaching profession, and keep them there; maintain the flow of promotion that would assure that young and progressive men and women would be in charge of important positions; retain in the province the best of the teaching profession who would otherwise go where they would find more favourable conditions.

### Problem of collection of unpaid wages

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, in its biennial report for the years 1926-28, suggests to the legislature of the state the advisability of vesting the commission with authority to deal with cases concerning the collection from employers of unpaid wages. At the present time, the workers' only legal recourse is to bring suit in the courts for amounts up to \$200. In cases where the worker obtains a judgment for any amount under \$50 an allowance of \$5 is provided by law toward payment of the attorney's fees. Claims for wages arise mostly in cases where the employer's liability for wages has not been clearly defined, or where the employer, without entering on an agreement, assumes the right to adjust wages in respect to alleged negligent service or damages to materials on the part of the workmen. Commenting on the workman's position under this system, the Commission says:—

"Not infrequently the unpaid wages clearly due, in addition to the amount involved under controverted questions, is withheld pending a solution of the deadlock. The employee is out his time and labour represented by the wages withheld, and he finds he must further assume the risk of a lawsuit with its fees for a lawyer and possible court costs if he would undertake to prove his claim and secure a judgment therefor. The employer, on the other hand, stands by until compelled to pay. It is well recognized by litigants, judges and attorneys that the keen court contest involving a small sum almost invariably develops into a contest to see who will pay the costs of the suit. As the case becomes well advanced, each party litigant would be willing to abandon his position regarding the claim of debt or damage if he could accomplish it gracefully and at the same time escape liability for the costs.

"The court method of settlement of wage disputes is so burdensome, so protracted, and so unsatisfactory to all parties that public interest calls for the development of some system like the administration of workmen's compensation, for the arbitration of the issue in wage disputes. It must be a simple, inexpensive, speedy system for the determination of the facts. The costs of adjusting the dispute under the present system do not correspond to the usual efficient manner in which industry functions."

The City Council of Sydney, Nova Scotia, is supporting a recommendation made by the local workmen's council that the fees paid to jurymen serving on a coroner's or a Supreme Court Jury should be increased to the amount of a day's pay.

The Canada Cement Company plant at Exshaw, Alta., has just won the safety trophy offered annually by the Portland Cement Association for a perfect score in safety performance, which means no accidents throughout the year. The trophy is open to competition among practically all Portland cement manufacturers on the continent and the victory of the Exshaw plant in 1928 gives the Canada Cement Company a remarkable record since five of its plants have now won this trophy in the past four years. Between 1920 and 1927 the Canada Cement Company reduced accidents by 76 per cent and increased man-power efficiency by 86 per cent.

The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta has amended order No. 4 governing female employees in personal service occupations. This order was first gazetted in January, 1925, and was amended in July, 1928 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, page 854). The change relates to the definition, for the purposes of the Act, of "hairdressing or manicuring establishments or schools or beauty parlours or schools of beauty culture, or barber shops where any charge is made for services to the public". The following words are inserted after the word 'schools': "where any charge is made to, or any consideration is received from, the public, for services, material, use of premises, or in any manner relating thereto." The minimum rate of \$14 per week remains unchanged.

A conductor employed by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, who held insurance against sickness with an insurance company, accepted a month's remuneration from the latter company, and it was claimed by the company that he signed a release of the policy. Subsequently he claimed a further sum of \$300 from the company, contending that while he had signed a receipt for a month's sickness, this did not cancel the future emoluments which might accrue from the policy. The County Court gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, with costs, holding that he had not received consideration for the cancellation of the future benefits of his policy.

## Mining in Ontario in 1928

The *Canadian Mining Journal*, December, 1928, contained a review of Mining in Ontario by Mr. J. A. McRea. "Although all the latest machinery and every possible labour-saving device," he says, "has been introduced into the mines of Northern Ontario yet the increase in the scope of work is resulting in a greater pay-roll than ever at any time in the past. The 1928 records will show approximately \$18,000,000 paid in wages by the metal mines of this province,—distributed to about 12,000 employees and representing an average of about \$1,500 a year to each.

"These wages of \$18,000,000 were earned chiefly at Sudbury, Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Cobalt. And while this reflects one reason for the prosperity throughout the country, yet there is the added fact that

about \$15,000,000 was expended in other ways, chiefly for material and supplies—which, in turn, provided employment for many men in factories and railways throughout the country. Add to this the fact that profits of nearly \$30,000,000 will be realized this year either for distribution in dividends or for accumulation in surpluses and paid-up development, and an idea may be gathered of the prosperity which is directly attributable to the growing industry of Northern Ontario. There is, however, another branch of industry—the prospecting activity. In this direction there is no way of arriving at the number of men actually engaged. Licenses are taken out by each prospector, but licenses are also taken out in the names of relatives, friends, and employers."

## GENERAL REVIEW OF 'THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of January was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Owing to more favourable weather conditions, activity in the logging industry was more brisk, and several woodsmen were being placed. For the season of the year the coal mining industry appeared to be quite favourable, and fair production was reported. While building and construction were seasonally quiet in most centres, there was a fair amount of work in hand in the City of Halifax, while operations on the pulp and paper plant at Liverpool were being carried on. The catches reported by the fishing industry were somewhat disappointing. The level of production of manufacturing plants was quite normal, with the iron and steel industries reported as in fair condition. Trade was stated to be fair. There was quite a demand for women domestic workers and several placements were being made.

Fishing in the Province of New Brunswick was reported by the industry as being fairly good. Although weather conditions had improved to some extent, the lack of snow was still interfering with activity in the logging industry. Manufacturing throughout this Province was about normal for the time of year. Construction was rather dull, although a substantial amount of work was in prospect, particularly in the City of Saint John; work had again been started on the paper mill at Dalhousie. Transportation activity was fair, with the winter port activities at Saint John particularly active. Trade was quite satisfactory. The usual number of placements of women domestic workers were made.

The employment offices in the Province of Quebec reported that very few farm placements were being made. With the approach of the end of the cutting season in the logging industry throughout this Province, the demands for workers were considerably decreased. Manufacturing industries generally, and particularly in the metal group, were showing satisfactory activity, with additional workers being taken on in some lines. Orders for building tradesmen and labourers were seasonally few, but prospects for work for the spring were hopeful. Railway traffic was reported as being heavy. Trade was quite satisfactory for the season. The number of orders for domestic workers being received was quite substantial, with no shortage of applicants.

Orders for farm workers being registered at Ontario offices were not numerous, as it was yet too early to expect a demand in anticipation of spring work. For the winter season conditions in the building and construction group were regarded as very satisfactory, with the prospect of substantial work opening up throughout the Province with the arrival of spring. While few orders were being received for workers in the lumbering industry, the demands were not heavy owing to the advance of the season. The mining industry in the northern section of the Province continued on a normal basis, but few additional workers were being taken on. Manufacturing continued steady, some additional help being engaged by factories in various lines. The usual number of vacancies for domestic workers were being notified with the customary shortage of suitable applicants. Apart from Winnipeg, where a substantial volume of work was in hand for the season of the year, the building and construction group were very quiet throughout the Province. The demands for logging workers being registered were not very numerous, and many applicants were still anxious to secure such work. The mining activity in the central portion of the Province was still going forward with the same vigour. Trade was reported as being satisfactory. Casual vacancies for general labour were not particularly numerous. Demands for women domestic workers were being registered, with no noteworthy shortage of applicants reported.

Throughout the Province of Saskatchewan there seemed to be plenty of applicants seeking farm work, although the vacancies being notified for this class of workers were not very numerous. Orders for logging workers were few in number, but some difficulty was being experienced in securing suitable applicants. Throughout the Province building and construction were fairly quiet. While there was no difficulty in filling orders for general labour for casual employment, a fair number of such orders were being notified. The demand for women domestic workers was not large, and there was no difficulty in securing suitable applicants to meet requirements.

The severity of the weather throughout Alberta had reacted unfavourably on the number of farm vacancies of which the employment offices in this Province were being advised. Building and construction were also being interfered with by the cold, although a fair volume of work for the time of year was under way. The demand for workers in the logging

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929		1928		1927	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		227,866,165	273,058,358	163,934,160	215,452,243	249,832,536
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		94,620,925	102,966,710	79,506,417	83,262,695	94,311,883
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		130,847,423	167,013,618	82,564,479	130,277,157	153,118,718
Customs duty collected..... \$		15,476,165	16,380,605	11,797,596	13,167,228	14,535,596
Bank debts to Individual accounts..... \$		3,866,181,970	4,431,843,134	3,399,113,036	4,274,077,902	4,150,724,796
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		186,086,685	186,631,654	162,029,910	182,747,049	180,859,206
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,520,285,026	1,523,495,911	1,466,081,100	1,444,528,540	1,430,955,703
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,230,985,708	1,237,957,932	1,090,011,806	1,082,732,324	1,079,401,147
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....		174.0	174.6	149.3	144.0	139.0
Preferred stocks.....		107.4	104.0	111.5	111.8	110.8
(1) Bonds.....					112.3	112.2
(2)(3) Prices, Wholesale, Index number (1913=100).....	146.7	146.7	148.6	151.3	151.8	152.2
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.55	21.56	21.52	21.41	21.37	21.27
(4) Business failures, number.....	185	211	174	210	182	162
(4) Business failures, liabilities.. \$	2,241,169	3,042,743	3,287,479	3,249,415	3,109,087	2,529,437
(2)(5) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	109.1	116.7	118.9	100.7	108.1	108.8
(2)(6) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	6.6	4.2	3.1	6.6	5.2	3.9
Immigration.....		5,515	6,844	3,692	4,566	5,904
Railway—						
(7) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	220,814	252,589	346,801	243,235	247,583	312,583
(9) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	18,871,671		23,075,115	18,871,671		21,086,341
(9) Operating expenses..... \$			19,390,212	16,492,282	17,252,855	16,778,024
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		21,092,079	24,358,668	15,320,285	18,767,251	21,993,751
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		17,935,323	17,052,558	13,442,249	17,094,084	15,617,957
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			5,470,742,835	3,227,187,540	3,835,711,036	4,787,203,808
Building permits..... \$		16,742,139	15,822,401	7,708,904	11,744,094	12,857,622
(10) Contracts awarded..... \$	41,962,000	18,905,000	29,038,200	20,480,000	36,853,700	30,260,500
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons		103,450	95,426	65,006	63,197	87,989
Steel ingots and castings..... tons		103,054	108,463	84,295	96,248	80,730
Ferro alloys..... tons		5,160	4,532	4,619	4,353	4,512
Coal..... tons		1,518,635	1,694,572	1,683,476	1,866,715	1,746,976
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	720,892	535,821	759,432	773,808	651,649	1,056,731
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		71,914,000	82,711,000	51,624,000	58,570,000	54,914,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		5,865,000	6,270,000	5,129,000	5,156,000	4,292,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		17,487,000	16,955,000	19,635,000	19,198,000	11,987,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		196,018,977	252,591,464	212,560,964		243,914,766
Flour production..... bbls.		2,175,000	1,579,000	1,579,000	1,767,000	2,120,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		102,311,000	96,937,000	30,841,000	120,791,000	98,346,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,396,000	47,926,000	42,712,000	44,121,000	43,843,000
(11) Sales of insurance..... \$		56,223,000	54,498,000	47,270,000	48,580,000	44,639,000
Newsprint..... tons		208,484	223,645	186,721	181,600	190,293
Automobiles, passenger.....		6,734	8,154	6,705	2,234	5,173
(12) Index of physical volume of business.....		165.4	183.8	159.0	157.9	148.0
Industrial production.....		165.3	175.9	160.3	161.5	151.0
Manufacturing.....		170.2	173.6	147.0	140.6	140.3

(1) Revised.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Revised and based upon 1926 as 100.

(4) Figures for four weeks ending January 26, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(5) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(6) MacLean's Building Review.

(7) Revised and based upon 1926 as 100.

(8) Bradstreet.

(9) Figures for end of previous months.

(10) Including lines east of Quebec.

(11) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford,

Conn.

(12) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debts. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

group was only fair, with plenty of applicants available. Some slight improvement in coal mining conditions was noted, although the industrial dispute in the Drumheller district was still interfering with the normal progress of the industry. Casual demands for general labourers were easily filled from available applicants. The number of vacancies for women domestic workers showed no increase, nor did the applicants for such work appear to be any more numerous.

The logging industry in the Province of British Columbia appeared to be quite active, and some vacancies for additional workers were being registered. Although the mines were not taking on more workers, the industry as a whole seemed to be quite busy. Building and construction were fairly active for the season of the year. Manufacturing industries showed a normal volume of production. Demands for women domestic workers remained steady with Vancouver reporting shortages in some lines. Employment conditions, generally speaking, appeared to be quite favourable throughout British Columbia for the time of year.

**EMPLOYERS' REPORTS.** The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1929,

involved much the same proportion of the reported payrolls as on January 1, 1928. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The year-end epidemic of influenza which prevailed in many areas, also resulted in reduced employment. Despite these factors, the situation continued better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,358 firms, whose payrolls declined from 983,698 persons on December 1, to 918,780 at the beginning of January. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the average in 1926 as 100), stood at 109.1 on January 1, 1929, as compared with 116.7 in the preceding month, and with 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive. In the Maritime Provinces, the recession took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while mining was also rather slacker, but logging and transportation showed sea-

sonally heightened activity. In Quebec, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, while the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining and trade. In Ontario, manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the greatest losses, but logging and trade showed improvement. In the Prairie Provinces, construction and transportation reported the most noteworthy decrease; on the other hand, iron and steel and logging indicated increased activity. In British Columbia, lumber factories, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food, electric current and other factories and in mining and trade.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg reporting reduced employment, while practically no change was shown in Vancouver. In Montreal, important declines were noted in construction, transportation and manufacturing. In Quebec, manufactures, shipping and construction reported losses in employment. In Toronto, there were contractions in manufacturing and also in construction and transportation, but trade showed improvement. In Ottawa, manufactures and construction indicated seasonal curtailment, while little general change occurred in other industries. In Hamilton, manufacturing showed reduced activity, while only small changes took place in other groups. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, manufacturing and building were dull. In Winnipeg, manufacturing and construction registered the greatest declines, but transportation and communications were also slacker. In Vancouver, employment in manufactures, construction and trade showed a falling-off, while transportation afforded increased employment.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows important contractions in manufacturing, construction, transportation, logging, mining and communications, while services and retail trade recorded gains.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of January, 1929.

**TRADE UNION REPORTS.** Further increases in the volume of unemployment were reported among local trade unions at the close of

December than in the previous month, attributable in part to holiday

closings and subsequent inventory periods augmented by mid-winter slackness in various lines of business. The situation in Canada as a whole, however, remained unchanged during December from that of the same month a year ago, the percentages of inactivity at the close of both months being identical. During December reports were tabulated from a total of 1,695 labour organizations, covering a membership of 190,839 persons, 12,553 of whom were idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 6.6 in contrast with 4.2 per cent of inactivity in November and with 6.6 per cent in December, 1927. New Brunswick and British Columbia unions were the only ones to record improvement over November and this was slight, while in the remaining provinces the general trend was adverse. Reductions in activity in building and construction operations influenced the situation to a considerable degree in several of the provinces, principally Ontario and combined in Quebec with recessions in the garment trades were practically responsible for the unemployment gain in that province being the most outstanding. Expansion in employment was recorded in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia during the month under review when compared with December a year ago which the reductions in employment afforded Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta members were just sufficient to counteract.

A review in greater detail of the unemployment situation at the close of December 1928 as indicated by local trade unions is printed elsewhere in this issue.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.** During the month of December, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,425 references of persons to positions, and effected a total of 22,529 placements. The number of placements made in regular employment during the month was 12,166, of which 9,046 were of men and 3,120 of women workers. In casual work the offices made 10,363 placements. Employers notified the Service of 23,708 vacancies, of which 14,014 were for men and 9,694 for women. The number of registrations for work was 22,114 of men and 9,812 of women, a total of 31,926 applications. Compared with the preceding month, and also with December a year ago, the transactions of the offices show a slight decline, the records for November, 1928, showing 28,656 vacancies offered, 40,924 applications made, and 27,318 placements effected,

while in December, 1927, there were recorded 24,384 vacancies, 34,149 applications for work, and 23,374 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of December, 1928, may be found elsewhere in this issue, and on another page will be found a statement of the activities of the offices for the last quarter of the same year.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 63 cities during December was \$16,742,139 as compared with \$15,822,401 in November, 1928, and with \$11,755,566 in December, 1927.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in January, 1929, at \$41,962,900, setting a new record for this month. Of this amount \$20,064,000 was for engineering construction; \$16,895,900 was for business buildings; \$925,500 was for industrial work.

The apportionment of the contracts awarded during January, 1929, by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$12,473,000; Quebec, \$4,578,900; New Brunswick, \$71,500; Nova Scotia, \$4,500; Prince Edward Island, \$17,500; British Columbia, \$7,710,100; Alberta, \$824,500; Saskatchewan, \$595,700; Manitoba, \$15,687,200.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 124.

The expansion in the physical volume of business in Canada during 1928 was highly satisfactory, an index combining the main lines of business activity in physical units averaging 15.5 per cent higher than in the preceding year. The majority of the indexes of physical volume maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, show that there were marked advances in most lines over the preceding year.

In the first half of the year, the building industry was especially active, contracts awarded and building permits establishing for the year new high records in the history of the Dominion. The increase in the output of copper and nickel was the striking feature in the mining industry. General manufacturing produc-



tion showed an increase of about 14.5 per cent, according to an index embracing the principal commodities. The imports of raw cotton showed an increase during the latter half of the year, indicating that preparations are being made for increased production. The production of steel established a new record for the post-war period. More motor cars were produced than in any previous year, and the output of tires and gasoline broke all previous records. The expansion in the production of newsprint was continued throughout 1928. The production of flour and refined sugar was greater during the latter half of the year. The export of semi-manufactured lumber was about the only factor to show a substantial decline. Revenue carloadings, mainly reflecting the heavy movement of grain, showed an increase of 9 per cent, over the preceding year. The export of wheat and flour also accounted in part for the increase in merchandise exports to the second highest total in history surpassed only under the abnormal war-time conditions of 1917. The increase in the imports over 1927 was about 12.5 per cent. Active conditions in Canadian industry attracted a greater number of workers, the employment situation throughout Canada being decidedly more favourable than in any other year on record from 1920 to the present.

**EXTERNAL TRADE.** A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in December, 1928, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$94,620,925 as compared with \$102,966,710 in the preceding month and with \$83,262,695 in December, 1927. The chief imports in December, 1928, were: Iron and its products, \$20,268,345; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,214,684; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$14,226,306.

The domestic merchandise exported during December, 1928, amounted to \$130,847,423, as compared with \$167,013,618 in November, 1928, and with \$130,277,157 in December, 1927. The chief exports in December, 1928, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$64,032,940; Wood, wood products and paper, \$24,577,110; Animals and animals products, \$13,391,022.

In the nine months ending December, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$1,071,647,164 and imports \$936,349,917.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in January, 1929, was only about two-thirds of that in December, 1928, although the number of workpeople involved was considerably greater. The time loss in man working days was also less than in January, 1928. There were in existence during the month, eight disputes, involving 754 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 5,724 working days, as compared with eight disputes, involving 449 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 8,628 working days in December. In January, 1928, there were on record ten disputes involving 517 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 8,029 working days. Four new disputes commenced during January but none of the eight disputes recorded terminated during the month. At the end of January, therefore, there were on record eight disputes affecting 754 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was little changed at \$11.30 for the beginning of January, 1929; as compared with \$11.31 for December, 1928; \$11.19 for January, 1928; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918; and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The most important change was a fall in the price of eggs, while less important declines occurred in the prices of bacon, lard, evaporated apples and granulated sugar. The prices of beef, veal, milk, butter, cheese, rolled oats, rice, beans and potatoes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.55 at the beginning of January, 1929, as compared with \$21.56 for December, 1928; \$21.41 for January, 1928; \$21.59 for January, 1927; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.09 for January, 1925; \$21.23 for January, 1924; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.15 for January, 1920; \$19.61 for January, 1918; and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel showed little change. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been revised and calculated on a new base, with 1926 as 100. This index stood at 94.5 for January, 1929, the same level as for December, 1928, as compared with 97.3 for January, 1928. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals

group were considerably higher, while the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, the Iron and its Products group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group also showed slight increases. The Animals and their Products group and the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group declined, while the Non-Metallic Minerals group was unchanged.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1929

**D**URING the month of January the Department received the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) the employing printers of Calgary and the Calgary Typographical Union No. 449; (2) the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Lines, and certain of its employees, being locomotive firemen and hostlers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; and (3) the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

### Other Proceedings Under the Act

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in October, 1927, to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific

Railway Company and certain of its employees in the Mechanical Department at the Angus Shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, was reconvened by the Minister of Labour on January 9, 1929, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon a question which had arisen respecting the meaning of one of the recommendations contained in the Board's report dated January 14, 1928. The personnel of the Board was as follows:— Professor Edouard Montpetit, of Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Sir William Stavert, of Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and Mr. J. T. Foster, also of Montreal, nominated by the employees.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian Pacific Railway and Locomotive Firemen and Hostlers

On January 18 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Lines, and certain of its employees, being locomotive firemen and hostlers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Fourteen hundred employees were stated to be affected by the dispute, which grew out of failure by the parties concerned to agree upon the adoption of a proposed revision of one of the articles of their schedule. The personnel of the Board established in this matter was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice W. L. Bond, of Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, the company's nominee; and Mr. R. L. Calder, K.C., of Montreal, the employees' nominee. The text of the unanimous findings of the Board is given below.

### Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act R.S.C., 1927, and of a dispute between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines), employers, and certain of its employees being locomotive firemen and hostlers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, employees.*

To The Hon. Peter Heenan, a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Labour.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted under date of December 19, 1928, for the investigation of the dispute above mentioned, respectfully sets forth as follows:

The dispute referred to this Board is stated in the application to be—"Failure to agree upon the adoption of an intended revision by the Company of Article 31 of schedule to which locomotive firemen and hostlers object."

This Article 31, in its original form, is part of a tripartite agreement between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and it contains provisions affecting the engineers, and also the firemen and enginemen.

The engineers desire a revision of this article, and the proposed revision relates, *inter alia*, to an increase in the maximum and minimum mileage applicable to "spare" engineers, and the putting into effect of new regulations governing the maximum mileage of all engineers, and alterations in the method of computation of such mileage.

It is the contention of the present applicants that such revision affects, adversely, the provisions of the agreement as respects firemen—parties to such agreement, and they accordingly oppose it. The applicants submit that the result of the proposed revision is to alter the terms whereby "spare" engineers are demoted to firemen, and as a consequence the position of junior firemen is seriously affected inasmuch as they become more liable to periods of unemployment, and that the positions of senior firemen would be affected by demotion. The applicants also oppose the alterations in the computation of mileage, for similar reasons.

The Engineers on the other hand have contended before another Board and with the company that the proposed revision is a fair one.

It will be seen at once that the dispute was really one between two classes of employees rather than one between employer and employees, until the company gave notice that it would proceed to put the new rule into effect. The company now contends that the new rule is a fair one between the two classes of employees affected.

The proposed revision not having been put into effect by the company, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers applied for a Board, which was granted, and that Board heard the application of the engineers for the enforcement of the article as revised. That Board made a report on the 25th of November, 1928, and based it, principally, on the effect of Article No. 24 of the joint agreement.

The portion of the article to which that Board referred reads as follows:—

"(a) The right to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates and working agreements for locomotive engineers shall be vested in the regularly constituted committee of locomotive engineers."

That Board, accordingly, affirmed the principle that the Brotherhood of Locomotive

Engineers was entitled to enter into an agreement with the company for the revision of Article 31 in the interests of the Engineers, and concluded that the company would be justified in giving effect to its provisions as so revised and as set out in its report.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen then applied for a Board, contending that Article 31 forms part of an agreement to which they also were parties, and the effect of such proposed revision is adverse to their interests. They point out that Article 24 (a), on which the former Board relied, is followed by another section—24 (b)—, in similar terms, granting to the firemen similar rights.

Article 24 (b) reads as follows:—

"(b) The right to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates, and working agreements for locomotive firemen and hostlers shall be vested in the regularly constituted committee of locomotive firemen."

The present applicants accordingly oppose the enforcement of the Revision of Article 31, in respect to which they do not agree.

The present Board was constituted to consider this latter application which stated that there was a failure to agree upon the adoption of an intended revision by the company of Article 31.

The company is thus placed in a dilemma arising out of a difference between two classes of its employees, and the present dispute (as already pointed out) is in reality not between employer and employee but between employees—a matter not contemplated by the provisions of the Act under which this Board has been constituted.

This Board met on the 7th of January, 1929, and heard the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, as also the evidence then submitted on its behalf, and has also subsequently examined the documentary evidence filed. It also heard the representatives of the company and examined the evidence submitted on its behalf.

Two representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotives Engineers were also in attendance at the meeting of the Board, and on the invitation of the Board they outlined the position of that Brotherhood.

There is undoubtedly some evidence before this Board tending to establish that the interests of the present applicants may be adversely affected as a result of putting into effect the proposed revision, although the representatives of the company heard before this Board do not share that view. But as the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not a party to the present proceedings, it

does not appear to this Board that all possible avenues have been fully explored which might conceivably lead to a reconciliation or at least a modification of the conflicting views of the parties chiefly concerned. There did exist until recently a method whereby questions of this nature could be referred to arbitration as between the Brotherhoods concerned. As a result of the abrogation of what is known as the "Chicago Agreement," this method unfortunately no longer exists.

This Board accordingly recommends that the putting into effect of the proposed revision of Article 31 be postponed for a reason-

able period so as to permit the Department of Labour to endeavour to arrange without delay a conference between representatives of the two Brotherhoods with a view of bringing about a possible reconciliation or modification of their conflicting views.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. L. BOND,  
*Chairman,*

(Sgd.) I. PITBLADO,  
(Sgd.) R. L. CALDER.

MONTREAL, January 16, 1929.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between Employing Printers of Calgary and Calgary Typographical Union No. 449

A report was received on January 21, 1929, from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on the joint application of the employing printers of Calgary and the Calgary Typographical Union No. 449. The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Harry W. Lunney, of Calgary, chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members, and Messrs. James H. Garden and Andrew Davison, both of Calgary, nominated by the employers and employees, respectively. The matters in dispute related to a minimum wage scale, the employment of non-union men when the union is unable to furnish union men promptly, employment of apprentices and scale of wages for apprentices. Forty employees were stated to be directly concerned in the controversy. The text of the Board report follows.

#### Report of Board

Both parties have agreed to abide by the decision of the Board.

The Board finds as follows:—

1. *Re Minimum Wage Scale.* That from and after the 28th day of January, A.D. 1929, for a period of one year ending the 27th day of January, A.D. 1930, the minimum scale for journeymen printers shall be at the rate of \$1 per hour for day work, night work to be paid at the rate of \$3 per week higher than day work.

2. If at any time the local union shall fail to promptly furnish as many competent compositors as the employer requires, the employer shall be at liberty to engage the required additional compositors anywhere without reference to their being members of the union or not and all persons employed under

such conditions shall make application for admission to membership in the union, upon the same terms and conditions as now govern the admission of others. In the event of their not being admitted to membership in the union, they shall be dismissed within one week after the union shall have notified the employer of its ability to furnish competent union help, and further that the agreed scale of wages, hours of employment, and working conditions shall apply to such persons during the period of their employment.

3. The number of apprentices in job offices shall not be greater than one for the first five (5) journeymen regularly employed, two up to ten (10) journeymen, and one additional apprentice for each ten (10) journeymen thereafter; provided, however, that no more than five (5) apprentices shall be employed in any one office; provided, further, that in any office where five (5) or more journeymen are regularly employed and where there is one apprentice when such apprentice has served three years, the office shall be entitled to an additional apprentice.

4. The following scale shall be paid to apprentices duly registered:

First year, one-fifth of journeymen scale;  
Second year, one-quarter of journeymen scale;  
Third year, one-third of journeymen scale;  
Fourth year, one-half of journeymen scale;  
Fifth year, two-thirds of journeymen scale.

It being understood and agreed that the present rate of pay to apprentices shall continue until the next adjustment date.

(Sgd.) H. W. LUNNEY,  
(Sgd.) JAMES H. GARDEN,  
(Sgd.) ANDREW DAVISON.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between Hull Electric Company and Its Street Railway Employees

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with differences between the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, being members of Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, were forwarded to the Department of Labour on January 31. The dispute related to demands made by the employees for increased wages and improved working conditions, ninety employees being directly affected. The report was signed by the chairman, Dr. Adam Shortt, and the Board member representing the employees, Mr. W. L. Best, and recommended a wage increase of two cents an hour for conductors and motormen, to date from December 6, 1928. Mr. Hamnett P. Hill, the employer's member of the Board, did not concur in this recommendation and submitted a minority report on February 1. The text of the majority and minority reports follows.

### Report of Board

OTTAWA, January 31, 1929.

*In the matter of a dispute between the Hull Electric Company, employer, and Division No. 591 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, employees.*

On the application of the employees, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Department of Labour, consisting of Mr. W. L. Best, nominated by the employees, Mr. H. P. Hill, nominated by the company, and Dr. Adam Shortt, appointed by the Minister of Labour, as Chairman of the Board, on the joint recommendation of the other members.

After a full hearing and consideration of the case as presented by the two parties respectively, but without the Board being able to reach a unanimous conclusion, the Chairman and Mr. W. L. Best beg to submit the following report.

As indicated in a letter, dated May 30, 1928, addressed by a committee of the employees to the Manager of the company, a copy of which was submitted to the Department of Labour, certain demands were made upon the company for improved wages and better working conditions. The latter covered quite a variety of matters relating, chiefly, to the betterment of conditions in the operation of the cars, and the question of overtime allowances during certain periods. It was found

that practically all of the matters covered in this section could be amicably adjusted. But when it came to the claims of the employees involving an increase of wages, the Company declined to concede any increase whatever.

The employees had made claims for an increase of wages of from ten to twenty cents per hour. This meant, substantially, an increase of from one to two dollars per day, and would have placed them much above most of the employees, in similar positions, throughout Canada. They submitted as evidence in support of their claims, various figures purporting to represent the cost of living in the shape of quantities of articles required, and current prices for the same. These representations certainly paralleled in extravagance the claims for increased wages.

The company, on its side, claimed that it could not pay any increase of wages, alleging that, under existing conditions as to fares obtained and costs involved in operating the system, it had to meet annual deficits. It is obvious, however, that such a statement, even if true, could not be held as justifying a claim for a special reduction in the rates paid by the company in the purchase of their cars, rails and other equipment of the system. Neither could it, therefore, be taken as justifying the reduction of a fair market rate for the purchase of the labour employed. The only practical conclusion from the claims of the company must be, that if it cannot operate its system at a profit under normal conditions, it must improve its income, sell the system to parties who could make it remunerative, or abandon it altogether. The latter decision would leave the service of local transportation in the area now served to, say, the motor buses which now compete with it, and which require a much less costly equipment in both capital outlay and wages, and might thus serve the public at a profit.

Obviously, the practical solution of the problem faced by the Board was but slightly aided by the chief evidence as submitted by either the company or their employees. The Board had, therefore, to face the situation on such more practical evidence as could be obtained from the respective parties, and from comparisons with similar conditions throughout the country and especially in the neighbourhood. The members of the Board found themselves unable to reach a unanimous conclusion in the matter of wages. The chairman and Mr. Best, however, have reached

certain conclusions, which may be summarized as follows:—

(a) The employees of the Hull Electric Railway, other than the motormen and conductors, are now in receipt of wages, relatively higher than as received by similar employees throughout the country.

(b) To relatively equalize the rates of wages paid by the company, the motormen and conductors should be allowed an increase of two cents an hour.

(c) If this equalization is made, in view of the general cost of living in Hull and Aylmer where most of the employees of the company reside, the average return for their wages to the employees of the company would be substantially equivalent to that which exists in Ottawa, the nearest comparable centre.

It is recommended that the increase of wages, as here proposed, should begin from December 6, 1928, when the first proceedings took place in connection with the formation and sittings of the Board.

(Sgd.) ADAM SHORTT,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) WM. L. BEST,  
*Member of the Board.*

#### *Minority Report*

OTTAWA, February 1, 1929.

HON. PETER HEENAN, M.P.,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Re *Industrial Dispute Investigation Act and re differences as between the Hull Electric Company and certain of its employees, members of Division No. 591, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.*

DEAR SIR,—It is a matter of sincere regret to me that I am unable to agree with my colleagues on the Board in the recommendation that the motormen and conductors should receive an increased wage of two cents per hour. Particularly is this a source of regret in view of the fact that our relations have been most pleasant and I have a high regard and great respect for both of them.

My colleagues are of opinion that the conductors and motormen are not paid sufficiently, having regard to what is being paid to the other employees of the company, and for this reason recommend an increase of two cents an hour to the conductors and motormen. With this finding and recommendation I cannot agree. No figures were given to us to enable us to make a comprehensive study or survey of what was paid employees of street railways in Eastern Canada other than the conductors and motormen. From a study of

the meagre figures given and from what I could gather from the reports of your Department as to what was paid similar classes of labour, i.e., blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, etc., in manufacturing plants, I am inclined to the opinion that these other employees are being paid on a somewhat generous scale in comparison with what is being paid to the conductors and motormen, but I disagree with my colleagues on the manner in which they propose to deal with this situation. For reasons which I explain later, I find that the conductors and motormen are now being paid generous wages and, if the situation is to be dealt with at all, I am inclined to the opinion from the figures furnished us that the wages paid the other employees should be reduced. As the company, however, has not raised this question and the situation has been in existence for a number of years and the conductors and motormen are not complaining about it, I do not make any such finding or recommendation. I deal, therefore, in this report, only with the problem as to whether or not the conductors and motormen, under all the circumstances, are now receiving fair and proper wages.

As the Hull Electric Company is a public utility corporation furnishing service to the citizens of Hull, I have felt that the matters submitted to the Board should be considered having in mind, firstly, the interests of the public, secondly, the demands of the employees, and, thirdly, the position of the employer.

The company has not only never earned a dividend since its inception, but has, during the last few years, suffered very heavy deficits. It is operating under an old franchise, is limited to a five-cent fare, and is subject to the competition of an unlimited number of buses operating through the city of Hull and on the highway between Hull and Aylmer. It is, therefore, clear that, as the public pays for the service given, any increase in the cost of service must be borne by the public either in increased fares or depreciation in the facilities furnished. The present agreement between the company and the city of Hull expires on the first day of May this year and a new agreement will then have to be negotiated. The affairs of the company will then undergo minute scrutiny and the cost of the service will be one of great local public interest. The citizens of Hull, therefore, have an unusual interest in the present application.

The employees are entitled without any question to fair and reasonable wages and I assume that the citizens of Hull desire that they receive same, but I also assume that, inasmuch as these citizens in the final analysis

pay and will pay the wages, they do not desire that these wages be more than what is fair and reasonable.

The usual method of determining what is a fair and reasonable wage is by comparing the wages paid with wages paid in other places for similar services and by a comparison of wages paid other classes of labour in other places compared with wages paid the same classes of labour in the locality in which this problem arises. In the present instance I think it a fair and proper test as to the fairness of the wages paid the conductors and motormen to ascertain (1) what is paid to conductors and motormen by street railways in other places of similar size, and (2) to compare the wages paid other classes of labour in Ottawa with what is paid the same classes of labour in Hull with a view to ascertaining whether the difference between the various scales of wages is approximately the same.

The motormen and conductors are now paid 45 cents an hour when operating two men cars, and 49 cents an hour when operating one man cars. These wages were agreed on in 1923 and have been in force since then. As it is the employees who have applied for the increase, the onus is on them to satisfy the Board that they are justified in their request.

Both the employer and the employees filed statements with the Board showing what was paid motormen and conductors in virtually every place in North America where a street railway is in operation. I have discarded all the figures with the exception of those dealing with the smaller places in Eastern Canada. The wages paid throughout the West are higher than are paid in the East. The following tabulation shows what is paid the operators of one man cars in every small locality in Eastern Canada. I have included the City of Quebec in this tabulation, although it cannot be accurately described as one of the small places.

Operators of One-Man Cars

	per hour
Cape Breton Electric Co. . . . .	46c.
Cornwall Railway Light and Power Co. . . . .	44
Hydro Electric Railways, Guelph. . .	45
International Transit Co., Sault Ste. Marie. . . . .	45
Kitchener and Waterloo Railway. . .	45
Moncton Tramways. . . . .	36
New Brunswick Power Co. . . . .	48
Brantford Municipal Ry. . . . .	50
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry. . . . .	52
Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co. .	50
Oshawa Railway Co. . . . .	43
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. .	50
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co. . .	36
Three Rivers Traction Company. . . .	48
Hull Electric Company. . . . .	49

In looking over the above tabulation, it will be noticed that the Hull Electric Company is, with one or two exceptions, paying higher wages to the motormen and conductors than in any of the places mentioned. The average is 45½ cents, and if Moncton and Sherbrooke, which seem unduly low, are left out, the average is 47 cents, or two cents less than the Hull Company is paying. If to the above list is added what is paid motormen and conductors in Hamilton, London, Windsor, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, the average would be 49½ cents an hour. I think it is fair to compare the Hull Electric Company with the companies operating in Three Rivers and Quebec, as it is a fair presumption that conditions in these places are somewhat similar to conditions in Hull. With Three Rivers paying 48 cents, Hull 49 cents and Quebec 50 cents an hour, how can it be said that the Hull Company is not paying a fair wage.

My colleagues are of the opinion that in comparison with what is paid in Ottawa, the Hull conductors and motormen are underpaid. I disagree entirely with them in this opinion. The Ottawa Electric Company is financially a very strong corporation, enjoying a seven cent fare and peculiarly favorable local conditions, and since its inception until recently has paid substantial dividends to its shareholders. It is paying its motormen and conductors from 45 to 50 cents an hour for two men cars and five cents additional per hour when they operate a one man car. They are paid on the basis of a nine hour day, but the last hour is fractional, depending on when each man's run is concluded. If its Board of Directors, actuated by motives peculiar to the company, have agreed to pay generous wages, that is no more a reason why the Hull Electric Company should raise its wages than it is an argument that the Hull Company should pay the same scale of wages. It would be equally logical to say that, should the Board of Directors of the Ottawa Electric Railway decide to purchase the most expensive and luxurious cars possible, then the Hull Company must improve its rolling stock correspondingly—and this without any reference to all the conditions under which the company operates. Proximity of locality cannot be regarded as a factor. As, however, my colleagues have found that, if two cents increase is given to the motormen and conductors, the average return for their wages would be substantially equivalent to that which exists in Ottawa, I have looked into the question of the relative rates of wages paid different classes of labour in Ottawa and in Hull. I have obtained the figures which I am using from Report Number 11 of your Department dealing with Wages and Hours of Labour in

Canada from 1920 to 1927, issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE of January, 1928, and I find that there is a very material difference in the rates of wages paid by the two municipalities as will be noted from the following tabulation:

	Hull	Ottawa
Police. . . .	\$1,200	\$1,912
Firemen. . . .	1,200	1,751
Civic labour .	40c per hr.	50c per hr.

This statement shows that relatively the conductors and motormen are at present receiving a bigger wage than the other classes of labour mentioned. The wages paid the police and firemen in Hull are just about two-thirds of what they are paid in Ottawa, and civic labour in Hull is paid four-fifths of what is paid in Ottawa, whereas the conductors and motormen in Hull are paid between nine-tenths and nine-elevenths of what is being paid in Ottawa. Tested by this measure I am of opinion that the scale of wages now in effect is more than fair to the conductors and motormen. In connection with the above tabulation, I have not the figures for 1928, but I am assuming that there is no very material difference between what was paid in 1927 and what was paid in 1928.

It has been mentioned that the Hull Company is in competition with busses in the extension to Aylmer and I should point out that, with respect to the Aylmer extension, the bus line is very popular, as it drops its patrons at their doors, whereas the Railway Company runs at some considerable distance back from the main road. I feel that what is being paid the operators of busses operating in competition with the cars of the Hull Electric Company is a factor which must be considered in determining the wages to be paid the operators of the street cars. These bus drivers are being paid from 31 to 40 cents an hour.

As mentioned above, the last agreement between the Company and the men was made in 1923. This agreement was entered into without the intervention of a Board of Arbitration and must therefore be presumed to have been fair both to the Company and to the employees. In the report mentioned above dealing with Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada is a table of index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of labour in Canada from 1901 to 1927, inclusive. The wages paid in 1913, being the year immediately before the outbreak of the war, has been placed at 100, and the variations in the amount paid to employees of Electric Railways each year since then has been figured in relation to the 1913 wages. This statement shows that in 1923 the index number of 100 had risen to 186.4, and at the end of 1927 it had risen to the figure of 189.9. This indicates that the gross wages paid all the employees of all the electric railways in Canada, whether privately or municipally owned, has risen since the end of 1923 to the end of 1927 by 3.5 per cent of the wages for 1913. I do not know what the wages paid the Hull employees in 1913 were, but, if this table alone was taken as a test and the 1913 wage was a fair wage, the utmost the conductors and motormen would be entitled to would be a fraction of a cent per hour, but, in view of what I have stated above, I do not consider that the Company should be obliged to pay that fraction.

For the reasons stated above I am of opinion that the conductors and motormen are being paid relatively generous wages and I so report.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. P. HILL.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during January was eight, the same number as in the previous month. The time loss for the month, however, was lower than in December, and lower also than in January, 1928.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Jan. 1929.....	8	754	5,724
Dec. 1928.....	8	449	8,628
Jan. 1928.....	10	517	8,029

\*Preliminary figures.

Four disputes, involving 289 workpeople, were carried over from December and four disputes commenced during January, but none of these terminated during the month. At the end of January, therefore, there were on record eight disputes involving strikes or lockouts, as follows: tie cutters, Onion Lake, Ont., coal miners, Wayne, Alta., two disputes involving clothing factory workers in Toronto, Ont., textile factory workers, Hamilton, Ont., photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., photo engravers, Vancouver, B.C., and plumbers at Kingston, Ont.



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

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

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., Septem-

ber 21, 1927; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928, and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., August 13, 1928. The dispute involving coal miners at River Hebert, N.S., since February 1, 1928, carried in this list for some months, is recorded as lapsed during December, 1928.

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

**COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.**—During January it was reported that the employees of one of the mines involved in this dispute, commencing August 13, 1928, had voted to resume work on the basis of the Conciliation Board's recommendation as to payment per ton on a screened coal basis with an increase in the rate per ton to offset the miner's loss. Early in February such an agreement is reported to have been signed, providing also for union recognition. During the month an officer of the union was arrested in the district on a charge of intimidation and a number of men reported to be strikers were arrested for assault.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring prior to January, 1929.</b>			
<b>MINING—</b>			
<i>Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—</i>			
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta. ....	250	3,000	Commenced Aug. 13, 1928, for recognition of union and against payment per ton on a screened basis with an increase of 4 cents per ton. Underminated
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Men's clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont. ....	6	150	Commenced Aug. 21, 1928, against alleged violation of agreement for employment of union members only. Underminated.
Clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont. ....	24	600	Alleged lockout, commencing Nov. 28, 1928, for union agreement. Underminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont. ....	9	234	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring during January, 1929.</b>			
<b>LOGGING—</b>			
Tie cutters, Onion Lake, Ont. ....	90	360	Commenced Jan. 28, 1929, for increase in piece rates. Underminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textiles—</i>			
Textile factory workers, Hamilton, Ont. ....	300	500	Commenced Jan. 30, 1929, against changes in working conditions involving discharge of employees. Underminated.
<b>PRINTING AND PUBLISHING—</b>			
Photo engravers, Toronto, Ont. .	40	880	Alleged lockout, commenced Jan. 7, 1929, of union employees. Underminated.
Photo engravers, Vancouver, B.C. ....	25	100	Commenced Jan. 28, 1929, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Underminated.

**TIE CUTTERS, UNION LAKE, ONT.**—Employees cutting ties ceased work about January 28 to secure an increase in wages, demanding \$50 per month for men on time rates instead of \$26-\$30 and an increase in piece rates. No settlement has yet been reported.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees in the spinning department of a cotton manufacturing establishment in Hamilton ceased work on January 30 protesting against the introduction of changes in the methods of production and in working conditions, apparently involving the laying off of a number of the staff. In a short time this made it necessary to close down the establishment, thus indirectly involving about 500 other employees, bringing the total number affected to about 800.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Photo engravers, members of the union, in a printing establishment in Toronto, were reported to have been discharged, and the employer announced that the establishment would be operated under non-union conditions and that non-union employees had been secured. Toward the end of the month through the efforts of the Minister of Labour negotiations were carried on with a view to the re-instatement of union employees.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Employees in a number of establishments were reported to have ceased work on January 28, demanding the 40-hour week instead of the 44-hour week and an increase in wages from \$55 per week to \$57.50 with further increases later. No settlement of the dispute has yet been reported.

## RECENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. A table is given on page 159 summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts from 1919 as far as possible to date.

### Great Britain

In the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for January preliminary figures are given in a report of trade disputes in the year 1928. The number of disputes which began during the year was 302. In addition, 8 disputes were still in progress from the previous year. The number of workpeople involved directly and indirectly in all disputes in progress was 124,300, and the time loss approximately 1,405,000 working days.

The table given below shows the disputes for the year classified by industries. Of the total number of 124,300 workpeople, approximately 44,200 were indirectly involved.

The number of disputes reported as beginning in December, 1928, was 15, while 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 27 disputes in progress during the month, in which 6,000 workpeople were involved; the time loss was 32,000 working days.

Of the 15 disputes beginning in December, 7 arose on wages questions, 2 on questions of working hours and 6 on other questions.

Settlements were reached in 17 disputes, of which 2 were in favour of workpeople, 8 in favour of employers and 7 ended in compromise.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING 1928

Groups of industries	Number of disputes beginning in 1928	Number of work-people involved in all disputes in progress	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress
Coal mining.....	97	82,300	469,000
Other mining and quarrying	3	300	9,000
Brick, pottery, glass, etc....	11	700	21,000
Engineering.....	10	600	4,000
Shipbuilding.....	23	4,100	16,000
Other metal.....	18	3,500	40,000
Textile.....	33	24,300	695,000
Clothing.....	9	1,100	25,000
Woodworking and furniture.	26	1,100	13,000
Building, public works contracting, etc.....	38	3,000	83,000
Transport.....	16	2,000	11,000
Commerce, distribution and Finance.....	6	300	8,000
Other.....	12	1,000	11,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>124,300</b>	<b>1,405,000</b>

### United States

The number of disputes which began during November was 30 and 55 were still in effect at the end of the month, involving 43,273 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,101,111 working days.

It was reported that between 10,000 and 12,000 dressmakers in New York City went on strike on February 6th for union recognition, a 40-hour week and minimum wages of \$44 a week for operators and \$50 for cutters and pressers.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1928

### Annual Review of Industrial Disputes

THE feature of the industrial disputes record for Canada in 1928 was the prevalence of strikes and lockouts of short duration and of those involving small numbers of employees, 39 out of the 101 disputes in existence during the year being of less than five days with 62 disputes under 15 days, while 65 disputes involved less than 100 employees. The number of disputes was, therefore, greater than in 1927 with the number of employees less, while the time loss in man working days was greater than in 1927, a protracted strike of coal miners in Alberta with two shorter disputes causing a time loss one-third of the total for the year. Another important feature of the year was the large number of strikes in the building trades, which also caused about one-third of the total time loss for the year.

far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analyzing the data, since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables and the annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days time loss is maintained in the Department. During 1928 there were seven such disputes, involving 101 employees, making a time loss of twenty-six and one-half working days.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. So far as concerns figures given with respect to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and, with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the num-

TABLE I.—RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY YEARS

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days
1901.....	104	104	273	28,086	632,311
1902.....	121	121	420	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	927	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	575	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	437	16,225	217,244
1906.....	141	141	1,015	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	825	36,224	621,862
1908.....	68	65	175	25,293	708,285
1909.....	69	69	397	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	1,335	36,224	718,635
1911.....	99	96	475	25,293	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	980	40,511	1,099,293
1913.....	113	106	1,015	38,536	1,287,673
1914.....	44	40	205	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	96	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	271	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	714	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	73	598	24,142	296,811
1927.....	79	72	652	22,683	165,238
1928.....	101	97	726	18,239	238,132
Total..	3,255*	3,126	18,892*	926,549*	25,563,076

\*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED. IN 1901-1928

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

140 000

130 000

120 000

110 000

100 000

90 000

80 000

70 000

60 000

50 000

40 000

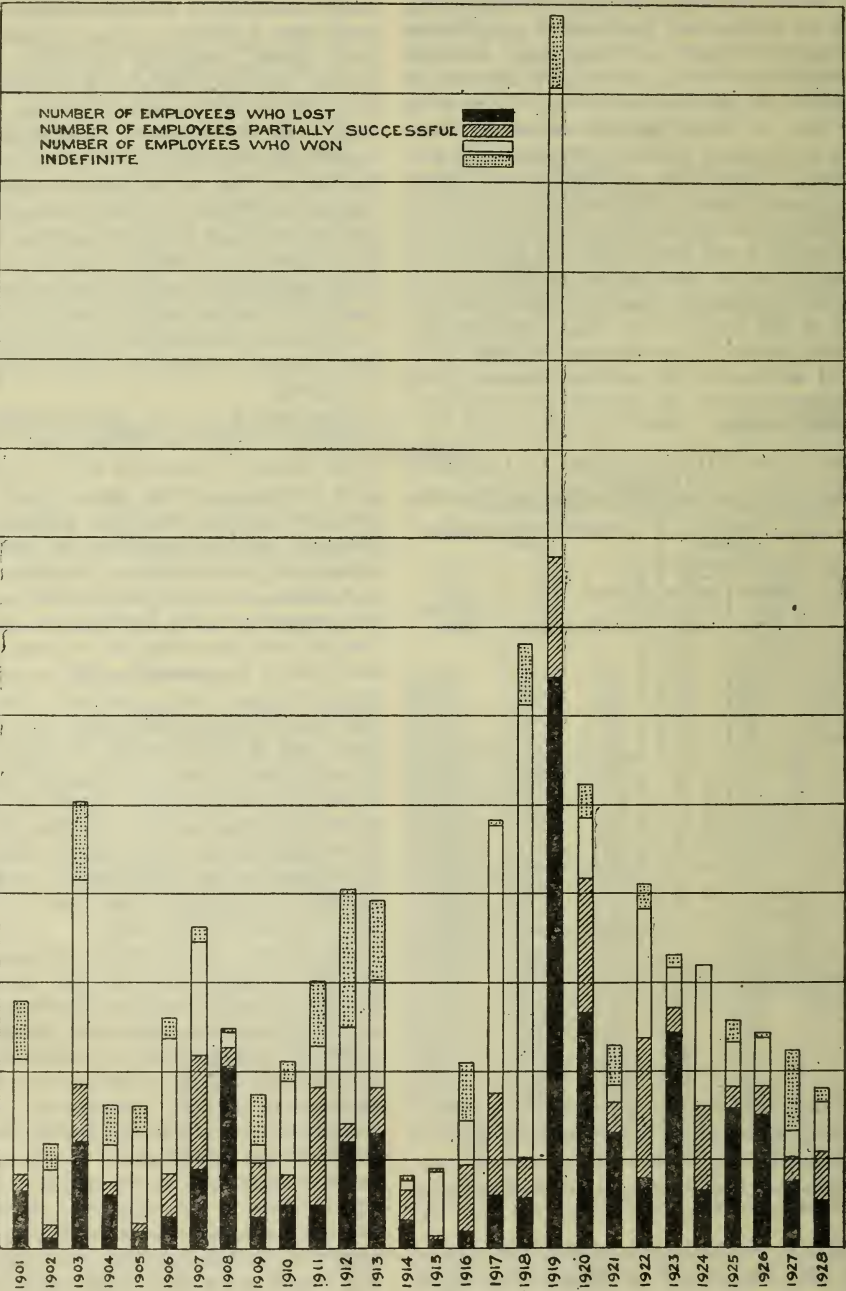
30 000

20 000

10 000

0

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO LOST  
 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL  
 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES WHO WON  
 INDEFINITE





ber of employees involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known. The numbers of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly affected that is on strike or locked out and does not include those indirectly affected.

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in mining considerable time loss occurred in 1903, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1919, 1922, 1924, 1925 and 1928. In metal trades no great time loss appeared except in 1919, when the strikes in the metal trades in various cities and the general strike in Winnipeg in sympathy with the metal trades' strike there, caused a time loss of about two million days. In 1918, 1920 and 1923, however, the time losses (in these trades) were larger than in other years. In building and construction considerable time loss appeared in 1903, 1907, 1911, 1919 and 1928. In transportation there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen, in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists and in 1918 and 1919 due to numbers of strikes in street railway operation, as well as among freight handlers, in local transportation, cartage, etc. The item "other industries" for 1926 included a comparatively large time loss in boot and shoe manufacturing.

From the chart showing results of the settlements arrived at it appears that the majority of employees were successful or substantially successful in 1903, 1915, 1917 and 1918, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1919, 1923, 1925 and 1926.

The record does not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employ-

ment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. In addition to the list in Table 10 information

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1928, BY TIME LOSS

Period of working days lost	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Workers	Working days
50,000 and under 100,000	1	1.0	1,200	51,000	21.4
25,000 and under 50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000 and under 25,000	5	5.0	2,830	76,215	32.0
5,000 and under 10,000	6	5.9	3,610	42,660	17.9
2,500 and under 5,000	7	6.9	3,551	25,551	10.7
1,500 and under 2,500	9	8.9	1,838	15,664	6.6
1,000 and under 1,500	6	5.9	248	7,060	3.0
500 and under 1,000	17	16.8	1,818	11,392	4.8
250 and under 500	17	16.9	1,833	5,903	2.5
100 and under 250	11	10.9	631	1,811	0.7
Under 100	22	21.8	620	876	0.4
Total	101	100.0	18,239	238,132	100.0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1928, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Workers	Working days
Under 5 days	39	38.6	5,038	11,558	4.9
5 days and under 10	12	11.9	2,546	14,269	6.0
10 days and under 15	11	10.9	3,251	29,851	12.5
15 days and under 20	5	4.9	674	6,256	2.6
20 days and under 25	6	5.9	1,665	29,270	12.3
25 days and under 30	5	5.0	1,107	24,162	10.1
30 days and over	19	18.8	1,579	64,494	27.1
Unterminated or indefinite	4	4.0	1,279	58,272	24.5
Total	101	100.0	18,239	238,132	100.0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1928, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Workers	Working days
Nova Scotia	11	10.9	3,811	10,594	4.4
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	14	13.8	3,644	34,120	14.3
Ontario	51	50.5	3,652	41,191	17.3
Manitoba	4	4.0	862	11,042	4.6
Saskatchewan	2	2.0	115	947	0.4
Alberta	10	9.9	2,743	87,057	36.6
British Columbia	8	7.9	2,662	30,506	12.8
Interprovincial	1	1.0	750	22,675	9.6
Total	101	100.0	18,239	238,132	100.0

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1928, BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Workers	Working days
1,500 and under 2,500	1	1.0	1,500	4,500	1.9
1,000 and under 1,500	2	2.0	2,500	56,400	23.7
500 and under 1,000	10	9.9	7,153	77,676	32.6
250 and under 500	9	8.9	3,115	47,525	20.0
100 and under 250	10	9.9	1,344	6,209	2.6
50 and under 100	21	20.8	1,380	16,640	7.0
25 and under 50	30	29.7	1,018	22,406	9.4
Under 25	18	17.8	229	6,776	2.8
Total	101	100.0	18,239	238,132	100.0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1928, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Number involved	Time loss	
	Number	Percent of total		Workers	Working days
AGRICULTURE.....					
LOGGING.....	5	4.9	1,066	12,562	5.3
FISHING AND TRAPPING	1	1.0	1,500	4,500	1.9
MINING, NON-FERROUS					
SMELTING AND					
GUARRTING.....	14	13.8	5,578	86,921	36.5
MANUFACTURING:—					
Vegetable foods....	1	1.0	73	4,000	1.7
Tobacco and liquors.					
Rubber products....	3	3.0	1,728	15,195	6.4
Other vegetable products.....					
Animal foods.....					
Boots and shoes (other than rubber and felt).....	3	3.0	145	1,969	0.8
Fur and leather products (other than boots and shoes)...	1	1.0	20	1,500	0.6
Textiles.....	1	1.0	159	318	0.1
Clothing, including knitted goods....	26	25.7	2,486	16,036	6.7
Saw and planing mill products.....	1	1.0	50	1,100	0.5
Other wood products	1	1.0	55	825	0.3
Pulp and paper products.....	1	1.0	50	800	0.3
Printing and publishing.....	2	2.0	100	350	0.2
Iron, steel and products.....	5	4.9	684	2,790	1.2
Other metal products					
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	2.0	70	4,720	2.0
Chemical and allied products.....					
Miscellaneous products, n.e.s.....					
CONSTRUCTION:—					
Buildings and structures.....	27	26.7	3,890	77,903	32.7
Canal, harbour and waterway.....	1	1.0	30	345	0.2
Highway and bridge construction.....	1	1.0	375	2,000	0.8
Railway construction					
Shipbuilding.....					
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction.					
Miscellaneous construction.....					
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:—					
Steam railways.....					
Electric railways.....					
Water transportation	1	1.0	13	13	0.0
Local transportation.	2	2.0	119	3,000	1.3
Storage.....					
Telegraphs and telephones.....					
Express.....					
Electricity and gas.					
Miscellaneous.....					
TRADE.....					
FINANCE.....					
SERVICE:—					
Public administration, including water service.....					
Recreational.....					
Custom and repair..	1	1.0	90	735	0.3
Business and personal, including domestic.....	1	1.0	18	550	0.2
MISCELLANEOUS.....					
Total.....	101	100.0	18,239	238,132	100.0

is available as to the following disputes of this nature carried over from 1927: women's clothing factory workers, Toronto, June 30, 1926, lapsed in July, 1928; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; plumbers, Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927, settled August 11, 1928; and sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 1, 1927. Also during 1928 the following disputes included in Table X were added to this list: bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928, and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., August 13, 1928.

The following notes deal with the chief features in strikes and lockouts during the year 1928:—

LOGGING.—The five strikes in logging occurred in Northern Ontario, one in June and the others in the last quarter of the year. All involved pulpwood cutters and were to secure increases in wages, piece rates, and all except one at Kapuskasing were successful. To some extent they appear to have been to secure a return to the rates paid in the 1927 season.

FISHING AND TRAPPING.—The only dispute in this industry was a strike of salmon fishermen on the Fraser River, demanding the same rates per fish from the canning companies as in 1927, an increase from 65 cents per fish to 75 cents for sockeye and similar increases for other varieties. A compromise was reached at 70 cents per fish for sockeye until September 15, the price to be reconsidered then. Similar compromises were reached as to prices for other varieties.

COAL MINING.—The most important stoppage in this industry was that in the lignite field at Wayne, Alberta, near Drumheller, involving 1,200 miners from August to the end of the year, the workers in five mines demanding recognition of their union, the Mine Workers' Union of Canada with an increase in wages. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, applied for by the miners having been appointed, on this point and others, including a proposal by the operators that contract miners be paid per ton for screened coal instead of run of mines as before, the Board recommended that each operating company should sign an agreement with the local union which included its own employees, granting the check-off of union dues, and that payment for coal should be on a screened basis but with an increase of four cents per ton as an allowance for the wage loss on screenings. (Labour Gazette, August, 1928, page 827).

The operators had objected to signing an agreement with the Mine Workers' Union, organized in 1925 from independent locals which had seceded from the United Mine Workers of America that year following a reduction in wages. The principal mines at Drumheller had continued to be operated under agreements between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America and negotiations for such agreements at Wayne are reported to have been discussed. A Conciliation Board for the mines at Lethbridge had similarly recommended that the operators sign an agreement with the local including its own employees and this was accepted. At Wayne the operators agreed to the Board's report but the miners voted against it and ceased work on August 13. Shortly afterwards one of the five mine operators signed an agreement with the union and in October another mine in the neighbourhood not involved in the strike signed such an agreement. The other four operators began to operate with partial crews in the autumn and proposals to have the United Mine Workers of America organize these employees and sign agreements with the operators were revived. The latter union, however, decided not to enter the field under the existing conditions of the strike. Early in 1929 another of the operating companies involved signed an agreement recognizing the union but carrying out the Board's recommendation as to payment for screened coal.

Two other strikes of importance occurred in Alberta, one at Canmore involving 270 workers from March to June and one at Coalhurst involving 425 workers during most of August. Both were against the discharge of workers. At Canmore the cause of the discharge was allowing explosives to go out in the coal. The parties were prosecuted but it was found impossible to prove which miners had been criminally negligent. Through the mediation of officers of the Labour Department work was resumed with the reinstatement of the discharged employees. At Coalhurst, miners were discharged for repeatedly loading dirty coal, but the miners claimed that the particular men discharged might not have been responsible. The agreement having expired during the strike, clauses in a new agreement were re-drafted to deal with such cases more satisfactorily, through the mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labour, who visited the district at the time, accompanied by Conciliation Officers, and work was resumed. The other stoppages in coal mines were chiefly in Nova Scotia and were of brief duration, chiefly in disputes as to conditions in particular mines,

piece rates, discharge of workers, duties of employees, etc., with one stoppage at Thorburn in Pictou County to enforce a demand for employment of union members only. There was one stoppage at Aerial, Alta., in February for the same purpose.

**MANUFACTURING.**—Most of the stoppages in this industry were in ready-made clothing factories, but important strikes occurred in a rubber factory in Montreal and an automobile manufacturing establishment at Oshawa, both being against the introduction of new piece rates in connection with changes in production processes which the workers alleged would reduce earnings and which the employer claimed would not do so. Both were referred to Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, as a result of the mediation of the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Department of Labour. In the Oshawa dispute, which involved a large number of employees in other departments indirectly and possibly to some extent in sympathy, the Board recommended that the former piece rates should be paid for work on the current model of automobile. In the rubber factory dispute the Board recommended that earnings should be made up by means of a bonus to the average earnings per week prior to the change until July and then the new piece rates should be reconsidered if not satisfactory. At the end of June the employees ceased work again claiming that the award of the Board had not been carried out whereas the employer claimed it had been carried out to the letter. Conciliation officers of the Department of Labour went into the matter and pointed out that the employees should have requested the Department to investigate their grievances before ceasing work and advised a resumption of employment. The strikers subsequently returned to work.

In the clothing industries, including ready-made suits, hats, caps, etc., as in recent years, there have been numerous stoppages resulting from disputes as to piece rates and working conditions, especially the maintenance of union conditions or to secure union conditions. Only one of these was important from the standpoint of numbers of workers involved or duration, that of men's clothing factory workers at Montreal, involving 1,300 employees for two weeks in August. Four disputes of a similar nature occurred in boot and shoe factories and one involving fur workers. Three disputes occurred in knitting factories and one in a textile mill, one in connection with union activity and the others resulting from re-organization of factory methods. In addition



to that at Oshawa, three strikes occurred in automobile establishments, all to secure increases in wages or better conditions and all but one were partially successful. The two disputes in printing trades were partially successful, one being for an increase of wages and one against five days per week of nine hours per day instead of the forty-four hour week of five and one-half days. A strike of stonecutters in Montreal carried over from 1927, by May, 1928, no longer affected employment conditions, the strikers having secured work elsewhere, but was not called off by the union by the end of the year.

**CONSTRUCTION.**—The disputes in building trades while numerous and involving in some instances large numbers of employees were in nearly all cases of brief duration. The chief exception was a dispute at Kingston, Ontario, one involving plumbers, demanding a wage increase to \$1 per hour and certain rules as to apprentices, and a sympathetic strike of sheet metal workers, chiefly employed by the same employers as the plumbers, who ceased work on jobs where the master plumbers and sheet metal workers did the work of plumbers on strike. Other building trades also ceased work on jobs where union rules were violated or strike breakers were employed. The other trades resumed work after July 18, but the sheet metal workers not till December, and the plumbers dispute was unterminated at the end of the year, although they had been to a great extent replaced and many had left the city for other localities.

A dispute causing considerable time loss during the year was that of carpenters at Vancouver for the "closed shop" for the international carpenters' union, involving over 500 carpenters for twenty-eight working days in October and November. Other building trades ceased work in sympathy with carpenters. The contractors had made a verbal agreement with the international union and the Canadian carpenters' union at the beginning of the year as to wages and working conditions, and through the conciliation of the Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of British Columbia and the resident representative of the Dominion Department of Labour a settlement was reached, the contractors signing an agreement with the international union providing, however, for the open shop. The dispute causing most time loss in building during the year was one involving structural iron workers at Montreal and Toronto in May to secure recognition for the union and a wage rate of \$1 per hour. Rates had been advanced considerably by the beginning of the building season,

the principal employers in this branch of industry offering from 85 cents to 90 cents per hour for work paid for in the preceding season at 65 cents to 85 cents with extra rates for hazardous work. During the strike, the Minister of Labour met the parties at Montreal, and the union offered to drop its demand for recognition and to call off the strike if the employers would make the 90 cent rate a minimum instead of a maximum or the rate for the best mechanics only. The employers refused, stating they were always ready to meet their own employees but not union representatives. The strike was called off in Montreal at the end of May, the strikers having been to a considerable extent replaced, but in Toronto early in June, certain building trades ceased work on certain buildings where strike breaking structural iron workers were employed, in large numbers after the collapse of the strike in Montreal. These sympathetic strikers in turn being replaced, their unions called off the sympathetic strike and the structural iron workers being replaced or returning to work, their strike was declared terminated on July 18. In the meantime, the union had reached agreements with some of the structural iron firms and the strikers secured work with these employers to a great extent. A small number of structural iron workers in Vancouver were on strike for one day in sympathy with this dispute but it is reported that it was owing to a misunderstanding of a communication. There were also reports of similar stoppages elsewhere but none of them could be verified. A strike of painters in Vancouver for nearly a month in April caused considerable time loss, but a compromise on the wage rate in dispute was reached at 90 cents per hour through the mediation of the Department of Labour representative. A dispute involving carpenters at Calgary was referred to a Board of Arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, after 400 workers had been out during the whole of May. The Arbitration Board refused to award an increase in the wage rate of \$1 per hour and a three year agreement at this rate was signed in accordance with the terms of the strike settlement. While most of the remaining disputes were in connection with wages or working conditions, in twelve out of twenty-seven in this industry there was some question of unionism involved and in three of these it was the "closed shop."

**TRANSPORTATION.**—Two of the three disputes in this group were strikes of teamsters, one against discharge of workers for union activity, the strikers being replaced, and the other

to secure an increase in wages, which was partially successful, agreements with some employers being secured.

**SERVICE.**—A strike of garage mechanics in Saskatoon was partially successful, securing union agreements with several employers. A number of similar disputes in Alberta were settled without stoppages by reference to Boards under the Alberta Disputes Act, 1926. A strike of restaurant employees to maintain union conditions was successful after six weeks.

### Analysis of Statistics

Table II, an analysis by numbers of workers involved, shows that nearly seventy per cent of the disputes involved less than one hundred employees and that these disputes caused only about twenty per cent of the time loss for the year, while only one dispute involved over 1,500 employees and two between 1,000 and 1,500 employees. Most of the time loss for the year was due to twenty-one disputes involving between 250 and 1,500 workers. These figures refer to employees directly affected, that is on strike or locked out. One dispute, while involving only 450 workers directly, affected indirectly for a short time nearly 6,000 workers through closing down the plant.

Table III, an analysis by time loss in man working days, shows that 21.4 per cent of the time loss occurred in one dispute, that of coal miners at Wayne, Alberta, involving 1,200 workers, with 51,000 days time loss. Five disputes caused time loss each between 10,000 and 25,000 days and involved 2,890 employees, causing 32 per cent of the time loss for the year. Sixty-seven disputes each caused less than 1,000 days time loss and only 20,397 days altogether or eight per cent of the total for the year.

Table IV, an analysis by duration, shows that nearly 39 per cent of the disputes were under five days, 62 per cent under fifteen days and that these involved nearly 11,000 workers out of the total of 18,239 for the year. The disputes lasting over twenty days caused a large part of the time loss for the year and the four unterminated or indefinite included the most important strike of the year for time loss, that of coal miners at Wayne.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that fifty per cent of the disputes occurred in Ontario but these caused only about one-sixth of the time loss for the year and involved about one-fifth of the employees out during the year. Alberta experienced the

most time loss, nearly one-third of the total; Quebec and British Columbia had about three-quarters as much time loss as Ontario. Clothing strikes were most important in Quebec and building strikes in British Columbia. No disputes for New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island were recorded. One dispute was recorded as Interprovincial, that of structural iron workers in Montreal and Toronto, which caused 22,675 days time loss.

Table VI, giving an analysis by industries, shows that the industrial groups experiencing most time loss during the year were mining, 36.5 per cent; building 32.7 per cent; clothing manufacturing 6.7 per cent; rubber manufacturing 6.4 per cent; and logging 5.3 per cent, and the disputes in these involved large numbers of employees, mining 5,578; building 3,890; clothing 2,486; rubber 1,728; and logging 1,006. Except in logging and rubber manufacturing these were due to relatively numerous disputes, building 27, clothing 26, mining 14. The only other industry having over 1,000 employees involved in disputes was fishing where 1,500 workers were out in one strike lasting only three days, Frazer River salmon fisheries.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results, shows that, out of 101 disputes, in forty-six the principal cause or object was a change in wages of which twenty-eight were to secure increases and ten were due to proposed decreases. Out of these forty-six, workers were successful in nine, unsuccessful in fifteen and partially successful in eighteen, while four were unterminated or indefinite. Questions of union organization were the principal issue in twenty-seven disputes of which thirteen terminated in favour of workers, six in favour of employers and six were partially successful for the workers. Out of 101 disputes during the year, twenty-nine terminated in favour of workers, thirty-five in favour of employers, in thirty the workers were partially successful and of the seven indefinite or unterminated four were unterminated. Out of 18,239 workers involved in 101 disputes, 5,532 were successful, 5,721 were unsuccessful, 5,602 were partially successful and 1,384 were in disputes unterminated or indefinite; this including the Wayne coal miners dispute with 1,200 workers involved.

Table VIII, an analysis by methods of settlement, shows that direct negotiations between the parties resulted in settlements in 45 out of 101 disputes, that conciliation was successful in ten disputes, two were referred to arbitration and two were settled by refer-

(Concluded on page 156)

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1928, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or object	In favour of workers				In favour of employers				Compromise or partially successful				Indefinite or unterminated				Total			
	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days	Disputes	Firms involved	Workers affected	Time loss in working days
<b>WAGES:—</b>																				
Increase in wages.....	4	54	927	12,592	12	74	1,347	14,672	11	188	2,947	25,502	1	6	73	4,000	28	322	5,294	56,766
Decrease in wages.....	5	5	756	4,107	3	3	36	641	2	3	865	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	11	1,657	9,008
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	23	60	420	.....	.....	24	672	2	20	84	1,092
Increase in wages and other changes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	20	822	22,902	2	15	42	5,375	6	35	864	28,357
<b>HOURS OF LABOUR:—</b>																				
Shorter hours.....	1	3	80	240	1	1	18	162	1	1	25	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	123	602
Longer hours.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>OTHER CAUSES AFFECTING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.....</b>	3	3	239	1,031	7	7	3,218	16,304	1	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	3,482	17,360
<b>UNIONISM:—</b>																				
Recognition of union.....	4	47	230	1,443	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	90	735	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employment of union members only (a).....	5	19	555	1,072	1	33	545	14,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Discharge of workers for union activity.....	2	2	85	587	2	2	115	815	2	2	115	815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union jurisdiction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other union questions.....	2	139	1,550	6,900	5	7	159	6,689	3	5	57	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>DISCHARGE OF WORKERS (b) (c).....</b>	2	2	920	20,740	5	5	270	2,790	1	1	425	10,200	1	1	30	750	9	9	1,645	34,480
<b>EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS (b).....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>SYMPATHETIC.....</b>	1	1	190	380	1	4	128	2,052	3	10	171	2,405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>UNCLASSIFIED.....</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	29	275	5,552	49,092	35	134	5,721	58,210	30	288	5,602	67,733	7	29	1,384	63,097	101	726	18,259	238,132

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. (b) Other than in connection with union questions. (c) Including refusal to reinstate.





TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1928

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
Logging— Pulpwood cutters.....	Cochrane, Ont., and district.	For increase in piece rates.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	June 28.....	July 21.....	25	800	9,200	20
Pulpwood cutters.....	Cochrane, Ont., and district.	For increase in piece rates.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Oct. 8.....	Dec. 8.....	2	49	2,000	53
Pulpwood cutters.....	Kapuskasing, Ont..	For increase in piece rates.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	Nov. 27.....	Dec. 4.....	1	80	480	6
Pulpwood cutters.....	Hurkett, Ont.....	For increase in piece rates.	Negotiations.....	Substantially successful (five workers not taken back)	Nov. 28.....	Dec. 10.....	1	49	490	10
Pulpwood cutters.....	Pearl, Ont.....	For increase in piece rates.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Dec. 15.....	Jan. 2, 1929.	1	28	392	14
							30	1,006	12,562	
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Salmon fishermen.....	Fraser River District, B.C.	For increase in rate of payment per fish.	Negotiations.....	Compromise.....	Aug. 20.....	Aug. 23.....	3	1,500	4,500	3
MINING (NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING)— Coal miners.....	River Hebert, N.S.	Against dismissal of workers.	Most of the miners secured work elsewhere by end of year.	Indefinite; mine closed and equipment removed.	Feb. 1.....	Mar. 1.....	1	30	750	25
Coal miners.....	Aerial, Alta.....	Employment of one member of union only.	Workers complained of joined the union	In favour of workers	Feb. 10.....	Feb. 14.....	1	110	250	3
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.....	Against two boys doing extra work.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	Feb. 28.....	Mar. 1.....	1	540	550	14
Coal miners.....	Canmore, Alta.....	Against discharge of two workers accused of loading explosives in the coal from their work places.	Conciliation, Department of Labour.	In favour of workers; men reinstated.	Mar. 20.....	June 5.....	1	270	16,740	62
Coal miners.....	Reserve, N.S.....	For contract rates instead of day rates.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	May 14.....	May 15.....	1	600	600	1
Coal miners.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	Against discharge of worker prior to his trial for alleged cruelty to a horse.	Return of workers..	In favour of workers	May 18.....	May 28.....	1	650	4,000	7
Coal miners.....	Thorburn, N.S.....	Employment of union members only.	Workers complained of joined union.	In favour of workers	May 29.....	May 30.....	1	300	300	1
Coal miners.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	To secure reinstatement of workers dismissed for loading dirty coal.	Conciliation by Deputy Minister of Labour.	Compromise—dock-age clause in agreement amended and case of dismissed workers to be re-considered.	July 30.....	Aug. 27.....	1	425	10,200	24

Coal miners.....	Wayne, Alta.....	For recognition of union and against payment per ton on a screened basis with an increase of 4c. per ton.	Undermined.....	Aug. 13.....		5	1,200	51,000	119
Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	For contract rates instead of rates per day.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	Aug. 24.....	1	325	325	1
Coal miners.....	Springhill, N.S.....	Against piece rates alleged to involve a reduction in wages.	Return of workers pending further negotiations.	In favour of workers	Aug. 25.....	1	70	140	2
Coal miners.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	For contract rates instead of day rates.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	Aug. 30.....	1	808	1,616	2
Coal miners.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	For wage statements to be issued prior to pay day.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers	Oct. 20.....	1	150	150	1
Coal miners.....	Westville, N.S.....	For boys engaged in certain work to secure labourers' rate of \$3.30 per day instead of boys' rate of \$2.95 per day.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer.	Nov. 16.....	1	100	300	3
MANUFACTURING— Vegetable Foods— Bakers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increase in wages from \$41 to \$44 per week (51 hrs.)	Indefinite—arbitration arranged but not proceeded with.	Indefinite.....	May 1, 1927 to Mar. 15, 1928	6	73	4,000	62
Rubber Products: Rubber factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against alleged low piece rates for new process and for minimum of 62½c. per hour.	Return of workers—partial replacement.	Partially successful; men were guaranteed 62c. per hour until experience gained.	Mar. 9.....	1	18	60	4
Rubber factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Against new piece rates alleged to reduce earnings.	Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.	Compromise; weekly earnings to be made up to 1927 levels until July, piece rates then subject to reconsideration.	April 2.....	1	810	3,435	8½
Rubber factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Alleged non-fulfillment of terms of award of Board in preceding dispute.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	June 29.....	1	900	11,700	13
Boots and Shoes (other than rubber and felt): Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged lock out; change to piece work system involving alleged reduction in wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; employer agreed to retain old system.	Jan. 4.....	1	75	885	12½
Shoe factory workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	Against reduction in wages.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Mar. 26.....	1	42	84	2
Shoe factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	To maintain union shop.	Replacement.....	In favour of employers.	Aug. 13.....	1	28	1,000	68
						3	145	1,969	

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1928—Continued

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Em- ployers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—Continued <i>Fur and Leather Products (Other than boots and shoes):</i> Fur workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Alleged violation of agreement as to wages and rules.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	April 10.....	†Aug. 15.....	1	20	1,500	108
							1	20	1,500	
Textiles— Textile Factory workers.....	Welland, Ont.....	Against decrease in wages.	In Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Aug. 8.....	Aug. 10.....	1	159	318	2
							1	159	318	
Clothing (including knitted goods): Men's clothing factory workers..	Montreal, P. Q.....	Alleged lockout; union conditions re overtime rates.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Nov. 8 1927.	April 2.....	1	40	1,260	77
							1	40	1,260	
Men's clothing factory workers..	Montreal, P. Q.....	Renewal of a previous dispute re union wages and working conditions	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Dec. 23, 1927	May 2.....	1	50	1,500	100
Clothing factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in rates for piece work.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Jan. 17.....	Jan. 23.....	1	10	30	5
Cap factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against reduction in wages.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Jan. 17.....	May 15.....	1	7	550	102
Hat factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For recognition of union.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; agreement signed providing for union shop.	Feb. 15.....	Feb. 21.....	1	14	63	4½
Men's clothing factory workers..	Montreal, P. Q.....	For union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; union demands substantially agreed to, especially for lower paid workers.	Mar. 20.....	Mar. 23.....	3	35	105	3
Men's clothing factory workers..	Toronto, Ont.....	Against discharge of workers.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Mar. 5.....	Mar. 7.....	1	25	40	2
Winders.....	Brantford, Ont.....	Against reduction in piece rates.	Negotiations.....	In favour of employer; lower rate accepted.	April 2.....	April 4.....	1	25	31	11
Embroidery workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Discharge of worker alleged lockout.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	April 24.....	July 7.....	1	5	315	63
Embroidery workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against dismissal of worker.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	May 7.....	July 7.....	1	11	572	52
Ladies' clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.....	To maintain union working conditions.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; union shop to be maintained.	May 17.....	July 3.....	1	19	741	39
Hat factory workers.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For 44-hour week instead of 48-hour week.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	June 14.....	June 25.....	1	18	162	9
Knitting factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against changes in working conditions.	Return of workers..	In favour of employer.	June 15.....	June 15.....	1	25	13	½



Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P. Q.	To maintain union wages and working conditions; alleged lockout.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; union agreement maintained.	June 22	20	250	1,500	6
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of an expelled member of the union.	Arbitration as provided under agreement.	In favour of workers; worker complained of discharged.	July 13	1	80	160	2
Hat factory workers	Montreal, P. Q.	To secure union wages and working conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise; some increase granted, also closed shop and union working conditions.	July 16	1	6	72	12
Hat factory workers	Montreal, P. Q.	For union wages and union shop.	Negotiations	Compromise; some increase granted, also closed shop and union working conditions.	July 18	1	16	32	2
Ladies' clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against changes in working conditions alleged to decrease earnings.	Replacement and partial return of workers.	In favour of employees.	Aug. 31	1	4	60	28
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P. Q.	To maintain and to secure union working conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; secured 44-hour week and abolition of subcontracting system.	Aug. 15	119	1,300	5,400	10
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against alleged violation of agreement for employment of union members only.	Unterminated		Aug. 21	1	15	1,300	112
Men's clothing factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	To secure union recognition and increase in wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; union recognition and 10% increase granted.	Oct. 3	1	70	280	4
Men's clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Sympathy with strikers in Hamilton on October 3.	Negotiations	In favour of workers.	Oct. 4	1	190	380	2
Knitting factory workers	Guelph, Ont.	Against dismissal of workers for union activity.	Conciliation by Dept. of Labour.	In favour of workers who were taken back without discrimination.	Oct. 15	1	42	415	13
Knitting factory workers	Hamilton, Ont.	Against discharge of foreman.	Return of workers; foreman advised them to return.	In favour of employees.	Nov. 5	1	175	263	1½
Hat factory workers	Brockville, Ont.	Against proposed cut of 23% in piece-work rates.	Conciliation by service club.	In favour of workers.	Nov. 14	1	30	120	4
Clothing factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increase in wages 30c. to 50c. per hr.; reduction in hours, 48-54 per week to 44. Alleged lock-out.	Unterminated		Nov. 28	1	24	672	28
						165	2,486	14,036	
						1	50	1,100	52
						1	50	1,100	

Stap and Planing Mill Products:  
String makers

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1928—Continued

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING— <i>Con.</i> <i>Other Wood Products:</i> Furniture factory workers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Against reduction in piece rates; time allowance for certain operations to be decreased 30 minutes.	Negotiations.....	Compromise: no general decrease in time allowance; 25 minute decrease in case in question accepted by workers.	Mar. 23.....	April 10.....	2	55	825	15
							2	55	825	
<i>Pulp and Paper Products:</i> Paper makers.....	Kapuskaing, Ont..	Against discharge of four workers, officers of union, for alleged union activity.	Conciliation of Minister of Labour.	Partially successful; strikers to be given back positions without discrimination as far as curtailed work permitted.	Oct. 1.....	Oct. 19.....	1	50	800	16
							1	50	800	
<i>Printing and Publishing:</i> Compositors.....	London, Ont.....	Refusal of employer to grant increase in wages or arbitration.†	Conciliation by Dept. of Labour.	In favour of employers; three year agreement signed with old rate for 18 months with provision for Board of Conciliation if parties do not agree on wage change.	Jan. 13.....	Jan. 16.....	2	75	150	2
Printing trades.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Against proposed 5-day week (9-hour day) instead of 44-hour week (8-hour day).	Negotiations and replacement.	Partially successful; work resumed on basis of 5-day week; time and one-half to be paid after 44 hours.	June 1.....	June 11.....	1	25	200	8
							3	100	350	
<i>Iron, Steel and Products:</i> Automobile factory workers.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	Against reduction in piece rates.	Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.	In favour of workers; rates to remain the same for current model.	Mar. 24.....	Mar. 31.....	1	\$\$\$450	2,700	6
							1	100	50	
Automobile factory workers.....	Ford City, Ont.....	For increase in wages (time rates of 70c and 60c per hour instead of piece rates).	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	July 13.....	July 13.....	1	40	10	1
							1	29	15	
Automobile factory workers.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	For increase in wages and improved working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Partially successful; some workers receiving 20 per cent increase.	Aug. 9.....	Aug. 9.....	1	40	10	1
							1	29	15	
Factory workers (auto accessories)	Tilbury, Ont.....	For increase in wages and improved working conditions.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; management to adjust all grievances as to rates and conditions.	Aug. 13.....	Aug. 14.....	1	29	15	1



TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1928—Continued

Industry or occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
Construction— <i>Con. Buildings and Structures</i> — <i>Con. Painters</i> .....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 75c. per hour to 80c. and union recognition.	Indefinite.....	Indefinite; employer closed down.	May 1.....	June 15.....	1	2	75	38
Floorlayers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	For 5-day week.....	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	May 1.....	May 4.....	3	80	240	3
Structural steel workers.....	Montreal, P.Q., and Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 55c. to 90c. per hour to \$1 and recognition of union.	Negotiations and partial return of workers.	Partially successful; some workers secured demands.	May 11*.....	May 23*.....	13	750	22,675	61
Structural iron workers.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Sympathy with striking iron workers in Toronto, etc.	Return of workers..	Partially successful.	May 28.....	May 27.....	1	9	9	1
Electrical workers.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	For increase in wages from 50c.-80c. per hour to 95c. and changes in working conditions.	Conciliation by Dept. of Labour.	Compromise; workers to receive 70c.-85c. per hour with special scale for apprentices.	June 1.....	June 11.....	5	25	212	8½
Stonecutters.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Increase in wages from \$1.10 per hour to \$1.25.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; workers to receive \$1.20 for 1928 and \$1.25 for 1929.	June 5.....	June 13.....	4	40	280	7
Bricklayers and hoisting engineers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sympathy with striking iron workers May 11, 1928.	Partial replacement and partial return of workers.	Partially successful.	June 6.....	June 18.....	2	58	500	9½
Plasterers' helpers.....	Calgary, Alta.....	For employment of union members only.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers; men complained of joined union.	July 16.....	July 16.....	15	35	17½	½
Carpenters.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	For increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.15 per hour.	Negotiations.....	Compromise; \$1 rate to be paid until Jan., 1929, thereafter \$1.10.	June 20.....	July 5.....	50	750	9,000	12
Labourers.....	Quebec, P.Q.....	For increase in wages from 30c. per hour to 40c.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer.	Aug. 13.....	Aug. 13.....	1	32	32	1
Sheet metal workers.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	For increase in wages from 70c. to 75c. per hour.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Sept. 5.....	Oct. 1.....	26	50	1,000	22
Plasterers' labourers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For union agreement.	Negotiations.....	In favour of workers.	Sept. 24.....	Oct. 9.....	44	128	650	13
Builders' labourers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	For increase in wages from 40c. to 50c. per hour.	Replacement.....	In favour of employer; workers were later granted increase of 5c.-10c. per hour.	Sept. 27.....	Oct. 2.....	1	25	70	4
Carpenters.....	Vancouver and New Westminster, B.C.....	For employment of members of one union only.	Conciliation.....	In favour of employer; open shop agreement signed.	Oct. 8.....	Nov. 9.....	33	545	14,900	28

Hoisting engineers, structural iron workers, electricians.	Vancouver, B.C.	In sympathy with carpenters strike of Oct. 8.	Return of workers.	In favour of workers.	4	128	2,052	29
Lathers.	Toronto, Ont.	Against alleged violation of agreement re working conditions.	Negotiations.	Compromise; employer given a week's extension of time on rule.	1	25	25	1
Canal, Harbour and Waterway: Pile drivers.	New Westminster, B.C.	Against working with strike breakers.	Conciliation by Fair Wage Officer.	In favour of workers; strike breakers removed from job.	436	3,890	77,903	11½
Bridge and Highway: Road workers.	Halifax County, N.S.	For increase in wages from 25c. to 35c. per hour.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	1	375	2,000	16
TRANSPORTATION— Water: Longshoremen (coal handlers).	Halifax, N.S.	To secure union conditions for coal beggars.	Replacement.	In favour of employer.	1	13	13	1
Local: Teamsters.	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of workers.	Replacement.	In favour of employer.	1	54	1,600	33
Cartage teamsters.	Edmonton, Alta.	For increase in wages from 45c. per hour to 52c.	Negotiations and partial replacement.	Partially successful; one firm replaced staff (25) but rest involved signed agreement with union.	4	65	1,400	57
SERVICE— Custom and Repair: Mechanics (garage).	Saskatoon, Sask.	For union agreement	Negotiations.	Partially successful; most employees involved signed agreement.	32	90	735	17
Personal and Domestic: Restaurant workers.	Edmonton, Alta.	Employer terminated union agreement; alleged lockout.	Negotiations.	In favour of workers.	32	90	735	42

\* Non-union workers secured.

† Under agreement between the international union and employers' association.

\*\* Montreal, May 11 to May 31; Toronto, May 15 to July 23.  
 ‡ Afterwards a Department of Labour representative arranged for a minimum rate of 35 cents.

§§ Upwards of 5,000 employees indirectly involved.

†† Not called off by union at end of year.

(Concluded from page 144)

ences to Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in addition to one of the above arbitrated cases dealt with under the I.D.I. Act. The dispute involving coal miners at Wayne was referred to a Board before the strike which was un-terminated at the end of the year. In eighteen of the disputes the workers returned without negotiations and in sixteen disputes the replacement of the workers settled the

issue, in some cases there being then a partial return of the workers.

Table IX gives the principal statistics by months since 1921, showing that there is a tendency to have more disputes in the spring and early summer months, as well as the largest number of employees, but that the greatest time loss is sometimes later in the year when disputes with large numbers of employees are protracted and unsettled before other important disputes begin.

## Strikes and Lockouts in Other Countries 1919-1928

The accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries as compared with Canada since 1919, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries, figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year, with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly involved, that is, thrown out of work by disputes to which they were not parties, but exact information as to these points is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved, or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country in question.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is, the number of man working days lost, are not given. Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

The following notes give information as to the more important strikes and lock-outs in each country.

### Great Britain

In addition to the information contained in the table below, a summary of industrial disputes for the year 1928 is also given on page 136.

The industry showing the greatest time loss for the year was the textile industry. This was due to a series of disputes which took place in June. The principal one, which was also the largest single dispute of the year, and accounts for a time loss of 600,000 working days, occurred in the cotton weaving industry at Nelson. Following a strike in one mill for the reinstatement of a weaver who was dismissed when he refused to pay a fine for poor work, 16,600 workers were locked out. This dispute began on May 30 and terminated on July 12, when a compromise was reached and the matters in dispute referred to a joint committee. Other disputes occurred about the same time in the dyeing and finishing trades, at various centres in Lancashire and in spinning mills at Oldham.

In coal mining, a number of disputes took place in March in Northumberland and Durham involving about 35,000 workers and causing a time loss of 137,000 working days. These disputes were against reductions in wages and ended in favour of employers.

### Australia

A strike of sea cooks which began during May seriously affected shipping and caused thousands of marine workers to be thrown out of employment, but was settled during June on the employers' terms.

On September 10, a large number of water-side workers in all of the larger ports of Australia went on strike when they refused to accept the award of the arbitration court. Although the award was in favour of workers in the matter of wages and overtime pay, they objected to the provision that they might be hired twice a day rather than once

a day. On October 19, the strikers accepted the original award, but other disturbances took place when they found that the volunteer workers were still being employed at some places.

### Belgium

A strike involving about 12,000 dock workers broke out on June 18 at Antwerp and terminated on July 11. The demand was for an increase in wages of 10 francs per day. The dispute was referred to a joint committee and an agreement reached providing for the decasualization of dock labour, an increase in wages of 4 francs per day and a collective agreement which would be arranged annually or run from year to year if neither party wishes a change.

### Finland

On June 2, a dockers' dispute began involving about 12,000 workers in thirty ports. The chief demand of the union was for a collective agreement, although the question of wages also entered into the dispute. By August, employers claimed that they were able to carry on at about 60 per cent of the normal rate with the aid of voluntary labour and strikers who had returned to work. An interesting feature of this dispute was the appeal of the Finnish workers to the International Union which resulted during July, in the blockade, of all Finnish ships in Scandinavian ports, and later in Denmark, of all cargoes from or to a blockaded Finland port. This latter action caused the matter to be referred to the Permanent Arbitration Court, who ruled that Danish workers had the right to organize disputes only with reference to Danish Conditions.

### Germany

By far the largest dispute of the year was that in the heavy iron and steel industry in Rhenish-Westphalia, when about 215,000 workers were locked out on November 1, following the failure of negotiations for a new agreement. The union insisted on a general increase in wages for all workers over 21 years and certain other changes. Prior to November 1, the Official Conciliation Officer had issued an arbitration award granting a partial increase in wages. This award was accepted by the union but was rejected by the employers. It was then declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour, but in spite of this the lockout took place on November 1. The case was brought before the State Labour Court at Duisberg which upheld the contention of the employers that the award was in-

valid. When the case was appealed, however, the award was declared valid. The employers then took the case to the Federal Labour Court which on January 23, 1929, gave judgment in favour of the employers, stating that the original arbitration award was invalid as it was given by the arbitrator alone and not by a majority of the Arbitration Court and also on the ground that the terms of the wage agreement were still in force at that time. While these legal proceedings were taking place, the two parties were persuaded by government representatives to resume work on December 2, and to submit to arbitration by the Minister of the Interior. His decision made the original award binding until December 31, 1928, after which another scale would come into force providing for a reduction in hours and a small increase in wages.

Another dispute occurred in the North-West Shipyards when about 45,000 workers went out on strike on October 1, demanding a 48-hour week and an increase in wages. Following conciliation proceedings, an award was given granting part of the workers' demands. Although this award was rejected by the both parties, it was declared binding by the Minister of Labour on January 3, 1929, and the dispute was thus terminated.

Demands for increases in wages by textile workers in the Düren and München-Gladbach districts resulted in lockouts affecting 45,000 workers in September. Work was resumed on October 29, when the Conciliation Officer declared binding awards granting increases in wages.

During April, about 20,000 workers in the Saxon metal industry were on strike for an increase in wages, and on April 12, a lockout was declared by employers affecting some 130,000 workers. After conciliation proceedings, awards were issued granting partial increases in wages and these awards were declared binding by the Minister of Labour and the dispute terminated on May 9.

### India

The largest single dispute during the year was the general strike in the textile mills in Bombay. Several small strikes took place in April against the introduction of new systems of work whereby workers were given an additional number of machines to attend and also against alleged reductions in wages. The strike lasted until October and was featured by a number of riots. By October 11, 75,000 workers or a little over half the number involved had returned to work. A large number of others had left the city and returned

temporarily to their native villages. It was estimated that over 21 million working days were lost in this dispute.

### Japan

A strike of seamen occurred during June involving several thousand workers and holding up nearly 300 vessels. The workers demanded a minimum wage scale. After a three-days' strike, a settlement was reached through arbitration and for the first time in that country a minimum wage scale for seamen was established.

### Poland

Two disputes in the textile industry at Lodz took place in September and October. For ten days in September, nearly 40,000 workers were unemployed as the result of a dispute over the question of fining. When they returned to work they demanded an increase of 20 per cent in wages, and again went on strike for this demand on October 4. In this strike about 60,000 textile workers were involved and a general strike was also in effect for four days. An agreement was concluded on October 22, granting an increase in wages of 5 per cent and other concessions to workers.

### Sweden

The most important dispute for the year was in the wood pulp industry. This began on January 1, and at first involved 17,500 workers when negotiations for a new agreement failed. The employers demanded a reduction in wages of highest paid workers and changes in working conditions. When attempts at conciliation failed, employers declared a lockout in the related sawmill industry and later on March 5 in the paper industry, involving in all 50,000 workers. On April 8, a settlement was reached through the Conciliation Committee whereby the wages of the highest paid workers were reduced but some other classes were increased, and the working conditions agreed on were in favour of the workers. At the same time the sympathetic lockouts in the sawmill and paper industries were withdrawn.

There was also a strike of 8,000 workers in the central Swedish iron mines, which began

on January 2, for an increase in wages. This dispute seriously affected the export of iron ore and was not settled until August 27, when an agreement was reached on very much the same terms as the previous agreement with partial increases in wages of lower paid workers, but with decreases in the case of some other classes.

### United States

The dispute involving some 200,000 bituminous coal miners in ten states which began on April 1, 1927, continued in 1928. The cause of the dispute was the refusal of the United Mine Workers to agree to a reduction in wages from the 1920 scale which had been renewed from time to time down to that date. In October, 1927, a considerable number of miners returned to work under district agreements providing for the same wage scale until April 1, 1928, but on that date employers refused to continue to pay this scale and these miners were again out from April 1, 1928. A considerable number of mines, however, in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia operated with non-union labour. On July 18, 1928, the union decided to abandon its attempt to enforce the 1920 wage scale and to allow each district to negotiate its own agreement. Following this decision, various agreements were reached, providing for a reduced wage scale, and by the end of 1928 the dispute was practically terminated, with general district agreements in force in practically all districts with the exception of Ohio and Pennsylvania where many mines are still operating with non-union labour.

A dispute involving some 27,000 cleaners and dyers occurred in New York city during February, as a protest against cut rates charged by certain shops. Work was resumed after a two weeks' stoppage.

On April 16, a strike began involving 28,000 textile workers at New Bedford, Massachusetts, as a protest against a 10 per cent reduction in wages. The State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation intervened and recommended that a reduction in wages of 5 per cent be accepted. This was agreed to by both workers and employers and the mills were reopened on October 8.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1928

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
<b>CANADA</b>			
	(c)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	298	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	287	2,150	886,754
1921.....	145	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	24,142	296,811
1927.....	79	22,683	165,288
1928.....	101	18,239	238,132
1928—Jan.....	10	517	8,029
Feb.....	10	889	5,853
Mar.....	13	1,095	7,806
Apr.....	16	1,813	22,037
May.....	20	3,415	39,317
June.....	21	4,027	25,336
July.....	19	3,333	22,672
Aug.....	20	5,562	30,237
Sept.....	11	1,433	9,849
Oct.....	16	2,530	36,838
Nov.....	16	1,840	20,893
Dec.....	11	577	9,265

<b>AUSTRALIA</b>			
	(c)	(e)	(f)
1919.....	460	100,300	6,308,226
1920.....	554	102,519	1,872,065
1921.....	624	120,198	956,617
1922.....	445	100,263	858,685
1923.....	274	66,093	1,145,977
1924.....	504	132,569	918,646
1925.....	499	154,599	1,128,570
1926.....	360	80,768	1,310,261
1927.....	441	157,581	1,713,581
1928—1st quarter.....	102	26,105	161,972
2nd quarter.....	60	15,410	178,321

<b>AUSTRIA</b>			
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1919.....	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920.....	335	185,070	1,804,628
1921.....	460	221,482	.....
1922.....	420	228,000	.....
1923.....	320	156,000	.....
1924.....	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925.....	325	66,948	1,166,818
1926.....	204	21,943	297,684
1927.....	210	34,334	685,708

<b>BULGARIA</b>			
	(a)	(e)	
1922.....	193	15,396	297,778
1923.....	59	2,640	22,602

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
<b>BELGIUM</b>			
	(b)	(e)	
1919.....	372	164,030	.....
1920.....	517	296,192	.....
1921.....	258	127,293	.....
1922.....	172	85,605	.....
1923.....	168	126,278	.....
1924.....	188	84,447	.....
1925.....	112	81,988	.....
1926.....	140	77,368	.....
1927.....	186	39,873	.....
1928—Jan.....	10	1,247	175,556
Feb.....	16	1,484	100,655
Mar.....	15	5,505	166,529
Apr.....	20	5,316	165,075
May.....	18	3,163	233,197
June.....	20	14,950	330,870
July.....	18	8,701	236,053
Aug.....	11	3,496	223,258
Sept.....	22	11,320	249,986
Oct.....	14	3,335	144,691
Nov.....	6	1,378	115,998

<b>CHILE</b>			
	(d)	(g)	
1919.....	66	23,529	.....
1920.....	105	50,439	.....
1921.....	24	6,703	.....
1922.....	19	5,296	.....
1923.....	41	12,299	.....
1924.....	86	34,353	.....
1925.....	113	51,198	.....

<b>CHINA (p)</b>			
	(d)	(g)	
1918.....	25	6,455	.....
1919.....	66	91,520	.....
1920.....	46	46,140	.....
1921.....	49	108,025	.....
1922.....	91	139,050	.....
1923.....	47	35,835	.....
1924.....	56	61,860	.....
1925.....	183	403,334	.....

<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>			
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1921.....	454	207,201	2,143,233
1922.....	288	316,798	3,676,620
1923.....	248	197,736	4,588,730
1924.....	334	93,339	1,302,955
1925.....	294	163,865	1,445,157
1926.....	150	35,412	421,082
1927.....	198	167,846	1,337,887

<b>DENMARK</b>			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	472	35,575	877,548
1920(n).....	243	21,965	690,089
1921.....	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922.....	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923.....	58	1,941	19,677
1924.....	71	9,753	175,000
1925.....	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926.....	32	1,050	23,000
1927.....	17	2,851	119,000

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1928—Con.

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	
ESTHONIA				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND				
	(d)	(e)			(a)	(f)		
1921.....	53	5,156	7,859	1919.....	1,352	2,401,000	34,970,000	
1922.....	29	5,263	42,162	1920.....	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000	
1923.....	35	3,492	10,299	1921.....	763	1,770,000	85,870,000	
1924.....	16	1,568	4,831	1922.....	576	556,000	19,850,000	
1925.....	16	901	2,539	1923.....	628	399,000	10,670,000	
1926.....	14	525	1,196	1924.....	710	616,100	8,420,000	
1927.....	5	218	3,067	1925.....	603	445,300	7,952,000	
FINLAND					1926.....	323	2,751,000	162,233,000
	(a)	(L)		1927.....	308	114,200	1,174,000	
1919.....	39	4,065	160,130	1928.....	302	124,300	1,405,000	
1920.....	146	21,001	455,588	1928-Jan.....	31	10,000	50,000	
1921.....	76	6,251	119,868	Feb.....	33	13,200	107,000	
1922.....	53	9,840	252,374	Mar.....	31	38,000	168,000	
1923.....	50	7,588	261,474	April.....	16	2,900	30,000	
1924.....	31	3,051	51,049	May.....	23	21,500	114,000	
1925.....	38	2,921	113,024	June.....	20	23,700	452,000	
1926.....	72	10,230	386,355	July.....	13	21,600	227,000	
1927.....	79	13,368	1,528,182	Aug.....	12	5,400	23,000	
1928-Jan.....	2	111		Sept.....	20	10,800	56,000	
Feb.....	7	662		Oct.....	27	7,000	59,000	
Mar.....	4	1,841		Nov.....	18	7,000	64,000	
April.....	10	2,258		Dec.....	15	6,000	32,000	
May.....	19	2,252		HUNGARY				
June.....	13	14,979			(d)	(g)		
July.....	-	-		1926.....	57	9,618	52,003	
Aug.....	5	194		1927.....	84	24,803	294,941	
Sept.....	2	252		BRITISH INDIA				
Oct.....	1	14			(c)	(g)		
Nov.....	4	117		1921.....	400	523,155	6,637,862	
FRANCE (o)					278	435,434	3,972,727	
1919.....	2,111	1,211,242	18,110,352	1923.....	133	312,462	8,730,918	
1920.....	1,911	1,462,228	24,247,132	1924.....	134	270,423	12,578,129	
1921.....	570	451,854	8,047,742	1925.....	128	186,811	1,097,478	
1922.....	694	300,583	3,197,619	1926.....	129	131,655	2,019,970	
1923.....	1,114	365,868	5,396,706	1927-Jan.....	(a) 12	27,454	448,059	
1924.....	1,083	274,865	3,863,182	Feb.....	17	29,751	318,471	
1925.....	931	249,198	2,046,563	Mar.....	26	47,719	238,553	
1926.....	1,770	338,339		IRISH FREE STATE				
1927.....	443	120,551			(a)	(g)		
1928-Jan.....	33	4,771		1923.....	131	20,635	1,208,734	
Feb.....	28	2,177		1924.....	104	16,403	301,705	
Mar.....	53	33,989		1925.....	86	6,855	293,792	
GERMANY					1926.....	57	3,455	85,345
	(b)	(e)	(e)	1927.....	53	2,312	64,020	
1919.....	(i) 4,970	4,706,269	48,067,180	ITALY				
1920.....	(i) 8,800	8,323,977	54,206,942		(d) (k)	(g)		
1921.....	(i) 5,223	2,042,372	30,067,894	1919.....	1,671	1,054,260	18,998,236	
1922.....	(i) 5,361	2,321,597	29,240,740	1920.....	1,897	1,286,066	16,609,559	
1923.....	(i) 2,209	2,097,922	15,171,773	1921.....	1,111	704,843	8,555,209	
1924.....	(i) 2,012	1,634,317	36,023,143	1922.....	589	441,602	6,964,442	
1925.....	(i) 1,766	777,897	17,113,886	1923.....	214	73,248	447,437	
1926.....	(i) 365	91,205	1,404,875					
1927.....	(j) 770	401,298	4,618,836					
1928.....	(j) 141	35,685	843,428					
2nd quarter.....	318	277,387	6,191,882					
3rd quarter.....	178	48,158	1,119,401					

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1928—Con.

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
JAPAN			
	(d)	(g)	
1926.....	1,159	125,894	.....
1927.....	1,012	80,489	.....

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
LATVIA			
	(d)	(g)	
1925.....	53	3,224	24,552
1926.....	53	5,065	68,493
1927.....	95	5,273	60,000

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
MEXICO			
	(d)	(g)	
1922.....	197	63,000	.....
1923.....	146	54,396	.....
1924.....	138	29,244	.....
1925.....	51	27,614	.....

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
NETHERLANDS			
	(a)	(e)	
1919.....	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920.....	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921.....	299	47,700	1,383,700
1922.....	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923.....	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924.....	239	27,100	427,100
1925.....	262	31,700	780,860
1926.....	212	9,100	281,300
1927.....	216	12,000	203,900
1928—Jan.....	22	758	.....
Feb.....	13	1,153	.....
Mar.....	22	572	.....
April.....	16	1,724	.....
May.....	19	4,044	.....
June.....	15	882	.....
July.....	15	669	.....
Aug.....	12	652	.....
Sept.....	12	926	.....
Oct.....	10	355	.....
Nov.....	10	603	.....

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
NEW ZEALAND			
	(b)	(g)	
1919.....	45	4,030	.....
1920.....	77	15,138	54,735
1921.....	77	10,433	119,208
1922.....	58	6,414	93,456
1923.....	49	7,162	201,812
1924.....	34	14,815	89,105
1925.....	83	9,905	74,552
1926.....	59	6,264	.....
1927.....	36	4,384	10,395
1928—1st 9 months.....	31	8,637	20,043

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
NORWAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1921.....	89	154,421	3,583,742
1922.....	26	2,168	91,380
1923.....	57	24,965	796,274
1924.....	61	63,117	5,152,386
1925.....	84	13,752	666,650
1926.....	113	51,487	2,205,000
1927.....	96	22,456	1,374,000

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
PHILIPPINES			
	(d)	(g)	
1922.....	24	14,956	.....
1923.....	26	8,331	.....
1924.....	20	6,784	.....
1925.....	23	9,936	.....
1926.....	27	7,279	.....

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
POLAND			
	(a)	(e)	
1921.....	704	510,499	.....
1922.....	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923.....	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924.....	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925.....	538	149,574	1,322,000
1926.....	583	143,581	1,382,133
1927.....	602	231,799	2,425,898
1928—1st quarter.....	148	29,369	171,281

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
RUMANIA			
	(d)	(e)	
1920.....	753	116,091	1,702,402
1921.....	119	19,475	80,596
1922.....	219	22,819	396,725
1923.....	.....	.....	291,045
1924.....	88	11,453	212,361
1925.....	73	19,657	209,890
1926.....	361	93,121	326,000
1927.....	199	61,036	58,002

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
SOUTH AFRICA			
	(a)	(g)	
1919.....	47	23,799	537,138
1920.....	66	105,658	839,415
1921.....	25	9,832	112,357
1922.....	12	29,001	1,339,508
1923.....	2	50	740
1924.....	7	1,856	10,129
1925.....	None	.....	.....
1926.....	3	768	890

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
SPAIN			
	(d)	(e)	
1919.....	403	178,496	4,001,278
1920.....	424	244,684	7,261,762
1921.....	233	83,691	2,802,299
1922.....	429	119,417	2,672,567
1923.....	411	120,568	3,027,026
1924.....	155	28,744	604,512
1925.....	164	60,120	839,934
1926.....	93	21,851	247,223

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND IN OTHER COUNTRIES 1919-1928—*Cont.*

Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days	Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved	Time loss in working days
SWEDEN				UNITED STATES			
	(d)	(g)			(a)	(e) (l)	
1919.....	440	81,041	2,295,900	1919.....	3,630	4,160,348	.....
1920.....	486	139,039	8,942,500	1920.....	3,411	1,463,054	.....
1921.....	347	49,712	2,663,300	1921.....	2,385	1,099,247	.....
1922.....	392	75,679	2,674,580	1922.....	1,112	1,612,562	.....
1923.....	205	102,836	6,907,390	1923.....	1,553	756,584	.....
1924.....	261	23,976	1,204,500	1924.....	1,249	654,641	.....
1925.....	239	145,778	2,559,700	1925.....	1,301	428,218	.....
1926.....	208	52,891	1,711,200	1926.....	1,035	329,592	.....
1927.....	189	9,477	400,000	1927.....	734	349,434	.....
SWITZERLAND				(q)			
	(d)	(e)		1928-Jan.....	43	81,676	2,135,062
1919.....	237	21,294	.....	Feb.....	47	104,883	2,155,559
1920.....	184	13,989	.....	Mar.....	34	78,362	2,343,415
1921.....	55	2,786	.....	April.....	62	134,382	4,884,430
1922.....	104	10,340	.....	May.....	72	136,094	3,526,608
1923.....	44	3,567	.....	June.....	40	134,406	3,580,719
1924.....	70	6,741	.....	July.....	53	134,102	3,365,803
1925.....	42	3,299	.....	Aug.....	57	129,210	3,577,599
1926.....	35	2,721	.....	Sept. (h).....	41	65,260	2,614,354
1927.....	23	2,023	33,929	Oct. (h).....	42	45,749	1,349,347
URUGUAY				Nov. (h).....			
	(d)	(g)					
1919.....	65	18,491	581,995				
1920.....	193	16,303	645,864				
1921.....	146	2,958	83,690				
1922.....	35	5,819	149,050				
1923.....	114	1,117	43,044				
1924.....	22	858	21,552				
1925.....	11	268	10,646				
1926.....	5	600	11,952				

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (i) Including political strikes. (j) Excluding political strikes. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics, are more complete from June, 1927, and the number of disputes is the number in effect at the end of the month. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Not official, but a study made by a college professor at Peking. (q) In disputes in effect at end of month.

### Saskatchewan Superannuation Board Report

The first annual report of the Civil Service Superannuation Board of Saskatchewan, recently submitted to Premier J. G. Gardiner as president of the Council, shows that 59 civil servants were superannuated during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1928. Included in the number were four superannuated on account of physical incapacity before having attained the age of retirement. The cost of administration of the Act during the year was \$2,221.15, and during the year contributions made by civil servants amounted to \$83,685.85. Allowances paid to superannuates and widows of civil servants amounted to \$23,990.43, while the sum of \$1,999.50 was refunded to civil servants who resigned or were dismissed. Lump sum payments to civil servants retired with less than 10 years' service amounted to \$5,691.85, the balance in hand at April 30, 1928, being \$52,004.07.

The report cites amendments to the Act made at last session of the Provincial Legislature regarding previous service and the fixing of a minimum allowance to superannuates of \$360 a year.

Further progress in connection with the adoption of the Canadian Electrical Code is reported by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association in the current issue of its *Quarterly Bulletin*. As noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1928, the Code had then been recognized by the Provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia. It has now been adopted in the cities of Moncton, New Brunswick, and Vancouver, B.C. In the Province of New Brunswick the committee in charge of the Code is reported to be very active, and is seeking legislation to provide for provincial recognition.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistics for British Columbia, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba for last quarter of 1928

THE accompanying tables give particulars of the operations of the Old Age Pension Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156). During the last three months of the year, 1928, similar tables, covering the period ending September 30, 1928, were given in the last issue (page 19). The text of this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishing of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has resided in the province in which the application is made

for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension will be subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments.

The federal act became operative in British Columbia in September, 1927; in Saskatchewan in June, 1928; and in Manitoba in September, 1928. The Yukon Council at its session in 1927 passed an ordinance respecting Old Age Pensions, which provided for the participation of Yukon Territory in the scheme, but no payments of pensions within

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1928

	British Columbia		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Three Provinces	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of pensioners.....	3,726		3,448		1,828		9,002	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	.64%		.53%		.21%		.....	
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	34.69%		31.19%		18.44%		.....	
Total amount of pensions paid by province.....	\$846,211.69		\$244,664.84		\$152,835.24		\$1,243,711.77	
Average monthly pension.....	\$18.00		\$18.84		\$18.10		.....	
Conjugal condition—								
Married.....	820	383	1,054	499	590	256	2,464	1,138
Single.....	594	131	188	75	107	27	889	233
Widowed.....	638	955	605	1,025	364	475	1,067	2,455
Living apart.....	162	43	2	.....	7	2	171	45
	2,214	1,512	1,849	1,599	1,068	760	5,131	3,871
Classification of British Subjects—								
Birth.....	3,400		2,598		1,378		7,376	
Naturalized.....	275		784		433		1,492	
Marriage.....	51		66		17		134	
	3,726		3,448		1,828		9,002	
Amount of property transferred to Pension Authority.....	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	
Average income of pensioners having income (Indigents not taken into account).....	\$59.89		\$63.08		\$60.89		.....	
Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces—								
Alberta.....	314		27		36		377	
British Columbia.....	.....		48		25		73	
Manitoba.....	207		.....		154		361	
New Brunswick.....	43		8		9		60	
Nova Scotia.....	85		16		17		118	
Ontario.....	313		178		233		724	
Prince Edward Island.....	12		.....		3		15	
Quebec.....	54		19		35		108	
Saskatchewan.....	202		140		.....		342	
North West Territories.....	.....		2		.....		2	
Yukon Territory.....	22		.....		.....		22	
	1,252		438		512		2,202	

the Territory have yet been recorded. No payments have yet been made in conformity with the Order in Council on page 167 making the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act applicable to the Northwest Terri-

tories. The accompanying tables therefore relate to the payment of pension under the Dominion-Provincial scheme only within the three provinces enumerated above.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

Country of Origin	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Totals	Country of Origin	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Totals
Canada.....	1,652	1,646	922	4,220	Jugo-Slavia.....			6	6
England.....	1,098	585	289	1,972	Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	3	1	5
Scotland.....	382	234	114	730	Channel Islands.....	2	1	1	4
Ireland.....	188	105	41	334	South Africa.....	2	1		3
United States.....	155	44	87	286	Peru.....	2			2
Iceland.....	3	250	13	266	Isle of Man.....	1		1	2
Poland.....	5	204	53	262	Switzerland.....		1	1	2
Austria.....	7	121	95	223	Algeria.....		1		1
Sweden.....	46	51	23	120	Bahamas.....	1			1
Russia.....	3	57	48	108	British East Indies.....	1			1
Germany.....	40	27	24	91	British Guiana.....	1			1
Norway.....	19	20	40	79	Canary Islands.....	1			1
France.....	8	31	10	49	Chile.....	1			1
Roumania.....		12	21	33	Gibraltar.....	1			1
Newfoundland.....	28	1	2	31	Japan.....	1			1
Belgium.....	12	17	2	31	Labrador.....	1			1
Hungary.....	1	7	19	27	Latvia.....		1		1
Italy.....	21	3		24	Luxembourg.....			1	1
Finland.....	12	3	2	17	Madeira.....	1			1
Denmark.....	7	4	4	15	New Zealand.....	1			1
Wales.....	1	8	3	12	Persia.....			1	1
Holland.....	4	4	2	10	Turkey.....	1			1
Australia.....	7	1		8	Syria.....			1	1
British West Indies.....	4	3		7					
India.....	4	2	1	7					
						3,726	3,448	1,828	9,002

## Old Age Pensions Regulations

Revised regulations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156) were approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on December 21, 1928. The regulations as previously sanctioned, together with an amendment dated January 16, 1928, were reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 133. The principal new amendments contained in the new regulations are as follows:

1. In Regulation 13, the words "the Imperial Government with the concurrence of the Dominion of Canada" are new.

2. Regulation 19 is new, and the subsequent regulations are re-numbered, the former Regulation 19 being now numbered 20, etc.

3. Regulation 23 is also new, the subsequent regulations being re-numbered accordingly, the former Regulation 22 being numbered 24.

### THE OLD AGE PENSIONS REGULATIONS

#### SHORT TITLE

1. These regulations may be cited as The Old Age Pensions Regulations.

#### INTERPRETATION

2. (a) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, "The Act" means the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.

(b) The definition of expressions contained in the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, shall apply to the said expressions whenever used in these Regulations.

(c) "To lodge" means to be present in person in circumstances consistent with an intention to reside.

#### PROVISION AS TO NOTICES

3. (a) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered for the purpose of these Regulations shall be in writing.

(b) Any notice or other document required or authorized to be sent or delivered to any person by the pension authority for the purpose of these Regulations shall be deemed to be duly sent or delivered at the time at which the notice or document is posted to that person at his ordinary address.

#### WHEN APPLICATION MAY BE MADE

4. An application for a pension may be made at any time after the proposed pensioner has reached the age of sixty-nine years and nine months.

#### METHOD OF MAKING APPLICATION

5. (a) Every person who desires to make application for pension under the Act shall complete the form of application prescribed by the pension authority; this application shall contain, inter alia, the full name of the applicant, his address, occupation, sex, conjugal

state, age, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, date of naturalization, place of residence during the past twenty years, income (including income of spouse), other means of subsistence and description of any property transferred within the past five years with name of transferee.

(b) Every pension authority shall supply a form *gratis* to any person who desires to make an application and if so requested shall give all necessary information and assistance in completing the said form.

#### INVESTIGATION OF CLAIMS

6. As soon as may be after receiving any application the pension authority shall take all necessary steps to ascertain whether the applicant is entitled to a pension and if he is so entitled, what rate of pension should be paid.

#### AGE

7. (1) For the purpose of determining the age of any person regard may be had to any of the following documents:

- (a) Certificate of birth;
- (b) Certificate of baptism;
- (c) Entries in a family Bible or other genealogical record or memorandum of the family of the pensioner;
- (d) The returns of any census taken more than 30 years before the date of application for such pension, provided:

(i) That any request for census information by a pension authority be made with the consent in writing of the person regarding whom the information is required;

(ii) That the specific locality (city, town, village, township or rural municipality) in which the applicant resided at the date of the census aforesaid be stated;

(iii) That any information supplied by the Bureau shall be confidential and shall not be used for any other purpose than that of the administration of the Old Age Pension Act; and

(iv) That a request for census information be made only in the event of failure to obtain information under the immediately preceding subsections;

(e) And when better evidence cannot be obtained a statutory declaration setting forth that none of the certificates above referred to in this Regulation are obtainable, and a further statutory declaration as to the age of the pensioner by any person who has knowledge of the fact.

(2) The pension authority, however, shall not be bound to accept evidence mentioned in this clause and may accept other evidence not herein mentioned.

#### NATIONALITY

8. (1) For the purpose of determining the nationality of any person regard may be had to any of the following documents:—

- (a) Certificate of birth;
- (b) Certificate of baptism;
- (c) Certificate of service in any of His Majesty's forces;
- (d) Certificate of Naturalization; and

(e) When better evidence cannot be obtained a statutory declaration or evidence under oath by any person who has knowledge of the fact.

(2) The pension authority, however, shall not be bound to accept evidence mentioned in this clause and may accept other evidence not herein mentioned.

9. Every pension authority shall be entitled to obtain without charge from the Department of the Secretary of State or any other Department any information available in such Department as to the nationality of any pensioner.

#### RESIDENCE

10. An applicant shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have been resident in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the pension if he (a) has actually lodged within Canada on at least 4,384 days within the said twenty years, and (b) has not within the said twenty years been absent from Canada for more than 731 consecutive days, but in no case shall a pensioner be deemed a resident of Canada for twenty years unless lodged within Canada some time at least twenty years prior to making application.

11. An applicant shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension if he is then residing in the province, and if he has lodged therein on at least 1,095 days in the said five years, but in no case shall a pensioner be presumed to be a resident of such province for five years unless he lodged within said province some time at least five years prior to making application.

12. For the purpose of determining the province in which an applicant has resided and subject to Regulations 10 and 11, if an applicant had left Canada and subsequently returned to Canada he shall, in the absence of evidence to rebut such presumption, be presumed to have continued to reside in the province which he left until the date of his return.

13. If an applicant was employed and paid by the Dominion of Canada, the Imperial Government with the concurrence of the Dominion of Canada, or any province for services performed without Canada, or if his travelling expenses out of Canada were paid by Canada, the Imperial Government, or by any province or municipality, he shall when he was so employed or while his travelling expenses were paid, be presumed to have continued to lodge in that province of Canada in which he was resident immediately before entering such employment or proceeding on the journey in respect of which his travelling expenses were paid.

14. An applicant who has been employed on a ship registered at or sailing regularly from any Canadian port shall be presumed to have lodged in Canada during the whole time he was employed on such ship, and in such province where he last resided previous to such employment.

15. An applicant who was employed by any railway company having its head office in Canada, on trains running out of Canada, or the wife of such pensioner, shall be presumed to have lodged in the province in which was situate the Canadian terminus to and from which such trains were operated during the whole time he was employed on such trains.

#### INCOME

16. In determining the income of a pensioner receivable in the form of periodic payments

in the nature of an annuity to which he is entitled, his income shall (a) if he has a right to assign or charge the same, be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the present value of his right thereto, or (b) if he has no right to assign or charge the same, the full amount thereof.

17. The income of a pensioner derivable from real property shall be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the assessed value in excess of the encumbrances thereof, and the income of a pensioner derivable from personal property shall be taken as equal to 5 per cent of the cash value thereof.

18. Where a pensioner lives with his or her wife or husband, his or her income shall be taken to be equal to one-half of the sum of the incomes, calculated as in the Act and these Regulations provided, receivable by each of them separately.

19. The pension authority may, however, adopt such other methods as may be deemed equitable in determining the income of the pensioner.

#### TRANSFER OF PROPERTY

20. A transfer of property made more than five years before the date of application for pension shall be deemed not to have been made for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

#### WHEN PENSION SHALL COMMENCE

21. Every pension granted shall commence on the day after the application is received by the pension authority, or on the day when the pensioner first becomes entitled, whichever is the later.

#### MANNER PENSION PAYABLE

22. Pensions shall be payable monthly in such manner as may be provided by provincial regulation.

23. In the event of the incapacity of any pensioner or if the pension authority considers that the pensioner is using or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit, the pension authority may pay the pension of such pensioner to a trustee or trustees approved by such pension authority to be expended for the benefit of the pensioner.

#### SUSPENSION OF PENSION

24. The payment of a pension shall be suspended during the lawful imprisonment of the pensioner for an offence.

#### INCREASE OR REDUCTION OF PENSION

25. Every pensioner shall forthwith report to the pension authority any increase in his real or personal property of a total value of \$100 or more, occurring by devolution, bequest or gift or any other change in his financial condition.

26. Any pensioner who desires to make a claim for an increase of pension to which he may be entitled under the Act shall complete the form of claim provided, and deliver the form when completed to the proper pension authority, who shall investigate the claim as provided herein.

#### MANAGEMENT OF PENSIONER'S PROPERTY

27. Any pension authority may, if so authorized by the law of the province, and with the consent of the pensioner, assume the management of any property belonging to the pensioner.

28. Every pension authority shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

#### ACCOUNTING

29. Any sums due by Canada to any province in settlement of Canada's half share of the net amount expended by any province in the payment of pensions shall be ascertained as of the last day of March, June, September and December, and shall be paid as soon thereafter as possible.

30. In calculating the amount due by Canada to any province no account shall be taken of any sums which, under the provisions of the Act, such province is liable to reimburse another province or to be reimbursed by another province in respect of a pension granted therein or in such other province, nor shall any account be taken of the cost of administering or paying pensions.

31. In calculating the amount in which any province is liable to be reimbursed by another province under the provisions of Section 10 of the Act, regard shall be had only to the net amount of the pension paid by the province to be reimbursed after deducting therefrom the amount payable by Canada on account of such pension.

32. Balances due by one province to another province under the provisions of the Act shall be settled quarterly as of the same date as the sums due by Canada are payable from time to time.

33. The Minister charged with the administration of the Act may at any time require the province to furnish information, detailed or otherwise, in connection with statements of account rendered by the province.

#### INTERPROVINCIAL BOARD

34. An Interprovincial Board is authorized to be established with powers to interpret and recommend alterations in the Regulations, such board to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Department of Industrial Relations of the British Empire Steel Corporation stated recently that since the company's pension scheme was established about the beginning of 1924 no less than 332 pensions have been granted to employees who had reached ages varying from 65 to 87 and with records of service extending from the minimum requirement of 25 years up to 70 years. As many as 109 pensioners retired after more than 50 years service, twenty-two had been at work for 60 years or more, and one a full 70 years. Sixty-five pensioners have died, and two have gone back to work, leaving 315 on roll at December 31st, 1928. These former employees enjoy an average pension of \$29.15 per month. The provisions of the pension scheme of the British Empire Steel Corporation were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, page 237.



## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

### Department of Labour in Charge of Administration

**A**N Order in Council (P.C. 114) dated January 25, 1929, authorizes and directs the Department of Labour of Canada to pay pensions monthly to persons of the Northwest Territories under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The text of the Order is as follows:—

#### P.C. 114

Whereas by Section 6 of the Old Age Pensions Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156, it is provided that:

“As soon as agreements under this Act have been made with two of the provinces adjoining the Northwest Territories, the Commissioner of the said territories may submit to the Governor in Council for approval a scheme for the administration and payment of pensions therein, and upon the approval of such scheme, the same shall stand, in all respects other than its duration, in the same position as an agreement with a province.”

And whereas agreements under the said Act have been made with the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba;

And whereas the Minister of the Interior recommends, on the advice of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, approval

of the following scheme for the administration and payment of pensions in the said Northwest Territories:—

“1. The Department of Labour is authorized and directed to pay pensions monthly by bank cheque to persons of the Northwest Territories who qualify therefor under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act and Regulations made thereunder; to keep such records and books of accounts of receipts and expenditures as may be necessary and to do all such other acts and things as are incidental, conducive or necessary to the proper administration of old age pensions in the Northwest Territories under the provisions of the said Act.

“2. Every person of the Northwest Territories who makes application for a pension shall complete such forms and furnish such evidence and proofs of claim from time to time as may be required by the Department of Labour.

“3. All sums required for the payment of such pensions shall be advanced from time to time on the certificate of the Minister of Finance out of such moneys belonging to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada not otherwise appropriated.”

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve the said scheme and it is hereby approved accordingly.

E. J. LEMAIRE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council.*

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

*Address delivered over the Canadian National Radio System, prepared by Mr. E. G. Blackadar, Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities*

**A**LTHOUGH the Government Annuities Act was passed some twenty years ago, it is only in recent years that the public really began to take advantage of this system as a means of making provision for old age, but during the last year or two increase in interest has been displayed by the Canadian people with the result that during the last fiscal year the number of contracts issued exceeded the number sold during the previous fiscal year by more than 150 per cent.

As many of you will be unfamiliar with just what a Canadian Government Annuity is, let me here explain that an annuity is a fixed yearly income paid to you by the Government of Canada. You may purchase these annuities in the same way as you would deposit your money in a Savings Bank, during the productive years of your life. Payment of the annuity ordinarily commences when your earning powers have departed because of old

age, and continues as long as you live, no matter how long that may be. The Government Annuities System is safeguarded by the whole resources of the Dominion, and assures a safe and profitable investment of your earnings while you are young, with the certainty of a definite livable income when your working days are over.

If you are a young man or woman bear in mind that if you would have an old age free from want or dependence you must save and invest wisely in your youth. The standard of living in Canada compares very favourably with that of any other country in the world. Huge sums of money are spent by Canadians each year for luxuries, which indicates that it should be quite easy for the average Canadian to lay aside out of his income a sufficient amount to provide a steady and dependable income when his earning days are over.

When you consider the fact that ninety-five per cent of men at 60 years of age are dependent upon their daily earnings or their children for support, you will see the necessity of commencing a systematic saving for the time when you will no longer be able to remain in profitable employment. Most persons make ample provision by means of life insurance to take care of any contingency arising in the event of their death, but the great majority of people do not realize there is also a possibility of their living to a very advanced age and unless they make ample provision for old age they might find themselves without means of support at a time of life when they are no longer able to help themselves. At this time of life only a very small percentage of people have sufficient money laid aside or a sufficient income to keep them in comfort in their old age. The others must either keep right on working hard or depend on someone else to support them. How many middle-aged people do you know who are no better off to-day than they were fifteen or twenty years ago, and whose future means of support is very uncertain? These people are beginning to look into the future with grave concern. In their advancing years they make every effort to save a little so that they may have something when they are old, but as many of them begin too late in life, very few meet with any degree of success.

The Government Annuities System is provided to the Canadian people at cost, there being no loading in our rates for either profits or expenses. The Government bears all costs of administration and every person resident or domiciled in Canada between the ages of 5 and 85 is eligible to purchase an annuity. If you are a young man or woman still earning your own living and do not think of retiring for a good many years, a Deferred Annuity is the form of contract which would best meet your requirements. As an illustration of the cost of such an annuity I may say that a young man aged twenty-five could purchase an annuity of \$1,000 per year to begin when he reaches the age of 65, by making a regular systematic saving of only \$1.08 per week. As an illustration of the advantages of making provision for old age by the Government System, it may be said that in order to obtain such an income by means of accumulating capital and investing it, it would be necessary for this young man to save \$20,000 before he attained the age of 65 and invest it at 5 per cent, whereas if he were to purchase an annuity, the total amount he would be required to save before 65 would be only \$2,228, and he would achieve the same result.

You may say 'how can the Government do this?' The reason is that your payments are accumulated at approximately 5 per cent and when your annuity commences part of your principal is returned to you with interest, but in any event you receive an undiminished amount of income as long as you live, no matter how long that may be.

Deferred Annuities may be purchased by small monthly or annual payments, which may be conveniently paid in at any Postal Money Order Office in Canada. If you were to purchase an annuity and for any reason you were unable to make your premium payments regularly, you would not forfeit what you had paid in. The arrears could be made up later and if not, when your contract matured, you would receive a proportionate amount of annuity based upon the payments you had made.

The earlier in life the purchase of a Deferred Annuity is decided upon, the less it will cost. I would, therefore, urge that every young person listening in to-night obtain a free copy of our latest descriptive booklet by calling at the nearest post office or by telephoning to our Ottawa office, which is located at Room 29, Regal Building, Queen and O'Connor Sts., Telephone, Queen 3000, Local 563. The descriptive booklets may also be obtained by writing to the Department of Labour at Ottawa.

There are also plans of annuity designed to meet the requirements of older people who find it necessary to retire now and to receive an income commencing at once. This second class is called Immediate Annuities. All the money you have to pay for such an annuity is paid in one lump sum. Your annuity commences three months from the date the purchase money is received, and from then on you receive an income from the Government of Canada payable in quarterly instalments for life, even if you live to be 100 years of age. Such annuities may be guaranteed for from ten to twenty years, and in the event of your death shortly after purchasing the annuity, the remaining payments would be continued to your estate.

Both the Deferred Annuities referred to at the beginning of this talk, as being suitable for young persons, as well as Immediate Annuities which are of particular interest to older persons, may be purchased jointly including any two persons, (usually husband and wife), in the one contract. The annuity is then paid to both as long as both live, with the full amount to the survivor as long as he or she lives.

The Government Annuities System of providing a dependable income when one's earning days are over is of interest to young and

old, the poor and the person of moderate means. This is *your own* system, the expenses of which are met by the Canadian Government, and every resident of Canada should take advantage of it.

Let me now repeat where you may obtain a free copy of our booklet in which the various plans of annuity and other details of purchase are described. First, by calling at your nearest post office; second, by writing to the Department of Labour, Ottawa; or third, by calling or telephoning to any of the following Annuities Representatives:

Ottawa.—H. Quinn, Room 29, Regal Building. Telephone, Queen 3000, Local 563.

Montreal.—E. McG. Quirk, Room 102, 1254 Bishop Street. Telephone, Uptown 2311.

Toronto.—E. N. Compton, Room 1, 65 Victoria Street. Telephone, Elgin 4751.

Quebec.—W. L. Brodie, Room 38, Lindsay Building, 203 St. John Street. Telephone, 2-4639.

Sherbrooke.—Wilfrid Cloutier, Room 5, Genest Building, 22 Wellington Street N. Telephone, 2903.

Winnipeg.—D. E. Dobson, 712 Commercial Building. Telephone, 23-607.

Hamilton.—D. F. Almas, Victoria Chambers, 69 James St. S. Telephone, Regent 1157.

Vancouver.—C. G. Beveridge, 215 Winch Building. Telephone 4551.

Victoria.—H. F. Bishop, Post Office Building. Telephone 8398.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

THE annual report of the Department of Labour of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1928, recently issued, describes the work carried on in connection with the Acts administered by the Department, as well as its various other activities in the interest of labour. The following statutes are now administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour:—(1) Labour Department Act; (2) Conciliation and Labour Act; (3) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (4) Government Annuities Act; (5) Old Age Pensions Act; (6) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (7) Technical Education Act; (8) Combines Investigation Act; (9) White Phosphorous Matches Act.

The Minister of Labour administers also the Fair Wages Policy of the government in conformity with the resolution of the House of Commons in 1900.

No infractions of the White Phosphorus Matches Act were reported during the year. This act prohibits the manufacture, sale and importation of matches made with white phosphorus.

The report refers to the increased industrial activity throughout Canada during the period covered, employment showing the largest volume since 1920, while wage rates in most industries moved upward, reaching levels exceeded only in 1920 and 1921. At the same time prices showed a downward tendency.

Another feature of the year was its comparative immunity from strikes which involved serious stoppages of work. In this connection the report points out that the Minister of Labour had been indefatigable in his

efforts to promote harmonious relations between employer and employee in all parts of Canada, and that to just what extent the favourable strike record is due to the minister's efforts and those of his officers in assisting disputants in reaching working agreements is perhaps scarcely realized. "Certainly," it is stated, "the general public is little aware of the nature and extent of the work performed by those concerned in the adjustment of labour controversies. The department is always willing, when a request from either side is received, to lend its good offices in the task of smoothing away difficulties which have arisen, and the success achieved by the minister and his officers in avoiding industrial disturbances has resulted in a most commendable tendency on the part of employers and workmen to request departmental mediation before a break in working relations."

For the purpose of furthering this branch of the Department's work, the position of Chief Conciliation Officer was created during the year, Mr. M. S. Campbell, being appointed. A full account of the conciliation work carried on during the year is included in the report.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The scope of the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was extended during the 1928 session of the Alberta Legislature to disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law and otherwise within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of that province, the provincial statute to come into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

This proclamation was issued on May 2, 1928, shortly after the close of the fiscal year under review. It is pointed out that Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island are now the only provinces that have failed so far to pass enabling legislation making the federal statute applicable in respect of disputes within provincial jurisdiction.

A statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during the fiscal year is included in the report. Out of twenty-seven applications received under the terms of the statute, eleven Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established and the proceedings of two boards already established during the preceding year were carried over into 1927-28. Two boards during the year dealt with two disputes each. In each of the fifteen disputes coming before Conciliation Boards during the year, the threatened strike or lockout was averted through the instrumentality of the statute.

With respect to the cases in which boards were not granted, the object of the Act, namely, the settlement of industrial disputes without strike or lockout, was obtained in nearly all instances through mediation by the Minister of Labour or departmental officials, or through the adjustment of matters in dispute by mutual agreement between the parties whilst steps looking to the formation of a board were pending. In only two disputes, both falling outside the direct scope of the statute, was the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour not accepted.

### Old Age Pensions

The report contains an account of the present standing of the Old Age Pensions Act in Canada. The province of British Columbia had already adopted the scheme, and during the fiscal year, early in 1928, Saskatchewan and Manitoba adopted legislation making the act effective in these provinces. The Yukon Territorial Council enacted an Old Age Pensions Ordinance in the summer of 1927, and investigations were undertaken by the governments of Ontario and Alberta, with a view to the enactment of concurrent legislation, should the scheme appear suitable to local conditions.

### Government Annuities

Substantial success was achieved by the Department of Labour during 1927-28 in promoting the sale of Government annuities as a means of protection for old age, 1,223 persons having contracted during the fiscal period for annuities, amounting to \$630,360, as compared with 503 contracts issued during

the preceding fiscal year, amounting to \$195,360. Receipts on account of premium payments during the fiscal year amounted to \$3,843,087, an increase of \$1,948,202, or 104 per cent, over the amount received during last year. This pronounced increase in business was largely attributable to the methods pursued during the year in bringing the Government annuities system to the attention of the Canadian public by way of advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, radio talks, and the appointment of special annuities representatives at various points throughout the Dominion.

The federal Government's annuity system was adopted during the year by the province of Quebec as a pension plan for technical school teachers. The project was approved by the Provincial Secretary, and at the close of the fiscal year the teachers and professors of the Montreal Technical School, the Quebec Technical School, the Hull Technical School, and L'Ecole Polytechnique and L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales of the University of Montreal had come within the scope of the scheme. Premium payments are met by five per cent being deducted from the teachers' salaries and an additional sum equal to this five per cent being contributed by the provincial Government. The annuity is to commence at the age of 65.

### Combines Investigation Act

Activities under the Combines Investigation Act during the fiscal year included the completion of the inquiry into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an organization of wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturers established to fix and maintain minimum resale prices of proprietary medicines and toilet articles. The report of the commissioner in this case, Mr. L. V. O'Connor, was received and published in October, 1927. The commissioner found the organization to be in contravention of the Act, and in concluding his report, stated: "I am thoroughly convinced that the P.A.T.A., all-embracing as it is, or as it is designed to be, in its control of the entire trade in nationally advertised proprietary medicines and toilet articles, is an organization which has operated and is likely to operate to the detriment of and against the interests of the public." The findings in the P.A.T.A. case were summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1927, page 1165.

Reference is made in the report also to other inquiries which have been proceeding, two of them into industries in which foreign as well as domestic competition is alleged to have been all but eliminated, others into ar-

rangements involving the maintenance of resale prices, the fixing of uniform prices, withholding of supplies from certain dealers, and other practices alleged to be in restraint of trade and against the public interest.

The satisfactory settlement is reported also of a case involving lessening of competition by means of exclusive dealing contracts. In the case in question the producing company agreed to eliminate the exclusive dealing feature in its contracts with distributors.

### Technical Education

Progress made with respect to technical education during the year is reviewed in the chapter concerning operations under the Technical Education Act. The total enrolment in all vocational classes receiving federal grants by virtue of this Act was 109,008, an increase of 12,326 over the preceding period.

Records kept by several schools in the province of Ontario as to placements of technical students in suitable occupations were of an encouraging nature, 9,392 placements being reported. An analysis of these placements shows commercial courses with the greatest number, 4,282; industrial courses next with 3,193 placements; home-making third with 1,378 placements; navigation, 198; mining, 108; art, 99; agricultural, 92; marine engineering, 27; and telegraphy, 15. The Provincial Director states that it is the intention to obtain figures on placement annually and to endeavour to establish an adequate system of placement and follow-up where such does not already exist.

Legislation of importance as bearing on vocational education was enacted during the year by the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Quebec statute amended the Quebec Technical or Professional School Act and provided for the organization of arts and trades schools to assist in the development of primary technical education in the province. The Ontario Apprenticeship Act, operating under the provincial Department of Labour, was the first of its kind to be introduced in Canada and should do much to promote and improve the training of young Canadians in skilled industrial occupations. This Act provides for the control and regulation of apprentice training in certain trades, for the appointment of an Inspector of Apprenticeship, the formation of apprenticeship committees, etc.

Five bulletins were issued by the Technical Education Branch during the year as follows: "Woodworking and Building Construction," "Apprenticeship and Vocational Schools," "Metal Trades," "Electricity and Printing," and "Automobile Mechanics, Gas and Steam

Engineering." Over four thousand copies of each of these bulletins were distributed throughout the Dominion.

### Fair Wages

The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour prepared 145 fair wage schedules and clauses during 1927-28 for inclusion in federal government contracts. This brings to 4,487 the total number prepared by the department since the work was commenced in 1900. The year was exceptionally light as to grievances arising out of the application of the Fair Wages Policy, only seventeen complaints having been received as to alleged non-observance by contractors of the labour conditions of various contracts.

The report contains full information as to the various works for which Fair Wage Conditions were laid down during the year.

### Employment Service of Canada

The administration of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act proceeded along usual lines, disbursements to the provinces under the provisions of the statute totalling \$150,000. This amount, when distributed among the provinces in proportion to their expenditures on employment office administration and operation, enabled a repayment to them of 34.1 per cent of their gross expenditures. Employment offices were conducted during the year in sixty-four centres, and the number of placements effected totalled 418,306, as compared with 410,310 during the preceding fiscal year.

### Labour Gazette

The LABOUR GAZETTE was published monthly in English and French during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, which was the twenty-seventh year of its existence, the average number distributed each month being 10,029 of the English edition and 1,856 of the French. The average monthly paid circulation was 6,916, or 5,779 of the English edition and 1,137 of the French.

### Statistics

Statistical and other information relating to labour conditions has been collected and published by the Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900 as required by statute (Labour Department Act, chapter 111, Revised Statutes, 1927, section 4). In accordance with the Statistics Act, (1918), chapter 190, Revised Statutes, 1927, and under arrangements with the Dominion Statistician, statistics are collected and published in co-

operation with the Dominion Statistician, in close association with statistics of general social and economic conditions as organized in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

An important feature of this arrangement is the use by the department of the classification of industries and occupations drawn up in the bureau and followed by various departments of the federal Government service in the compilation and publication of records and statistics.

The report contains information as to strikes and lockouts, wages and hours, prices and cost of living, and as to fatal industrial accidents. This information has been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE from time to time.

### **Labour Organization**

The Seventeenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1927, was prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch, and contained the usual information as to the nature of the labour bodies with which the trade unionists of the Dominion are identified, with complete statistics of organized labour in Canada, as well as dealing with some of the more important incidents of interest to trade unionists and those who concern themselves with the activities of labour organizations.

### **Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions**

Another publication prepared in the Labour Intelligence Branch is the Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada. This report was originated in 1921 with the object of meeting the demand for information concerning the extent of organization among persons engaged in industrial, commercial and professional pursuits.

### **Labour Legislation**

Since 1915 the Department of Labour has issued annual reports containing the text of the labour legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada and the legislatures of the several provinces. The reports for 1915 and 1920 were consolidations of all Canadian labour legislation existing on December 31 of these respective years. The consolidation, which would normally have appeared in 1925 was postponed, and will be issued as the report for 1928. This action was taken owing to the fact that the statutes of Canada and of several provinces were under revision. With the publication of the consolidated volume in view it was decided to omit the annual report for 1927.

The labour legislation for 1927 was fully reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE in articles appearing in the issues of April, May, June, July, and October.

### **Library**

The library of the Department of Labour was organized in 1900 and has steadily increased its collection of documents since that time. Through the exchange of publications with departments of other governments carrying on work along similar lines, the department is kept in touch with labour matters in almost all countries of the world. The primary purpose of the library is to serve as an information centre for the officers of the department and the library staff assumes the task of putting before the officers concerned the current information of interest to them.

Subject to the requirements of the departmental officers, the services of the library are at the disposal of the general public, and frequent use is made of its material by students from the Canadian universities and by others interested in labour problems. Books are sent by mail, wherever possible, to any persons wishing to borrow them and special information and bibliographies are compiled when required.

### **International Labour Organization**

The Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Office, but also with other departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were circulated on behalf of the International Labour Office. The performance of these duties has necessarily entailed a close study on the part of officers of the department of the various technical questions which have figured on the various conference agenda and meetings of the Governing Body and of questionnaires received from the International Labour Office.

A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" was issued by the Department of Labour in February, 1922, for the purpose of furnishing information in reference to the International Labour Organization and the subjects which have received attention at the hands of this body.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF QUEBEC

THE general report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1928, gives an account of the activities of the Department during this period in administering the various acts and regulations that have been assigned to it from time to time. In addition to the former duties this Department now supervises the work of the Women's Minimum Wage Commission. Its functions include also the supervision of all proceedings under the Quebec Trades Disputes Act; the inspection of industrial establishments, especially from the standpoint of the workers' safety and health; the carrying out of the provincial government's "fair wage" policy, requiring the payment of current rates of wages in connection with work under government contracts, superintending licensed registry offices for domestic servants; administering the Boiler Inspection Act; superintending the inspection of foundries; maintaining provincial employment offices and supervising juvenile employment by means of educational certificates issued to children under 16 years of age.

The Deputy Minister of Labour states that the operations of the department are being decentralized, and that in future each division will furnish a distinct report. This rule will apply to the work under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Women's Minimum Wage Act, the Electrician's Act and the collection of fees for certificates granted to hotels and restaurants.

The new Workmen's Compensation Act became operative in the Province only on September 1, and the present report does not include any account of work done under this head. It is anticipated, however, that the act will have the effect of stimulating the work of accident prevention. "If it be impossible," the report says, "to entirely suppress accidents, their number may be considerably lessened, either by means of judicious changes in regard to the installation or use of apparatus, or by suitable protective regulations."

*Registration of Children.*—Since the passing of amendment to the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act in 1919, requiring educational certificates for children before they can be employed, 28,787 children have been registered. During the period covered by the report 2,071 children were registered at Montreal; 480 at Quebec, and 128 in the Eastern Townships, 28 children being refused certificates.

*Steam Boilers.*—The new law regulating the inspection and construction of boilers began to take effect during the year. This act, which was passed at the 1928 session of the provincial legislature, called for the adoption of the "Canadian Interprovincial Standard" in force in other provinces in Canada, to serve as a guide for "(1) the construction of steam boilers and the classification of their accessories; and (2) the elaboration of forms and documents necessary for the proper administration of the law, its uniform application, and the technical direction of examiners in the exercise of their duties." The new law also provides for the proper supervision of boiler construction, and for the registration and certification of boilers made outside the province. It is anticipated that these new duties will call for an enlargement of the Department's staff. The report points out that "an abuse which the new law will remove is the unlawful trade in second-hand boilers. These old boilers, sold at a low figure to innocent manufacturers, meant, after a time, an economic loss and often a loss of life. In future, a conspicuous mark on the plates of the boilers will put purchasers and owners on their guard when delivering a boiler which has not been inspected, that they will incur a serious fine. The year begun promises much for this important branch of our service. Fewer old boilers, fewer accidents."

*Fair Wages on Government Contracts.*—The report states that no complaints were received during the year regarding non-compliance with the provincial governments fair wage policy, the contractors realizing that it was to their advantage to pay the wages current in work for the Provincial Government.

*Free Employment Bureaus.*—The report notes that the Employment Bureau Act dates from 1910 and was made to meet the wishes of workmen expressed at different times by resolutions of the conventions of Trade and Labour. At first the bureaus had to deal specially with the unemployed in Montreal, but the increased demands from contractors in the lumber regions induced the Department to give a wider interpretation to the legislation. At that time, it is stated, there were a good many private registry offices for servants, but it was only later, after the Department had adhered to the agreement proposed by the Dominion Government to pay part of the cost of administration of the employment offices, that the question arose

of reducing each year the number of private registry offices. Following this program, the Department reduced each year the number of city offices, and out of 15 licensed offices, there now remain only 8, the Department having refused all applications whenever an office closed. Occasionally difficulties arise in connection with contracts of employment, and long investigations often result where foreigners are concerned.

*Provincial Employment Offices.*—The report points out that lumbering still holds the first place in the demand for labour; railway construction and maintenance also showed a heavy demand, as well as the building and other industries. In regard to domestic servants, it is stated that "despite competition by servant registry offices licensed by the city, the provincial office, through the precautions taken by our staff to obtain exact information from applicants, gives our service a first class character and a certainty that the employees possess the

necessary knowledge and the best recommendations from former employers.

*Trade Disputes.*—Some Account of the Quebec Trades Disputes Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1927, page 162. The present report includes a statement by the Registrar of Conciliation and Arbitration Council under this Act, showing that a friendly settlement was effected during the year in disputes involving electrical workers and textile workers at Montreal. Separate investigations were held into a case in which it was alleged that preference was being given by an employer to foreign workmen, and to another case concerning Sunday work at a pulp and paper plant at Three Rivers. These cases are dealt with in separate reports.

*Hotel Inspection.*—The Weekly Day of Rest law of the province was enforced during the year in regard to hotels. A list was made of the restaurants which were the chief offenders, and this resulted in checking the infringement of the law.

### Report of Women's Minimum Wage Board of Quebec, 1927-28

The second annual report of the Women's Minimum Wage Board is included in the general report of the Department of Public Works and Labour for the 12 months period ending June 30, 1928. The orders so far issued by the Board govern the employment of female workers in the following industries—(1) Laundries, dye works and dry cleaning establishments; (2) Printing, bookbinding, lithography and envelope making; (3) Textile trades, which include weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes. Of these orders those governing the printing and textile industries were issued during the period covered by the present report (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, page 1174; January, 1928, page 30; July, 1928, page 713).

*Printing Industry.*—It was found that over 300 establishments were covered by the order governing the printing industry, 123 of these establishments employing 921 women and young girls. According to the evidence of several employers the application of the minimum rates caused no disturbance in the business, but in some cases it became necessary to adjust the proportion of apprentices and experienced workwomen. The average wages of the experienced workers is stated to be generally higher than the minimum rates fixed by the Board.

In the course of its inquiry, the Commission remarked that in a particular branch of

the printing industry, that of the manufacture of cardboard young girls is much greater than in other branches, and that the average wage is consequently lower. On the subject of the cardboard industry the report says:—"Considering the reasons given by the employers and the peculiar position of this industry, the Commission thought wise to temporize and to suspend provisionally the putting into force of the enactments in this special branch, while suggesting to those concerned to make a readjustment in their cost prices and, if necessary, in their methods of manufacture, so as, within a reasonable delay, to place themselves on an equal footing with the other branches of the printing industry.

*Textile Industry.*—In the textile industry there were 39 establishments employing on an average of 10,189 workwomen. As the great majority of the workwomen in the textile industry work by the piece the task of establishing an average minimum wage was more complicated in this than in other industries.

#### Laundries and Dyeworks

The orders governing laundries and dyeworks have been in force since March 1, 1927, and it is now possible to estimate the effects they have had upon the industry. The report



contains comparative statistics of the industry for 1927 and 1928, indicating some of these effects.

ORDER GOVERNING LAUNDRIES AND DYEWORKS

—	City and Island of Montreal		Rest of Province	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
Number of firms reporting.....	43	49	19	20
Number of workwomen.....	1,087	1,162	253	246
Inexperienced workers.....	634	346	176	76
Experienced workers.....	453	816	77	170
Total wages per week.....\$	12,761.89	14,689.17	2,062.07	2,299.69
Average wage per week.....\$	11.75	12.65	8.16	9.36

Tables are given also showing the changes in the numbers of workers in the various wage groups. From these it appears that the minimum wage orders tend to reduce or even obliterate the number of workwomen in the lower groups.

These figures show that, for the Montreal District, the number of workwomen receiving less than the minimum rate of \$12 per week declined from 634 in 1927 to 346 in 1928, while there was a corresponding increase in the number of workers receiving \$12 a week and over, from 453 in 1927 to 816 in 1928. In the rest of the province the number of workers receiving less than the minimum rate (\$9) decreased from 176 in 1927 to 76 in 1928, while those receiving the minimum rate or over increased from 77 in 1927 to 170 in

1928. The report states that "according to the testimony of the employers' representatives, the putting into force of the minimum wage enactment, far from hurting their industry, has rather stabilized it, suppressed the unfair competition of a small number of employers who paid a wage below the average, and has stimulated others while it guarantees to workwomen a minimum wage upon entering, with periodical increases fixed in advance, which will make them more steady and change situations less often."

NUMBER OF WORKERS IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1927, 1928

Wage group	City and Island of Montreal		Rest of Province	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
\$ 3 00 to \$ 4 00.....			3	0
4 00 to 5 00.....			4	0
5 00 to 6 00.....			7	0
6 00 to 7 00.....	18	0	44	14
7 00 to 8 00.....	33	0	64	35
8 00 to 9 00.....	37	0	54	27
9 00 to 10 00.....	158	74	21	107
10 00 to 11 00.....	201	131	27	9
11 00 to 12 00.....	187	141	9	9
12 00 to 13 00.....	189	471	7	13
13 00 to 14 00.....	37	76	2	3
14 00 to 15 00.....	46	60	2	2
15 00 to 16 00.....	76	77	5	9
16 00 to 17 00.....	26	41	1	2
17 00 to 18 00.....	13	15	3	4
18 00 to 19 00.....	20	32		
19 00 to 20 00.....	4	4		
20 00 and over.....	42	40		

The report state that the Board is now investigating conditions in the shoe and leather industry, with a view to fixing a minimum weekly wage rate for female employees in this important group.

WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

Revision of Orders Nos. 1 and 2, Governing Laundries, Dye Works, Etc.

THE Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec recently revised both the existing orders governing female employees in laundries, dye works and dry cleaning establishments in the province. Order No. 1, governed establishments situated in the city and Island of Montreal and within a radius of ten miles around and beyond the island, and Order No. 2 governed establishments in the rest of the province. The original Order No. 1 was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1926, page 1195, and Order No. 2, was published in the issue of March, 1927, page 271. The provisions of the amended Order (No. 2a) were outlined in the issue of November, 1928, page 1198. The orders as amended, numbered respectively 1a and 2a, took effect on Janu-

ary 1, 1929. The accompanying table shows the minimum rates of wages as fixed by the revised orders.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN LAUNDRIES, ETC., IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Class of workers	Order No. 1a Montreal City and District	Order No. 2a rest of Province
	per week \$	per week \$
Experienced workers.....	12 00	9 00
Inexperienced workers—		
6 months at.....	9 00	7 00
6 months at.....	10 50	8 00

The revised orders leave unchanged the minimum wage rates for experienced workers. They abolish the distinction formerly made

between apprentices under 18 years of age, and other inexperienced workers. The three learning periods of three months each formerly served by apprentices now disappear, all inexperienced workers being required to serve only two 6-months' probationary periods. Another change in the original orders provides that the number of inexperienced workers, that is, those having less than 12 months' experience, shall not exceed one-half of the total female working force. Formerly the proportion of inexperienced workers and apprentice could not exceed 35 per cent of the total force.

The remaining provisions of the orders are as follows:—

**Overtime:** Any female employee doing work in excess of the regular recognized working period of the establishment shall be paid for same at not less than the regular rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Order is subject to annual revision by the Board.

This Order shall come into force and be effective on January 1, 1929.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN SASKATCHEWAN

### Annual Report of Provincial Bureau of Labour and Industries for 1927-8

THE eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries of Saskatchewan, recently published, contains a summary of the various activities of the Bureau during the year ending April 30, 1928. The functions of the Bureau as specified in the Bureau of Labour and Industries Act of 1920 include the administration of the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electrical Workers' Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act, and the Minimum Wage Act. The Bureau is also charged with the duty of preparing statistics of employment, wages and hours of labour, strikes and lockouts, labour organization, industrial relations, conditions of industrial employment and the natural resources of the Province.

**Accidents and Accident Prevention.**—The report of the Inspection Division outlines its work under the provisions of the Mines Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Factory Act and Elevator Regulations. A number of investigations were also made by request into claims for compensation for injury by accident to employees of the government whose work fell within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act. (As no compensation board existed last year disputed claims for compensation were dealt with by the courts).

The recommendations following such investigations were apparently satisfactory to all parties concerned, with but one exception. All the accidents investigated occurred on work performed for the Highways Department.

There were 94 recommendations for greater safety in the operation of elevators, while 75 recommendations were made for the better safeguarding of factory employees. These recommendations were in practically all cases given immediate consideration and complied with. In all, 612 inspections were made of the industrial establishments coming under the provisions of the Factories Act.

ACCIDENTS AND TIME LOSS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1927-8

Trade or industry	Fatal	Per- manent	Tempo- rary	Time lost in days
Building trades.....	1	1	80	1,480
Electrical or metal trades	1	1	84	1,666
Lumbering.....		2	10	512
Mines (coal).....		3	33	639
Food preparation.....	1		56	1,084
Railways—				
Steam or electric.....	6	21	7.8	16,284
Printing and publishing.....		1	7	165
Woodworkers.....			5	121
Civic employees.....		1	62	791
Elevators.....		1	41	1,835
Miscellaneous.....	2		43	628
	15	31	1,149	25,205

As regards accident prevention, the report points out the need for more attention to the causes of accidents from falling material, handling objects, or stepping on nails and loose material, and emphasizes the importance of keeping injuries free from infection. In the accompanying table, the accidents and time loss in the various industries are summarized.

*Manufacturing Industries.*—Manufacturing in the province remained on a healthy level and there was considerable expansion in building during the year. Electric power plants are being expanded to provide for increasing public requirements, and power lines are being extended to new towns and villages. This development, when completed, will create a field for new industries, and lead to an expansion in manufacturing. The accompanying table indicates the extent of the manufacturing industries in the Province.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR 1924, 1925 AND 1926

Principal statistics	1924	1925	1926
Establishments reporting.....	645	650	674
Capital invested... \$	30,269,547	31,607,896	33,943,060
Employees.....	4,152	4,405	4,904
Salaries and wages. \$	5,554,416	5,755,629	6,397,545
Cost of fuel..... \$	61,896	72,847	.....
Power equipment, h.p.	1,640,381	1,483,860	.....
Cost of materials.. \$	22,179,147	24,353,581	29,128,035
Gross value of products.....	36,313,931	40,093,273	47,108,097
Net value of products..... \$	14,134,784	15,739,692	18,080,062

*Coal Mining.*—The number of coal mines in operation during 1927 was 53, and the total production was 472,182 tons as compared with 451,077 tons produced in 1926. The number of employees under ground averaged 370 for the year while the number of employees above ground averaged 119. Nine mines were ventilated by fans, and 44 by natural means.

*Other Industries.*—During the period from May 1, 1927 to April 30, 1928, the Employment Service placed 48,713 men in employment on the farms. The average wage for farm work throughout the year was as follows: winter work, \$10 to \$25 per month; spring work, \$35 to \$50 per month; harvest work, \$4 to \$6 per day; fall work, after threshing to freeze-up, \$50 per month.

The fur industry of the Province for the year closed June 30, 1928, showed a slight

increase in volume over the previous year. The estimated amount paid to trappers for the 1927-28 season was \$1,821,483 as compared with \$1,609,782 in 1926-27.

The statistics of the lumbering industry are taken from statistics compiled by the Department of Interior. There were 9 mills in operation in 1926 with an invested capital of \$533,133, and a production value of \$447,157. The number of employees was 212, whose salaries and wages totalled \$165,026.

The report showed that the products of the commercial fisheries in 1927 had a total market value of \$503,609, an increase over the preceding year of \$59,321. Whitefish is of chief importance in this industry, representing 75 per cent of the total value of the fish production of the Province.

*Strikes and Lockouts.*—The number of strikes in the Province during 1927 was 3, a percentage of 3.8 of the total in Canada, in which 5 firms and 79 workers were involved with a time loss of 1,217 working days.

*Employment Service.*—The work of the Employment Service is dealt with in regular articles appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Nine permanent offices are maintained in Saskatchewan, and the average cost of placement is 76 cents.

*Labour Legislation.*—The report outlines the legislation enacted during the year, and the amendments to existing Acts. The Labour legislation enacted during 1928 was dealt with in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1928, page 369.

*Immigration.*—The report presents a table indicating the number and nationality of immigrants who came to Saskatchewan from 1923 to 1927. For this five year period the immigration to the province each year was as follows: 12,147 in 1923; 14,953 in 1924; 12,347 in 1925; 19,816 in 1926; 16,163 in 1927. The report states that there was received through the Department of Immigration, under the Empire Settlement Act, some 200 girls who were placed in city and farm homes. Under this scheme the girls were brought to Saskatchewan at a very cheap transportation rate, the amount of money loaned to any one girl for transportation not exceeding \$14.60. The branch acted as a collection agency for the repayment of the loans, and reports that practically all the girls have repaid their loans in full. The girls are stated to be of a very good class, and from reports received gave satisfaction in their employment.

## Minimum Wages in Saskatchewan, 1927-28

The report of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan for the year ending April 30, 1928, forms a section of the annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries. One of the chief difficulties confronted in enforcing the Minimum Wage Act is detailed in the report of the Board as follows:—

Experience has proved that the rigid enforcement of the regulations of the Minimum Wage Board, in regard to the rate of wages to be paid to female employees, has not in all cases proved satisfactory. It is urged by some that the orders of the board should be strictly enforced and no deviation be allowed, whatever the circumstances or whatever the result may be. On the other hand it is found that some employers, willing enough to employ women at a lower rate, are not inclined to pay the increased rate requested, to those whom they consider have not the ability to earn such wage. The result is the employee is given notice to leave. Instances have occurred where employees have been recommended by the inspector for an increase and have been dismissed in consequence. These employees have come to the department begging to be given a permit to allow them to continue in their employment at the lesser wage, for the reason that they were unable to find other employment, and, being entirely dependent upon themselves for their living, the consequences would be serious if they were out of employment. In other instances parents have berated the board for refusing to issue such permits, giving as a reason that other employment was difficult to find, and the earnings were necessary.

"It is regrettable," the report states, "that some few employers in factories, hotels and cafés have taken advantage of non-English-speaking employees. These employees, unable to speak English, and therefore unable to read the orders regulating their employment, are ignorant of their rights under The Minimum Wage Act. Frequently these girls are employed in factories, particularly those operating for the first time, at a less rate of wages than that provided for beginners in the Minimum Wage Regulations. The inability to speak English causes them to be afraid of losing their jobs and very reluctant to do anything that would jeopardise their employment. In the investigation of two cafés, one hotel and one store, back wages were obtained without recourse to the courts, and in a large number of other cases the wages of employees were increased to the amount set by the regulations by recom-

mendations made to employers. In July, 1927, legal proceedings were commenced against several café proprietors in Saskatoon for working female employees for long hours, but due to the strike instituted by the café employees, which resulted in better working conditions, the matter upon request of the workers was allowed to drop."

Of the 833 women employed in hotels and restaurants and refreshment rooms, 188 work a six day week, the remainder working seven days.

Some figures in connection with administration of several Orders in 1927-28 are given as follows:—

*Shops and Stores.*—Number of firms, 211; Number of employees, 1,223 (inexperienced, 391, experienced, 823); employees on piece work and part time, 92 experienced employees receiving the minimum wage of \$15 per week or over, 775; inexperienced employees receiving under \$15 per week, 356.

*Laundries and Factories.*—Number of firms, 66; Number of employees, 360 (inexperienced, 127, experienced, 233); employees on piece work and part time, 14; experienced employees receiving the minimum rate of \$14 per week or over, 223; inexperienced employees receiving under \$14 per week, 123.

*Mail Order Houses.*—Number of firms, 4; number of employees, 355, (inexperienced, 75, experienced, 280); employees receiving the minimum rate of \$14 per week or over, 280; inexperienced employees receiving under \$14 per week, 75.

*Beauty Parlors and Barber Shops.*—Number of firms, 36; number of employees, 118, (inexperienced, 36, experienced, 82); employees on piece work and part time, 13; number of apprentices paying premiums, 33; experienced employees receiving the minimum wage of \$15 per week or over, 67; inexperienced employees receiving under \$15 per week, 5.

*Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms.*—Number of firms, 170; number of employees, 833, (inexperienced, 16, experienced, 817). The minimum wage of experience employees is \$13 per week for a six-day week, and \$14 per week for a seven-day week. The Order also permits a deduction of \$5.25 per week for board of 21 meals, and of \$2.50 for lodging per week of seven days. The number of employees receiving \$14 per week or over, was 57. A considerable proportion of the employees in this group receive board or lodgings, or both, as part compensation.

## Child Welfare and Mothers' Allowances in Manitoba

The third annual report of the Child Welfare Division, Department of Public Welfare, Manitoba, details the activities of the Division of the year ending April 30, 1927. As was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (May, 1924, page 373, and August, 1924, page 626) the Mothers' Allowance Commission was abolished in 1924 its functions being transferred to the Child Welfare Division. Co-operating in the work of the Child Welfare Division are many individuals and agencies interested in promoting family welfare throughout the Province. The report expresses its appreciation of the services rendered by these organizations. Outlining the amendments to the Child Welfare Act, the report states that "the aim and object in the consolidation of the child welfare laws in Manitoba was and is that the responsibility of the Province towards its child citizens may be more adequately recognized and discharged, to the end that neglect of children may be minimized and a higher standard of child care inculcated and established throughout the Province."

The report reviews "standards of State aid to children in their own homes." under Part III of the Child Welfare Act, as follows:—

"The standard of living provided should furnish everything necessary for the health and moral welfare of children concerned. Adequate food should be provided to enable them to grow up with strong and healthy bodies. The mother should not be away from home at work at any time when her children need her, nor do work that is beyond her physical strength. The care and training that a mother gives her children should be the greatest service she can render. In order to approximate such standards special attention is given to housing, food, clothing, education and recreation. Families are encouraged to live in the outskirts of the city, where it would be possible for them to have a cottage with space for play and for a vegetable garden and chickens and possible a cow for milk. The number of rooms and their size, light, ventilation, and repair are factors that also require careful supervision of our official visitors. Sufficient number of beds and bed linen, the minimum amount of milk per day for each child, clothing sufficient for protection and cleanliness, and comparable in appearance to that of the companions of the wearer. Educational facilities, other than that which the public school affords, and to include the use of the public libraries. In regard to the health services, remediable

defects (defective eyesight, diseased tonsils, bad teeth and other conditions) have to be corrected necessary operations being performed and hospital care provided.

"In this connection it is felt that the general welfare of the average child under allowance is well looked after when compared with their companions who are not under allowance. Our workers realize that service to a family must be conditioned upon its real needs (sometimes different from, and sometimes more extensive than its apparent needs) and that the foundation of intelligent and effective service is a thorough knowledge of the family's problems and the resources at its command."

At the beginning of the year 696 families were receiving allowances, this number increased to 748 at the end of the fiscal year April 30, 1927—a net increase of 6.6 per cent. For varying periods during the year 855 families were dealt with. The number of new applications in 1926-27 was 166, a reduction of one as compared with the previous 12-month period. Of the total of 124 families where the allowance was discontinued during the year, it is noticeable that 76, or 57.25 per cent became self-supporting, and 26 mothers, or 21 per cent, were remarried.

Cheques were distributed in February by Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited to Wheat Pool members, returning to each his proportionate share of the surplus earnings of the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator system for the crop year 1927-28. At the annual meeting of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Delegates held in Regina last November it was decided that these be distributed to the Growers in cash. The total amount of the earnings available for distribution from last year's operations is \$1,430,791.96. The payment is being made on the basis of 1½ cents per bushel for grain delivered through Pool country elevators and 1 cent per bushel for grain delivered to Pool terminals over the platform.

This is the third payment in cash covering the excess charges refund which has been made to Pool members. The amount of the surplus earnings of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited during 1925-26 was returned to Growers in February, 1927, and amounted to over \$476,000. This figure jumped to \$1,372,000 for 1926-27, and for 1927-28 to \$1,430,791.96, the amount now distributed.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

### Portion of Expense of Administration to be Borne by Insurers.

THE Workmen's Compensation Commission Act (Statutes of Quebec, 1928, chapter 80) provides at section 10 (1) that insurers are to bear all expenses incurred by the Commission in administering the Workmen's Compensation Act (Statutes of Quebec, 1928, chapter 79) and the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act, except the expenses for salaries and offices, which are assumed by the government. "Insurer" means any fixed premium or mutual insurance company engaged in workmen's compensation insurance under the Act and also every employer or head of an enterprise or owner of an industry who becomes his own insurer. The section referred to provides that "the manner of apportioning such expenses among the insurers shall be determined as equitably as possible by the Commission after hearing the interested parties called before it. The method of apportionment determined by the Commission shall take effect as soon as it has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, and it may be changed by the Commission, by following the same formalities."

In compliance with these provisions the following notice was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 26, 1929.

#### NOTICE AS REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 1 OF SECTION 10 OF THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION ACT, 1928.

The method of apportionment at the expiration of each calendar year of the expenses of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, payable by the insurers in accordance with subsection (1) of section 10 of the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act, 1928, has been determined by the Commission as follows, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on January 17, 1929.

(a) Each insurance company approved in accordance with subsection (1) of Section 23 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928, shall pay the sum of \$500 in addition to an assessment based on the number of claims disposed of on its behalf by the Commission, as for the year for which the apportionment is made.

(b) Each self-insurer licensed under section 24 of the said Act, shall pay 1% (one per cent) of the guarantee, exclusive of any addition thereto required by the Commission after the issue of the initial license on account of sums due for past workmen's compensation accidents, furnished to the Commission as at the expiration of each calendar year, in accordance with section 25 of the said Act, in addition to an assessment based on the number of claims disposed of on his behalf by the Commission as for the year for which the apportionment is made.

(c) The balance of the expenses of the Commission for each year for which the apportionment is made, after taking into consideration the total of the minimum assessments levied in accordance with sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph, shall be paid by insurance companies and self-insurers in proportion to the number of claims reported by each one to the Commission and disposed of as for the year for which the apportionment is made. The unit claim shall be one involving temporary total incapacity only; claims involving any permanent incapacity shall count as five units and fatal accidents shall count as seven units. The total of the units so determined for all claims disposed of as for the year for which the apportionment is made shall be divided into the balance of the expenses to determine the unit claim cost of administration after allowing for the assessments provided in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

### Hours of Labour in Germany

The General Confederation of German Trade Unions conducted an inquiry into the hours actually worked during the first week in October, 1928, in the building, printing, chemical, woodworking, metal and engineering, boot and shoe, and textile industries in Germany. The inquiry covered a total of 3,101,078 workers, of whom 414,086 were in the building industry; 96,369 in the printing; 230,567 in the chemical; 222,160 in the woodworking; 1,525,591 in the metal and engineering; 81,879 in the boot and shoe; and 530,426 in the textile industries. The longest hours were worked in the textile industry, 32.5 per cent of the employees working over 48 hours per week. Of the total number of workers in all industries, 6.5 per cent worked under 48 hours per week; 55.6 per cent worked 48 hours per week; 11.3 per cent worked over 48 and up to 51 hours per week; 11.9 per cent worked over 51 and up to 54 hours per week; and 3.4 per cent worked over 54 hours per week. Of the total number of employees, 11.3 per cent were working on short time.

The legislative committee of the city council of Calgary, Alberta, recently recommended that transient painter, paperhanger, and decorator contractors be included under the heading of transient traders, and that the by-law concerning transient traders be amended to include them. The fee for transient traders is \$100. The committee also recommended that resident painter contractors be assessed a fee of \$10. The licensing of both transient and resident painter contractors was asked for by both the master painters' association and the members of the union.

## PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT RATES FOR WORKMENS' COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK, 1929

**T**HE Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, as provided for under the Act, recently published the provisional assessments for 1929, being the estimated amounts necessary to provide sufficient funds in each of the industrial classes to meet all claims for compensation payable during the ensuing year. The provisional rates of assessment for 1929, per \$100 of payroll, show a few changes from the rates for 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 153). These changes indicate to some extent the nature of the accident record in each group on which assessment is based.

In several of the larger industrial groups the assessments remained unchanged from last year, among these being the following: coal mining continues at \$5 per \$100 of payroll; steel and iron (manufacture of bolts, nuts, nails, etc.) continues at \$2; steel ship-building and repairing continues at \$2.50; erection of steel buildings continues at \$7; bricklaying, mason work and general construction continues at \$3; logging, cutting of timber, etc., continues at \$5.

The principal changes in industrial classifications, in the rates for 1929, as compared with 1928, are as follows:—

Manufacture of oil from shale: assessment increased from \$3 to \$5.

Sugar refineries: assessments decreased from \$2 to \$1.50.

Manufacture of boxes, cardboard and paper: assessment increased from 40 cents to 70 cents.

Provincial, municipal or civic roads and streets; making and repairing exclusive of bridge construction; scavenging; street cleaning; snow or ice removal; culverts; construction not otherwise classified, concrete work or cement work not otherwise classified: assessment increased from \$2 to \$3.

Construction of dry docks, piers, wharves, breakwaters or other harbour improvements including dredging, subaqueous construction or pile driving: assessment increased from \$2 to \$2.50.

Stevedoring: assessment increased from \$5 to \$6.

Tunnelling, rock work or blasting: assessment increased from \$6 to \$8.

Dam construction (concrete or wood) and all work connected with same, including excavating and blasting and preliminary surveys, dam building, earth or cement: assessment increased from \$4 to \$5.

## Workmen's Compensation in Ontario in 1928

The Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario reports that during the year 1928 there was awarded in compensation benefits the sum of \$7,067,946.93, as compared with \$6,084,654.87 during 1927. Last year's total includes \$5,901,439.39 paid for compensation and \$1,166,507.54 for medical aid. The accidents reported during the year numbered 79,398, as compared with 71,979 during 1927. The fatal accidents showed an increase from 429 during 1927 to 553 during 1928. In December there were 6,455 accidents reported including 36 fatalities which was somewhat lower than November when 7,021 reports were received including 51 fatalities.

Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, calls attention to the division of employers by the Compensation Act into Schedules 1 and 2 and Crown Cases. The Crown cases are those of the Federal and Provincial Governments. Schedule 2 includes the steam and electric railways, the telegraph and telephone companies, school boards, municipalities, etc. In Schedule 1 there are approxi-

mately twenty-five thousand industries, these being by payroll largely the manufacturing interests of the Province in which there has been a remarkable increase in employment over former years.

The plants included in Schedule 1 showed an increase in the number of accidents reported during every month of 1928 except in January only when the figures were lower than in 1927. The total medical aid awarded in Schedule 1 in 1928 shows an increase of over one hundred thousand dollars and total compensation awards over six hundred thousand dollars. The accident fund of the Board received several heavy blows during 1928 including the Manassoo disaster and the Holinger fire.

Records now available indicate an increase in 1928 over 1927 of eight per cent in employment, an increase of eleven per cent in total number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board and an increase of sixteen per cent in total awards by the Board.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

### Report of Commission appointed by Provincial Government

AS noted on another page of this issue, a new Workmen's Compension Act is now before the Legislature of Saskatchewan, the bill having been introduced early in the session by the Hon. George Spence, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries. The provisions of the bill follow the main lines of the recommendations of the Royal commission appointed by the provincial government last March to inquire into the subject of Workmen's Compensation in the Province. The Commission was composed of the following members; Messrs. P. M. Anderson, Regina; L. D. McTavish, Moose Jaw; H. Perry, Regina; F. M. Still, Regina, and A. W. Heise, Saskatoon, the first named being the chairman.

The report of the commission, which was returned to the provincial department early in January, contained the following conclusions and recommendations:—

1. The enactment of a new workmen's compensation act, embodying the abrogation of the present system of compensation to injured workmen and their dependents, and the adoption of a collective liability system similar to that of the province of Ontario save and except as applicable to those railway employees included in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Telegraphers and Maintenance of Way Employees, all of whom shall retain the present system, subject to the right of each association to withdraw from the present system and come under the proposed system upon a favourable ballot therefor being taken.

2. That the act be administered by an independent board of three commissioners devoting their whole time to its administration, removable only for cause. As the success of the system depends so largely on the personnel of the board, we suggest that personal fitness for the position be the determining factor in making appointments to the board, and the remuneration be sufficient to attract good men.

3. That the new act shall not at present include farm labourers, domestic servants and outworkers, but provision may be made for inclusion of the two first-named classes at a later date.

4. That the scale of compensation be 66½ per cent, but that the monthly allowance to the widow be \$50 instead of \$40 as in Ontario, otherwise the scale in the Ontario Act be followed.

5. That the employers do not contribute to the general fund but that a small monthly deduction may be made in sparsely settled districts, such as lumber, mining and construction camps, for hospital and medical treatment, subject always to the approval of the board.

6. That the proposed act include a clause, as the Ontario act (subsection 4 of section 67), to the effect that the decisions of the board shall be upon the real merits and justice of the case, and it shall not be bound to follow strict legal precedent.

7. That the decision of the board be final on all questions.

8. That adequate provision be made in the act for an effective system of accident prevention based on the representation and co-operation of both employers and employees, such system to be under the jurisdiction of the board.

9. That the Government of Saskatchewan make an annual grant sufficient to bear the cost of administration for the first few years until the system is well established as done in the province of Ontario.

The Alberta Provincial Department of Public Health recently published an accident prevention number of its monthly *Bulletin*, in order to bring to the attention of the general public the seriousness of the existing situation in regard to accidents, and to create a sentiment in favour of greater caution. Accidents now stand third among the general causes of death on this continent. Deaths by accidents in the United States during 1927 numbered 95,500. "On a *per capita* basis at the same rate there would have been for all Canada in the same year approximately 8,600, and in Alberta approximately 570. While the figures for Canada are not available at present, those for Alberta show that 457 died violent deaths last year. While this rate is somewhat lower than that of the United States it will be readily agreed that it is far too high, and unfortunately the rate is increasing year by year. In 1926, 414 lives were lost in this way, constituting 7.18 per cent of all deaths in the province, and being twice as high a rate as that of London, England, for the same year."



## LAWS RESTRICTING HOURS OF LABOUR OF MEN IN THE UNITED STATES

THE January issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, contains a summary of the provisions contained in federal and state laws in the United States restricting the hours of labour of men. The article is prefaced by a classification of the existing legislation governing the hours of labour for all workers, including women and minors, and the laws relating to the latter classes are to be dealt with in detail in a future article.

### General Classification

The different classes of legislation governing hours of labour are enumerated as follows:—

1. Laws declaring the policy of the State as to the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work in the absence of contractual agreement between the parties to the employment contract. As a rule, no penalty is provided for. It is doubtful whether penalties, if any, are enforced or damages collected for overtime work.

2. Laws fixing a maximum number of hours for men. These laws are generally not limited to men, but include also women and minors unless they are otherwise provided for by law. These laws usually have penalty and enforcement provisions. They may be divided into several groups: (a) Legislation limiting the hours of labour of workmen employed on public works. (b) Legislation for the protection of the safety and health of the general public (as, for instance, acts covering railroad and railway operating employees, seamen, and drug clerks). (c) Legislation limiting the hours of labour of employees in obviously dangerous or unhealthful employments (as in mines, smelters, tunnels, and in certain types of mills). (d) Legislation limiting the hours of labour in employment less obviously dangerous than in mines, smelters, etc., but in which investigation proves that there is direct correlation between the hours worked and the safety and health of the employees and that the safety and health hazard can be considerably reduced by a limitation in the hours of labour worked.

3. Laws fixing a maximum number of hours for females. These laws include all females except certain minors otherwise provided for. The degree of reasonableness in the regulations of the hours of women may not necessarily be the same as that for men, as women's physical structure is not so strong as that of men.

4. Laws fixing a maximum number of hours for certain minors. The hours of labour of female employees from a particular age (generally 16) up to 21 is usually the same as that of other females. The laws very generally limit the hours of labour of minors between the ages at which employment of minors is permitted (usually 14) up to an age at which it is probably considered that they are sufficiently strong to carry on the tasks for the same number of hours as adults—usually 16, but sometimes 18 in the case of females.

5. Laws requiring a day of rest. The early legislation of this type took the form of prohibiting employment on Sunday. The newer development permits certain employments to be carried on on Sunday because of necessity or public convenience, but requires that workers in these employments be given one day of rest in seven. Where "one day of rest in seven" does not exist, the "Sunday rest" law is effective as to some employments.

6. The prohibition of night work of women and minors. Like hour legislation, laws prohibiting the employment of women between certain hours at night (usually 7 p.m.) and a fixed hour in the morning (usually 6 a.m.) are applicable to females generally, and include certain minors unless they are otherwise specifically provided for. Many of the child-labour laws include provisions, usually applicable to children between 14 and 16 years of age, prohibiting night work. Some statutes attempt to prohibit night work for men by fixing the maximum number of hours, as in mines, and providing further that the men will not be required to start their employment prior to a fixed hour, as 6 a.m.

7. Laws requiring rest periods. These laws may be divided into several classes:

(a) Those prohibiting the employment of men for more than a fixed number of hours within a given period, such as legislation prohibiting the employment of railroad or railway operating employees from working more than 10 hours per day in 12 consecutive hours or 16 consecutive hours in 24, insuring a proper interval for rest, and making it certain that the hour legislation cannot be violated in principle though technically complied with.

(b) Those requiring the hours of labour, usually of females and minors, to be so arranged that a sufficient period or interval be allowed during the course of the eight hours, or other period set, to enable the employees to eat or rest, or both. This provision is quite common in the laws relating to hours of labour for women.

### Hours of Labour of Men

*Public Works.*—Dealing in detail with the laws contained in class 2 in the above classification the writer in the *Monthly Labour Review* first describes the various provisions governing labour engaged in public works. The State and Federal Government, it is stated, may fix the hours of labour of persons employed by them. Early attempts at 8-hour day legislation were in the nature of a general direction, but by a legal decision in 1876 it was declared that to be effective the statutes must be mandatory and provide penalties for violations. Mandatory statutes were therefore passed, including in their provisions contractors and subcontractors engaged in public works for the state on one of its governmental subdivisions. The constitutional power of the States to pass such statutes was at once questioned, and a test case arising in Kansas in 1903 went to the Supreme Court of the United States, which declared that it could "imagine no possible ground to dispute the power of the State to declare that no one undertaking work for it or for one of its municipal agencies should permit or require an employee on such work to labour in excess of eight hours each day, and to inflict punishment upon those who are embraced by such regulations and yet disregard them. It cannot be deemed a part of the liberty of any contractor that he be allowed to do public work in any mode he may choose to adopt, without regard to the wishes of the State. On the contrary, it belongs to the State, as the guardian and trustee for its people, and having control of its affairs, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done on its behalf, or on behalf of its municipalities."

A case involving the constitutionality of a similar federal Act was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1907. An attempt was made to show that Congress lacked the power to deal with labour conditions, but on this point the court declared that Congress had power to decide as to the manner in which contracts with the United States shall be performed. In addition to the federal laws, State laws limiting the hours of labour in public works are now in force in 29 States and territories.

*Private Employment.*—Courts in the United States now uphold the constitutionality of legislation providing reasonable hours of labour in industry, the assumption being made that the physical well-being of the population is an object of public interest. In the federal field the federal Hours of Service Act of March 4, 1907, in which the hours of labour of employees connected with the movement

of trains in interstate transportation were restricted, was held constitutional on a basis different from that of an act of a State regulating the hours of labour of men generally. As Congress is without the general power over the conditions of labour that is found in the States, the constitutional basis of the Federal law is found among the specific powers given to Congress by the Federal Constitution, that is, the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, and therefore to enact laws for the safeguarding of the persons and property transported in that commerce.

The present article in the *Monthly Labour Review* contains, in tabular form, a list of the acts of the several states, and of the United States, limiting the working hours in various occupations. These occupations include mines and smelters, power plants, drug clerks, cement plants, street railways, factories, saw mills, logging camps, work in compressed air, brick yards, railway operating employees, and seamen. The laws relating to seamen include the Act of Congress of 1915, providing that while at sea sailors shall be divided into two watches, and firemen, oilers, and water tenders into three watches. While in safe harbour no seaman may be required to do any unnecessary work on Sunday. The Act also limits work to six days per week.

The general health work carried on by labour organizations is described in the December issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour. The usual method adopted by the unions to raise the standards of sanitation and cleanliness in the workrooms is to incorporate "health" clauses in collective agreements with employers. The enforcement of these clauses, guaranteeing safe and sanitary conditions of work, is generally left to the workers themselves, to a shop chairman or union representative, or to some machinery set up within the industry. Special mention is made of the successful work accomplished by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. A joint board of sanitary control has been voluntarily set up in many centres of this industry, composed of representatives not only of workers and employers, but of the public as well. "As a result of the work of the board," it is stated, "remarkable results have been obtained in raising health standards and in introducing safety measures." The printing trades, the men's clothing, and the locomotive engineers' organizations are also mentioned as having done effective work in the same direction.

## CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

### Proceedings at Eleventh Annual Convention, Hamilton, January, 1929.

THE eleventh annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held at Hamilton, Ontario, from January 29 to 31, being attended by nearly 200 general contractors, trade contractors, manufacturers and supply men.

Mr. S. E. Dinsmore, the new president, spoke of the industrial prosperity which had marked the past year. "All industries shared in this advancement," he said, "and new records of achievement were established in all phases of our economic life. That the construction industry participated in the general prosperity is shown by the fact that the total value of contracts awarded in 1928 was \$472,000,000—an increase of 12.6 per cent over the figures for 1927, which year in turn showed an increase of 12.3 per cent over 1926.

"During the year our association was able to make considerable progress in securing apprentice legislation in the province of Ontario, in which matter we believe we have taken one of the most forward steps affecting the future of our industry. It is to be regretted, however, that federal aid to the provinces for technical education was withdrawn, in view of the need for training of apprentices.

"The standard contract forms, which were approved at the convention of last year, have been received favourably and are being used in all parts of Canada.

"Some headway has also been made toward effective accident prevention in the province of Ontario, and a committee is at present working on the problem. Before long we hope to have an accident prevention association in operation,\* and the experience that will be gained as a result of this will enable the other provinces to follow Ontario's example.

#### Effect of the 5-day Week

Mr. Dinsmore referred to the new movement on the part of labour for a five-day week, with an advance in pay. "What will this demand mean?" he asked. "Who will benefit? In my opinion, nobody will, not even the workmen. Before pushing this demand, the unions will be well advised to look ahead. Taking the matter from the standpoint of construction building costs will be bound to increase. Any increase in the cost of building is passed on to the consumer, so that it touches every man, woman and child

in the community. The man who builds a house has to pay more for it; the man who rents also has to pay more. The storekeeper who has to pay more rent has to charge more for what he sells. The extra burden that the unions wish to impose would be reflected in the price of everything from homes to all the daily necessities of life. I say it is the duty of the Canadian Construction Association to protect the public and point out to the unions wherein they are ill-advised."

#### Manager's Report

Mr. J. Clark Reilly, general manager of the association, reviewed its various activities during the year. Among these activities were the following:—

*Contract Standard Forms.*—The forms approved at the Winnipeg convention were printed and widely distributed. They are finding general acceptance throughout the country for building construction work. These forms are now being considered by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and the Engineering Institute of Canada, and it was hoped that full approval would be given by these bodies.

*Technical Education.*—The executive joined with other leading organizations in Canada in protesting to the federal government against the discontinuance of the scheme of federal aid to the provinces for technical education. The government, however, has decided to discontinue this aid, intimating instead that large sums of money would be spent in the establishment of research bureaus. It was suggested that the construction industry should have a voice in such research work, as it will certainly share in the benefits which will result.

*Apprentice Training.*—The manager reported that the year 1928 was marked by the passage of the first legislation of its kind in Canada, namely, the Apprentice Training Act (Ontario). A provincial committee, composed of representatives of employers and labour, has the direction of this work, which is being ably handled by the Director, Mr. A. W. Crawford, and four assistants recently appointed. "This experiment," he said, "is one which will no doubt be watched very closely in other parts of the country, and will eventually lead to similar legislation elsewhere. The very difficult part of providing a system of assessment still remains to be solved."

\* This movement is noted also on page 117.

*Labour Relations.*—Industrial peace in the building industry was threatened during the year in two large centres, Toronto and Vancouver, but settlements were reached, due to the careful handling of negotiations and points in dispute. Demands for increases in wages, and fewer hours called for the most careful consideration of employers, both in relation to their personal business and the good of the public.

*Labour Agreements.*—Branch organizations throughout the country were asked for copies of the agreements they have made with their labour organizations. This has been done with the idea that careful study might lead to the framing of a standard form of labour agreement applicable to all parts of Canada.

Valuable addresses on various aspects of the building industry were delivered, including one on the "Training of boys for skilled

position," by Mr. J. M. Pigott, which will be given in detail in a future issue.

### Accident Prevention

Mr. J. Clark Reilly, in the course of a discussion in accident prevention, suggested that contractors were not doing all they could to cut down mishaps. Manufacturers, lumbermen, pulp and paper producers and other industries all had their accident prevention groupings for the purpose of eliminating dangers and educating the men in safety work. He said he had approached many general contractors in an effort to form them into a group with their own accident prevention association, and at the present moment he had signatures from a considerable majority of the firms carrying payrolls of over \$30,000 a year. A safety organization was needed if real work was to be accomplished.

## Hours of Work in Great Britain

The British Factory Inspection Report for 1927 explains that advantage was taken of the more normal conditions prevailing throughout that year to ascertain the actual hours worked in the principal industries. In this connection enquiry was made to determine whether there was any general tendency to lengthen the hours of work.

Reports from all parts of the country and from Scotland showed that the 48-hour week remained the basic week. At busy seasons 52 to 54 hours weekly might be worked, not from any tendency to lengthen hours, but because this has always been the practice except in times of actual depression. In a few instances even longer hours were worked, up to the legal maximum of 55½ in textile and 60 in non-textile works. Hours in excess of 48 were more frequent in the Midlands and South than in the North, where the continued depression in the textile trades adversely affected other industries catering for textile workers.

In many trades irregularity of employment operated against steady employment for 48 hours a weekly. In trades affected by fashion, there seemed to be a tendency to keep stocks very low, so that rush orders caused overtime employment, followed by short time. Similar conditions were found in the silk trade and in the textile part of hosiery factories.

In bakehouses employment in excess of 48 hours continued in all parts of the country. In London the usual working week was 50 to

59 hours; elsewhere in several cases a total weekly period of well over 70 hours was found.

The five-day week maintained its popularity, and there was a slight increase in the number of factories working on this system, which is specially convenient when labour is drawn from outlying districts, as a long journey on Saturday is avoided. In a large engineering works in North-East London, where the five-day week was in force, it was reported that output had at least been maintained, if not increased, and neither employers nor workers had any desire to revert to the six-day week.

A delegation representing the policemen, firemen, and other municipal employees of Victoria, Vancouver, and other cities in British Columbia laid before the provincial government in January proposals for the further amendment of the Superannuation Act. This Act was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1924, page 127, and amendments made last year were noted in the issue for June, 1928, page 532. The municipal employees now ask that the basic figure for long service employees who are approaching the age limit be increased so as to give them larger retiring allowance; that arrangements be made to permit the transference of fund credits from one municipality to another in the event of an employee changing his civic employers; and that the changes be made retroactive.

## REQUESTS OF ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADA FOR NEW LEGISLATION

### Ontario Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

THE legislative program of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was presented on January 15 to the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and members of the provincial government, by the Ontario Executive Committee of the Congress and representatives of affiliated organizations. Those who composed the delegation were: Alderman Humphrey Mitchell, Hamilton, chairman; Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; James Watt, Toronto; J. P. McKay, Windsor, members of Ontario Executive Committee, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. They were accompanied by Tom Moore, president, James Simpson and T. J. Tallon, vice-presidents, of the Congress, and the following representatives of labour organizations: Fred. Molineux, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; J. W. Bruce, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; James F. Marsh, Pat. Green, William Dunn, J. Gillanders, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; James Ward, J. C. Sim, Operative Plasterers International Association; E. Ingles, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; W. P. Covert, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees; M. L. Bergstein, International Union of Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers; Charles MacIntosh, International Union of Elevator Constructors; A. Kirzner, S. Kransman, Toronto Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers; Joseph T. Marks, Labour Educational Association of Ontario; W. D. Robbins, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees; Dave Lamb, P. Herd, R. Lyons, International Association of Firefighters; W. C. Atkinson, F. W. Stougnell, W. C. Smith, International Photo-Engravers; William Varley, Toronto Building Trades Council; Albert Coll, Ontario Journeymen Barbers Association; J. Munro, International Association of Machinists; S. J. McMaster, International Typographical Union; Mrs. J. Laing, Miss Mary McNab, Toronto District Labour Council; W. Jenoves, Ontario Conference, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union.

Among the requests presented were the following:

(1) That definite action be taken to give effect to such decisions of the eight annual conferences of the International Labour Or-

ganization as have been considered to come within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature. This includes: (a) Enactment of an eight-hour day law for industrial and commercial undertakings; (b) Legislation for the further protection of women and children in industrial and commercial undertakings and agriculture; (c) Co-operation with other provinces so as to make possible ratification, by Canada, of these draft conventions and recommendations; (d) Bringing of all young persons, irrespective of sex, under the Minimum Wage Act.

(2) That enabling legislation be enacted so as to make the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act fully operative within the province.

Satisfaction was expressed with the statement of Premier Ferguson intimating the intention of the government to pass the necessary legislation for the payment of Old Age Pensions.

Other legislative requests were as follows:

Compulsory superannuation funds for permanent firemen;

Three-platoon system for permanent fire departments;

That no official of the inspection department of the government should have the right to suspend or cancel the license of any moving picture operator and that operating rooms be properly ventilated and kept in a sanitary condition;

That all moving picture operators at the present time be granted a first-class license and that if a change in the Theatre and Cinematograph Act is found necessary, the picture operators be given sufficient opportunity to present their views;

That the Liquor Control Act be so amended so as to permit the sale of beer and wine by the glass in properly equipped places under government regulations;

That legislation be enacted providing for the fixing of a minimum wage for all male labour;

That all members of the legal profession be required to carry such bond or other legal safeguard as may be requisite to insure the protection of the public;

That the Mothers' Allowance Act be amended so as to include mothers with one child, and mothers with two children, the older of whom has reached the age of sixteen; also,

that allowances be granted to mothers who have been deserted for three or more years and that the property qualification limit be raised from \$2,500 to \$5,000; and further, that a flat rate allowance be established for the entire province;

That boys under the age of 18 be included within the scope of the Minimum Wage Act;

That legislation be enacted eliminating military training in schools;

That all barbers be required to have a license and that a sanitary law be enacted to govern barber shops;

That the Factory Act be amended to provide for a 44-hour work-week, and other minor changes;

That a duplicate record card system, defining experience and giving age of girl, shall be required by the Factory Act, and that this card shall be a certificate of experience under the Minimum Wage Law;

That the making of clothing in the homes of the wage earners shall be prohibited by law;

That the government make an investigation concerning accidents in the electrical industry, and that legislation be enacted giving greater protection to linemen and others engaged in this work;

That the eight-hour day be established on all public works;

That the fair wage provisions of the province be strengthened, and be more adequately enforced;

That a uniform building by-law be established for the entire province;

That all pressure vessels be brought under the scope of the Steam Boiler Act and that the powers of the inspection department be extended so as to regulate, govern and inspect, the installation of all heating systems within the province;

That uniform standard plumbing regulations for the province be enacted;

That the Factory Act be amended so as to provide for greater protection of workers employed in garages;

That auto mechanics be required to obtain a certificate of competency by examination;

That employers advertising in the press for labour, when a strike exists in their establishments, shall be required to state this fact in their advertisement.

That bakers be required to wrap in wax paper all bread before leaving the bakeries;

That all motor car owners be compelled to take out public liability insurance before being granted licenses;

That the government increase the facilities of the Province of Ontario Savings Office for the benefit of depositors in all parts of the province, and that the 4 per cent rate of interest be restored;

That publishing houses be required to place the imprint of their name on all printing for public circulation;

That private employment bureaus be abolished;

That private detective agencies be abolished;

That labour be given representation on appointed commissions, especially on the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario and the Provincial Parole Board;

Public ownership and operation of all public utilities;

That civic employees and civil servants be guaranteed complete political rights;

That all employers of labour be required to give employees, who have been in their employ for ten months, at least two weeks' holidays with full pay each year.

### **Dominion Legislation Desired by the Railway Running Trades**

The legislative requests of the railroad running trades were presented to the Dominion Cabinet on January 25, 1929, by a delegation composed of Messrs. L. L. Peltier, Dominion legislative representative, Order of Railway Conductors; Byron Baker, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; T. J. Coughlin, Dominion legislative representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and W. L. Best, national legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The requests were as follows:—

(1) Seeking an amendment to the British North America Act restricting the powers of the Senate to veto any bill that has been passed by the House of Commons more than twice.

(2) Asking for an amendment to the Dominion Elections Act so as to permit railway employees, sailors and commercial travellers, upon a proper declaration, to cast their ballot between the hours of 2 and 5 and between 7 and 10 o'clock in the afternoons of the three days, exclusive of Sundays, immediately preceding polling day;

(3) Advocating the repeal of the Sales Tax but opposing the repeal of the Income Tax Act.

Appreciation was expressed at the government's action in providing a larger appropriation from the Railway Grade Crossing Fund

for the elimination of and protection at highway crossings with railways. The action of the Government in appointing an officer on the Board of Railway Commissioners to advise in matters pertaining to level crossings was also commended.

### Legislation Desired by Railway Running Trades in Ontario

A delegation representing the railroad running trades (Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers), waited upon the Ontario Government in January and presented the following requests:—

(1) Seeking an amendment to the Public and High School Act to provide for free school books to all pupils up to and including the fourth grade in high schools or junior matriculation;

(2) Urging that all industries within the Province be brought under the application of the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act;

(3) Advocating the restriction of the powers of the Senate to veto bills which have been passed by the House of Commons more than twice;

(4) Recommending the elimination of all highway crossings with railways at rail level, and pending the complete removal of such crossings, that adequate protection be provided;

(5) Seeking uniform traffic regulations with all Provinces in Canada;

(6) Advocating the levying of equitable taxes on all motor vehicles using the highways, for revenue purposes;

(7) Recommending that if compulsory liability insurance for motor car owners be enacted it should include all vehicles using the highway, and that this insurance should be carried by the government at cost;

(8) Recommending that the Ontario Government co-operate with the Federal Government to prevent the duplication of taxes on income;

(9) Recommending that the Ontario legislature enact concurrent legislation to give effect to the Old Age Pension Act passed by the Federal Government;

(10) Seeking amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act;

(11) Urging legislation or regulation in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act which will provide that an injured workman shall have access to all files pertaining to his case in the presence of an officer of the Compensation Board;

(12) Advocating amendments to the Assessment Act.

### Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The executive council of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada presented to the Federal Government on January 24, the legislative recommendations contained in resolutions adopted by the Congress of the Federation held at Quebec, September 8—11, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1928, page 1090). Among these were, old age pensions and unemployment insurance, in regard to which the delegation stated as follows:—

"Old age pensions have already been established by you, and we thank you for same. However, we would request that you make this system more popular and more easily acceptable. The Catholic Workers do not wish to be pensioners of the State, and that is the reason why we urge strongly that the scheme be made contributory. The workers of our

movement are anxious to share in any provident measure for their old age. With regard to unemployment insurance, this is a measure you have already considered, and the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada hopes sincerely that the matter will be proceeded with, as unemployment has become a permanent ill in Canada".

Other demands were as follows:—

The establishment of fair wage rates for work under Dominion government contracts, based on the cost of living;

That representatives of the Federation be appointed on all boards and delegations wherein organized labour is represented, and also in federal departments where representatives of labour are recognized;

That the Federal government carry on public works during the winter months;

That Canadian ships be built in Canadian shipyards, and that a uniform fair wages basis be established in these yards;

That immigration be restricted to agricultural requirements;

The observance of Sundays as legal holidays by postal and other government employees.

### Quebec Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

The Quebec executive committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and about forty representatives of various labour organizations composed a delegation that waited on the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, the premier, and members of the Provincial Cabinet, prior to the opening of the session of the Legislature and presented the legislative requests of organized labour of the province.

Among the more important subjects dealt with were the following:

(1) The enacting of legislation embodying the decision of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations, which would include,—(a) Establishment of the eight-hour day; (b) Protection of women and children in industry and commerce; (c) Co-operation with other provinces to obtain ratification by Canada of all these conventions and recommendations; (d) That the province should be officially represented at the annual conference of the International Labour Organization at Geneva;

(2) The Workmen's Compensation Law,—While this legislation has been in operation since September 1, 1928, only, the delegation declared that strong objection was taken to the present system whereby the insurance and the collection of premiums was retained by private casualty insurance companies. This had the effect, it was claimed, of depriving injured workmen and their dependants of their legal benefits. The delegation urged the government to amend the Act so that the provisions would be similar to those existing in the other provinces;

(3) Industrial Disputes.—In connection with this subject, the government was asked to enact enabling legislation which would make fully effective within the Province the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was pointed out that legislation of this nature had been passed already in seven of the provinces and had worked out to the mutual advantage of both employer and employee.

Other requests were as follows:

That legislation be enacted establishing unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance;

That the provincial government pass the necessary legislation for the payment of old age pensions;

That the government make provision for the payment of mothers' allowances and maternity benefits;

That a fair-wage policy similar to that adopted by the Federal Government be adopted in connection with provincial government contracts;

That female workers in all industrial and commercial establishments be brought under the scope of the Women's Minimum Wage Act;

That public employees be given annually two weeks' vacation with pay;

That amendments be made to existing statutes whereby all wage earners in the province shall be entitled to one day's rest of not less than twenty-four consecutive hours each week;

That all fee-charging employment bureaus be abolished;

That the three-platoon system for fire-fighters be adopted;

That legislation be enacted prohibiting the manufacture or making of clothing for commercial purposes in the homes of wage earners;

That adequate protection be given to workers operating paint-spraying machines;

That it be made a punishable offence to neglect to strip and wash walls of dwellings before new wall-paper is hung;

That legislation be enacted governing the erection and operation of elevators and hoisting machinery in building and construction work;

That the Scaffolding Act be made to apply to the whole province;

That stationary engineers and firemen be required to obtain proper certificates;

That moving picture machine operators be granted a license after passing the necessary examination.



## Alberta Federation of Labour

On January 28, 1929, the legislative demands of the Alberta Federation of Labour were presented to the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier of the province and his Cabinet by the members of the executive board of the Federation who were accompanied by representatives of affiliated organizations. Those who composed the delegation were: Fred J. White, M.L.A. (president), Calgary; A. Farmilo, Edmonton; Robert Livett, Calgary; H. H. McKim, Calgary; Fred. Smeed, Lethbridge, (vice-presidents) and E. E. Roper, Edmonton, (secretary), executive of the Federation; A. J. Morrison, United Mine Workers; Carl E. Berg, Building Trades Council, Edmonton; W. B. Allen and F. C. Packebusch, Theatrical Stage Employees; Messrs. Scoffield, Aiken and Grindley, Civil Service Association of Alberta; E. Shirlaw, Brotherhood of Operating Engineers; Messrs. Dobbie and Hardman, Journeymen Barbers; James MacLean, Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

Among the requests presented were the following:—

That at the coming session of the Legislature a measure be enacted providing for the payment of Old Age Pensions;

That amendments be made to the Workmen's Compensation Act, providing for (a) The payment of compensation for the first three days of injury; (b) The increasing of the amount of compensation payable to workmen whose injuries prevent them from working for a period of from ten to forty-nine days; (c) the clearer interpretation of section 56 of the Act, which deals with the computation of average earnings; (d) The extension of the time in which hernia cases can be reported; (e) The inclusion of hotel and restaurant employees within the scope of the Act. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts being put forth by the Compensation Board to prevent accidents in industry.

Other requests were as follows: —

That the government inaugurate a scheme of health insurance;

That an eight-hour day law be enacted;

That the Mothers' Allowance Act be amended so as to provide for the wife whose husband is unable to support her by reason of total disability, and also that the reciprocal clause as contained in the Ontario Mothers' Allowance Act be adopted;

That picture projection rooms be adequately provided with toilet facilities;

That motion picture projectionists be granted a first or second class certificate for

twenty dollars, and renewed annually for a fee of two dollars;

That an employer shall be liable to a penalty who assigns to an engineer duties the carrying out of which will cause a violation of the Boilers Act;

That all low pressure heating systems in public buildings be in charge of a duly qualified engineer or firemen;

More adequate inspection of building operations;

That the province shall have only one mining inspection board, two members of which shall be recommended by the Alberta Federation of Labour;

That a synopsis of the Mines Act be given to each miner on commencing work;

That the mine workers in each district elect a mines inspector;

That hotels, restaurants, institutions and other eating establishments be compelled to use proper utensils for the cooking and storing of food;

That orientals be prohibited from employing white girls;

That all those engaged actually in the handling or purveying of food to the public be medically examined at various periods;

That the principle of collective bargaining be established between the government and the Alberta Civil Service Association;

That the provincial government agree to discuss with the Alberta Federation of Labour, at a later date, the enactment of civil service legislation;

That a maximum eight-hour day be established for employees in provincial institutions;

That the union rate of wages be paid on all provincial construction work, and that the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week be observed;

That the government encourage the principle of collective bargaining on government owned utilities;

That a barbers' license law be enacted for the province;

That the government develop and control the power resources of the province;

That the right to enter the University of Alberta or any of the other schools for higher education shall be by securing the requisite percentage of qualification marks by examination;

That the children in rural districts be given the same educational advantages as are given to children in the cities;

That the Alberta government memorialize the Federal Government to re-enact the Technical Educational Act;

That election day be made a public holiday;

That the government investigate the operation of paint-spraying machines, and if found to be injurious to the health of the operator, that the use of these machines be prohibited.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The thirteenth annual convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held in Lethbridge, January 14-17, 1929, with sixty-seven delegates in attendance. In the report of the president and secretary a review was given of the activities of the organization since the last convention. The year 1928, the report stated, had been characterized by increased activity in industry and business, and this was reflected in greater employment, particularly in the building trades. It was also stated that officers had been called upon to deal with many important matters in the interest of the workers.

A review was given of the legislation passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature together with regulations made under certain statutes and orders of the Minimum Wage Board. Gratification was expressed at the securing of a number of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and at the inclusion of certain classes of railway workers within the scope of the Act. Some criticism was made of the alleged practice by employers in moving employees around, thereby evading the real purpose of the Minimum Wage Act. The committee approved the new regulations set out in the Building Trades Protection Act as amended in 1928. The convention was requested to note the passing of enabling legislation for dealing with industrial disputes within the province under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and that the Alberta Labour Disputes Act was still in force for dealing with disputes in industries within provincial jurisdiction. Pleasure was expressed at the progress made in securing revised regulations under the Boilers Act. The new regulations to the Theatres Act was favourably commented upon as were also the new rules governing oil well drilling and the protection of the workers engaged in this industry.

The committee was in accord with the activity of the executive relative to Old Age Pension legislation, recommending that this be dealt with at the forthcoming session of the legislature. Hearty approval was given to the efforts put forth to secure the enactment of health insurance, and the executive was urged to continue its work in this regard. The com-

mittee concurred in the efforts made to have the eight-hour day incorporated in the Factories Act. Recommendations of the executive in regard to the Mothers' Allowance Act were concurred in, and it was urged that the 1926 amendment\* be put into operation, and also that other improvements in the Act should be sought. The Barbers' License Act was again approved and it was recommended that the executive assist barbers in having this measure of legislation enacted. Approval was given to a resolution presented to the legislature at its last session calling for physical training to replace cadet training in schools.

Concurrence in the request of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for the renewal of Federal grants for technical education was affirmed. Satisfaction was expressed at the growth of the co-operative movement in Canada, and it was hoped that the British Co-operative Wholesale Society would open branches in this country thereby giving greater strength and stimulus to this method of merchandising throughout Canada. Pleasure was expressed at the exchange of fraternal delegates between the various organizations, and the committee concluded by stating "that the executive committee of the Federation has been very active in seeking improvements in existing social legislation and the enactment of new measures".

*Workmen's Compensation.*—The special committee to which was referred a number of resolutions pertaining to the Workmen's Compensation Act, brought in the following recommendations, which were adopted by the convention: (1) That the time limit for reporting hernia cases should be extended; (2) That an opportunity to accept suitable work be given to a man who has been pronounced fit by the Workmen's Compensation Board or the medical referee before his compensation is reduced or terminated; (3) That the resolutions dealing with the method of computing the amount of compensation payable on an average basis be referred to the incoming executive for their guidance; (4) That sub-section 6, of section 34, of the

\* LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 448.

Workmen's Compensation Act, which deals with the three-day waiting period exception in the payment of compensation, be deleted; (5) That the co-operation of all workmen should be given to the Workmen's Compensation Board in its efforts to develop accident prevention in all industries. The committee expressed pleasure at the active campaign established by the Workmen's Compensation Board for the removal of carbon monoxide gas from garages.

The treasurer's report for the year 1928, showed receipts of \$1,734.02, and disbursements of \$1,426.76, leaving a balance of \$307.26.

*Resolutions.*—Among the resolutions adopted were following:—

Favouring a government policy whereby entrance to all high schools or the University of Alberta shall be by securing the requisite qualifying marks by examination;

An eight-hour day and six-day week for employees in provincial institutions;

Enactment of a new Provincial Civil Service Act;

That all employees of restaurants and cafés in the province be brought under the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act;

That all hotels, cafés, etc., be compelled to use proper utensils for cooking and maintaining food;

Stricter enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act for restaurants and cafés;

Prohibition of employment of white girls by orientals;

That the Provincial Government appoint a committee to deal with health insurance;

That children in rural districts be given the same educational advantages as are given in cities;

An amendment to the Mines Act so that there shall be one examining board composed of two miners recommended by the Alberta Federation of Labour for the whole province, and the abolition of provincial certificates;

That a copy of the Mines Act be given to all employees on commencing mining work;

That the Alberta Federation of Labour carry on as heretofore in regard to representations to the Provincial Government;

That oil companies be required to enter into an agreement to pay union scale of wages, and that labour organizations be informed of the companies recognizing these wages;

Legislation to provide for a maximum 8-hour day and 44-hour week for all workers;

An amendment to the Boilers Act so as to make it unlawful for an employer or other

person to assign work to an engineer that will cause a violation of the Act;

That all schools, theatres and other public buildings using low pressure heating systems shall have a qualified engineer or fireman in charge;

A united effort to maintain organizations of workers on publicly owned utilities;

Legislation declaring public holidays for all provincial and civic elections;

That ways be devised to impress upon the various organizations the importance of affiliation and of keeping in close touch with the Federation;

That the government insist upon theatres installing complete toilet facilities in or adjacent to the projection rooms of all theatres in Calgary and Edmonton;

That the Legislature establish a fee of \$20 for first and second class licenses of motion picture projectionists and that the annual renewal fee be \$2;

That the Provincial Government pay union rates of wages on its construction work and that the 8-hour day and 44-hour week be observed;

Legislation providing for medical examination at stated intervals of those engaged actually in the handling or purveying of food to the public;

That the members of the various affiliated organizations ask for union-made products when purchasing soft drinks;

Government development and control of the power resources of the province;

An adequate scheme of unemployment insurance;

Seeking through the medium of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada the immediate cancellation of any and all contracts between the Federal Government and the railways under which farm labourers are brought in, and the immediate abolition of all colonization companies;

Endorsing fully the immigration policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1928, pages 1081-1082.)

Fred. White, M.L.A., of Calgary was re-elected president of the Federation, and Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The Vice-presidents will be elected by the Trades and Labour Councils of Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Fred Smead, Lethbridge, was elected delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

## Fishermen's Co-Operatives in Quebec

The success attending the provincially-assisted co-operative movement among the fishermen of Quebec forms the subject of an article by Mr. Colin McKay in the *Canadian Fisherman*, December, 1928. The writer notes that at Confederation the Province of Quebec did not surrender to the Dominion jurisdiction over its fisheries as did the other provinces. He states that "neither by way of example, nor education, has the work of the Dominion Department had any important effects upon Quebec fishing communities, largely because of the isolation of most of them." Consequently, it is pointed out, some years ago the Quebec Government undertook to render practical assistance to develop the fisheries and help the fishermen to a better standard of living. One step towards this objective was the decision to encourage the creation of co-operative societies, and the Federated Co-operative of Quebec was asked to engage upon organization work among the fishermen. Accordingly a Fisheries Department of the Federated Co-operative was formed.

The writer attributes the initiation of the movement among the fishermen directly to representations made by Bishop Ross of Gaspé to the Government at Quebec. As a result, the Government, after investigation, decided to help the fishermen to develop a more modern system. This assistance is somewhat along the lines of that given by the Dominion Government to the fisheries of other provinces. A young man is selected and is enabled to take the courses at the Fishermen's College in Seattle; also to study the methods employed in leading fish-

ing districts of the continent. On completing his studies, he devotes his time toward working among and teaching the fishermen of the Gaspé coast. Another expert, familiar with the preparation of salt fish for every important market, is also employed by the Government to give lectures and demonstrations, and in every way possible interest the fishermen in supplying a choice product.

At the present time, there are nine fishermen's co-operatives on the Gaspé coast, and their success has been sufficient to warrant the preliminary organization of three additional units on the North shore of the St. Lawrence.

It is explained that all these fishermen's co-operatives are independent of each other, but are affiliated with the Federated Co-operative, thus giving them the advantage of having a sales organization already successfully established. Another advantage of affiliation with the strongly entrenched farmers' co-operative, it is claimed, is the fact that it has enabled the placement of Gaspé fish in the fresh state in markets beyond the range of the activities of even the largest Canadian dealers.

The fishermen's co-operatives are said to have made the first shipment of Gaspé salmon ever seen on the Chicago markets. Other shipments of salmon, reaching their destination in first class condition, have been made to St. Louis, Norfolk, Washington, and other places far beyond the main American markets for salmon. These co-operatives have also successfully shipped Gaspé salmon to England and Scotland.

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## NOTES ON APPRENTICESHIP AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

**T**HE notes in this section of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* relate to the work carried on by secondary vocational schools which receive federal grants under the provisions of the Dominion Technical Education Act, 1919. Other activities which have a direct bearing on the training of apprentices and industrial workers are also noted. The Dominion Government, through annual grants administered by the Technical Education Branch of the Department of Labour, assists the provinces in developing all forms of vocational education and industrial training which are of benefit to workers in various branches of industrial, commercial and home-making activities.

### Short Courses—Peterborough County

The annual short courses in agriculture and home economics for Peterborough County have been arranged and will be held in Havelock for the period of four weeks between February 4 and March 1. These courses are conducted by the Department of Agriculture.

The course in agriculture embraces a wide field of studies including:—plant diseases, poultry, vegetables, and gardening, special courses in sheep and swine, and bank forms and banking. The course in home economics consists of: domestic science, housecleaning and decoration, home nursing and first aid, and sewing. Both classes will unite once a week to carry on a literary and debating

society, which will give the students instruction in the proper method of handling meetings, preparing minutes, making motions, rules of order, and carrying on debates.

**Apprentices—Ontario**

On January 1, Mr. Crawford, Inspector of Apprenticeship, reported 108 registrations under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, made up as follows:

Bricklayers.. . . . .	46
Carpenters.. . . . .	21
Painters and Decorators.. . . . .	1
Plasterers.. . . . .	9
Plumbers.. . . . .	29
Steamfitters.. . . . .	2
	108

**Apprenticeship in France**

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies recently passed an Act which provides that a contract of apprenticeship must be reduced to writing within a fortnight of the engagement of the apprentice. The contract must take cognizance of the usages and customs of the trade, including rules laid down by competent bodies. The contract must stipulate the courses of training which the employer agrees to provide. At the end of the period of apprenticeship, the apprentice is required to undergo an examination and if successful he receives a diploma. The Act provides that an arbitration board or a Justice of the Peace may, on application of the district vocational training committee, limit the number of apprentices who may be employed in an undertaking which is not affording its apprentices sufficient training to enable them to qualify.

**Apprenticeship Plan—Motor Car Industry**

A system has been inaugurated by the motor dealers of Vancouver by which boys will be trained in their various places of business under an indenture of apprenticeship, covering a period of three years. Boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years will be given an opportunity to associate themselves with a motor dealer and by a supervised method of progressive training become thoroughly trained and competent in the motor business.

The technical schools are co-operating with the dealers and will hold special night classes once a week which the boys will attend. The course of training will be specially adapted to augment the apprenticeship work that the boys will be doing. C. E. Thompson, manager of Vancouver Motors Ltd., is chairman of the apprenticeship committee.

Boys may apply at any dealer's place where particulars will be taken and when an opportunity occurs for that dealer to start the boy, he will sign an indenture, endorsed by his parents or guardians.

**Universities Teaching Agriculture**

The University of Saskatchewan was the first university in Canada to include agriculture in the list of courses of instruction. Similar instruction is now given in the University of Alberta, British Columbia and Manitoba. The Saskatchewan *Public Service Monthly* states that the "Saskatchewan idea" was that graduate-training should be made an essential for properly qualified teachers and research workers in agriculture. While the province cannot claim the credit for being the only, or the greatest agency in bringing about this change, it claims to have been among the first to make this requirement an essential for its teachers and to encourage its graduates to take post graduate courses, with the result that over one-third of the Bachelors in Agriculture have taken higher degrees, one in six winning the coveted Ph.D. This policy has resulted in attracting the pure scientists to agricultural problems. The chemist turned to the milling qualities of wheat—the factors modifying the quantity and quality of protein, the effect of weather and artificial drying on baking qualities. The biologist studied the theory of breeding crosses of the different kinds of wheat, the causes and remedies of plant diseases, the insect pests and their control. The physicist began to investigate soil temperatures; the engineer to study power problems, water supply and waste in farm houses. Even the economists and historians found their horizon crowded with agricultural questions. Agricultural students have been brought into the closest relations with the students of other faculties and developed friendships and co-operation that will in years to come produce good team work in every municipality and district in this province.

The University of Saskatchewan was the first in Canada to stand for co-operation between professors of agriculture and professors of other subjects, co-operation between agricultural and other students, co-operation between men and women in agriculture and the other provincial interests.

**The Three Rivers Paper School**

The enrolment records of the Technical and Paper Making School at Three Rivers show that 15 employees, representing all four of the Three River Mills, are availing them-

selves of the opportunities provided by the school for continuing their studies, while there are 16 young men enrolled in the day school course for prospective paper makers in the technical section curriculum. These students come from a number of localities

throughout the province as well as from Three Rivers. The complete enrolment of the technical school is 199 students, of which 43 are enrolled in the day classes of the trade school, 125 in the evening classes; with 31 students in the various paper making classes.

## HEALTH SURVEY OF MONTREAL

**T**HE Montreal Health Survey Committee, an organization of business and professional citizens specially formed for this purpose, recently completed an investigation of health problems in Montreal, and a report on their findings has now been published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The survey was financed by the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League, which organization, through its chairman, Sir Arthur W. Currie, first suggested the undertaking. The general committee was assisted in its work by a local public health specialist, and by consultants from the American Public Health Association.

The estimated population of Montreal for 1927, was 699,500, with a considerable additional population adjacent to the city proper. The race distribution, according to the 1921 Dominion Census, is 63 per cent French origin, 24 per cent British origin, 7 per cent Hebrew origin, and 6 per cent of all other origin. The birthplace of the inhabitants showed at that time 81 per cent born in Canada, 8 per cent born in the British Isles, others, 11 per cent.

The report contains sections dealing with public health under its various aspects, and makes a number of important recommendations, including proposals for the reorganization of the Department of Health and better provision for a school health service, a laboratory service, communicable disease control, and other essential services; fuller co-operation between public and voluntary health organizations; and the continuation of the Montreal Health Survey Committee as a co-ordinating agency in the carrying on of the recommendations.

*Industrial Hygiene.*—One of the main divisions of the report deals with the subject of industrial hygiene. It is stated that there are approximately 1,700 industrial establishments in Montreal. The existing arrangements for promoting industrial health are described as follows:

Two Departments of the Provincial Government take cognizance of hygiene in industry, the Department of Labour and the Provincial Bureau of Health. The Depart-

ment of Labour employs 13 inspectors, known as "inspectors of industrial establishments appointed under the Industrial Establishments Act," to cover the inspection of factories for the entire province. Their inspection covers unsafe machinery, ventilation, lighting and sanitary facilities. These same inspectors have been depended upon to enforce the regulations made under the Quebec Public Health Act concerning industrial establishments. The Industrial Establishment Act provides for the appointment of "sanitary physicians" for the purpose of supervising sanitary conditions in factories. These positions are now vacant, not having been filled since the original appointees died or left the service.

The Quebec Public Health Act gives authority for making laws to regulate sanitary conditions in industrial establishments. Regulations have been made for their enforcement. The Provincial Bureau of Health depends on the inspectors of industrial establishments of the Department of Labour, and the Provincial Health District Inspectors.

The City of Montreal provides a yearly inspection of all plants which is made by an inspector of the Division of Sanitation of the Department of Health. No plant inspections are made by a physician.

In Montreal, 31 industries provide a complete or partial Industrial Health Service in their plants and 4 full-time physicians, 21 part-time physicians and 18 nurses are engaged in this service. A medical examination is made in 16 plants at the time of employment; 7 plants give a periodic medical examination; and ten carry on health education among the employees. Approximately 10,000 industrial workers are safe-guarded by a very satisfactory Industrial Health Service.

*Recommendations.*—The Committee makes the following recommendations—

1. Reporting of occupational diseases by physicians to the Department of Health.

2. Regular and thorough inspection of factories with follow-up by inspectors and physicians of the Department of Health from a sanitary standpoint.

3. No child under 13 years of age to be employed without having had a medical examina-

tion and secured a certificate permitting his employment at certain work. Such examinations could be made by the physicians of the Department of Health on Saturday mornings. The examination should be of a uniform standard and have as their object to prevent the child from over-taxing his strength. The physicians must, therefore, know the normal development of the child, his capacity for work without overstrain and the work called for in various occupations, in order to be able to issue a proper certificate.

4. Pregnant women to be excluded from work at least four weeks before expected date of confinement and six weeks after.

5. That a survey of industries be made to ascertain the number of pregnant women employed and to consider the question of a bonus to such women when excluded from work.

6. The Board of Health to include detailed regulations for lighting and ventilation as part of the proposed sanitary code for Montreal.

7. The Department of Health to arrange for making air analyses of material thought to be poisonous.

8. The Division of Medical Control of the Department of Health to be replaced by a Section of Industrial Hygiene under the recommended Division of Medical Service of the Department.

9. The recommended Section of Industrial Hygiene to establish a model health service for the municipal employees consisting of: (a) pre-employment examinations (compulsory); (b) emergency care of employees in the City Hall or the City Hall Annex; (c) periodic health examinations (voluntary); (d) visiting nurse service—nurses of the Department of Health to visit all employees absent for two days to see that they are being cared for, and to assist the family in making any necessary arrangements as to such care; (e) health education.

Recommendation 9 is based upon a conviction that not only should the City set an example in caring for its own employees but that such care results in greater efficiency on the part of the staff, reduces lost time, and is in the interest of both the employee and the employer.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Quebec Safety Program for 1929

At the annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Safety League, held at Montreal on December 19, the following program of activities for the coming year was announced: Increased membership to cover whole of Province; organize branches in all industrial centres and cities of the province; obtain moral and financial support from the Government to extend propaganda over the whole province; resume our magazine at beginning of the year; obtain contact with remaining safety organizations of the world; organize safety patrols in every school of the province; organize workmen's safety committees in all industries of the province; organize suggestion box contest in order to get workmen's views to prevent them from getting hurt; organize program of expert speakers; obtain the best of traffic experts and industrial safety experts, as well as public safety experts; organize safe drivers' club; organize special clubs for motortruck drivers; carry on work to protect children in boarding schools; carry on work to protect window washers from falling off buildings; follow up scaffold inspection; promote safety of the highway; education of the motorist; promote more playgrounds.

*Safety Campaign.*—The Province of Quebec Safety League is arranging new accident prevention campaigns, particularly in Quebec City and in Three Rivers and the surrounding districts. Mr. Arthur Gaboury, secretary general of the League, in an address delivered at Montreal in January, stated that in the four months since the new Workmen's Compensation Act had been in active operation, 8,500 industrial accidents had been reported to the Commission, a large number of lives having been lost and many workers maimed for life. The League, he said, offered the full benefit of its experience to all those who were interested in the prevention of so much suffering. The movement is progressing in Montreal and district, safety rallies being held in many large plants. Those in the lead at present, Mr. Gaboury stated, are the Steel Company of Canada; the Robert Mitchell Company; the Canadian Car and Foundry; the Dominion Bridge Company; Jenkins Brothers and the Montreal Locomotive Company. The Montreal Tramways Company also recently launched a safety campaign among its men, headed by a special committee well trained in accident prevention work. In order to carry on the work the Industrial Section will soon commence a

series of round table club meetings where the members will meet and exchange ideas. The organization of this club is in the hands of E. D. Timmerman, chemist and secretary of the safety committee of the Steel Company of Canada and James N. Doyle, superintendent of insurance for the Dominion Bridge Company, the latter representing the group of self-insuring plants.

#### Joint Committee of Montreal Tramways Company

A co-operative committee composed of representatives of the management and the employees has been organized by the Montreal Tramways Company for the purpose of bringing about a reduction in the number of accidents in connection with the operation of tramway service. President Gagnon of the employees' union has been placed in charge of the work of accident prevention, and will devote his whole time to it. Employees' committees will be elected in each of the six operating divisions, and will meet to discuss safety measures and improvements at suitable intervals; their respective chairmen will meet the management once a month as a general committee of employees.

Locked suggestion boxes have been distributed over the system for collecting unsigned suggestions from individuals as to improvements of service, prevention of accidents, etc. The suggestions received will be studied and sent forward by the sub-committees and general committee to the management, with recommendations as to approval or rejection. The authors of suggestions of practical worth that are accepted by the

company will be rewarded in proportion to the value of their ideas. Authors will identify themselves by retaining a duplicate numbered stub attached to the forms. It is believed that beneficial results will be obtained by bringing to light the many good ideas that must exist in the minds of the large staff of employees and that this good result will help to offset the accident hazard which is increasing rapidly with the congestion of traffic on city streets.

#### Effects of Atmospheric Conditions on Workers

Some effects of atmospheric conditions on the industrial worker are described by Dr. T. Bedford, investigator of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, London, England, in the December issue of the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*.

Formerly, ventilation was mostly considered as the replacement of ventilated air by fresh, little regard being paid to temperature and humidity. In recent years, however, the importance of these factors has been demonstrated, and attention has been drawn to the importance of air movement.

The conclusion is reached that moderate temperature conditions are required if a maximum of efficiency and general well-being for the industrial worker is to be insured. Comfort, and therefore probable contentment, is closely related to atmospheric conditions. Absence, on account both of sickness and of accident, is influenced to a large extent by temperature conditions of the workplace; and the efficiency has shown to be adversely affected by high air temperature.

### THE COAL PROBLEM IN EUROPE

**A** TECHNICAL and economic consultation on the coal problem was held at Geneva from January 8 to 11, under the direction of a delegation of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. The conference was the result of a decision of the Assembly of the League recommending a thorough study of the coal problem with a view to determining whether international action in this sphere is desirable and feasible. It was attended by experts who described the points of view of their respective countries as regards the coal question in general. The conference also discussed questions of production, consumption, domestic and foreign trade, and domestic and export prices. On January 15, after hearing a report of the chairman of the delegation on the results of the first consultation, the

Economic Committee discussed the steps to be taken to carry on the enquiry, and decided to hold a consultation of experts belonging to labour circles, at the end of February. The experts will be nationals of the principal coal producing countries of Europe (Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain). They will be persons who, while belonging to the world of labour, are in position to have an insight into all aspects of the coal question, whether in the matter of production, consumption, trade or transport. The experts will be chosen after consultation with the International Labour Office. The Economic Committee will submit to them the same documents as were submitted to the experts on the employers' side in January,



and will ask for their views on the same questions.

On the basis of the two consultations, that already held and that which is to take place at the end of February, the Economic Committee will draw up a report to the Council of the League. This report will be communicated to the Economic Consultative Committee, which will thus be in a position to take a decision as to the pursuance of the enquiry.

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of January 14, publishes notes on the coal situation which serve to illustrate the existing outlook and the progress of the coal industry in the different countries.

*Great Britain.*—The Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a letter to the *Times* published on November 30, wrote as follows:—

"I believe that the ultimate solution to the European coal problem lies in an international agreement. The Germans have frequently expressed a desire for such an agreement, but whereas one man can speak on behalf of the whole German coal industry, there is nobody in this country which is capable of negotiating on behalf of the British coal industry. . . . The creation of a central authority to control British coal exports must not be allowed to obscure the equally urgent necessity of rationalisation within the industry. . . . This will involve a recognition on the part of labour that the coal industry under modern conditions can only employ a limited number of miners at full time and at decent wages; and similarly a recognition on the part of the owners that those who bar the way to efficiency must go, and go without undue compensation."

The Executive Committee of the South Wales Coal Marketing Association has drawn up a plan for the regulation of coal output in the South Wales coalfield. The main features of the new marketing scheme are systematic regulation of the output of coal having regard to the estimated demand over a period of one year, allocation to the various collieries of their prescribed quota, compensation of collieries producing less than their allocations up to a maximum amount of 2s. a ton, and a provision by which a member may transfer his quarterly allocation to another member "for such consideration as they may think fit."

The Executive of the Miners' Federation went to the Mines Department on November 9, to discuss the present position in the coal-

fields. The miners pleaded for a scientific reorganization of the industry and the provision of work or maintenance for the surplus miners. An official statement from the Department subsequently issued announced that, as regards national co-operation, the Minister declared that he was convinced that developments in this direction were satisfactory, and that there was no need for the Government to intervene. The time he said, was not propitious for international agreements, so long as the British coal industry had hopes of regaining its foreign markets to a greater extent than at present.

*Germany.*—The annual report of the Ruhr Coal Syndicate for the year 1927-1928, which was recently published, contained an expression of the Syndicate's views on the prospects of an international coal agreement. The report stated that a willingness to take part in negotiations with this end in view had been repeatedly expressed in Germany. Conditions in England, however, were not ripe for such an agreement, since a desire to contest the market still existed in that country and was taking practical effect with Government aid. The Ruhr coal industry could not be expected to accept, as a basis for an agreement, conditions which were artificially created by a policy of Government subventions. The intervention of the British Government had transformed the whole question from one of private economic competition to that of competitive power between States. The hope of the Syndicate in advocating a "systematic rejection" of any kind of subsidising policy was that the German Government would succeed by "other remedial measures" in counteracting the injurious effect on the Ruhr coal industry of such policies abroad. It would appear from the report that by "other remedial measures" the Syndicate implies a further reduction in freights, the extension of the Dortmund-Ems Canal and the construction of the Hansa Canal. This canal is considered the only way by which further ground can be won for German coal in the fiercely contested coastal regions.

*Australia.*—The proposals of the Australian and the New South Wales Governments for the rehabilitation of the coal industry are encountering strong opposition from other states—in particular from Victoria—and from the miners' unions. A conference of unions associated with coal mining, held in Sydney in September, rejected the proposals of the New South Wales Ministry and passed a resolution unanimously refusing to agree to any reduction in wages or increase in hours, and

urging that employees should put up a struggle against any attempt to lower the standard of the workers in the industry. The Minister of Railways assured members that there was no need for immediate worry. It was impossible for the New South Wales Government to make reductions without Federal legislation and they should be able

to rely on the Senate refusing to pass harmful legislation in the exercise of its powers for the protection of State rights.

A note on the proposed "rationalization" of the coal industry, based on an article by Dr. Mack Eastman, was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1928, page 243.

### Report of Dominion Fuel Board

The Dominion Fuel Board has issued a progress report covering the activities of the Board and the changes that the fuel situation in Canada has undergone since publication of the Board's interim report in 1923. The report contrasts conditions of five years ago, when the main fuel problem was one of supply, with those of to-day, and states that there is now an abundance of both native and foreign fuels for all purposes and that the major problem now is one of markets for Canadian coals.

At the time of the Board's inception a question of primary importance was to replace foreign anthracite in Central Canada by suitable alternative fuels. There had also arisen a strong national desire for a maximum of Canadian fuel independence instead of reliance on the United States for 50 per cent of the coal used. A number of broad investigations have contributed materially to the solution of the problem of an adequate supply of fuel and in part, at least, to the solution of the other problems of national independence. Ontario and Quebec, though still using large quantities of American anthracite, are no longer entirely dependent on this fuel, the producers of which are fighting here as in their own country to retain a declining market. Coke, British anthracite, low volatile coals and fuel oil are strong competitors with American anthracite in the house hold fuel trade, and the range of Alberta and Maritime coals is being extended through special provisions. The fact is emphasized, however, that the problem of Canada's complete fuel independence is still unsolved. The geographic handicap consequent on the location of our largest markets far from our great producing fields, but in close proximity to those of the United States, is one difficult to overcome.

The Board points out that it cannot assume as its function the formulation of a

national fuel policy, for this is a prerogative of Government, and any such policy, so far as it concerns complete fuel independence, must be determined largely by questions of national expediency, based however upon the most complete and accurate knowledge of all technical and economic facts obtainable. The Board is endeavouring to secure and correlate these facts. The most important point still to be ascertained is the cost of transporting coal to Ontario and Quebec from Alberta and the Maritime Provinces and the determination of this by actual test has been assigned by the Government to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The report summarizes the results of widespread investigation in fuel utilization conducted by the Board through its members and in some cases with the assistance of eminent outside engineers. It is shown that technical research is opening up many possibilities for more efficient and diversified uses of coal. In the matter of low temperature carbonization of bituminous coals, the report points out the difficulty of applying in Canada methods now in operation in countries like Great Britain, France and Germany where the density of population provides a near and ready market for the products. The Board, however, is keeping in close touch with the development of the different processes so that advantages may be taken of them should they prove applicable to conditions in Canada.

The report closes with the statement that the necessity for the study of fuels and fuel problems will probably continue as long as coal is mined. A new fuel research laboratory now being completed for the Department of Mines is exceptionally well equipped, and through association with the Department the Fuel Board will avail itself of these improved facilities.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Work of the Organization in 1928

The *Monthly Summary* of the I.L.O. in a review of the work of the past year, states that the International Labour Organization continued and intensified during the year 1928 its endeavours to assure the benefits of labour legislation on an international basis to all categories of workers the protection of which is entrusted to it. With this in view, its work more and more assumed a character of universality in conformity with the spirit of its Charter, Part XIII of the Peace Treaty.

The number of States represented at the Conference of 1928 was greater than at any other Conference except 1925. Brazil, although no longer participating in the work of the League of Nations, indicated its desire to continue its collaboration in the Organization by sending a complete delegation. Turkey, although not a member of the Organization, sent an observer, and the same course was taken by Ecuador. The journeys of the Director of the Office contributed to render closer the bonds existing between the Organization and many European countries, in particular Italy and Spain. The Session of the Governing Body in October held at Warsaw and Cracow, on the invitation of the Polish Government, constituted for Poland an opportunity to manifest the interest that it bears to the work of the Organization. Notable progress was made in the development of relations with distant countries. In 1927, reference was made to the journey of the Deputy Director to South Africa. Last year the Director undertook a long journey in the Far East. A correspondent's office for India was opened at Delhi. Mention should also be made of the intensification of the relations of the office with the States of Latin America, which in 1928 sent to the Conference a larger number of complete delegations.

Contacts with the great organizations of employers and workers continued to develop in 1928. The great organizations of salaried employees have given evidence of their satisfaction at the decision to place on the agenda of the Conference of 1929 the question of hours of work of salaried employees. The first meeting of the Advisory Committee on Intellectual Workers enabled these workers to let the Governing Body know their opinion on the particular questions which interest them.

From the legislative point of view the year 1928 was marked by a notable acceleration in the movement of the ratification of International Labour Conventions. On January 1, 1928, the number of ratifications officially registered was 248; at the end of December it was 333, an increase of 85. In the course of the year 1927 there were 33 ratifications, and in 1926, 29. A third fundamental question raised during the year constituted the subject of discussions in the Governing Body and at the Conference. This was the question of the revision of Conventions. The discussions almost always involved the consideration of two connected but distinct problems: the problem of the revision of Conventions, properly called a general problem, and the particular problem of the revision of the Washington Eight-Hour Convention.

### Economic Questions and the International Labour Organization

Mr. G. Curcin, general secretary of the Federation of Industrial Corporations of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, writing in the December issue of the *International Labour Review*, the monthly organ of the International Labour Office, on "Economic Questions and the International Labour Organization," contends that more attention should be given by the International Labour Organization to economic questions in their relation to social problems. In this article he discusses some of the causes which in his opinion have operated to prevent simultaneous discussion of both aspects of the problems with which the International Labour Organization is dealing.

"These causes," he says, "might perhaps be sought in the more or less conscious apprehensions described by an employers' delegate at the last Conference as 'general distrust'; without claiming that these are the only causes involved, they may be approximately summed up by saying that the Office and the Workers' Group of the Conference both fear that, if economic considerations are allowed to intervene, the drafting of Conventions may be checked or at all events retarded."

The writer goes on to declare that this apprehension is as vain as it is dangerous, since in the international regulation of conditions of labour the omission of so important an item as the economic factor can at best only result in artificial and temporary advantages; while on the other hand, it may have harmful effects

for the whole of the working class. The International Labour Organization has attacked social questions without taking economic conditions into account. Mr. Curcin contends that the neglect of economic considerations in the framing of international labour Conventions stands in the way of ratification of these Conventions by various governments. The best proof of this, he says, is furnished by the Hours of Work Convention. In spite of the most tenacious efforts on the part of the International Labour Organization, and in spite of changes of government in many countries, this Convention, adopted nearly ten years ago and considered of primary importance by workers all over the world, has only secured a very modest number of ratifications, most of them conditional. Even Great Britain, closely watched by all the partisans of ratification, has made a formal proposal for revision. "It is very natural," he adds, "that a country which in five years has expended a thousand million pounds sterling on unemployment relief, should wish to have a clear insight into the possible effects of the uniform application of the eight-hour day—especially the effect upon costs of production—before binding herself by ratification of a Convention which, while introducing a social reform, also deals with an economic problem."

### Regulation of Hours, of Work in European Industry

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office, at its 33rd Session held in October, 1926, examined the international situation with regard to the Washington Eight-Hours Convention, and set up a Committee to "determine the actual position in the various States with regard to legislation on hours of work and its application." The report, after being approved by the Committee, was laid before the Governing Body in January, 1927, and was subsequently completed in accordance with certain suggestions made by members of the Governing Body. This report has just been published in the *International Labour Review*, Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. It includes a comparative study of the systems of regulation of hours of work for adult workers in European industry. It does not deal with countries outside Europe or with special provisions for women, young persons, and children. It does not consider the regulations for two very important branches of labour: mining and transport. These call for separate study by reason of the special conditions in these occupations; such a study has already been made for mining, and one for transport will be undertaken shortly.

The report published in the *International Labour Review* concludes that general legislation on the subject of hours of work is in force in twenty-one States. Six States have only partial legislation—Denmark, Estonia, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, Luxemburg, and Switzerland. If, however, account is taken of the scope of regulation by collective agreement, it appears that the only States with no regulations on hours of work are Hungary and Turkey (whose European territory is very small), in which industry occupies a quite secondary place in the national economy, and Albania, which has no industrial establishments at all.

Almost all the legislations and collective agreements prescribe a normal working week of forty-eight hours or less. The only exceptions to this rule are certain occupations subject to special legislative provisions (such as dockers in the Netherlands, and bakers in Greece) and small-scale industry in the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom. In Switzerland the collective agreements for the various handicrafts rarely exceed this limit. A considerable number of countries have instituted the Saturday half-holiday. While this does not always reduce the weekly hours of work, it improves the position of the workers as regards weekly rest.

The distribution of hours of work over a longer period than a week has been adopted in a number of countries. Belgium, which has ratified the Eight-Hours Convention, has in a variety of ways avoided the prolongation of hours of work by making a generous use of this derogation. For work which must necessarily be carried on continuously several States have adopted an average working week of fifty-six hours, while others, such as Italy, the Netherlands and Norway, have maintained the average forty-eight hours even in this case. This is also in some degree true of France. In Belgium workers employed in shifts for an average of fifty-six hours a week over a period of three weeks are entitled to a compensatory rest of twenty-six complete days per annum, which reduces by so much the average annual weekly hours of work calculated over the year.

The collective making up of hours lost for reasons as a rule specifically mentioned is allowed by the Austrian, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swiss legislations. The extent to which the normal number of hours of work is authorized to be extended in the case of preparatory or complementary work varies according to the different legislations, but rarely exceeds two hours. In addition, certain prolongations are generally authorized without limits in case of accident or *force majeure*. A

certain number of hours of overtime are also allowed in the event of exceptional stress of work.

According to the legislation of most countries overtime has to be paid at an increased rate. The minimum rate of increase is generally from 25 to 50 per cent.

Finally, the legislation of the great majority of countries considered provides measures to ensure the regular application of the provisions on hours of work, the establishment of a timetable, its supervision by factory inspectors, and the application of a system of penalties.

### Publications of the Office

*"Migration Laws and Treaties."*—Under the above title the International Labour Office is publishing a second edition, revised and enlarged, of the study entitled "Emigration and Immigration Legislation and Treaties," which was published in 1922. A note on Volume I of the new edition appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE of October, 1928, page 1116. Volume II has just appeared and deals with immigration legislation. After considering the definition of an immigrant, it proceeds to

study provisions limiting freedom of immigration, public and private organizations entrusted with the supervision or development of immigration, arrangements for the instruction and preparation of immigrants, the recruitment and employment of foreign workers, reception of immigrants, their protection during the journey and in the country which receives them, the position in which they are generally placed during their stay, and their repatriation. A chapter is devoted to continental and frontier zone immigration. An appendix gives a list of the most important legislative texts relating to immigration, and a supplement is added, giving the contents of the Act recently adopted in the United States modifying the conditions for the admission of relations of immigrants.

*"Occupation and Health."*—A further series of brochures of "Occupation and Health," the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare which is in course of preparation by the International Labour Office, has recently appeared. It comprises monographs on: Noises; Timber Industry; Explosives; Metal Grinding and Polishing; and Radium and Radioactive Substances.

### Progress of the 7-Hour Day in Russia

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue for December 31, contained an article presenting information compiled from various sources on the progress of the seven-hour working day in Soviet Russia. It will be recalled that on the occasion of the Bolshevik revolution, in 1927, the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union issued a manifesto announcing that the seven-hour day was to be introduced gradually in Russian industry within the period of five years (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1928, page 96). In 1928 the seven-hour system was applied to 28 undertakings, employing 123,700 workers. Of these undertakings 24 belonged to the textile industry and employed 118,600 workers. The first result of the change to the seven-hour system was an increase in the number of workers employed. In the textile undertakings, the increase was about 20 per cent. Up to the present, according to information supplied by the People's Commissar of Labour, the economic results of the reform have been found to be variable and unsatisfactory. The introduction of the seven-hour working day in 1927-1928 has not so far given the expected results in the majority of fac-

ories, though progressive improvements are noted in the work of the textile factories concerned. Economically and technically the seven-hour system has nowhere reached as high a degree of efficiency as the eight-hour day. The governmental committee on the seven-hour day has drawn up a program which provides for the change-over of another section of industry to the seven-hour day in 1928-1929. During the next twelve months the reform will be applied to 158 existing undertakings, with 206,000 workers, and to 40 new undertakings with 14,300 workers. This will involve the admission to industry of 30,000 new workers. The reform will be spread over many branches this year instead of being limited as last year to the textile industry.

The Association of Licensed Barbers and Hairdressers of the Province of Quebec recently asked the provincial government to amend their charter to provide that "from June, 1929, no person without a license or permit issued under this Act shall practise the trade of barber and hairdresser in cities and towns having a population of twenty thousand souls or over."

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in December was 6,358, their employees numbering 918,780 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,695, having an aggregate

membership of 190,839 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 63 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### Employment Situation at the Beginning of January, 1929, as reported by Employers

As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on January 1, 1929, showed a pronounced curtailment which involved practically the same proportion of the aggregate staffs as that indicated on January 1, 1928. Activity in recent months has been at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The year-end epidemic of influenza which prevailed in many areas also resulted in reduced employment. Despite these factors, the situation continues better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,358 firms, whose payrolls declined from 983,698 persons on December 1 to 918,780 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 65,000 persons, or 6.6 per cent. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 109.1 on January 1, 1929, as compared with 116.7 in the preceding month, and with 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and logging reported pronounced seasonal contractions as compared with December while trade and services registered improvement.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a further and larger recession in employment in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while mining was also rather slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed seasonally heightened activity. Statements were received from 494 firms employing 63,688 persons, compared with 72,149 at the beginning of December. Smaller reductions had been noted on January 1, 1928, but the index was then several points lower.

*Quebec.*—The decrease in Quebec was less than on the same date in 1928, and the situation continued much more favourable than on January 1 of any other year since this series was instituted in 1920. Manufacturing (notably of tobacco products, food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and building materials), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging, mining and trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,420 co-operating employers aggregated 251,092 workers, as against 272,588 on December 1, 1928.

*Ontario.*—Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textiles, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging, however, recorded an advance, and trade, though not at the pre-Christmas peak, was nevertheless considerably busier than at the beginning of December. A combined payroll of 391,422 persons was employed by the 2,918 firms whose returns were received, and who had 415,613 on their staffs on December 1. These contractions involved a rather smaller proportion of the reported employees than was the case on January 1, 1928, while the index continued higher than on the same date in other years of the record.

ary 1 last year, while the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last eight years. The 662 firms furnishing data reported 76,252 employees, as against 82,343 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food, electric current and other factories, and in mining and trade.

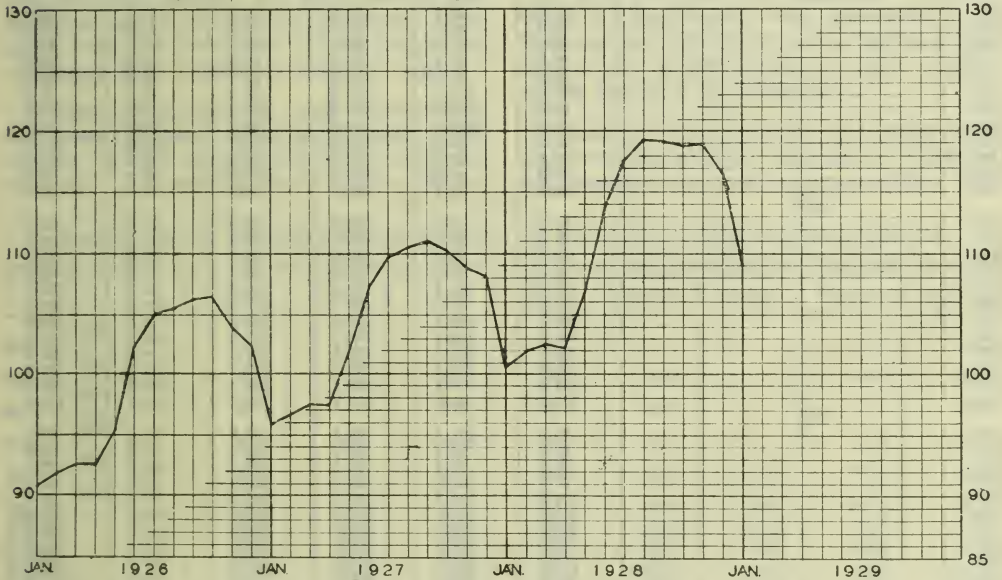
Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

**Employment by Cities**

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa,

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.**

*NOTE.*—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*Prairie Provinces.*—Declines involving a greater number of workers than at the beginning of January, 1928, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment continued more active than at the commencement of any other year since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 862 employers of 131,326 workers, or 9,679 less than on December 1. Construction and transportation reported especially noteworthy losses, but manufacturing, mining and communications were also slacker. On the other hand, iron and steel plants and logging registered improvement.

*British Columbia.*—The recessions in British Columbia were less extensive than on Janu-

ary 1, 1928, while the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last eight years. The 662 firms furnishing data reported 76,252 employees, as against 82,343 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food, electric current and other factories, and in mining and trade.

*Montreal.*—The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on January 1, 1928, when conditions were not so favourable as on the date under review. Statements were received from 753 firms with 121,674 employees, as compared with 131,727 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation and also in manufacturing, especially in food, building material and tobacco factories; on the other hand, addi-

NOTE: "Relative Weight" in Tables I, II, III and IV shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1926=100)

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921							
Jan.	1.	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
1922							
Jan.	1.	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
1923							
Jan.	1.	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
1924							
Jan.	1.	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb.	1.	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar.	1.	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
April	1.	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May	1.	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June	1.	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July	1.	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug.	1.	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Sept.	1.	91.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct.	1.	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov.	1.	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec.	1.	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
1925							
Jan.	1.	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb.	1.	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar.	1.	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
April	1.	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May	1.	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June	1.	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July	1.	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug.	1.	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept.	1.	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct.	1.	89.5	88.9	87.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov.	1.	98.3	96.0	96.4	98.8	98.4	98.9
Dec.	1.	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
1926							
Jan.	1.	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb.	1.	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar.	1.	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April	1.	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May	1.	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June	1.	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July	1.	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug.	1.	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept.	1.	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct.	1.	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov.	1.	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec.	1.	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927							
Jan.	1.	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb.	1.	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar.	1.	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April	1.	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May	1.	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June	1.	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July	1.	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug.	1.	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept.	1.	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct.	1.	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov.	1.	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec.	1.	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928							
Jan.	1.	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb.	1.	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar.	1.	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.8	101.8	97.0
April	1.	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May	1.	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June	1.	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July	1.	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug.	1.	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept.	1.	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct.	1.	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov.	1.	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	112.1
Dec.	1.	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
1929							
Jan.	1.	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1929		100.0	7.5	27.3	42.6	14.3	8.3



tions to staffs were noted in the iron and steel group.

*Quebec.*—Manufactures, construction, and shipping reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 104 employers reduced their staffs from 11,202 persons on December 1 to 10,602 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on January 1 last year, and the index continued considerably higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

*Toronto.*—Employment in Toronto showed a smaller seasonal drop than on January 1, 1928, and the general situation was much better that it was either then or at the beginning of any other year of the record. There were contractions in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles and foods; construction and transportation were also seasonally slacker, but trade showed considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 838 firms with 115,606 employees, compared with 120,556 in their last report.

*Ottawa.*—Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, while little change, on the whole, occurred in other industries. The working forces of the 129 re-

porting establishments aggregated 10,863 persons, or 771 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a larger number of employees than that recorded on the same date last year, when employment was, however, in less volume.

*Hamilton.*—Data were received from 201 firms in Hamilton employing 34,394 workers, as against 35,013 on December 1. Manufactures showed reduced activity, while only small changes were indicated in other groups. The declines noted on January 1, 1928, were very much more marked, and the index then was many points lower.

*Windsor and the Other Border Cities.*—There was a rather larger contraction in the Border Cities than on January 1, 1928, but employment continued in much greater volume than on the same date in other years for which statistics are available. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 125 establishments with 16,909 persons in their employ, or 604 less than on December 1.

*Winnipeg.*—Manufacturing and construction registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, but transportation and communications were

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1. 1922	74.2		94.0				87.2	69.2
Jan. 1. 1923	80.9		93.6	100.5	90.5		94.8	75.9
Jan. 1. 1924	87.4		94.5	97.0	83.2		87.3	78.9
Jan. 1. 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1		83.3	85.1
Jan. 1. 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1. 1927	99.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	95.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	90.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.	107.8	119.9	108.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.	108.7	115.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1. 1928								
Jan. 1.	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	95.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.4	88.8	102.1	95.4
Mar. 1.	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1. 1929								
Jan. 1.	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	115.9	137.5	109.9	102.9
Relative weight of employment by cities at Jan. 1, 1929	13.2	1.2	12.6	1.2	3.7	1.8	3.4	2.9

also slacker. The 298 co-operating firms reported 31,085 employees, compared with 33,184 in the preceding month. This reduction involved many more workers than were released on January 1, 1928, when employment was in practically the same volume.

*Vancouver.*—Little general change took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 259 employers of 26,641 persons, practically the same number as on December 1. Pronounced losses had been indicated on the same date last year, and the index then was several points lower. Transportation afforded increased employment while there were losses in manufactures, construction and trade.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

The losses in employment registered in manufactures were smaller than on January 1, 1927 and 1928, and the situation continued more favourably than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building material, electric current, leather and tobacco

industries, but plants in practically all divisions recorded curtailment. As in previous years, these declines were chiefly due to shut-downs for holidays, inventories and repairs, while during the period under review the staffs of many factories suffered seriously from the wide-spread epidemic of influenza; considerable improvement, however, may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,180 manufactures, employing 499,949 operatives, compared with 527,573 on December 1.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Large reductions were reported in this division, in which all branches except dairies showed curtailment, that in meat-preserving plants being most extensive. Statements were received from 169 manufacturers with 16,709 workers, as compared with 17,308 at the beginning of December. This loss was much smaller than that recorded on January 1, 1928, when the index number was nearly eight points lower. All provinces reported reduced employment, but the heaviest contractions were in Ontario.

*Leather Products.*—There was a further decline in employment in leather-using indus-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Jan. 1. 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1. 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1. 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1. 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1. 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	51.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1. 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1. 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	59.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1. 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1. 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1. 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1. 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1. 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1. 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1. 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1. 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1. 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1. 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1. 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1. 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1. 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1. 1928	102.6	104.7	156.6	111.4	101.2	87.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1. 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1. 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1. 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1. 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	106.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1. 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1. 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1. 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1. 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1. 1928	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1. 1929	109.1	107.0	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	118.5
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Jan. 1, 1929	100.0	54.4	4.7	5.5	3.0	12.6	8.8	1.9	9.1

tries at the beginning of January, particularly in boot and shoe factories. The shrinkage involved many more employees than that noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index was higher. A combined working force of 15,114 persons was registered by the 173 firms making returns, as compared with 16,572 in the preceding month.

The tendency was generally downward, but the great losses occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

*Lumber Products.*—Seasonal contractions on a somewhat larger scale than on January 1, 1928, were noted in lumber mills, 676 of which reduced their payrolls from 48,143 on December 1 to 41,844 workers at the begin-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	*Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	54.4	107.8	113.4	97.9	94.7	90.0	81.7	86.7
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	109.8	112.2	102.1	91.9	91.3	89.8	81.9
Fur and products.....	0.1	80.5	90.8	93.7	96.6	96.9	94.2	116.0
Leather and products.....	1.6	85.8	83.9	102.6	102.9	93.5	92.8	95.5
Lumber and products.....	4.5	84.2	95.4	78.1	77.4	77.3	70.0	74.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.4	70.6	84.9	65.5	67.6	71.1	65.0	70.9
Furniture.....	1.0	112.9	121.4	105.3	94.9	88.2	75.7	78.1
Other lumber products.....	1.1	103.3	108.6	97.9	85.3	88.9	81.7	70.3
Musical instruments.....	0.4	110.4	116.4	102.2	105.1	95.7	82.2	80.5
Plant products—edible.....	2.9	98.1	110.8	104.4	92.0	91.9	87.9	118.2
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	106.1	110.0	104.4	93.7	93.0	88.2	99.9
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	100.1	106.0	102.3	95.6	87.5	79.7	94.2
Paper products.....	0.9	107.2	115.3	104.9	98.3	95.3	90.4	70.5
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	114.6	113.7	107.9	103.3	99.8	98.1	107.4
Rubber products.....	2.0	142.2	145.3	116.2	102.2	106.6	80.9	57.4
Textile products.....	8.2	102.4	108.8	99.9	98.2	94.4	86.2	82.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.3	106.9	110.6	108.8	100.9	98.8	89.3	103.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	109.4	113.5	92.5	99.6	89.0	80.1	73.9
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.2	93.0	103.9	93.9	87.7	90.6	85.0	65.5
Other textile products.....	1.0	100.2	107.8	101.4	93.7	98.8	92.6	119.9
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.5	113.5	125.6	109.7	92.6	88.0	76.9	80.2
Tobacco.....	0.8	96.1	117.9	—	—	—	—	—
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	141.0	137.1	—	—	—	—	—
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	153.5	159.4	116.3	111.2	102.6	138.7	105.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	110.2	114.0	102.8	95.0	92.4	90.8	100.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	108.3	120.1	89.8	83.3	79.9	70.0	80.8
Electric current.....	1.5	114.1	123.9	107.8	87.6	97.2	102.1	83.6
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	128.7	128.9	109.5	105.3	93.5	96.9	86.3
Iron and steel products.....	16.0	114.9	116.3	96.9	94.2	86.7	74.3	90.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	117.6	125.8	105.4	87.2	92.4	63.2	94.7
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	117.4	124.2	110.7	100.9	95.3	83.1	95.0
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	103.8	111.6	95.1	106.5	85.7	49.3	64.9
Lead vehicles.....	7.4	113.3	108.8	92.0	88.7	85.9	78.3	96.1
Automobiles and parts.....	2.0	130.1	122.7	82.8	64.0	52.6	41.2	76.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	112.8	108.7	68.2	100.6	103.9	64.6	74.6
Heating appliances.....	0.5	120.7	140.0	98.6	93.1	89.6	77.1	87.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.0	150.4	154.5	117.7	93.7	80.7	62.3	82.1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	120.2	121.3	90.3	101.2	87.7	86.5	81.0
Other iron and steel products.....	2.1	106.8	114.0	99.4	87.6	83.0	78.6	84.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	121.7	126.1	107.9	100.7	88.5	75.3	79.9
Mineral products.....	1.3	122.9	131.5	101.6	96.4	94.0	91.5	89.3
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	105.4	109.1	95.5	100.2	91.7	90.0	92.2
<i>Logging</i> .....	4.7	171.0	178.1	163.2	136.1	129.2	150.5	166.2
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.5	116.2	121.0	112.6	104.7	100.9	101.6	105.1
Coal.....	3.1	111.1	113.4	113.5	110.4	106.3	107.5	113.0
Metallic ores.....	1.6	126.6	130.2	119.5	101.7	94.7	98.4	62.6
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.8	118.0	134.4	97.8	88.1	89.5	74.1	87.9
<i>Communications</i> .....	3.0	112.6	114.7	102.9	99.6	95.6	93.6	89.5
Telegraphs.....	0.7	117.8	122.8	90.0	95.2	91.1	87.6	88.6
Telephones.....	2.3	111.2	112.6	104.0	100.7	96.8	95.2	89.8
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.6	102.6	112.2	99.4	99.1	95.9	91.4	99.1
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	113.4	118.2	104.0	97.1	96.6	95.4	104.3
Steam railways.....	8.9	103.5	111.0	103.2	102.0	99.6	94.7	103.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.3	83.4	111.0	72.7	85.6	74.9	67.7	67.8
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	8.8	87.4	113.2	78.6	73.1	63.4	57.2	60.6
Building.....	4.0	96.6	125.0	82.8	86.7	68.3	57.1	62.3
Highway.....	1.2	70.4	111.8	63.1	40.0	46.0	45.6	49.1
Railway.....	3.6	85.0	102.5	79.0	73.5	66.0	61.7	66.2
<i>Services</i> .....	1.9	118.0	117.2	105.3	96.7	90.1	89.5	89.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	114.9	112.9	99.0	93.0	87.6	89.1	91.4
Professional.....	0.2	113.6	116.1	107.8	96.0	96.7	99.2	95.9
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	124.0	124.2	113.9	102.2	91.5	86.7	83.7
<i>Trade</i> .....	9.1	128.5	127.4	120.4	109.9	101.3	95.3	98.6
Retail.....	6.6	136.8	133.7	127.1	115.3	102.8	95.3	99.9
Wholesale.....	2.5	110.4	113.8	107.3	99.8	98.3	96.0	96.3
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	109.1	116.7	100.7	95.9	90.7	84.9	89.8

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

ning of January. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there was also curtailment in furniture, match container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked losses in British Columbia and Ontario, although employment declined generally except in the Prairie Provinces, where no change was indicated.

*Musical Instruments.*—Forty manufacturers of musical instruments released 225 persons from their staffs, bringing them to 3,311 at the beginning of January. The bulk of the line was in Ontario. A rather smaller recession had been noted on January 1 a year ago, but the index number then was lower.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There were reductions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in sugar and syrup, canning, biscuit, and chocolate and confectionery factories, the working forces of the 308 co-operating employers totalled 26,818 persons, as compared with 30,715 in their last report. The contractions in Ontario were especially pronounced, but the movement was generally unfavourable. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were much larger, and the index number was several points lower than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1929, was more extensive than in 1928, but employment continued rather better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. Statistics were received from 475 firms, whose staffs aggregated 61,493 workers, or 2,225 less than in their report. The most noteworthy losses were in Quebec and Ontario, although the trend was downward in all except the Prairie Provinces. Pulp and paper mills reported a large proportion of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods.

*Rubber Products.*—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which was smaller than that of January 1, 1928; 38 rubber factories had 18,070 employees on the date under review, as against 18,450 at the beginning of December. Ontario and Quebec reported losses, despite which, the index number, at 142.2, was higher than in any month of the years, 1920-1927, and was only exceeded during two months in 1928.

*Textile Products.*—The 491 firms furnishing data released a smaller number of operatives than were let out by the establishments reporting at the beginning of January, 1928,

when the index number was slightly lower than on the date under review. Their payrolls included 75,090 persons on January 1, against 80,122 in the last report. Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knitting, thread, yarn and cloth and garment divisions.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—The falling-off in employment at the beginning of January involved more employees than on January 1 last year, when employment was in considerably smaller volume. Statements were tabulated from 141 manufacturers in this group, employing 14,315 workers, or 1,408 less than on December 1. Practically all the loss took place in tobacco plants, and in Quebec while elsewhere comparatively slight changes were noted.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in chemical and allied product factories, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, showed a contraction on January 1, when 250 persons were released from the labour forces of the 115 reporting plants, which had 7,212 employees. Similar declines had been noted on the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number then was several points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further contractions in employment were made in building material works, 129 of which reported an aggregate staff of 10,658, as compared with 12,133 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick and stone plants recorded important declines, which were rather smaller than those of January 1, 1928, when the employment was not so active.

*Electric Current.*—There were large decreases in the number employed in electric current plants, according to statistics from 89 producers, employing 13,720 workers, or 1,254 less than on December 1, Quebec reported most of this reduction which involved more employees than that indicated at the beginning of January last year; the index then, however, was several points lower.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—A slight increase in personnel was registered by the 44 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 12,928 persons on January 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of the preceding year.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance, and general plant machinery works reported decided cur-

tailment, while improvement was shown in land vehicle factories; the payrolls of the 643 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel group totalled 147,106, against 148,490 employees on December 1. This contraction, (which was on a much smaller scale than on the corresponding date last year, when the index was lower) was most pronounced in Ontario, while the movement was upward in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The loss recorded in non-ferrous metal products, involved a fewer workers than that indicated on the corresponding date in 1928; the index was then many points lower than on January 1, 1929. Returns were compiled from 104 employers of 18,199 persons, as compared with 18,881 at the commencement of December. The most noteworthy reductions were in Ontario.

*Mineral Products.*—Further and greater declines were noted in this group, the shrinkage being larger than that indicated at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 11,842 persons was employed by the 81 establishments whose returns were received and who had 12,628 employees on December 1. The situation was much more favourable than on January 1, 1928.

#### Logging

Logging camps showed a smaller falling-off than on the same date last year, while employment continued in greater volume than at the beginning of January in most years of the record. A combined working force of 43,401 men was reported by the 233 co-operating firms, who had 44,625 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement was downward in Quebec and British Columbia.

#### Mining

*Coal.*—There was a decline in coal mines, 78 of which reduced their payrolls from 29,071 persons on December 1 to 28,413 at the beginning of January. The recession took place mainly in the Maritime Provinces. Additions to staffs had been indicated on January 1, 1928, and the index number was then slightly higher.

*Metallic Ores.*—Further losses were noted in metallic ore mines, 421 workers being released from the payrolls of the 67 co-operating firms who employed 14,564 persons at the beginning of January. All provinces registered reductions in this group, in which little general

change had been indicated on January 1, 1928, when employment was not so active.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).*—The trend of employment in this division continued downward; although larger losses were noted on January 1 a year ago, the index then was many points lower. Statements were received from 64 firms employing 7,496 workers, as compared with 8,562 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario recorded the greatest shrinkage.

#### Communications

Further curtailment in personnel was reported in telephones and telegraphs, but the situation continued to compare favourably with that on the same date in other years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies and branches furnishing data declined from 27,677 on December 1 to 27,181 employees at the beginning of January.

#### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in local transportation showed a further seasonal decline, involving a rather larger number of workers than that reported on January 1, 1928, when the index number was over nine points lower. A combined staff of 21,943 was employed by the 122 co-operating firms, who had 22,914 workers in the preceding month. All provinces except British Columbia shared in the reduction.

*Steam Railways.*—Employment on steam railways showed a decrease which exceeded that indicated on the corresponding date a year ago. The index number then, however, was practically the same as on the date under review. Improvement in the Maritime Provinces was offset by contractions elsewhere. The payrolls of the 105 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 81,853 persons, as against 87,796 in their last report.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was a large reduction in employment in water transportation, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, while a seasonal increase was noted in the Maritime Provinces. On the whole, a smaller number of workers was let out than on January 1, 1928, when the index was lower. Returns were compiled from 69 employers of 11,927 men, compared with 15,815 in the preceding month.

#### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Continued curtailment of operations was shown generally in building construction; 577 contractors reduced their staffs from 46,875 at the beginning of December to 36,890

on January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, but there were general losses except in British Columbia. Less extensive decreases were indicated on January 1 last year, when the index was several points lower.

*Highway.*—Statements were received from 174 firms employing 10,662 workers, as compared with 17,399 in the preceding month. The greatest falling-off was in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was generally downward. Somewhat larger contractions were indicated at the beginning of January, 1928, when employment was in less volume.

*Railway.*—A further, but rather less marked, recession was shown in this division, in which 45 employers reported 33,454 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 40,363 in the preceding month. The situation was much better than on January 1 of a year ago, although the declines then noted were considerably smaller. All provinces recorded a seasonal falling-off in employment, but that in the Prairie Provinces was greatest.

### Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1928

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

The local trade union situation at the close of December was less favourable than at the end of the previous month, the customary curtailment of employment incidental to the holiday and inventory periods, together with mid-season slackness in several trades and industries affecting the situation to a marked degree. The level of employment in the country as a whole, however, remained the same as at the end of 1927, although fluctuations were apparent in the various provinces. Reports for December were tabulated from a total of 1,695 labour organizations with 190,839 members, of whom 12,553 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6.6 contrasted

### Services

Increased activity was registered in service group; 187 firms employed 17,827 persons, or 141 more than in the preceding month. Reductions were indicated at the beginning of January, 1928, when the index, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was much lower.

### Trade

Retail trade afforded considerably more employment than on December 1, but there were contractions in wholesale establishments, following an unusually active season. The 640 co-operating employers had 83,220 workers, compared with 82,357 in their last report. Employment continued at a much higher level than in the same month in any previous year for which dates are available.

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, by leading cities and by industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

with 4.2 per cent of inactivity in November and with 6.6 per cent in December, 1927.

With the exception of New Brunswick and British Columbia all provinces reflected less activity than in November, the Quebec unemployment percentage being over 4 points in excess of that registered in November, and being caused to a large degree by dullness in the garment trades and building and construction occupations. In Nova Scotia coal miners, quarry workers and navigation employees contributed largely to the total provincial depression. Between-season quietness in building operations was responsible, for the most part, for the adverse situation reported in Ontario tending also to influence, in a smaller way, the unemployment percentages in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in which provinces also some falling off in work available to steam railway employees was apparent. An important factor also in the Alberta situation was the increase in idleness reported among coal miners. The improvement registered in New Brunswick and British Columbia in comparison with November was small, being less than one per cent in each province. When a comparison is made with the returns for December, 1927, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions all

reported employment expansion during the month under review, which was offset by reductions in the remaining provinces. British Columbia unions reported the most substantial gains in activity over December a year ago, the manufacturing industries and the building trades especially reporting better situations. The unemployment increase in Quebec during December over the same month in 1927 was due to greater depression in the garment trades. Coal miners in Alberta and building tradesmen in Manitoba were in a large measure accountable for the unfavourable tendencies in these provinces.

The chart accompanying this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1922, to date. The course followed by the curve during the first two months of 1928 was slightly upward from that indicated at the close of the previous year showing an increase in the unemployment volume, but during the following seven months expansion was noted and as a result the trend of the curve was consistently downward. With the beginning of October, however, a period of depression set in, chiefly seasonal in character and the curve again extended in an upward direction in which course it continued until

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



A separate tabulation is compiled each month showing the unemployment existing in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Halifax reported the most outstanding reductions in employment when compared with November, while in Regina also the curtailment was pronounced. Moderate increases in idleness were registered by Winnipeg and Edmonton members, and the declines in activity reported from Montreal and Toronto were small. In Saint John and Vancouver employment was more prevalent than in November, the gains in both cities being about 2 per cent. In making a comparison with the returns for December, 1927, Vancouver unions reported a substantially larger percentage of employment during the month under review and a higher level of employment was also maintained in Montreal, Saint John and Toronto. On the other hand, there was an increase in idleness of over 4 per cent reported in both Regina and Edmonton and around 2 per cent in both Halifax and Winnipeg.

the close of the year when it rested at exactly the same level as on December 31, 1927.

The downward movement that employment in the manufacturing industries has experienced during several months continued into December, the 468 unions from which reports were tabulated at the end of December (with a combined membership of 54,361 persons), recording 8.3 per cent of idleness as contrasted with 5.6 per cent in November. The most appreciable change was indicated among garment workers, who were especially slack during December owing to mid-season dullness, particularly in Montreal. The increase in unemployment reported among leather workers and general labourers was also considerable, and nominal declines in employment were indicated by paper makers, printing tradesmen, textile workers and metal polishers. On the other hand, iron and steel, wood and glass workers, bakers, cigar makers and hat and cap makers were more actively engaged than in November. The situation in the manufacturing division, as a whole, was but slightly better than in December, 1927, when 9.3 per cent of idleness was

recorded, though pronounced changes occurred within the group, particularly in the metal and garment trades, the noteworthy advance in the former trades being only slightly more than sufficient to offset the slackness recorded among the latter. Contributory increases in employment, on a smaller scale, were manifest by wood workers, papermakers, metal polishers, glass workers, tailors and printing tradesmen, while reductions in work afforded were indicated among leather workers, hat and cap makers, bakers, cigar makers and general labourers.

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

Month		N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Dec., 1919	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3	
Dec., 1920	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1	
Dec., 1921	5.9	6.9	26.3	9.7	15.2	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1	
Dec., 1922	3.2	6.1	7.9	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4	
Dec., 1923	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2	
Dec., 1924	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6	
Dec., 1925	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9	
Jan., 1926	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1	
Feb., 1926	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1	
Mar., 1926	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.3	4.6	3.0	7.3	
April, 1926	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3	
May, 1926	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9	
June, 1926	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	.8	4.9	2.6	4.1	
July, 1926	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	5.3	4.0	2.3	
Aug., 1926	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	5.0	3.9	2.5	
Sept., 1926	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3	
Oct., 1926	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6	
Nov., 1926	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	.9	6.7	10.0	4.7	
Dec., 1926	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9	
Jan., 1927	3.0	3.4	7.3	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4	
Feb., 1927	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5	
Mar., 1927	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7	
April, 1927	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0	
May, 1927	5.8	1.9	8.3	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2	
June, 1927	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	
July, 1927	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3	
Aug., 1927	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7	
Sept., 1927	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1	
Oct., 1927	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9	
Nov., 1927	2.5	1.7	7.3	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2	
Dec., 1927	4.3	1.5	9.3	3.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6	
Jan., 1928	5.5	1.5	7.6	7.0	6.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0	
Feb., 1928	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5	
Mar., 1928	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	4.2	6.3	3.3	5.7	
April, 1928	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	3.0	4.8	3.0	3.2	
May, 1928	5.6	1.5	4.3	2.7	2.9	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2	
June, 1928	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	2.5	
July, 1928	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.4	
Aug., 1928	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.2	
Sept., 1928	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.2	
Oct., 1928	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1	
Nov., 1928	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2	
Dec., 1928	3.9	0.9	10.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6	

Among coal miners the situation was somewhat less favourable during December than in the previous month, according to the reports tabulated from a total of 47 unions, with 19,793 members, 3.6 per cent of whom were idle, contrasted with .4 per cent in November. This reduction in employment over November was

shared by both Nova Scotia and Alberta miners, while British Columbia members were afforded the same volume of work in both months of the comparison. In comparison with the returns for December, 1927, when 1.4 per cent of inactivity was recorded, Nova Scotia unions reflected slightly heightened activity during the month under review; in Alberta the situation was adverse and in British Columbia no change was indicated in the number of idle members. Many miners in both the eastern and western coal fields, however, continued to work only a few days a week. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported a much larger proportion of their members idle than in November, but moderate reductions in employment over December a year ago.

Curtailement in building and construction operations was again in evidence during December and with increasing force, due to mid-winter slackness, the percentage of idleness standing at 15.5 contrasted with 9.3 per cent of inactivity in November. The percentage for December was based on the reports tabulated from 216 unions with an aggregate membership of 26,544 persons. Carpenters and joiners were the most seriously affected by this depression, in which all trades, however, shared in varying degree. The recessions among bricklayers, masons and plasterers were also noteworthy. Compared with the situation in December, 1927, when 19.1 per cent of idleness was recorded, carpenters, and joiners were the only tradesmen to report a lower level of employment during the month under review, while the gains in the remaining trades those registered among bricklayers, masons and plasterers were the most extensive.

In the transportation group, 3.8 per cent of the members included in the returns were unemployed at the end of December, compared with 2.6 per cent in November and with 3.6 per cent in December a year ago. December reports were received from a total of 720 unions of transportation workers with a combined membership of 65,301 persons. Employment for steam railway workers whose returns constitute about 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, eased off somewhat during December when compared with November, and this decline combined with a nominal reduction in activity for teamsters and chauffeurs, more than offset the gains in the navigation division. Among street and electric railway employees there was no change recorded in the unemployment percentage. The nominal decline in employment which was registered among transportation workers during December over the same month a year ago was due, as in the previous comparison, to a slight reduction in





the volume of work afforded steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs. Navigation workers, on the contrary, were busier, and among street and electric railway employees there was practically no change in the situation.

Each month the reports received from associations of longshore workers are tabulated separately, and during December returns were compiled from 15 of these associations including a membership of 7,541 persons. Of these 1,200 were without employment at the end of the month, a percentage of 15.9, as compared with 16.5 per cent of unemployment in November and with 15.0 per cent in December, 1927.

From unions of retail clerks 6 reports were received in December, representing a membership of 742 persons, .4 per cent of whom were idle on December 31 as compared with unemployment percentages of .7 in November and .6 in December, 1927.

Civic employees indicated approximately the same percentage of inactivity during December as in November, the 65 unions reporting in December, with 6,680 members, showing 1.6 per cent of unemployment as compared with 1.5 per cent in the preceding month. Some improvement was, however, recorded over December, 1927, when 2.0 per cent of idleness was registered.

The miscellaneous group of trades showed slightly better conditions during December than in November, the 119 unions from which reports were tabulated at the end of the month,

with 5,737 members, indicating 5.1 per cent of unemployment compared with 6.1 per cent in November. Hotel and restaurant employees were afforded a greater volume of work than in November, and among barbers and stationary engineers and firemen nominal gains in employment were registered. Theatre and stage employees, however, were somewhat slacker. In comparison with the returns for December, 1927, when the unemployment percentage stood at 6.7, hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen reported a more favourable situation during the month under review, while theatre and stage employees and barbers suffered some curtailment of activity.

The level of unemployment among fishermen at the end of December, as indicated by the returns tabulated from 2 unions of these workers with 755 members, remained the same as in November, the unemployment percentage at the end of both months standing at 19.9. Improvement, however, was registered over the December, 1927, situation when 26.7 per cent of the members were idle.

Among lumber workers and loggers no inactivity was apparent during December as in both the preceding month and December a year ago.

Table I summarizes the returns by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1925 inclusive and for each month from January, 1926, to date and table II shows the percentages of unemployment registered in the various groups of industries for the same months.

### Employment Office Reports for December, 1928

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of December, 1928, showed a decline of over 17 per cent in the number of placements effected, while the change in comparison with the corresponding month of 1927 was negligible, being less than 1 per cent. All groups, except trade, showed declines from November, the largest in construction and maintenance. Gains in industries over December a year ago were shown in manufacturing, services and trade, but these increases were slightly more than offset by losses in logging, farming, mining, transportation, and construction and maintenance.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted

that the curves, both of vacancies and placements, in relation to applications showed a steady upward trend throughout the month, and at the close of the period the levels reached were, respectively, 2.5 and 1.5 points higher than those recorded at the close of 1927. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 70.2 and 79.4 during the first and second halves of December, 1928, in comparison with the ratios of 67.2 and 76.9 during the same periods of 1927. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 67.0 and 75.2 as compared with 64.4 and 73.7 during the corresponding month of 1927.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1928, was 949, as compared with 1,147 during the preceding month and with 938 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,278 in comparison with 1,637 in November, and with 1,314 during December, 1927.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during December, 1928, was 902, of which 487 were in regular employment and 415 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,093 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 899 daily, consisting of 516 placements in regular and 383 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1928, the offices of the Service referred 23,425 persons to vacancies, and effected a total of 22,529 placements. Of these the placements in regu-

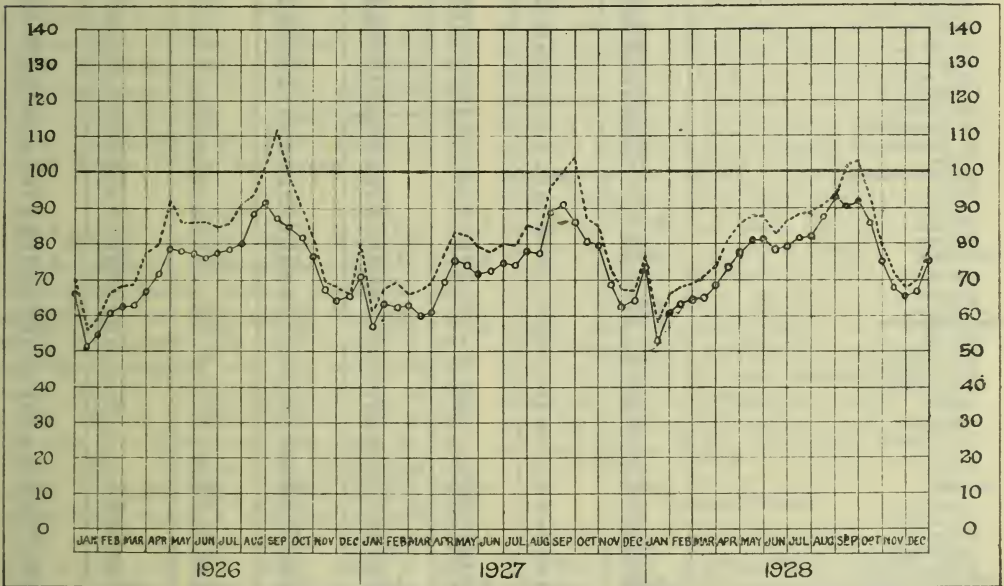
placements in regular and casual employment. This constituted a record year in placements effected, and exceeded by nearly 2 per cent the former high level attained in 1923.

The following table gives the placements recorded to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,605	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



lar employment were 12,166, of which 9,046 were of men and 3,120 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 10,363. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 14,014 for men and 9,694 for women, a total of 23,708, while applications for work numbered 31,926, of which 22,114 were from men and 9,812 from women.

During the year 1928, offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 506,426 vacancies, 597,493 applications, and 470,328

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December, 1928, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 7 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1927. Placements declined 9 per cent in comparison with November and nearly 11 per cent when compared with December, 1927. The manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance and trade were the only groups

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1928

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1927
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	593	88	589	561	121	403	567	163
Halifax.....	315	51	314	268	30	238	344	40
New Glasgow.....	134	35	119	150	81	32	104	94
Sydney.....	144	2	156	143	10	133	119	29
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	726	21	726	720	213	507	273	244
Chatham.....	51	0	53	53	38	15	2	47
Moncton.....	316	21	297	308	117	191	22	126
St. John.....	359	0	376	359	58	301	249	71
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,477	210	3,335	1,645	1,421	29	812	1,458
Hull.....	240	25	542	412	412	0	54	335
Montreal.....	718	79	1,941	661	602	4	567	714
Quebec.....	240	16	408	273	233	10	78	114
Sherbrooke.....	125	36	268	124	80	10	91	136
Three Rivers.....	156	54	176	175	94	5	22	159
<b>Ontario</b> .....	11,183	1,480	14,394	10,479	5,947	4,147	6,428	5,137
Belleville.....	125	0	131	125	69	56	75	154
Brantford.....	331	24	383	314	174	132	259	61
Chatham.....	253	6	282	253	169	84	69	107
Cobalt.....	85	31	71	53	52	1	35	195
Fort William.....	322	8	349	316	261	55	130	352
Guelph.....	139	34	237	127	50	69	147	40
Hamilton.....	862	6	1,333	862	356	506	989	162
Kingston.....	317	15	344	301	80	221	148	48
Kitchener.....	165	35	516	286	64	179	194	57
London.....	403	67	482	390	223	146	291	205
Niagara Falls.....	172	17	210	169	106	59	168	82
North Bay.....	254	49	332	332	300	32	0	283
Oshawa.....	368	6	377	341	198	143	80	138
Ottawa.....	594	202	700	475	238	162	723	308
Pembroke.....	204	63	250	227	204	23	5	218
Peterborough.....	160	14	172	172	86	59	117	81
Port Arthur.....	969	0	644	635	527	108	13	666
St. Catharines.....	256	22	411	223	77	146	353	54
St. Thomas.....	175	16	213	168	84	84	94	57
Sarnia.....	143	1	159	143	66	77	68	73
Sault Ste. Marie.....	77	296	361	108	74	19	147	96
Sudbury.....	185	0	242	214	192	22	0	277
Timmins.....	316	67	290	242	226	16	60	269
Toronto.....	3,670	484	5,237	3,391	1,790	1,417	1,967	1,002
Windsor.....	638	27	668	612	281	331	296	152
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	3,082	60	3,943	3,382	1,228	2,053	754	2,227
Brandon.....	137	12	130	107	83	24	31	133
Dauphin.....	64	1	116	60	36	24	17	61
Winnipeg.....	2,881	47	3,697	3,215	1,109	2,035	706	2,033
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,380	13	2,441	2,340	1,048	1,275	39	1,463
Estevan.....	42	0	47	28	27	1	0	25
Moose Jaw.....	394	9	404	407	169	224	0	182
North Battleford.....	129	1	71	70	43	27	0	77
Prince Albert.....	206	2	188	174	139	35	7	216
Regina.....	645	0	684	680	363	317	19	359
Saskatoon.....	667	0	755	718	182	536	8	449
Swift Current.....	63	0	64	61	43	18	4	48
Weyburn.....	60	1	69	60	32	28	1	43
Yorkton.....	174	0	159	142	50	92	0	64
<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,017	76	2,846	2,013	1,263	709	1,067	1,910
Calgary.....	484	8	750	515	314	201	193	399
Drumheller.....	134	1	216	122	87	35	33	133
Edmonton.....	974	53	1,401	967	668	258	727	959
Lethbridge.....	272	9	307	254	105	149	60	153
Medicine Hat.....	153	5	172	155	85	66	54	261
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	2,250	130	3,652	2,385	925	1,207	2,078	754
Cranbrook.....	141	1	166	140	138	2	45	118
Kamloops.....	60	5	207	78	46	12	67	32
Nanaimo.....	29	1	38	15	6	9	90	7
Nelson.....	64	9	51	49	48	1	0	72
New Westminster.....	103	1	186	102	30	72	130	17
Penticton.....	50	4	63	49	10	35	44	18
Prince George.....	81	1	72	72	70	0	0	86
Prince Rupert.....	21	3	47	21	11	10	50	18
Revelstoke.....	80	26	108	31	30	1	38	11
Vancouver.....	974	74	1,963	1,081	408	556	1,198	322
Victoria.....	647	5	751	667	128	509	416	83
<b>All Offices</b> .....	23,798	2,978	31,926	23,425	12,166	10,363	12,018	13,424*
Men.....	14,014	777	22,114	14,341	9,048	5,103	10,048	10,726
Women.....	9,694	1,301	9,812	9,084	3,120	5,260	1,970	2,698

8 placements effected by offices since closed.

to show gains in placements over December a year ago and these increases were more than offset by declines in other groups. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 55; logging, 41; transportation, 23; construction and maintenance, 43; trade, 71, and services, 276, of which 209 were of household workers. During December, 74 men and 47 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of over 20 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during December, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month in 1927. Placements were over 22 per cent less than in November, but nearly 4 per cent higher than in December, 1927. Construction and maintenance and services showed the largest gains in placements over December a year ago and logging the largest decline. The changes in other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 36; transportation, 24; construction and maintenance, 64; trade, 34; and services, 533, of which 425 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 125 men and 88 women during the month.

#### QUEBEC

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December was nearly 34 per cent less than in the preceding month, but showed a gain of nearly 14 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of 1927. Placements declined nearly 43 per cent in comparison with November and were over 3 per cent less than in December, 1927. Placements in the logging industry were considerably higher than in the corresponding month a year ago and services showed some improvement, but the gains in these groups were more than offset by declines in all other divisions, construction and maintenance showing the largest decrease. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 48; logging, 638; construction and maintenance, 284 and services, 449, of which 351 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 999 of men and 422 of women.

#### ONTARIO

During December employment offices in Ontario received orders for nearly 17 per cent less workers than in the preceding month,

but one per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1927. There was a decline of over 15 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a gain of over 3 per cent in comparison with December, 1927. Manufacturing, services and trade were the only groups to show gain in placements over December a year ago and while these increases were large they were almost entirely offset by declines in other groups, construction and maintenance and logging showing the largest decreases. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,562; logging, 1,587; farming, 328; mining, 47; transportation, 341; construction and maintenance, 1,630; trade, 580 and services, 3,960, of which 2,217 were of household workers. During the month 4,781 men and 1,166 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Orders listed at Manitoba offices during December called for over one per cent less workers than in the preceding month and over 14 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1927. Placements showed a gain of more than 2 per cent over November, but were more than 19 per cent below December, 1927. The decline in placements from a year ago was mainly due to reduced demand for farm and bush workers, although there were fewer placements in all groups except manufacturing, services and trade. Services showed the largest gain and trade a nominal increase only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 102; logging, 428; farming, 239; construction and maintenance, 88; trade, 201 and services, 2,219, of which 1,874 were of household workers. There were 782 men and 446 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December were nearly 12 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 2 per cent lower than during the corresponding month of 1927. Placements also were 14 per cent less than in November, but showed an increase of 7 per cent over December, 1928. Fewer placements were made in logging and farming than in the corresponding month a year ago, but these declines were more than offset by gains in other groups, the most noteworthy being in services, trade and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the

month included: manufacturing, 107; logging, 183; farming, 304; transportation, 128; construction and maintenance, 213; trade, 321 and services, 1,061, of which 691 were of household workers. During the month 640 men and 408 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

There was a decline of nearly 36 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during December when compared with the preceding month and of over 20 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month a year ago. Placements were nearly 34 per cent below November and nearly 20 per cent lower than in December, 1927. The only increase of importance in placements over December, 1927, by industrial groups was the services, although trade, manufacturing and transportation showed gains. These increases, however, were more than offset by declines in logging, farming, mining and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 142; logging, 422; farming, 239; mining, 88; transportation, 36; construction and maintenance, 153; trade, 92 and services, 796, of which 633 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 942 of men and 321 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during December were nearly 11 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but over 2 per cent better than during the corresponding month of 1927. There was a decline of 12 per cent in placements when compared with November, but a gain of over 2 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. All groups except manufacturing, logging and transportation showed reductions in placements when compared with December, 1927, but the gains in these divisions were more than sufficient to offset declines in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 256; logging, 374; farming, 67; mining, 34; transportation, 168; construction and maintenance, 167; trade, 168 and services, 890, of which 487 were of household workers. During December regular employment was found for 703 men and 222 women.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1928, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 12,166 placements in regular employment, 5,869 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,458 were granted the reduced transportation rate, 961 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 497 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices granted reduced rate certificates to 199 persons during December, 67 of whom went to employment within the province and 132 to points outside. Provincially the Quebec city office transferred 57 bushmen and one camp cook, and Montreal 9 bushmen to logging districts within their respective zones. The interprovincial movement was of bushmen despatched from Hull, 100 travelling to North Bay and vicinity and 32 to Cobalt.

By offices in Ontario 368 transfers at the reduced rate were effected during December, 367 of which were provincial. This movement within the province was largely of bushmen, 338 of whom were carried at the special rate to employment, principally around Timmins, Port Arthur, Fort William and Sudbury. The majority of these were granted their certificate for reduced transportation at North Bay and Port Arthur. In addition, North Bay transferred one hotel clerk to Timmins, one millwright and one engineer to Cobalt and one paving construction worker to Toronto, while from Port Arthur also 5 road cutters, 4 cooks, one clerk and 3 cookees went to employment, within the territory covered by that office. Kingston received one electric lineman from London; Timmins one filer from Pembroke; Sudbury, 2 machine runners from Toronto; Port Arthur one hoist man from Cobalt; and Brantford 4 machinists and one fitter from Ottawa and one machinist from Kingston. From Timmins one mine sampler was sent at the reduced rate to a point within the same zone. The one interprovincial transfer was of a miner who journeyed from Sudbury to employment within the Winnipeg zone.

The number of workers travelling from Manitoba centres at the reduced rate totalled 456, of whom 111 were transported to points within the province and 345 to other provinces. The certificates for persons going to provincial centres were all granted at Winnipeg from which point 10 domestic and hotel workers were conveyed to Brandon, 3 hotel workers to Dauphin and 51 farm hands, 17 teamsters, 9 bushmen, one carpenter, one painter, one miner, one road worker, 7 tractor operators, 3 rock men, one carpenter, one blacksmith, 4 cooks and one farm general to centres within the Winnipeg zone. Of those going outside the Province Port Arthur and vicinity was the destination of 308 bush workers, 2 farm hands, 2 cookees, one saw mill labourer, one blacksmith, 4 teamsters and one hotel cook, and Fort William of one steamfitter, all of these receiving their certificates for transportation at Winnipeg. From Winnipeg in addition one camp cook was carried at the special rate to Prince Albert, 4 farm hands and 2 hotel workers to Regina, 3 farm hands and 1 cook to Yorkton, 5 farm hands and 5 hotel workers to Estevan, one farm hand to Calgary and one farm general to Edmonton. The Brandon office effected transfers of 2 hotel porters to Estevan.

Of the 119 reduced rate certificates issued by Saskatchewan offices during December, 108 were to provincial points and the balance to centres in other provinces. A large part of the movement provincially was to the logging regions, the Prince Albert zone receiving 37 bushmen, 23 despatched from Prince Albert, 9 from Saskatoon, 4 from Regina and one from Moose Jaw, while to North Battleford were despatched 38 bushmen, 35 from Saskatoon and 3 from Prince Albert. Saskatoon, in addition, transferred one farm hand to North Battleford, one cook to Prince Albert, 5 teamsters to Yorkton and 2 farm hands within its own zone. From Regina also, 2 farm hands, one cook and one cookee went to Prince Albert, one housekeeper to Swift Current, 3 farm hands to Yorkton, one painter to Estevan, 2 housekeepers to Moose Jaw and 4 farm hands and one cook to employment in the Regina zone. The remaining provincial certificates were granted to one waitress going from Moose Jaw to Regina and 3 teamsters, 2 cooks, one saw filer and one handyman travelling from Prince Albert to points within the same zone. The transfers outside the province from Regina included one store clerk conveyed to Brandon, one bushmen to Dauphin and 2 bushmen to Fort

William, while from Moose Jaw 6 teamsters proceeded to Port Arthur and from Prince Albert one bushmen was sent to Dauphin.

Transfers from Alberta office involving the special rate during December numbered 215, of which 210 were to points within the province. The Edmonton office effected the majority of these issuing certificates to 135 bushmen, 13 miners, 7 farm hands, 7 teamsters, one saw filer, 8 cookees, 4 blacksmiths, one kitchen maid, one edgerman, one clerk, one camp cook, one engineer, one fish dresser, one mine labourer, 3 hotel cooks, 2 sawyers and 2 mining engineers bound for employment within its own zone and also to one farm hand going to Drumheller and 2 canthook men and 2 hoisting engineers travelling to Lethbridge. The Calgary office despatched 8 sawyers and 3 farm hands to Edmonton, one farm housekeeper to Drumheller, one sheep herder and one farm hand within the Calgary zone, one oil driller to Medicine Hat and one cook to Lethbridge. The movement to other provinces originated in Edmonton from which point one tie maker journeyed to Prince George and 2 farm hands each to the North Battleford and Saskatoon zones.

In British Columbia 101 persons took advantage of the reduced transportation rate during December, 98 travelling to provincial situations and the remainder to employment outside the province. Provincially the Vancouver office transferred 22 tie makers, one miner and one mucker to Revelstoke, one engineer, 2 sawyers, 2 farm hands and one caretaker to Prince George, 2 painters, one pole maker, one cook, one flunkey and one farm hand to Kamloops, one cook, one carpenter and one flunkey to Penticton, 2 miners to Nelson and 7 miners, 3 cooks, 2 flunkeys, one tunnel construction worker and 2 labourers to centres within the territory covered by the Vancouver office to points within their respective zones, Nelson despatched 10 bushmen, 8 sawyers, and 4 teamsters, Prince George 13 bushmen and 2 sawyers and Prince Rupert one blacksmith and 2 miners. The Prince George zone also received 2 tie makers from Prince Rupert. The 3 interprovincial transfers were of farm hands one travelling from Prince Rupert to Edmonton, one from Victoria to Calgary and one from Vancouver to Regina.

Of the 1,458 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December 1,086 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 355 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 15 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

## Building Permits Issued in Canada during December, 1928

The value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in December, 1928, was the highest for that month since this record was begun in 1920, the authorizations being valued at \$16,742,139; this was an increase of 5.8 per cent as compared with the November total of \$15,822,401 and of 42.4 per cent over the aggregate of \$11,755,566 in December, 1927, the previous high level for the month.

Detailed statements were received from some 45 cities, showing that they had issued nearly 600 permits for dwelling valued at some \$3,000,000 and about 1,400 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of approximately \$12,000,000. During November, the construction was authorized of some 1,100 dwellings and 2,600 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$6,000,000 and \$6,900,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan registered increases in the value of the authorized building, the gain of \$2,859,835, or 38.1 per cent in Ontario being especially pronounced. Of the declines elsewhere indicated, that of \$755,738 or 28.5 per cent in British Columbia was the greatest absolute reduction, but larger proportional losses were noted in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta.

All provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia recorded increases over December, 1927, in the value of the building authorized. Ontario showed the most marked absolute gain of \$4,362,044 or 72.8 per cent, but the greatest proportional advance was in Saskatchewan.

Montreal and Toronto registered increases in the value of the building permits issued as compared with November, and also in comparison with December, 1927. In Winnipeg and Vancouver there were losses in the former and gains in the latter comparison. Halifax, Sydney, Brantford, Chatham, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, Ottawa, Stratford, Riverside, Walkerville, Woodstock, Regina, Nanaimo, Point Grey and South Vancouver recorded advances in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for 1928.*—The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 63 cities during December and in the years since 1920, the 1928 figures are unrevised, while for the preceding years the statistics are revised. The table also gives index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1920 as 100. Average index numbers

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES.

Cities	Dec. 1928	Nov. 1928	Dec. 1927
	\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.</b>	-	-	Nil
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	89,060	67,470	29,335
*Halifax.....	72,835	48,365	29,335
New Glasgow.....	700	4,970	Nil
*Sydney.....	15,525	14,135	Nil
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	11,850	82,245	12,100
Fredericton.....	1	-	3,075
*Moncton.....	1,310	66,360	1,250
*Saint John.....	10,540	15,885	7,775
<b>Quebec.....</b>	3,645,317	4,090,950	3,416,882
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	3,183,850	3,006,272	2,431,225
*Quebec.....	235,017	270,895	27,275
Shawinigan Falls.....	15,000	242,075	Nil
*Sherbrooke.....	27,300	95,683	65,000
*Three Rivers.....	63,775	92,625	769,375
*Westmount.....	120,375	383,400	124,007
<b>Ontario.....</b>	10,350,680	7,490,845	5,988,636
Belleville.....	6,200	23,093	536,550
*Brantford.....	35,288	26,413	6,585
Chatham.....	62,700	41,600	51,900
*Fort William.....	4,400	23,850	8,200
Galt.....	5,450	56,685	2,500
*Guelph.....	38,185	2,770	3,295
*Hamilton.....	145,400	381,550	185,000
*Kingston.....	678,203	132,920	955
*Kitchener.....	295,830	26,458	13,162
*London.....	76,870	331,370	63,250
Niagara Falls.....	36,465	43,205	43,540
Oshawa.....	524,732	78,225	278,875
*Ottawa.....	2,532,204	245,915	491,720
Owen Sound.....	2,500	11,600	1,000
*Peterborough.....	16,765	29,360	9,525
*Port Arthur.....	23,410	250,469	12,909
*Stratford.....	22,475	14,007	2,300
*St. Catharines.....	17,510	141,947	84,915
*St. Thomas.....	2,185	231,114	550
Sarnia.....	52,750	48,352	75,765
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3,788	61,095	1,740
*Toronto.....	4,290,021	3,766,443	3,330,107
York and East York Townships.....	348,395	874,373	237,850
Welland.....	3,500	550	8,515
*Windsor.....	249,025	224,295	410,625
Ford.....	42,985	49,750	17,800
Riverside.....	43,100	20,250	25,825
Sandwich.....	6,300	50,350	11,050
Walkerville.....	657,000	292,000	49,000
Woodstock.....	127,008	10,836	23,628
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	145,165	375,075	106,352
*Brandon.....	920	12,700	30,000
St. Boniface.....	30,995	59,725	11,602
*Winnipeg.....	113,250	302,650	64,750
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	454,425	390,746	78,900
*Moose Jaw.....	2,450	27,400	29,800
*Regina.....	283,975	189,221	8,450
*Saskatoon.....	168,000	174,125	40,650
<b>Alberta.....</b>	151,335	675,025	50,633
*Calgary.....	100,520	378,709	39,613
*Edmonton.....	27,060	224,221	3,025
Lethbridge.....	18,480	57,220	7,770
Medicine Hat.....	5,275	14,875	225
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	1,894,507	2,650,045	2,072,728
Kamloops.....	6,000	25,200	320
Nanaimo.....	7,115	5,500	Nil
*New Westminster.....	23,310	182,820	12,150
Prince Rupert.....	1	6,255	12,900
*Vancouver.....	1,223,717	1,980,500	968,385
Point Grey.....	335,190	300,840	124,300
North Vancouver.....	11,730	18,780	8,450
South Vancouver.....	164,000	93,800	30,850
*Victoria.....	123,245	36,350	915,372
<b>Total—63 Cities....</b>	16,742,139	15,822,401	11,755,566
<b>*Total—35 Cities....</b>	14,224,781	13,331,197	10,190,436

<sup>1</sup> Reports not received.

NOTE:—From January 1, 1929, there will be only 61 cities shown in this record owing to the amalgamation of Point Grey and South Vancouver with Vancouver. The areas and population covered, however, remain the same.



of wholesale prices of building materials in the years 1920-1928 are also given (1913 = 100).

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials twelve months, (1913=100)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1928.....	16,742,139	220,265,100	188.2	149.3
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	157.8	147.7
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	133.6	149.2
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	106.8	153.7
1924.....	6,463,319	126,583,148	108.2	159.1
1923.....	6,974,258	133,521,621	114.1	166.8
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	126.7	162.2
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	98.8	183.2
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	100.0	214.9

The December total for the 63 cities was the highest in the record, as shown above, while the unrevised statistics for 1928 indicate that last year's aggregate was greater than in any other of the eight preceding years, exceeding the previous high level of 1927 by over 19 per cent. The twelve months' total for the 35 cities, \$187,014,118—is also the highest in the record (which for these 35 centres goes back to 1910) slightly exceeding the previous maximum of \$185,233,449 in 1912.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities in November, and December, 1928, and December, 1927. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1928

THE reports received monthly by the Department of Labour from local trade unions showing their membership and the number of unemployed members indicated the labour trend for organized workers throughout the country. Unions reporting for the last day of each month during 1928 averaged 1,654 with a membership average of 182,511 persons.

During the early part of 1928 the usual employment curtailment was in evidence, due to winter quietness in a number of industries, the percentages of unemployment at the end of January and February being the largest reported for the year namely 6.8 and 7.0 respectively. The declines in activity reported during these two months were slightly more extensive than in the same period of 1927, the mining, manufacturing and transportation industries contributing in both months to the unemployment increase, while the building and construction trades indicated a lower level of employment during January, but slightly improved conditions in the succeeding month.

During March, 1928, moderate recovery from the February situation was registered mainly in the garment and building trades, and improvement continued without interruption until the close of September, when the employment peak for the year was reached, 2.2 per cent of inactivity being recorded. The 1927 period of expansion had also set in during March and in a more decided manner than in the year under review, but was not

sustained to the same extent as in 1928, the April and August percentage of idleness during 1927 standing above those registered in the preceding months.

In October, 1928, a slight slackening in available work was indicated, as in the corresponding month of the previous year, and employment during November and December was further retarded, the percentage of unemployment at the end of December, 1928, standing at 6.6, the same percentage as at the close of December, 1927. Though there were fractional increases in the percentages of inactivity reported during the first quarter of 1928, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the trend of employment was upward during the following months of the year with the exception of June and December, when no change in the situation was registered from that of the same months in 1927.

The Workman's Compensation Board of Alberta is organizing classes in first aid to the injured. In connection with the class at Edmonton, which opened at the end of January, it was announced that it would be in charge of competent medical and practical instructors. The class meets one evening each week for eight weeks, after which period an examination will be held, successful students receiving the St. John Ambulance Association certificate and also the Industrial First Aid certificate issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1928

**E**MPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the work of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1928, were more favourable than during the corresponding quarter of 1927, as there was shown an increase of nearly 10 per cent both in vacancies offered and in placements effected in regular and casual

### VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	187	86	96	74	22	49	433	349	18	6,330	4,007	1,950
Animal products edible.....	30		30	4	4		6	8		183	94	81
Fur and its products.....							2	2		3	2	1
Leather and its products.....	1		1				5	5		75	36	31
Lumber and its products.....	36	25	7	11	6	4	55	39	8	702	329	331
Musical instruments.....	4		4							24	14	11
Pulp and paper products.....	14		14	21	7	14	103	55	9	541	324	191
Rubber products.....	2	2					3	1		255	196	51
Textile products.....				1	1		73	66	1	482	269	118
Plant products edible.....	10		10	6			82	76		675	389	274
Wood distillates, etc.....										3	1	2
Chemical and allied products.....	9	2	7	1		1	23	17		245	201	31
Clay, glass and stone.....							20	18		171	100	68
Electric current.....										234	195	19
Electrical apparatus.....	5	3	2	2		2	2	2		308	180	113
Iron and steel products.....	75	54	20	3	4	19	34	39		1,746	1,333	366
Non-ferrous metal products.....				1		1	9	9		56	47	13
Mineral products.....				3		3	5	5		258	129	128
Miscellaneous.....	1		1	1		1	11	7		369	228	121
<b>Logging</b> .....	129	111	7	160	155	5	2,051	2,807		8,552	6,260	10
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....				9	9					11	1	10
<b>Farming</b> .....	36	24	10	27	16	15	86	84		2,017	1,638	350
<b>Mining</b> .....	4	1		36	30	6	14	6		189	148	35
Coal.....	1	1		26	20	6				114	109	6
Metallic ores.....	3						1			75	39	29
Non-metallic ores.....				10	10		13	6				
<b>Communication</b> .....	13	2	11	3	1	2				159	132	26
<b>Transportation</b> .....	84	12	73	64	38	26	276	233	34	1,674	502	1,152
Forwarding and storage.....	67	11	57	25	1	24	50	44	4	978	178	787
Railway.....	10		10	4	4		6	66		61	42	22
Shipping and stevedoring.....	7	1	6	35	33	2	220	183	30	635	282	343
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	174	56	111	354	279	74	2,410	2,316	49	7,680	6,494	1,143
Railway.....				63	55	10	150	150		1,820	1,709	44
Highway.....	18	11	3	14	14		165	226		1,564	1,952	185
Building and other.....	156	45	108	277	210	64	2,095	1,940	40	4,296	3,433	914
<b>Services</b> .....	1,120	189	750	1,702	273	1,419	2,312	1,759	61	15,206	4,620	8,069
Governmental.....	17		17	1	1		3	3		931	381	548
Hotel and restaurant.....	41	14	18	33	24	9	248	204	4	879	545	149
Professional.....	103	14	73	116	6	6	146	134		867	479	275
Recreational.....	14		13	3	1	2	7	6		439	144	266
Personal.....	78	4	74	411	8	404	132	84	39	2,483	349	2,119
Household.....	867	157	555	1,241	231	998	1,773	1,325	18	9,576	2,719	4,712
Farm household.....				1	2		3	3		31	3	
<b>Trade</b> .....	204	18	184	79	30	41	173	151	7	1,862	588	1,256
Retail.....	171	18	151	79	30	41	115	97	3	1,563	447	1,107
Wholesale.....	33		33				58	54	4	299	141	149
<b>Finance</b> .....	34		34	6	2	4	21	10		93	48	41
<b>All Industries</b> .....	1,985	499	1,276	2,514	855	1,641	7,776	7,715	160	43,773	24,498	14,072
Men.....	974	304	649	1,223	587	635	5,600	6,043	138	31,640	20,183	8,897
Women.....	1,011	195	627	1,291	268	1,006	2,176	1,672	22	12,133	4,315	5,175

employment. All industries, except logging and mining, showed gains in both instances, the most noteworthy of which were in construction and maintenance, manufacturing, farming and services. Manitoba and Alberta were the only provinces to record a decrease both in vacancies offered, or in placements

effected while Nova Scotia, in addition to Manitoba and Alberta, showed fewer placements, but these declines did not affect to any great extent the general improvement reported by the offices throughout Canada. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1928

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
465	83	342	352	117	250	555	212	371	1,117	418	670	9,543	5,354	3,746
31	2	24	43	4	39	7	6	1	188	76	112	492	194	287
5		5	2		2	26	1	25	1		1	39	5	34
13	6	4	13	1	12	44	3	40	3	1	2	154	52	90
24	7	13	31	13	20	111	77	34	248	190	44	1,218	686	461
54	22	31	10		10	4		4	1		1	29	14	16
1		1	5		6	1		1	3		2	270	199	61
41	5	32	10	6	3	6	4	2	16	4	11	629	355	167
43	5	34	21	7	14	64	22	45	49	20	27	950	519	408
10			3		3	6		6				22	1	11
56	6	50	6	1	5	21	9	9	6	1	5	367	237	108
18		18	40	33	11	26	17	9	39	20	18	314	188	124
1	1		6		6	11	6	5	6	7		258	209	30
11		11	19	1	18	10	6	4	9	4	5	366	196	155
106	16	84	109	34	75	190	28	161	317	50	265	2,600	1,558	990
11	1	10			1	1	1		28	12	14	106	70	38
15		13	14	15	8	45	31	14	29	9	20	369	189	186
25	12	12	20	2	18	12	1	11	57	13	40	496	263	204
323	1,390	1	704	738	2	1,617	1,632	423	1,975	1,956	27	15,511	15,049	475
51	36		7	7		10	10		5	5		93	68	10
761	1,542	194	17,035	16,827	202	4,888	3,006	11	409	345	61	26,259	23,482	873
26	30		69	72	4	448	464	10	143	132	5	929	883	60
	5		64	68	2	402	421	7	6	5		499	520	15
24	17		1	1		1	1		123	117	1	266	245	7
2	8		5	3	2	45	42	3	14	10	4	164	118	38
14	9	3	86	75	8	9	8	2	9	1	8	293	228	60
120	41	74	358	70	234	186	50	136	617	53	561	3,379	999	2,340
116	37		73	309	24	281	178	42	320	24	296	2,043	361	1,658
3	3		49	46	3	8	8		25	6	19	166	115	54
1	1	1							272	23	246	1,170	523	628
640	276	317	1,433	1,219	341	1,795	1,515	240	1,098	621	467	15,584	12,776	2,733
98	81	2	457	533	42	610	565	14	236	235	4	3,434	3,328	116
124	94	11	126	124	2	96	88	8	134	101	30	2,241	2,010	239
418	101	304	850	562	297	1,089	862	218	728	285	433	9,909	7,438	2,378
7,215	1,805	5,151	3,851	1,740	2,011	3,078	1,192	1,505	2,832	866	1,773	37,366	12,464	20,739
15	9	6	9	2	7	24	13	11	24	7	16	1,024	416	605
570	434	159	334	249	40	260	214	18	165	117	43	2,530	1,801	440
141	52	87	431	422	32	53	28	22	83	25	54	1,836	1,160	549
90	13	82	46	1	46	83	18	66	29	6	19	711	189	494
613	18	580	737	42	686	304	41	264	909	55	852	5,667	691	5,018
5,632	1,157	4,235	1,959	729	1,200	1,885	664	1,118	1,665	670	789	24,598	7,652	13,625
154	122	2	335	295		469	214	6	7	6		1,000	645	8
738	136	578	913	57	852	607	99	511	513	78	433	5,089	1,157	3,862
287	103	170	679	42	643	299	90	213	333	54	277	3,526	881	2,605
451	33	408	234	15	209	308	9	298	180	24	156	1,563	276	1,257
40	4	36	10	2	8	20		20	20	4	16	244	70	159
11,393	5,352	6,696	24,818	20,924	3,962	13,243	8,188	3,229	8,788	4,499	4,021	114,290	72,530	35,057
4,395	3,543	1,776	21,622	19,275	2,484	10,624	7,092	2,088	6,907	3,676	3,179	82,985	60,703	19,846
6,998	1,809	4,920	3,196	1,649	1,478	2,619	1,096	1,141	1,881	823	842	31,305	11,827	15,211

Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces, during the period October to December, 1928.

From the chart on page 217, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, it will be noted that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements to applications showed a sharp decline during October and November, but during the month of December again showed a marked upward trend and at the end of the quarter was several points higher than that registered at the close of December a year ago. During the period October to December, 1928, there was a ratio of 79.6 vacancies and 74.9 placements for each 100 applications for employment as compared with 77.2 vacancies and 72.5 placements during the corresponding quarter of 1927.

The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,866, of positions offered 1,485 and of placements effected 1,398 in contrast with a daily average of 1,754 applications, 1,354 vacancies and 1,273 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1927.

During the three months October to December, 1928, the offices reported that they had made 111,495 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 107,587 placements, of which 72,530 were in regular employment and 35,057 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 60,703 were of men and 11,827 of women, while casual work was found for 19,846 men and 15,211 women. Comparison with the same period in 1927 showed that 97,957 placements were then made, of which 66,778 were in regular employment and 31,179 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 108,072 men and 35,581 women, a total of 143,653 in contrast with the registration of 135,052 persons during the same period of 1927. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1928, of 114,290 vacancies, of which 82,985 were for men and 31,305 for women, as compared with 104,224 opportunities for work during the corresponding period in 1927.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1928.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

**D**ETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during December. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the January, 1929, issue relates to the situation existing in November, 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentage based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for November and previous months taken from the January, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

### Great Britain

Employment during the first three weeks of December showed a substantial improvement, owing largely to Christmas trade and traffic and to the approach of the holidays. By the end of the month, however, there was a sharp rise in the numbers unemployed, mainly due to a large increase in extended short-time working, which left the position considerably worse than it was at the end of November.

The improvement in the early part of the month occurred chiefly in the coal-mining industry, where there was a considerable reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped. The other principal industries in which improvement occurred included the manufacture of artificial stone and cement; the iron and steel, tinplate, motor vehicle, shipbuilding and ship repairing, general and marine engineering, cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, carpet, tailoring, and hat and cap industries; the distributive trades; and river, dock and harbour service. On the other hand, there was a decline in the fishing, pottery, pig iron, hosiery, cocoa and chocolate, and building industries.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemploy-

ment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 17th December, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 11.2, as compared with 12.2 at 26th November, 1928, and 9.8 at 19th December, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 17th December was 12.6, as compared with 13.8 at 26th November; for females the corresponding figures were 7.5 and 8.1. The percentage wholly unemployed at 17th December, 1928, was 9.1, as compared with 9.3 at 26th November, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 17th December, 1928, was approximately 1,312,000, of whom 1,036,000 were men and 216,000 were women, the remaining being boys and girls; at 26th November, 1928, it was 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women; and at 19th December, 1927, it was 1,127,000, of whom 925,000 were men and 151,000 were women. At 31st December, 1928, the total number registered had risen to 1,565,000 as compared with 1,368,000 at 2nd January, 1928.

#### United States

Employment in the United States decreased 0.5 per cent in November, 1928, and pay-roll totals decreased 3 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0.5 per cent in November, 1928, as compared with October, and payroll totals decreased 2.8 per cent, as shown by returns from 11,954 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in November had 3,273,766 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$87,870,491.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for November, 1928, is 87.7, as compared with 88.1 for October, 1928, 87.3 for September, 1928, and 85.9 for November, 1927; the weighted index for pay-roll totals for November, 1928, is 92.1, as compared with 94.8 for October, 1928, 91.4 for September, 1928, and 87.8 for November, 1927. The monthly average for 1923=100.

Twenty-six of the 54 separate industries and 5 of the 12 groups of industries had more employees in November, 1928, than in October, but only 18 industries and 2 groups of industries showed higher pay-roll totals.

The notable increases in employment in separate industries were in slaughtering and

meat packing, cotton goods, woolen and worsted goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, machine tools, pianos, and shipbuilding; the iron and steel industry showed a gain of 1.7 per cent. Increased employment was shown in the textile, iron and steel, paper, and non-ferrous metal groups, and in the group of miscellaneous industries.

The outstanding decrease in employment in November was one of 9 per cent, in the automobile industry. Other industries reporting a considerable falling off in employment were confectionery, ice cream, men's clothing, women's clothing, cast-iron pipe, steam fittings, leather, boots and shoes, fertilizer, cement, glass, and automobile tires, most of these being seasonal in character.

Of the 9 geographic divisions the 3 divisions along the Atlantic seaboard and the 2 South Central divisions showed gains in employment in November.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the December issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities work out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 7 per cent.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rate of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

#### SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN. — EMPLOYING PRINTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 663.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1928 to October 31, 1931.

Hours: In book and job offices 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; in daily newspaper offices 8 hours per day with 6 day week for day work and 7½ hours for night work, six nights per week. When necessary to work split shifts, running from day into night hours or vice versa, shift to be 7½ hours and be paid at night rates.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time, except for work on morning newspapers after 7 p.m. Where night work is carried on a 5½ hour shift to constitute a night's work on the night previous to a holiday. Employees called back after leaving office to be paid \$1 for such call back and overtime rates for all time worked.

Wages per week for hand compositors, make-ups, proofreaders, machine operators and machinists, \$44 for day work and \$49.87 for night work in book and job offices; in daily newspaper offices \$48 for day work and \$51 for night work.

Wages per week for learners on machines (who shall be union members or fifth year apprentices); \$22 for first three weeks, \$28 for next five weeks and \$35 for last five weeks with \$3 extra per week for night work. If after the 13 weeks term the standard speed is attained, the full journeyman's scale to be paid. If standard speed not attained, time may be extended to three months with wage of \$38.50 per week.

Apprentices may be employed in the ratio of one to every five journeymen employed. Applicants to be examined by the office foreman and local apprentice committee. They must have a common school education, be 16 years of age, be registered with the union and serve a five year term. They must take the course in print-

ing of the International Union and pass regular yearly examinations on their work before the local committee on apprentices.

Wages of Apprentices: first year 33¼ per cent of journeyman's scale, second year 42 per cent, third year 53 per cent, fourth year 68 per cent and fifth year 80 per cent.

A standing committee of two representatives of each party shall be appointed and all disputes to be referred to it. Should this joint committee be unable to agree, they shall refer the matter to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of each party, these two to agree on a third. The decision of this board will be final and binding.

Foreman to have right to employ and discharge for certain specified reasons. If any member is discharged and believes it unjustified he may appeal to the chapel; either party may appeal from the decision of the chapel to the joint committee or arbitration committee mentioned above.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute all work received from or destined for unfair employers or publications.

#### SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 206.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1928 to October 31, 1931.

Hours: in webb pressrooms 8 per day, 48 hour week for day work and 7½ hours or part thereof to be a night's work, with 45 hours per week basis for night work; in job pressrooms, 8 hours per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week for day work and 41 hour week for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; after three hours overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time. In webb pressrooms on all holidays, five hours shall constitute a night's work to be paid for as regular night's work. In case of emergency a webb press crew, if called upon to print the regular edition of an outside publication shall receive 8 hours time for their services.

Wages per week in webb pressrooms; journeyman pressman (day) \$48; (night) \$51, pressman in charge \$5 over journeyman's scale.

Wages per week of assistants in webb pressrooms; assistant, first year 33¼ per cent of journeyman's scale, second year 42 per cent third year 53 per cent, fourth year 68 per cent, fifth year 80 per cent.

Wages per week in job pressrooms, cylinder presses: journeyman pressman (day) \$44, (night) \$47.

Wages per week of assistants in job pressrooms; assistant, first year 40 per cent of journeyman's scale, second year 50 per cent, third year 70 per cent, fourth year 80 per cent; feeder, first year no scale, second year 33¼ per cent of journeyman's scale.

Wages per week on offset presses: pressmen \$48.50.

The term of apprentice or assistant to be four years, such apprentice to be a feeder of at least two years who is considered competent and to be a member of the union. One apprentice allowed up to four journeymen. When two or more pressmen are employed, one

of them is to be considered pressman in charge.

Foreman to be union member and to have complete charge of the pressroom and to employ and discharge help.

Any employee quitting work or failing to keep an engagement without notice or without supplying a competent substitute shall be disciplined by the union.

In the absence of the pressman in charge or journeyman pressman, no feeder or assistant shall operate any press either before or after regular working hours.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 632.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1926 to December 31, 1929.

Local union members to be employed if available, otherwise members of other locals of the union may be employed.

If at any time during period of this agreement, the wages contained in the agreement of the Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226 are increased or any privilege to publishers in modification of or in addition to terms of the Vancouver agreement becomes operative, same shall immediately apply to this agreement.

Hours: 7½ per day, 6 day week for day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time for all work on holidays; double time also for work on Sundays except for regular editions.

Wages for compositors and operators \$1.06½ per hour for day work and \$1.16½ per hour for night work; foremen and machinist operators at least 50 cents per shift extra; if more than four machines used, a regular machinist to be employed.

One apprentice allowed for each six journeymen or major fraction thereof. Apprentices to be at least 16 years of age and pass an examination before the examining committee of the union and must take the course in printing of the international union.

Wages of apprentices: during third year one-third of journeymen's scale; fourth year one-half; fifth year two-thirds of journeyman's scale.

Learners on machines to be journeymen members of union or apprentices. Period of learning to be 17 weeks. Wages of journeymen learners: for first three weeks 40 per cent of scale, second three weeks 50 per cent, third three weeks 66⅔ per cent, next four weeks 75 per cent and last four weeks 85 per cent of journeymen's scale.

No strikes, walkouts, boycotts or lockouts are to take place.

Foremen to be judge of competency and to have right to employ help and discharge for certain specified reasons. Foreman shall not be disciplined by union for carrying out instructions of employers authorized by this agreement.

All disputes regarding terms of this agreement to be referred to a joint standing committee of two representatives of each party. If unable to agree, they shall select a fifth disinterested party, whose decision shall be final and binding. If a controversy arises which cannot be settled by the Joint Standing Committee, it shall be referred to local arbitration.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—BOOK AND JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 632.

Agreement to be in effect from 1928 to February 1, 1931 and thereafter unless 30 days' notice is given by either party.

If at any time during period of this agreement the wages contained in the agreement of the Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226 are increased or any privilege to publishers in modification of or in addition to terms of the Vancouver agreement becomes operative, same shall immediately apply to this agreement.

Only local union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week; from date of agreement to February 1, 1929, \$43.50 for day work and \$47 for night work for all compositors and stonemen and \$45.50 for day work and \$49.90 for night work for all operators and machinists; from February 1, 1929 to February 1, 1931, \$45 for day work and \$48.50 for night work for all compositors and stonemen and \$47 for day work and \$51.40 for night work for all operators and machinists.

Foremen and machinist operators to receive at least 50 cents extra per shift.

One apprentice allowed in office where from one to eight journeymen are employed; where more than eight journeymen employed, two apprentices allowed.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age and pass examination of examination committee of the union. During third year apprentices must begin course in printing of International Union.

Wages of Apprentices; during third year one-third of journeyman's wage, fourth year one-half, fifth year two-thirds of journeyman's scale.

Learners on machines shall be journeymen members of union or apprentice members and the period of learning shall be 17 weeks.

Wages of learners, other than apprentices; for first three weeks 40 per cent of scale, second three weeks 50 per cent, third three weeks 66⅔ per cent, next four weeks 75 per cent, last four weeks 85 per cent of journeymen's scale.

Each party agrees that conciliation and arbitration shall govern the adjustment of any disputes that may arise.

#### Construction: Buildings and Structures

#### TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL No. 20.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1929 to December 31, 1929.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1928, with the following exception:

Wages of mechanics \$1 per hour.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Contractor to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to



the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available,

or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

**Contracts Awarded Recently**

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wage clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of an addition to the Detention Building, Savard Park, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Robt. A. Scott and Samuel J. Scott, Scotstown, Que. Date of contract, November 26, 1928. Amount of contract, \$83,870. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours
Bricklayers.....	90 cents per hour	9 per day
Masons.....	85 "	9 "
Plasterers.....	85 "	9 "
Carpenters and joiners....	55 "	9 "
Plumbers.....	55 "	55 per week
Steamfitters.....	55 "	55 "
Electricians.....	55 "	55 "
Sheet metal workers.....	50 "	55 "
Roofers (tar and gravel)...	40 "	55 "
Terrazzo layers.....	70 "	55 "
Marble setters.....	90 "	55 "
Structural steel workers...	65 "	55 "
Concrete workers.....	40 "	9 per day
Labourers.....	35 "	9 "
Driver (one horse and cart)	60 "	10 "
Driver (two horses and cart).....	80 "	10 "
Lathers.....	\$3 00 per thousand	

Construction of a grain inspection building at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Wm. S. McDonald and John H. McDonald, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, Dec. 17, 1928.

Amount of contract, \$2,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Common labourers.....	0 45	9
Building labourers.....	0 50	9
Concrete workers.....	0 50	9
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 90	8
Electricians.....	0 90	8
Plumbers.....	1 15	8
Teamsters (two horses and wagon).....	1 25	8

Construction of a new Federal Building at Swift Current, Sask. Name of contractor, James Friel, Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, Dec. 29, 1928. Amount of contract, \$43,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts. per hour	
Labourers.....	0 45	10
Concrete workers.....	0 45	10
Concrete mixers.....	0 60	10
Operating gasoline mixer.....	0 60	10
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 40	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Marble and terrazzo layers.....	1 30	9
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	9
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	1 00	9
Lathers (metal).....	0 10 per yard	8
Plasterers.....	1 35 per hour	8
Painters and glaziers.....	1 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 12½	9
Electricians.....	1 00	9
Driver (two horses and wagon).....	0 90	10

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building, Emerson, Man. Name of contractor, Robert N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, Jan. 2, 1929. Amount of contract, \$22,153. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Labourers.....	0 35	9
Concrete workers.....	0 45	9
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 35	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 80	8
Lathers (metal).....	1 00	8
Plasterers.....	1 35	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 85	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 12½	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Driver (one horse and cart).....	7 00	9-10
Driver (two horses and wagon).....	9 00	9-10

Construction of residences at the Dry Dock, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Leslie

G. Scott, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, Jan. 24, 1929. Amount of contract, \$16,364. A fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours of day	Hours per week
	\$ cts.		
Bricklayers and masons.....	9 00 per day	8	44
Carpenters and joiners.....	7 00 "	8	44
Concrete workers.....	4 00 "	8	44
Electricians.....	7 20 "	8	44
Lathers (wood).....	8 00 "	8	44
	5 00 to \$8.00 per M	8	44
Lathers (metal).....	8 00 per day	8	44
	0 09 per sq. yd.	8	44
Painters and glaziers.....	6 00 per day	8	44
Plasterers.....	8 00 "	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	8 00 "	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	8 00 "	8	44
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	9 00 "	8	44
Labourers (common).....	0 45 per hour	8	44
Labourers (building).....	0 50 "	8	44

Removal of shoal at Burnaby Shoal, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Nov. 20, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$48,508. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Wharf repairs at Montmagny, P.Q. Name of contractors, Joseph Beaumont and Philippe Tetu, Montmagny, P.Q. Date of contract, Dec. 15, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,095.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Widening and straightening the entrance to Vancouver Harbour at First Narrows, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Nov. 20, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$142,827.98. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of additions and alterations to the Public Building at Truro, N.S. Name of contractors, Robert Ed. Co., Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, Dec. 10, 1928. Amount of contract, \$17,966. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Hespeler, Ont. Name of contractors, G. H. Thomas & Son, Ltd., Galt, Ont. Date of contract, Dec. 18, 1928. Amount of contract, \$33,776. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a Customs and Immigration Building at St. Croix, N.B. Name of contractor, J. S. Parker, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, Dec. 19, 1928. Amount of contract, \$9,750. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of repairs to Shear Dam Revelstoke, Kootenay West District, B.C. Name of contractors, Farquhar Roderick McCharles and Colin Francis McDougall, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, Dec. 20, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,799. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater at Petite Riviere East, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Arthur Nadeau, Chandler, P.Q. Date of contract, Dec. 31, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately, \$19,305. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a new Federal Building at Wainwright, Alta. Name of contractors, Permanent Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, Dec. 31, 1928. Amount of contract, \$37,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Improvements, alterations and fittings for the Post Office, London, Ont. Name of contractors, R. G. Wilson and F. C. Wilson, London, Ont. Date of contract, Jan. 18, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,975. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of 3 steel hopper scows, Nos. 166, 167 and 168. Name of contractors, Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, Jan. 22, 1929. Amount of contract, \$110,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of the wharf in concrete at St. Placide, Two Mountains Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Hormidas Gravel, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, Jan. 23, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$5,742. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of new fittings (in oak) in the Customs and Excise Long Room of the Public Building at Granby, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Barré and Charron, Granby, P.Q. Date of contract, Dec. 17, 1928. Amount of contract, \$875. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of fittings in the McGregor Street Armoury, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, R. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, Jan. 18, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$4,023.53. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of Armoury fittings at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractor, R. N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, Jan. 18, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$4,494.89. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of Indian residential school at Shubenacadie, N.S. Name of contractors, Rhodes, Curry Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, May 10, 1928. Amount of contract, \$153,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of boys' wing for Indian residential school at Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractors, Johnson & Co., Kamloops, B.C. Date of contract, June 20, 1928. Amount of contract, \$63,373.81. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day \$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons.....	10 00	8
Carpenters.....	7 00	8
Concrete mixers.....	4 00	8
Electricians.....	8 00	8
Lathers (wood and metal).....	8 00	8
Painters.....	6 00	8
Plasterers.....	10 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	8 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	4 00	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	6 50	8
Roofers (sheet metal).....	8 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	8 50	8
Sheet metal workers improvers.....	6 37½	8
Teamsters (with team and wagon).....	8 00	8
Labourers (building).....	4 00	8
Labourers (common).....	3 60	8

Construction of Blood Hospital, near Cardston, Alta. Name of contractor, B. P. Scanlan, Medicine Hat, Alta. Date of contract, June 25, 1928. Amount of contract, \$46,800. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour \$ cts.	
Bricklayer and masons.....	1 35	8
Carpenters.....	1 00	8
Cement mixers.....	0 50	8
Cement mixer engineer.....	0 75	8
Cement finisher.....	1 25	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	9
	per yard	
Lathers (wood).....	0 08	8
Lathers (metal).....	0 10	8
	per hour	
Painters.....	0 85	8
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 12½	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	1 25	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	8

Construction of Indian residential school at Alert Bay, B.C. Name of contractor, Thos. Carson, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Nov. 3, 1928. Amount of contract, \$147,900. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	
	per day	Hours per day
	\$ cts.	
Bricklayers and masons.....	10 00	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	8 00	8
Cement finishers.....	8 00	8
Cement mixers.....	4 40	8
Electricians.....	8 00	8
Hoisting engineers.....	7 50	8
Labourers—building.....	4 40	8
Labourers—common.....	4 00	8
Lathers—Wood or Metal.....	8 00	8
Painters and paperhangers.....	7 20	8
Plasterers.....	10 00	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	9 00	8
Roofers—Patent.....	6 50	8
Roofers—Sheet metal.....	8 50	8
Sheet metal workers.....	8 50	8
Tile setters.....	10 00	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	10 00	8

Construction of Cecilia Jeffrey Indian residential school, Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, Wyndels Construction Co., St. Boniface, Man. Date of contract, October 3, 1928. Amount of contract, \$80,843.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than		Hours per day
	per hour		
	\$	cts.	
Bricklayers.....	1	40	8
Carpenters.....	1	05	8
Concrete workers.....	0	50	8
Cement finishers.....	0	70	8
Electricians.....	1	00	8
Lathers (wood, wire, metal).....	1	00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0	85	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1	12½	8
Plasterers.....	1	35	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0	80	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0	80	8
Labourers.....	0	42½	9

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in December, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals....	908 08
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	297 24
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	12,530 25
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	214 82
Bag fittings.....	13,795 22
Scales.....	55 85
Cotton duck bagging.....	32,291 12

### Labour Organization in Chile

A bulletin recently published by the United States Department of Labour (No. 461) on "Labour Organizations in Chile" states that in Chile, liberty of association was fully guaranteed by the former political constitution of 1833, as it is now by the new fundamental charter, the constitution promulgated September 18, 1925. In this regard Chile has led the majority of existing civilized peoples, being also the first country in America to enact a special law covering union organization. Moreover, the right of association thus sanctioned is freely exercised by the I.W.W., the communists, and other organizations of a revolutionary character.

On the other hand, the Civil Code, which dates back to 1857, provides that "the rules or regulations formulated by said corporation, shall be subject to the approval of the President of the Republic, who shall give such approval, if there is nothing therein, contrary

to public order, the laws, or good morals." The law gives the President of the Republic the right to dissolve such corporations. The public is allowed to intervene for the purpose of denouncing unlawful acts by corporations. Incorporation being accorded, such associations are able to acquire property, conclude contracts, etc. The civil-code system, however, was modified by special laws in 1924.

During January 6,188 industrial accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, including 37 fatalities. In the same month the total benefits awarded amounted to \$673,776, of which \$106,399 was for medical aid. In January, 1928, 5,056 accidents were reported, and of these 58 were fatalities; \$568,612 was awarded in total benefits, of which \$91,445 was for medical aid.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

The movement in prices during the month was slight, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being practically unchanged.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.30 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$11.31 for December, 1928; \$11.19 for January, 1928; \$11.37 for January, 1927; \$11.63 for January, 1926; \$10.77 for January, 1925; \$10.78 for January, 1924; \$10.52 for January, 1923; \$11.03 for January, 1922; \$14.48 for January, 1921; \$15.30 for January, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.42 for January, 1918, and \$7.73 for January, 1914. The most important change was the fall in the price of eggs while less important declines occurred in the prices of bacon, lard, evaporated apples and sugar. Prices of beef, veal, milk, butter, cheese, rolled oats, rice, beans and potatoes were somewhat higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.55 at the beginning of January, as compared with \$21.56 for December, 1928; \$21.41 for January, 1928; \$21.59 for January, 1927; \$21.96 for January, 1926; \$21.09 for January, 1925; \$21.23 for January, 1924; \$21.13 for January, 1923; \$21.52 for January, 1922; \$25.30 for January, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$24.15 for January, 1920; \$19.61 for January, 1918, and \$14.49 for January, 1914. Fuel showed little change. No changes were reported in rent.

The index number of wholesale prices calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, has been revised and reconstructed upon a basis of 1926 as 100. The number of commodities has been increased to 502. The revised index stood at 94.5 for January, the same figure as for December, 1928. This compares with the level of 97.3 in January, 1928.

In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups advanced, two declined and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due to higher prices for grains, apples, potatoes, rubber, glucose and naval stores, which more than offset lower prices for bread, mill feed, chocolate and hay; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to higher prices for jute, hemp and sisal which more than offset lower prices for

raw silk and rayon yarns; the Iron and its Products group, due mainly to higher prices for wire and some lines of hardware; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for copper and lead which more than offset lower prices for silver, gold and tin; and the Chemical and Allied Products group, due mainly to higher prices of copper sulphate and some fertilizers. Figures for the groups in the classifications according to purpose and according to origin are not yet available on the reconstructed basis. The accompanying table gives the group index numbers in the grouping according to chief component material for January, 1929, as compared with December, 1928, and January, 1928, and also on the 1913 basis for the same months. The usual monthly bulletin on prices to be issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in February will contain the reconstructed figures for January and for preceding months back to 1913 and may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in

the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts, extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps, two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

## Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1913 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900; 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924,

(Continued on page 244)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA**

Commodities	Quantity	(†)	(†)	1910	1913	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
		1900	1905			1914	1916	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1928	1929	
Beef, sirloin....	2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	46.4	47.2	63.8	71.4	71.0	54.6	53.4	54.0	54.2	56.4	57.4	62.8	69.2	69.4	
Beef, shoulder..	2 "	19.6	24.6	37.0	29.6	32.6	32.4	45.0	46.4	44.6	30.4	29.0	28.4	30.6	31.8	36.4	42.2	43.2		
Veal, shoulder..	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	20.9	21.1	31.2	32.3	30.8	25.6	27.2	26.9	27.6	28.9	29.0	30.0	30.1		
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.6	19.9	33.1	36.5	36.0	26.7	26.7	24.1	24.1	28.8	28.8	25.9	27.1		
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	36.2	36.0	62.6	69.6	71.4	52.0	51.6	47.0	46.8	53.8	54.8	51.2	53.2		
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.2	36.0	62.6	69.6	71.4	52.0	51.6	47.0	46.8	53.8	54.8	51.2	53.2		
Bacon, break-																				
fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	24.8	26.7	44.8	52.4	58.4	39.8	40.8	37.0	33.7	41.4	41.8	37.2	39.0		
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.2	38.6	66.6	77.6	67.8	43.4	45.6	46.0	46.6	49.8	46.4	44.2	45.2		
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	45.5	46.4	63.3	86.6	85.2	71.2	63.3	61.3	66.9	62.8	66.5	64.3	64.1		
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	33.4	36.1	51.2	69.5	75.7	58.7	46.6	46.9	51.9	50.1	52.7	52.0	50.0		
Milk.....	6qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	55.2	52.2	71.4	90.6	93.0	79.8	71.4	74.4	75.2	73.8	73.2	73.8	74.4		
Butter, dairy..	2 lb.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.0	66.6	93.8	135.2	113.4	83.4	81.0	85.4	79.4	92.0	86.0	85.8	87.4		
Butter, cream-																				
ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.9	38.1	51.2	74.8	63.6	46.5	45.5	48.2	43.9	50.7	47.9	47.0	48.8		
Cheese, old....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.3	24.4	33.3	40.9	39.2	32.6	\$30.7	\$33.2	\$29.0	\$33.4	\$30.5	\$32.1	\$33.6		
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.6	22.4	30.4	38.1	37.5	29.3	\$30.7	\$33.2	\$29.0	\$33.4	\$30.5	\$32.1	\$33.6		
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.2	66.0	114.0	120.5	132.0	105.0	100.5	112.5	115.5	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5		
Flour, family..	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	37.0	65.0	74.0	68.0	48.0	\$44.0	\$42.0	\$55.0	\$54.0	52.0	\$50.0	\$50.0		
Rolled oats...	5 "	18.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	21.5	24.0	35.0	40.0	36.0	28.0	27.5	27.5	31.0	29.0	30.5	31.5	31.0		
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	12.0	12.0	19.6	30.4	28.2	19.6	\$21.0	\$20.8	\$21.6	\$22.0	\$21.8	\$21.2	\$20.6		
Beans, hand-																				
picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	17.2	33.4	23.2	21.6	17.4	17.0	17.4	16.4	16.0	16.2	16.0	20.6		
Apples, evapor-																				
ated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.4	12.5	19.7	26.2	24.9	22.0	21.6	18.6	20.0	20.3	20.2	19.4	21.0		
Prunes, medium																				
size.....	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	12.7	17.3	25.7	25.3	18.4	19.0	17.0	15.3	15.7	15.4	13.9	13.5		
Sugar, granulat-																				
ed.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.8	31.2	42.8	62.0	51.2	36.8	38.4	48.4	38.0	31.6	33.6	32.4	30.4		
Sugar, yellow..	4 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	10.2	14.4	19.8	28.6	24.6	17.4	18.2	23.2	18.0	15.8	15.4	14.4	14.4		
Tea, black.....	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.7	12.5	16.0	14.5	13.5	\$14.9	\$17.2	\$17.6	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.8		
Tea, green....	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.3	10.0	12.1	16.7	15.7	15.1	\$14.9	\$17.2	\$17.6	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.8		
Tea, green....	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.3	10.0	12.1	16.7	15.7	15.1	\$14.9	\$17.2	\$17.6	\$17.9	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.8		
Coffee.....	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.8	10.1	14.7	14.8	13.6	13.4	12.4	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.1		
Potatoes.....	2 pks	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	37.5	47.0	72.7	103.0	52.6	33.4	47.8	46.4	48.8	68.0	54.8	41.4	42.6		
Vinegar.....	1 pt.	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 5.48</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.95</b>	<b>\$ 7.34</b>	<b>\$ 7.73</b>	<b>\$ 8.28</b>	<b>\$ 12.42</b>	<b>\$ 15.30</b>	<b>\$ 14.48</b>	<b>\$ 11.03</b>	<b>\$ 10.52</b>	<b>\$ 10.78</b>	<b>\$ 10.77</b>	<b>\$ 11.63</b>	<b>\$ 11.37</b>	<b>\$ 11.19</b>	<b>\$ 11.31</b>	<b>\$ 11.30</b>	
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.1	53.2	72.4	87.8	125.0	109.6	115.1	111.5	105.1	114.7	105.3	102.7	101.9		
Coal bitumin-																				
ous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.1	36.9	55.9	65.2	92.1	71.7	74.0	70.6	65.0	65.8	64.6	63.7	62.9		
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.9	41.6	63.7	80.6	90.5	80.2	80.6	79.0	78.4	76.9	75.0	74.9	75.5		
Wood, soft....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	32.1	30.7	47.2	62.5	69.0	59.8	59.4	57.8	57.5	56.2	55.9	55.8	55.3		
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.9	23.0	25.8	31.0	40.3	31.7	31.6	30.1	30.5	30.1	31.7	31.2	31.0		
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>\$ 1.50</b>	<b>\$ 1.63</b>	<b>\$ 1.76</b>	<b>\$ 1.91</b>	<b>\$ 1.90</b>	<b>\$ 1.85</b>	<b>\$ 2.65</b>	<b>\$ 3.27</b>	<b>\$ 4.17</b>	<b>\$ 3.53</b>	<b>\$ 3.61</b>	<b>\$ 3.49</b>	<b>\$ 3.37</b>	<b>\$ 3.44</b>	<b>\$ 3.33</b>	<b>\$ 3.28</b>	<b>\$ 3.26</b>	<b>\$ 3.27</b>	
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>\$ 2.37</b>	<b>\$ 2.89</b>	<b>\$ 4.05</b>	<b>\$ 4.75</b>	<b>\$ 4.83</b>	<b>\$ 3.98</b>	<b>\$ 4.50</b>	<b>\$ 5.54</b>	<b>\$ 6.60</b>	<b>\$ 6.92</b>	<b>\$ 6.96</b>	<b>\$ 6.92</b>	<b>\$ 6.91</b>	<b>\$ 6.86</b>	<b>\$ 6.85</b>	<b>\$ 6.89</b>	<b>\$ 6.94</b>	<b>\$ 6.94</b>	
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>\$ 9.37</b>	<b>\$ 10.50</b>	<b>\$ 12.79</b>	<b>\$ 14.02</b>	<b>\$ 14.49</b>	<b>\$ 14.14</b>	<b>\$ 19.61</b>	<b>\$ 24.15</b>	<b>\$ 25.36</b>	<b>\$ 21.52</b>	<b>\$ 21.13</b>	<b>\$ 21.23</b>	<b>\$ 21.09</b>	<b>\$ 21.96</b>	<b>\$ 21.59</b>	<b>\$ 21.41</b>	<b>\$ 21.56</b>	<b>\$ 21.55</b>	

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	6.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	8.30	12.45	15.35	14.72	11.18	10.68	11.12	10.85	11.80	11.34	11.12	11.29	11.33	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.80	7.03	10.63	13.42	13.18	9.78	9.44	9.68	9.76	10.77	10.52	10.32	10.26	10.23	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.45	8.29	12.33	14.97	14.44	11.11	10.48	11.13	10.94	11.82	11.42	11.26	11.28	11.21	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.27	8.03	12.18	14.67	13.76	10.63	10.24	10.28	10.12	11.23	10.62	10.37	10.54	10.54	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.43	8.23	12.51	15.35	14.39	10.88	10.45	10.67	10.60	11.66	11.48	11.20	11.33	11.27	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.21	8.44	11.84	16.09	13.94	10.87	10.16	10.31	10.51	10.83	10.74	10.80	10.95	11.12	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.46	8.47	12.18	15.39	14.10	11.06	10.47	10.50	10.91	11.21	11.47	11.37	11.36	11.36	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.60	8.00	8.33	8.77	8.41	12.12	15.88	14.77	10.94	10.26	10.61	11.13	11.31	11.24	11.29	11.37	11.51	
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.08	8.71	12.69	16.11	15.75	12.03	11.39	11.80	11.89	12.42	12.12	12.16	12.34	12.26	

†The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text.

†December only. §Kind most sold. \*For electric light see text.

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	31.7	29.6	27.7	21.6	17.1	23.9	30.1	27.2	26.6	38.0	43.0	59.3
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	35.8	30.7	27.7	23.4	18.1	17.6	25.2	27.7	25.3	36.5	40.5	57.9
1—Sydney.....	39.3	31.3	29.8	24.5	20.9	18.7	27.5	29.8	27	33.5	39.5	54.2
2—New Glasgow.....	31.7	30	24.2	20	16.5			28.3	25.1	34.8	37.5	54
3—Amherst.....	30.5	23.7	22.2	20	16.4	15	25	25	25	37.5	42.8	60
4—Halifax.....	38.7	29.3	30	21.9	18.8	16.7	23.3	27.8	25.5	35.4	38.7	58.1
5—Windsor.....	35	30	25	22	18	20	25	25	25	40	45	65
6—Truro.....	40	35	35	32				30	25.6	34.5	39.2	55.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	32.5	30	27.5	21.5	17			29	25.1	34.2	40	48
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	34.7	28.3	26.6	20.9	15.8	16.2	26.2	27.7	25.4	38.0	42.1	59.8
8—Moncton.....	32.5	27.5	21.7	17.8	13.5			29.7	25.8	37.8	42.8	60
9—St. John.....	39.2	28.2	29.7	20.7	15.3	15.7	27.3	27.0	24.1	35.2	40.1	61.4
10—Redericton.....	37	32.5	30	26.2	19.2	16.7		27.5	26.6	36.6	40.6	57.6
11—Bathurst.....	30	25	24.8	18.8	15			25	25.7	42.5	45	
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	29.1	27.3	27.0	18.7	13.9	20.1	27.0	24.1	24.6	35.0	39.3	59.0
12—Quebec.....	29.5	23.3	25.2	19.4	13.5	21.6	26.4	23.5	25.3	35.0	41.4	56
13—Three Rivers.....	30	27.2	29.2	19.3	13.8	22.5	25.6	24.2	20.2	36.7	42	63.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	35	32.5	32.5	24.2	14.5	20	30	27.7	25.3	35.2	39.5	67.1
15—Sorel.....	24.3	24.3	23	15.7	12	16.8	24	23.3	21.2	34.2	37.7	57
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.5	22.2	22	16.3	13.1	23.3	25	20.4	20.2	32.5	35	55.8
17—St. John's.....	30	30	30	18	15			25	25			60
18—Theford Mines.....	24	23.7	21.7	17	13.3	22	30	20.7	24.8	36	36.5	53.7
19—Montreal.....	35.8	30.9	32.3	19.5	15.6	17.6	31.5	25.8	25.2	33	39	59.6
20—Hull.....	31.1	26.6	27.3	19.3	14.1	16.6	26.2	25.8	25.4	33.3	36	57.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	36.0	30.7	28.6	22.8	18.1	26.2	29.7	27.6	27.4	36.4	40.0	59.3
21—Ottawa.....	33.1	27.5	27	21.1	13.9	22.9	28.8	26	25.5	36.4	40.3	61.6
22—Brockville.....	36.2	30.4	29.4	21.6	17.1	21.1	29.3	27	26	38.7	43.5	56.5
23—Kingston.....	33.6	28.2	27.1	21.9	16.1	20	26.3	25.2	25	31	36.2	56.5
24—Belleville.....	33.6	28.6	29.8	22.3	15.8	26.7	30.3	27.4	23	40.1	43.4	62.2
25—Peterborough.....	36.3	32	30	23.3	19.5	29.5	32	31	30	35.4	39.5	63
26—Oshawa.....	35.6	31.2	27.3	21.6	19.7	27.8	30.3	25.9	28	36	40.2	57.1
27—Orillia.....	33.6	29.3	26.3	22.0	19.8	27.5	27.5	27.2	27.2	35.8	41.1	60
28—Toronto.....	36.8	30	29.4	21.4	18.8	26.6	32.2	26.5	28.7	37.8	42.1	58.3
29—Niagara Falls.....	37.8	34	32.2	23.2	17.2	27.5	35	28.2	30	36	39.7	60.7
30—St. Catharines.....	35	31.4	29.3	22.6	16.9	27	28	27.7	27.8	32.6	35.2	53.2
31—Hamilton.....	37.7	32.9	31.8	22.9	19.2	29.5	26.7	28.1	31.3	36.4	42.6	59.8
32—Brantford.....	37.5	32	29.7	23.2	19	26.8	31	27.5	30	33	37.1	57
33—Calt.....	36	31	28.7	24	19.3	25	32.5	27.7		37.5	40.1	58.3
34—Guelph.....	34.4	29.6	28.2	23.4	19.9	27.7	26	25.2	30	32.7	36	55.6
35—Kitchener.....	35.8	31.7	25.9	23.2	19.4	27.5	30	27.7		30.2	34.7	55.7
36—Woodstock.....	38.7	33.5	29.3	24.2	19	25.8	29	26.3	27.6	34.4	37.5	58.3
37—Stratford.....	35	29.5	26.5	22.1	20.4	26.8	31.2	25.3	25	35.3	39.1	59.8
38—London.....	37.4	31.9	31.1	23.4	18.2	26.1	28.2	27.6	25.4	34.6	39.1	58.9
39—St. Thomas.....	35.8	31.2	27	23.3	19.5	25.6	29	26.8	23	34.5	38.3	60.4
40—Chatham.....	35.3	30.5	26.3	23.4	17.4	27.4	29.2	25.6	27.5	34.6	37.7	58.9
41—Windsor.....	34.1	27.7	27.5	22	16.0	26.9	31.4	26.9	25	34.7	38.7	57.8
42—Sarnia.....	37	31.3	28.1	23.3	20.8	29	31.3	28.8	27.7	32.5	38.2	61.7
43—Owen Sound.....	35	30	25	22.2	18.4	26.6	22.2	25.7	25	36.4	41.8	58.6
44—North Bay.....	42.5	35.7	32	25	16.2	27	34	26.5	26.2	35.9	38.7	58.6
45—Sudbury.....	39.3	34	32.8	26	18.3	28.5	25	35	30.3	38.5	40.8	62.2
46—Cobalt.....	34.5	29.6	26.5	20.2	16.9			30	28	35.6	41	61.7
47—Timmins.....	35.2	30.8	28.6	23.4	16.7	26.2	30.5	29.2	26.2	36.8	39.6	60
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	36	31.2	28.2	21.6	16	25.4	31.7	27.4	29.3	36.2	41.7	60
49—Port Arthur.....	35	25.5	28	24	19	24.2		30.5	31.2	43.3	50	65.6
50—Fort William.....	34.7	27.6	25.4	20.6	17.3	21.9	31.2	28.6	27.1	39.5	45.1	61
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	34.2	26.8	26.2	19.6	15.6	20.4	28.9	25.5	25.3	40.4	46.4	59.0
51—Winnipeg.....	35.9	27.2	28.2	19.5	16.3	20.4	29	25	27.5	40.7	45.7	58
52—Brandon.....	32.4	26.4	24.1	19.6	14.9	20.4	28.7	25.9	23	40	47.1	60
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	32.3	27.5	24.7	19.3	15.1	22.1	31.7	25.1	24.6	44.1	49.7	62.3
53—Regina.....	32.5	25.7	23	17.7	15.4	20.1	31.7	24.7	22.7	43.7	47.9	64.6
54—Prince Albert.....	30	30	25	22	15	25	30	25	25	42.5	48.7	60
55—Saskatoon.....	32.9	26.2	24.9	18.6	15	20.7	32.2	25	23.3	45.6	50	60
56—Moose Jaw.....	33.8	28	25.7	18.8	15	22.4	33	25.8	27.5	44.4	52	64.6
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	33.2	26.9	24.4	19.6	15.8	23.4	33.0	26.8	27.1	42.2	48.3	56.2
57—Medicine Hat.....	31.7	25.8	25.5	19.7	17.2	23.3	33	25.7	26.9	44.6	52.3	54
58—Drumheller.....	36.5	30	23.5	23.5	15	26.5	35	31.5	25	45.2	51.2	58.3
59—Edmonton.....	33.1	27.3	26.8	19.2	15.4	23.7	34.3	26.2	26.6	41.5	47.1	53.9
60—Calgary.....	31.9	25.5	24.8	17	15.9	22	31	26.3	30.8	41	46.9	59
61—Lethbridge.....	33	25.7	22	18.7	15.7	21.5	31.5	21.2	26	38.7	43.8	55.7
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	38.0	31.7	29.6	22.5	19.8	27.2	37.5	30.4	29.3	48.2	53.7	62.7
62—Fernie.....	38	30	28	20	15	25		25	29.3	49	53	60
63—Nelson.....	40	35	35	25	25			28.3	48	52.5	60	
64—Trail.....	37.6	32.6	31.8	25.7	23.5	28.1	40	34	29.6	50.1	58.9	62.5
65—New Westminster.....	35.8	30.1	27.6	20.9	19	27.4	34	29.2	30.6	44.3	52	63.1
66—Vancouver.....	37.9	30.4	28.8	19.9	19.9	26.6	37.3	29.8	28.7	45.2	50.7	63.8
67—Victoria.....	39.2	32.5	29	23.5	21.6	28.1	44.5	28	26	47.5	51.2	61.6
68—Nanaimo.....	38.3	31.7	28.3	24	23.3	30	32.5	31.7		48.8	53.3	67.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	37.5	31	28.5	21	16.5	25	36.5	35	32.7	52.5	58.3	63.3

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

c Price in bulk lower.



RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1929

Fish										Eggs			Butter	
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1s and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19.3				60.1	20.9	20.6	37.8	22.4	60.2	48.4	12.5	44.1	48.3	
15.5	30.7	21.5	14.0	53.8	17.8	16.9	31.0	22.7	64.5	54.9	12.0	45.7	51.2	
10				49-60	17.5	15.8	27.1	21.8	65	54.1	b12-14	45	47.8	
20				50-60	17.4	15	32.7	20.9	61.7	52.6	12	45.8	51.8	
16				50	18.7	17	32.2	22	59	53.6	10	45	50.2	
12.5				60	17.1	19	25.0	23.2	72.5	57.6	a-c	41.7	50.4	
					18	18	35	25.7	60	55	12.5 13.3	51	55.7	
18-20	30			70	17.9	18	33.5	22.8	68.7	56.6	12	45.4	51.1	
14	35			70	19	18	30	22.2	51.7	42.8	10-12	30.7	5.6	
15.5	36.7		10.0	56.9	18.7	17.9	35.2	23.2	63.4	51.8	12.1	41.1	48.3	
12	35		10	60	18.4	18	34.6	22.6	67.5	51.5	10-12	47	49.4	
18	35		10	60	18.2	18	40	21.9	66.6	51.6	a13.5	45.1	49	
20	40			55-60	19	18	38.7	23.2	64.4	52.3	12	44.2	45.9	
12				50	19.3	18	27.5	25	55		12	40	49	
17.4	31.0	21.8	10.0	60.0	19.7	21.4	32.1	22.0	63.8	48.9	11	42.2	45.3	
10	25			50	21	18.1	28.9	21.3	69.6	46.7	12-14	41.1	44.0	
15	30-35	25	10	60	23.3	21.6	33.9	25	64.8	51.7	.14	40	45.2	
18-20	35	30	10		17.5	25.4	26.5	20.3	60	47.9	a11.1	41.3	46.4	
20-25	30	15	10		20		32	21.5	58.5	46.2	10	45.1	45.1	
							35	20.6	62	48.3	10	44.6	46.1	
15		25-30	12	75	25	20	35	22	71.7	61.7	10	45	45.7	
			8	55			30	23.3	58.5	47.1	12	41.6	46.7	
18-22	30-35			60	15.1	21.2	33	20.9	65.7	47.3	14	44.1	46.1	
20	30-32	15	10	60	16.2	18.3	34.2	22.9	63	42.8	13	42.1	44.4	
18-1	30.4	23.1	12.5	65.2	20.4	20.3	40.5	21.9	60.3	48.3	12.6	44.7	48.2	
20	35	25	10		20.6	21.3	41.4	21.6	74.1	50	13	43.2	47.7	
16	30	25	12.5		20.5	18	38.6	22.5	59.2	49.8	11	40	46.4	
15	30	22	10-20		20	19.5	36.4	19.9	60.3	44.9	11	41.5	45.7	
		25	18		24	23.5	37.1	21.0	51.8	39.3	a3	46.4	47.5	
20	28	25		60	18.8	23	39.3	24.3	59.4	48.5	10	44.2	47.9	
					20	18	38.5	22.9	59.3	46.7	12	45	47.5	
					20	20	38.3	23	53.5	46.4	a10-11.4	44.1	48.4	
15	30	18-20	10		20	18.2	42	21.1	66.3	50.2	a13.3	43.2	48.2	
20	28-35	19-26		72	23.5	19.8	43.1	21.4	60	48.7	c13	40	47.3	
22	35	25			21.6	19.5	42.4	20.1	58.6	50	13	46.2	48.6	
15	35	25			18.3	19.4	46.6	21.2	60.5	49.9	13	44	49.6	
20	35	25-30		60	19	19.3	39.4	21.2	53.3	46.4	12	46	47.7	
20	30	25	15		18.6	20	40.4	20.7	57.1	53	a11.8	46	47.8	
15	35	23	12		21	20.5	42.6	21.1	65.4	53.4	12	44.6	48.2	
		25-30		75	25	19.3	36.6	19.7	55	47.1	12	44	47.9	
20	25	25			23	21.5	34.5	19.7	60	49	12	46	47.4	
					20.8	20.8	37.1	20.7	54	47.1	12	44	47.1	
15	25	25		50	19.3	20.3	44.2	21.9	55.8	45.8	11	45.7	47.6	
18	32	22		50-60	21.2	20.3	45.8	22.7	59.2	49.7	12	47.5	48.7	
20	35	25	12		20.8	24.4	35.2	21.6	55.6	47.7	c12	45.3	48.9	
20	30	25			18.7	20	46.6	19.8	62.3	49.3	14	49	49.3	
20	35	25			20	23.3	46.7	23.1	60.8	48.3	12	50	50	
		18			20	20.7	38.2	20.6	53.2	43.2	12	45.5	47	
					20	20	41.2	21	66	47	15	47.7	44	
		25			20	19.5	36.2	23.5	71.2	53.2	14	44.2	48.4	
		30			22	20	38	25.4	67.5	53.2	17	48.1	45.7	
					21	19	37.5	23.2	76.7	49.3	a16.7	48.4	47	
					20	25	47.7	22.4	62.8	47.8	14	46.5	49.1	
15	25-30	18	10		18.6	18.6	45.5	25	53.6	44.8	a14.3	48.6	49	
15	25	17-25		65	20	18.3	40	24.2	57.1	48.1	a14.3	40	49.7	
		18.0			20.8	18.3	38.0	23.3	63.4	50.2	12.5	42.9	47.0	
20-22	28-35	16-20	15	50	21	17.2	44.1	22.2	83.6	49.5	c13	43.5	48.5	
		18			20.6	19.4	31.9	24.3	63.1	50.8	12	42.2	45.5	
27.5	31.3	16.0	16.3	35.5	22.2	22.2	38.0	23.5	58.6	44.4	12.8	39.9	47.2	
25-30	30-35	15		25	24	36.6	35	22.8	57.8	45.4	a12.5	37.2	53	
30	30	15	12.5		25	20	40.4	23.3	53.3	40	a12.5	40	47.2	
25-30	30-35	20			27	22.2	39.8	24.1	61.8	47.2	13	40.3	45.9	
25	30	18			25	22.5	40.4	23.7	61.6	45.1	13	42	45.5	
24.9	27.8	16.9	18.3		24.1	23.6	38.7	22.4	56.7	45.9	12.2	41.7	48.0	
30	30	20	20		24.5	25	39	24.3	58.5	45.7	12	44.4	49.6	
25	30	18			25	35.6	35	23.2	56	46.7	a12.5	42.5	48.1	
25	23-25	15	15		23.5	26.3	34	21.4	56	43.3	a12.5	41	46.6	
25-28	30	15-18	18		23.7	21.2	42.3	22.7	56.6	48	12	40	47.9	
18	25	15	20		24	20.7	42.5	20.5	56.4	45.6	12	40.8	47.8	
22.3	29.7	22.5	17.5		23.3	22.9	40.4	23.7	53.8	46.0	13.1	47.2	50.9	
	30	20	18		23.3	25	43.5	26.2	61.2	49.6	a12.5	50.9	62	
30	35	20			25	28.7	35	25	57.5	50	a14.3	50	52	
30	35	20			26.2	25	37.8	25.8	60.2	53.3	a14.3	50	54.1	
20	30	12.5			22.4	22	44.2	21	46.1	38.5	a11.1	46	48.2	
19	25	17			20.4	18.3	36.5	20.7	44.4	39.2	a11.1	42.5	47.2	
20	28	20			22.5	19.8	39.3	21	46.3	39.2	a14.3	46	51.4	
15	25				21.2	22.5	43.7	25	53.7	45.2	a12.5	50	54.2	
		15			25	21.7	43.3	25	60.8	53.3	a14.3	46	50	

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Canned Vegetables									
	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Roll'd oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	<b>33.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	<b>32.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>
1—Sydney.....	34.6	8	17.5	5.2	6.7	10.2	13.8	16.1	15.8	16
2—New Glasgow.....	32.1	8	16.4	5.1	5.9	10	13.4	15.7	15.4	15.4
3—Amherst.....	30.6	8	18.3	5.2	6.5	9.7	12.3	17.2	15.4	15.4
4—Halifax.....	32.2	8	17	5	6.6	9.6	14	16.4	15.1	15.3
5—Windsor.....	35		19	6.3	6.5	10	16.5	20	18	18.7
6—Truro.....	32.2	8	17.1	5.3	6	9.5	13.5	15.5	14.9	15.4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.6	7.4	18.7	4.9	6	10.3	14	15.8	14.8	15.3
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	<b>33.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>
8—Moncton.....	34.4	8.7	18.1	5.3	6.7	11.5	14.8	15.6	15.3	15.3
9—St. John.....	34.2	8.7	18.5	4.7	5.7	8.5	13.3	14.4	14.2	14.1
10—Fredericton.....	33.2	8.7	17.2	5	6.3	10.5	15	14.7	15.4	15.8
11—Bathurst.....	30	8.7	18	5.6	6	10	15	16	15	16
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	<b>30.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>
12—Quebec.....	32.2	7.5	17.1	5	6.9	9.3	13.4	14.8	15.6	15.4
13—Three Rivers.....	32	6	17.8	5.3	6	9.6	13.7	14.7	18	15.4
14—Sherbrooke.....	32.7	6-6.7	17	4.8	6.1	9.5	12.5	14.1	16.1	14.7
15—Sorel.....	29	6	18.1	4.5	6.7	9.3	11.7	14.9	16.8	14.7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	28.7	5	17	4.5	7	9.3	12.7	13.9	14.3	15.1
17—St. John's.....	30	5.3-6.7	17	4.9	6.5	9.9	12.3	14.2	15.2	15
18—Theford Mines.....	30.8	6.7	18.1	5.6	6.6	8.1	12.7	15.1	15.7	15.4
19—Montreal.....	32.5	5.3-8	18.1	5	5.8	9.9	12.2	13.9	14.4	14.7
20—Hull.....	30.3	6-8	17.6	5.1	6.7	8.4	11.7	13.4	13.4	13.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	<b>33.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>
21—Ottawa.....	34.8	7.3-8	17.9	5.3	6.7	11.4	11.7	15.2	14.9	15
22—Brockville.....	30.7	6.7	15	5	6	10.2	11	14.7	13.4	14.2
23—Kingston.....	32	6.7	14.8	5	5.1	9.2	11	13.4	13.1	13.3
24—Belleville.....	32.5	6-6.7	17.1	4.5	5.5	11.1	12.7	14.2	14.2	14.4
25—Peterborough.....	33.1	7.3	16.8	4.8	5.6	11.2	12.4	14.3	14.1	14.5
26—Oshawa.....	36.8	7.3	17.3	4.4	9.6	10.8	12.3	14.7	14.1	14.5
27—Orillia.....	33	6.7	17.7	4.5	5.6	10.7	12.6	14.7	14.5	14.7
28—Toronto.....	36.5	6.7-7.3	18.1	4.7	5.8	9.9	11.5	14.9	14.8	14.8
29—Niagara Falls.....	36.3	7.3	18.9	5	5.6	10.9	13	15.7	16.6	16.9
30—St. Catharines.....	32.6	7.3	17.7	4.8	5.6	10.9	12.9	14.5	13.9	14.3
31—Hamilton.....	35.3	7.3	18.2	4.5	6	11.5	12.2	15	14.8	14.6
32—Brantford.....	34.3	5.7-8	17	4.5	5.5	11.4	14	14.3	14	14.2
33—Galt.....	35.6	7.3	18.3	4.3	6	12.4	13.9	14.8	14.6	14.8
34—Guelph.....	35.8	7.3	18	4.6	6.2	11.4	13.1	14.6	14.2	14.5
35—Kitchener.....	32.7	6.7	17.8	4	5.3	10.6	11.4	14.3	14.4	14.3
36—Woodstock.....	32.5	1.7-7.3	17	4.3	5.8	11.8	14.3	15	14.7	15
37—Stratford.....	32.6	7.3	18.5	4.2	6.4	12.3	13.1	15.9	15.3	15.7
38—London.....	32.2	1.7-7.3	18	4.5	5.7	11	12.8	15.1	15.1	15.1
39—St. Thomas.....	32.9	7.3-8.7	18.3	4.5	6.1	12	13.4	15.4	15	14.8
40—Chatham.....	32.7	6.7	17.9	4.4	6	10.9	14.7	14.4	15.2	14.6
41—Windsor.....	32.8	8-9.3	18.5	4.5	6.1	10.8	14.1	14.9	14.7	14.8
42—Sarnia.....	36.3	7.3-8	18.5	4.1	6.8	12.5	13	15.4	15.9	15.4
43—Owen Sound.....	33.8	6.7-7.3	18.5	3.9	5.3	10.5	13.1	16	15.6	15.7
44—North Bay.....	34.4	7.3	16.5	5	6	9.8	12.9	14.7	14.7	14.4
45—Sudbury.....	35.1	8-8.7	16.9	5.2	8.2	9.5	15.6	14.6	15.5	15.6
46—Cobalt.....	36.7	8.3	18	5.3	7.7	11.1	14.2	17.9	17.8	17.8
47—Timmins.....	31.8	8.3	17	5.1	5.7	10.0	12.7	15.3	15.1	15.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.9	8	19.3	5.3	8	12.2	15	15.2	15.6	15.6
49—Port Arthur.....	31.8	6	19.6	5.3	6.1	9.7	11.1	14.3	13.9	16.1
50—Port William.....	32.9	6	17.3	5.2	5.8	10.2	10.6	15	15.2	15
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	<b>35.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	36.5	6.4-7	18.4	5.2	6.8	11.3	11.9	17.7	17.7	17.6
52—Brandon.....	35.1	6.3-7	18.3	5.2	5.7	12.1	12.9	18.7	17.6	17.6
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	<b>35.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>
53—Regina.....	34.3	8-8.4	19	5	7	10.7	12.4	17.8	17.8	18
54—Prince Albert.....	34.7	8		4.5	6.5	8.8	12.3	18	18	18
55—Saskatoon.....	34.8	8	19	5.3	6.5	11.5	12.7	18	19.7	19.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	36.4	8	20	5.3	6.2	11.2	12.2	18.6	17.4	18.3
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	<b>36.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	36	8.9	19	5.2	6.7	12.8	11.4	18.2	21.2	19.2
58—Drumheller.....	40	8.9	19	5.4	6.5	12.5	11.7	17.7	18.3	21
59—Edmonton.....	34.2	8	20.3	4.9	5.6	9.9	10.1	15.8	17.7	17.7
60—Calgary.....	36.3	8	19.6	5.1	5.4	11.3	10.3	17.2	18.2	18.4
61—Lethbridge.....	34.5	8-10	17.7	5	6.3	10.2	10.4	16.6	16.6	17.7
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	<b>35.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>
62—Fernie.....	35.6	10	19	5.4	8.1	11.5	10.3	18	18.5	18.9
63—Nelson.....	37	10	18.6	5.6	6.4	10	10.5	16	20.5	20.5
64—Trail.....	37.5	9.3	18.3	4.9	6.7	9.3	9.3	15	18.5	18.5
65—New Westminster.....	36.1	8.3-9.5	23.5	5.3	6.5	8.6	8.2	15.6	18.6	16.9
66—Vancouver.....	34.3	8.3-9.5	21.6	5.3	6.5	9.5	8.6	14.8	16.2	15.9
67—Victoria.....	34.7	10	23.5	5.2	6.9	8.9	9.1	15.7	16.9	16
68—Nanaimo.....	37.2	8.9	22.5	5.2	7.5	10	9.6	17.4	18.3	18.3
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.2	10	25	5.8	8	10.5	10	18.3	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 5 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
10-6	7-1	1-279	26-4	28-4	20-6	13-6	15-9	19-5	73-8	26-6	63-9	42-9
10-0	7-1	1-116	21-8	23-4	18-2	14-0	14-9	18-9	71-4	27-3	71-6	41-9
10-1	6-8	1-046	21-4	25	20	15-2	15-9	19-8	60	26-2	70	45
10	7	1-173	22-4	25	18	13-5	13-6	17-2	75	29		2
10-4	6-9	842	18-7	19-3	19	14-2	14-9	19-4	75	27-5	69	40
10-1	7-1	958	21-2	34	16	13-6	14-1	19-8	72	25-3	62-3	39-2
10	7-7	1-50	25	16-5		15	16-5	20		30	87-5	50
9-4	6-9	1-171	22-2	20-7	18	12-3	14-6	17-4		25-9	69-3	35-1
9-5	6-8	65	16-5	20	18	12-6	13-7	16-3	64-7	26	60	37-5
10-2	7-3	87-5	18-4	26-8	19-4	14-8	14-4	18-7	73-5	26-5	63-0	46-4
10-7	7-1	888	19-1	28-6	20-7	14-3	15-1	18-8	83-3	26-9	61-7	50
10	7	1-117	19-7	25	20	15-5	12-5	17-7	63-3	24-2	55-6	40-7
10	6-9	843	18	21-4	17	13-5	13-9	18-3	74	26-3	71-8	44-8
10	8	65	16-7	32	20	16	16	20		28-7	50	11
10-1	7-5	1-238	25-4	32-3	19-4	13-7	16-6	18-0	78-7	26-9	68-8	40-8
11-9	8-3	1-117	24-6	28	20-5	16-5	16-5	18-3	85	25-2	70-1	38-3
11-2	9-6	1-341	30	23	19-3	13-3	18-5	18-3	82-5	29-1	72-5	41-2
9-7	7-2	1-116	21-7	37-6	21-7	13-2	16-1	17-4	71-3	26-9	67-8	41-9
10-1	8	1-21	26-7		18-2	12-7	16-2	19-6	80	25-6	75	40-2
9-7	6-2	1-403	23-9		20	13-7	17-4	14	75	25-7	60	40-7
9	5	1-375	30	30	16-2	15	18-3	20		30		16
8-7	7-5	1-319	25-4	35	19	14-5	15-8	17-8		29	71-2	42-5
10-3	7-6	1-092	21-9	39	20	12-5	15-8	17	84-3	25-7	67-2	37-1
10-6	7-8	1-17	24-4	28-8	20	12-4	15-1	20	59-8	25	66-2	40-5
10-8	7-4	1-196	25-3	29-2	20-8	13-8	15-8	19-7	73-8	26-2	61-1	39-5
11-1	8	1-22	25-2	33-7	18-7	13-3	15-7	20-7	69-1	28-8	63	40-5
9-4	8-1	1-27	25-7	26-7		13	15	18-7	70	25	59-7	41-6
10	8-1	1-18	23-9	28-3	21	13-7	15-2	18-8	83	24	62	40-9
10-9	7-7	1-26	26-9	30-4		13-1	13-1	19-2	77-2	26-2	60-7	36-4
10-8	7-4	1-089	20-9	26-5	17	13-6	14-8	19-8	71-5	26-9	60	36-5
10-1	6-7	1-06	22-1	2-2		13-8	15	20-3	79-5	25-8	57-4	41-3
11-1	7-7	989	22	30		13-5	16-7	19-2	74-8	26-6	62-8	36-3
9-9	7	1-08	23	32-7	22	13-3	15	19-4	70-4	25-1	58-1	38
11-7	7-2	1-20	24-2	31-2		14-2	16-6	20-7	85	26-4		39
10-7	6-9	1-282	24-7	25		12-9	15-3	19-6	74-8	23-9	54-7	39-4
11-2	7-3	1-053	23-2	31-3	25	14-4	14-8	18-5	75-8	24-4	60	39-7
10-2	7-5	942	19-4	20		13-7	15-3	18-1	62	23-7		38-2
11	7	1-07	23-9	30-7		14-6	14-6	20	61	24-4		37
11-5	8-2	875	21-8	32-5		12-8	15-3	19-8	63-7	27-1	65	36-9
12-1	7-5	1-19	21-4	27-5		12-8	14-3	18-3	62	24-5	54-2	36-3
8-5	8	1-07	22-5	30		12-5	16-7	16-3	79	25	62	35-6
11-4	6-2	1-21	26-1	25		15-4	20-5	19-5	80	25-5	61-2	36
10-9	6-9	996	21-4	22-6		13-2	14-7	19-9		20-5		39-7
10-6	8-3	1-011	20-5	26-7		14-1	1-8	20-1	86-7	27-5	60	37
9-3	5-1	98	19-6	23-8		14-2	14-9	19-5	80-7	26-4	69-3	36-1
10-5	5-5	1-02	19-8	37-5		16-2	16-4	19	65	25-6	60	40-7
10-5	7-1	942	20-8	25		13-9	15-8	17-1	70	28-1	63-3	44
10-6	6-6	1-28	25-7	26-7		13-8	15-5	21	78-3	30-6	71	39-3
11-4	7-2	1-28	36-2	32-5	19	13-6	16-2	13-9	62-5	26-4	52-5	41-7
11-5	10-4	1-41	28-7	40	20	15-4	17-7	19-9	79	26-7	68-2	43
12-1	8-7	1-75	40-6		22-6	17	20-8	20-6	81-5	28-7	67-5	47-5
11	8-2	1-67	40		22-5	13	16-5	20	80	27-5	59	41-5
9-5	7-3	1-48	29-6	30	18	14-5	17-7	21-7	73-3	29-3	62-5	40
12-1	6-5	1-493	29-7	33-7	21	13-9	16-1	22-5	67-1	27-1	62-8	40-7
11-3	7	1-429	29-2	33-5	21-2	14-8	16-7	22-9	66-4	26-6	59	41-4
10-5	6-2	1-200	24-1	20-4	13-3	16-5	21-2	74-1	74-1	26-8	62-4	44-2
10-2	6-1	1-35	26-1	25	20-7	13-5	16-2	21-8	74	26-3	58-2	44-3
10-6	6-2	1-05	22-1	20	13-1	16-8	20-5	21-8	74-1	27-3	66-5	44-1
11-2	7-0	1-565	31-7	21-1	14-0	17-7	21-9	23-6	73-6	26-1	63-6	48-7
11-9	6-6	1-76	35		20	15-1	17	21-4	71	27	63	47-5
12-3	7-4	1-82	32-5		20	12-6	19-2	23	74-2	25-8	63-3	50-8
10-7	6-9	1-26	26-7		23-3	13-3	16-7	21-1	74-2	25-5	64-5	50
9-7	7-1	1-42	32-5		15-1	17-7	22	75	75	26-2	63-5	46-6
12-0	6-1	1-520	29-4	23-3	13-4	17-0	20-7	72-9	72-9	26-7	65-4	49-5
11-9	6	1-71	33-7	24	13-1	18	21-3	75	75	23-1	72-1	51-7
12-5	6-7	1-92	35	25	13-7	17-5	23-3	78-3	78-3	28-3	68-3	53-3
11-6	5-7	1-04	23-5	21	13	16-2	18-9	70-4	70-4	25-4	58-8	48-8
12-6	6	1-67	30		13-4	17-3	19-9	74-7	74-7	27-3	65-3	48-8
11-2	5-9	1-26	25		14	16-2	20	66-2	66-2	24-5	62-5	45
10-5	6-2	1-765	36-4	23-3	12-1	15-4	19-0	72-5	72-5	27-3	63-8	50-1
11-1	6-2	1-71	43-3	24	15	16-2	19-5	77-5	77-5	31-5	71	50
11-6	7	2-07	48	25	12-7	16	20	78	78	34	66	54
8-8	6-1	1-94	40	25	13-3	15	20	75	75	25	61-7	50
10-8	5-6	1-35	27		19-7	11-6	15-2	17-2	68-3	24-8	62	45-6
10-5	5-7	1-45	26-3		20-8	9-9	13-5	16-8	65-4	24-3	58-1	43
10-1	6-1	1-67	32-3		23-7	11	14-1	18-1	72-3	26-1	60-4	47-2
10-2	6-2	1-78	34			13-1	16	20	68-7	27-5	66-2	47-6
11-2	6-7	2-15	40		25	10-2	17-5	20	75	25	65	57-5

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar.		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unswetened, per ½ lb. tin.	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart.	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton.
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	7-5	7-2	60-7	70-8	27-8	15-7	3-4	65-4	57-6	12-3	6-2	16-342
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7-7	7-1	66-2	69-4	28-9	13-2	3-7	65-4	43-5	13-5	6-7	16-250
1—Sydney.....	7-4	7-1	61-2	68-3	27-9	15-4	3-6	69-8	44-2	13-2	5-8	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7-7	7-1	65	70-4	30	13-2	3-5	60-8	39	13-0	7-1	.....
3—Amherst.....	7-7	7-1	67	67-6	27-7	12-1	4-1	62-7	35-7	13	6	17-50
4—Halifax.....	7-1	6-6	67-9	65-7	29	14-1	3	69-1	58-7	13	6-2	16-00
5—Windsor.....	8-2	7-5	70	75	30	12-2	3-3	66	48	15	8	15-00-16-00
6—Truro.....	7-8	7-1	66-1	69-4	28-7	12-3	3-5	63-9	35-2	13	6-9	16-00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7-4	6-7	64	64-5	26-2	15	3-4	55-5	35-6	12-4	6-6	15-40-16-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	7-5	7-0	64-8	72-0	38-0	13-0	3-3	66-3	41-9	12-3	6-5	16-438
8—Moncton.....	8-2	7-7	67-5	75-6	29-7	12-5	3-4	67-8	46-1	13-6	6-3	16-50-17-00g
9—St. John.....	7-2	6-7	63-7	63-6	25-7	12-5	3-2	68-7	42	11-5	6-5	15-00
10—Fredericton.....	7-7	7-2	63-1	73-7	27-6	13-5	2-9	62-5	39-5	11-6	6-3	16-00
11—Bathurst.....	7	6-5	65	75	29	13-5	3-5	66	40	12-5	7	18-00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7-1	6-7	60-8	67-8	26-9	14-4	3-6	60-9	62-1	11-3	6-0	15-433
12—Quebec.....	6-9	6-4	58	69-8	25-2	17-5	3	65	60	10-8	6-4	15-00-16-00
13—Three Rivers.....	7-7	7-2	62-5	71-1	28-4	14-4	4-2	62-8	70	11-8	6-2	15-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6-8	6-3	61-4	68-7	26-5	13-8	3-4	61-1	60	11-3	5-5	15-75-16-25
15—Sorel.....	7-4	6-8	58	56-7	28	12	4-3	57-5	64	10-7	6-7	14-75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6-7	6-3	61-7	67-2	26-6	12-8	3-7	62-2	60-5	9-4	5-9	15-00-15-50
17—St. John's.....	7-2	7	65	68-3	26-5	14-2	3-4	60	70	6	6	14-00
18—Theftord Mines.....	7-5	7	61-7	71-9	28-2	14-5	3-8	57-5	57-5	12-2	5-8	16-00-16-50
19—Montreal.....	6-7	6-5	59-1	68-1	25-6	15-5	3-1	61-6	60-6	11-1	6	16-40
20—Hull.....	7-1	6-7	59-6	68-7	26-8	14-5	3-2	60-8	56	10-8	5-7	15-75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7-4	7-2	62-0	72-7	26-7	14-2	3-4	66-6	59-8	11-5	6-0	15-850
21—Ottawa.....	7	6-7	63-4	72-5	27-4	14-3	3	77-6	61-5	11-9	6-5	15-25-15-75
22—Brockville.....	7-6	6-9	58-6	72	27-8	13-2	4-1	63	56	11	6-4	15-25
23—Kingston.....	6-9	6-6	58-5	66-3	25-9	11-9	3-6	61-2	58-3	11-6	5-6	15-00
24—Belleville.....	8-4	7-5	65	70-9	26	14	3-4	61-9	66	11-8	5-5	15-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-3	7-1	62-4	71-2	24-9	14-1	3-3	62-3	52-8	11-5	6	15-75
26—Oshawa.....	7-7	7-2	66-7	76-8	25-1	12-1	3-2	69-2	58-3	11-3	5-8	15-50-16-00
27—Orillia.....	7-2	7-1	67-5	72-5	25-2	14-7	4-4	64	55	11-8	6-2	16-00-16-50
28—Toronto.....	6-8	6-6	62-4	70-9	25-2	12-4	3-1	63-8	53-8	10	5-8	15-00-15-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-7	7-3	62-4	78-3	26-7	15-4	3-4	76-4	66-7	10-4	6-1	13-75-14-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-1	7-1	62-9	74-1	25-7	13-2	3-3	73-6	60	10-7	5-7	14-00-15-00g
31—Hamilton.....	7-2	6-9	62-3	74-2	25-2	12-3	3-1	67-3	58-6	10-2	6-2	15-50
32—Brantford.....	6-7	6-7	60-7	67-2	26-3	12-6	3-1	69-2	62-5	10-7	5-8	14-50-15-00
33—Galt.....	7-1	7-1	62-7	71-8	25-5	13-6	3-2	63-6	63-8	9-8	5-9	15-50-16-00
34—Guelph.....	7-3	7-2	58-5	74	26-4	14	3-5	70	58-6	10-4	5-9	15-00-15-50
35—Kitchener.....	7-3	7-3	50	67-8	25-6	13-5	4	67-5	60-8	10	5-1	15-50-16-00
36—Woodstock.....	6-8	6-7	63-3	71-7	25	12-5	2-6	60	52-5	10-7	6-5	15-50
37—Stratford.....	7-2	7-1	58-2	73-4	25-5	13-2	3-1	73-9	59-3	10-8	5-9	15-50-16-00
38—London.....	7-9	7-7	66-1	74-1	27	14	3-3	66-5	60	11-1	6-4	16-00
39—St. Thomas.....	7-8	7-7	64-5	71-7	30-1	14-1	3-7	72-3	66-1	12-2	6-4	15-50-16-00
40—Chatham.....	6-8	6-8	50-8	70	25-7	13-6	3-5	63-9	60	11-1	5-6	15-00
41—Windsor.....	6-9	6-8	61-5	74-4	27-3	14-2	3	63-6	60	10-3	6-1	15-50-16-00g
42—Sarnia.....	7-9	7-9	66-3	77-5	25	14-5	3-3	71-3	61-7	11-3	7-3	16-00
43—Owen Sound.....	7-4	7-1	68	75	27-5	12-2	3-8	68	60	11-7	5-4	15-00-15-50
44—North Bay.....	7-7	7-6	67	72-5	27-1	16-1	3-6	68	60	14	6-4	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-1	7-6	62	73-6	29-2	10-7	3-5	65	60	15	5-7	17-00-17-50
46—Cobalt.....	8-8	8-1	61-6	74-4	30-8	15	3-8	63	53-3	13-6	6-5	18-00
47—Timmins.....	6-8	6-7	61	70	27-5	16-2	3-2	.....	.....	12-5	5-2	18-50-19-00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7-9	7-9	61-7	75-8	25	17-7	3-7	53-3	65	14-3	6-1	15-50-16-00
49—Fort Arthur.....	7-6	7-3	52-1	71-4	28-6	16-4	3-1	66-4	62-5	11-9	5-4	17-00-17-50
50—Fort William.....	7-7	7-5	62-1	74-5	29-5	15-2	2-9	66-4	62	11-4	6-3	17-00-17-50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7-9	7-7	56-6	68-9	29-7	14-2	3-2	62-2	55-0	12-7	6-9	20-750
51—Winnipeg.....	8-1	7-9	56-5	70-3	29	13-8	3-2	64-3	51-2	12-6	7-6	19-50
52—Brandon.....	7-7	7-4	56-7	67-5	30-3	14-6	3-2	60	53-7	12-7	6-2	22-00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8-1	7-9	58-0	73-9	29-6	20-5	3-3	67-2	62-8	14-8	6-5	23-625
53—Regina.....	8	7-9	59	73-1	30	a18-5	3-1	69	60	15	6-4	23-00
54—Prince Albert.....	8	7-7	52-5	75-8	30-8	a23	4	62	60	15	6-9	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7-6	7-4	60	72-7	29-2	a21-2	3-1	66-7	61	14	6-2	23-00-25-50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8-6	8-5	60-3	74-1	28-5	a19-2	3-1	71-2	70	15	6-3	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8-3	7-8	53-4	67-9	29-5	18-7	3-4	67-1	61-1	14-6	6-0	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-5	7-8	55	70-6	30-7	a19-5	3-6	73-6	68	14-7	6-1	g
58—Drumheller.....	9-7	9-3	50	66-7	30	a21-7	4	70	62	15	7	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7-9	7-4	53-1	64-3	28-4	a18-1	3-4	65-8	57	14-2	6-2	.....
60—Calgary.....	7-9	7-4	59	67-8	29	a16-1	3	59-4	61-7	14-4	5-9	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7-6	7	50	70	29-2	a18-3	3-1	66-7	56-7	14-5	5	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	7-6	7-2	56-0	68-8	29-7	22-0	3-6	65-6	60-0	13-0	6-6	.....
62—Fernie.....	8-6	8-4	60	68-5	28-7	a16-8	3-6	.....	60	12-5	5-6	.....
63—Nelson.....	8-1	7-7	58	75-7	29	a25	3-9	67	66	15	8	.....
64—Trail.....	7-7	7-4	56-7	69-4	26-7	a26-7	3-5	66-7	60	13-7	6-5	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6-9	6-6	55-7	63-4	29-8	a19-2	3-8	64-6	58	12-2	7	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6-8	6-6	51-4	63-9	28-4	a20-8	3-3	66-2	51-2	10-5	6-5	.....
67—Victoria.....	7-3	6-9	57-8	64-5	29-8	a20-5	3-3	67-5	57-1	12-2	6-4	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7-5	7-3	58-7	71-2	32-5	a23-7	3-7	62-5	73-7	14-2	7-4	.....
Prince Rupert.....	7-5	6-7	50	73-7	32-5	a25	3-7	65	70	13-7	5-5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent		
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$ 10-077	\$ 12-958	\$ 12-079	\$ 14-524	\$ 8-870	\$ 10-981	\$ 9-753	c.	c.	\$ 27-773	\$ 19-933		
8-835	12-015	9-400	10-250	6-300	6-950	6-667	33-3	11-9	22-417	14-917		
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	1	
7-35					8-00	6-00		32	10	20-00	14-00	2
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	3	
10-50-11-50	d11-60-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	4	
	10-50-11-50	9-00	9-50	5-50	6-00	6-00	35	12-5	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	5	
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	6-75	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	6	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	7-50	30	15	20-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	7	
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	31-3	11-9	27-000	19-250		
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g8-00	g32-35	12-7	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	8	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	600-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-33	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9	
8-00-12-00	15-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	7-00	c4-80-6-40	30	13	25	18-00	10	
10-50		10-00	10-00	6-00	6-00	8-00	30	12	18-00	15-00	11	
9-629	13-958	14-286	16-359	9-667	11-592	10-766	29-3	10-6	23-333	15-188		
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	27-00-35-00		12	
8-50-10-00	14-00	14-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	13	
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	c16-00	27-28	9	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	14	
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-35-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15	
					c12-00		26	9-6	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	16	
8-50	15-00	15-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	9-00	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	17	
			c15-00		c10-50	c6-00	30	15	15-00	10-00	18	
11-90	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	19	
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	20	
10-673	12-091	13-083	15-845	9-931	12-322	11-406	29-1	10-7	29-196	21-317		
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	21	
9-25			c17-60		c14-80		30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	22	
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	23	
12-00	12-00	14-00	15-00	12-00	13-00	10-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	24	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	25	
9-50-11-50	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	27	
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	28	
g	g10-75	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	29	
g	g10-00-11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	10	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	30	
9-00	12-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	31	
9-00	11-00	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	8-345	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	32	
10-00	12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	33	
11-50	11-00-12-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00		27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	34	
10-00	10-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	35	
11-00-12-50	12-00	10-00	c15-00	6-00	e9-00		25-27	10	26-00-32-00	20-00-25-00	36	
								10-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	37	
12-00	11-00-12-00		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	38	
9-50	10-25-12-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c21-33	c21-33	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00		c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	40	
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	g30	10-3	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	41	
9-50	12-50-15-00		16-00		10-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	42	
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	43	
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		35	12	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	44	
12-00-13-50	13-50		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75	30	13		25-00	45	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	n	22-00	46	
16-00	16-00		15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00		35	12-5	p	25-00-35-00	47	
11-00	10-00		c12-75		c9-75	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	48	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	c12-00	10-00	c11-50		35	8-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	49	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-00	11-00	8-50	9-50		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	50	
10-688	16-125			9-250	10-125	8-500	32-5	14-0	35-000	24-500		
12-00	15-50			10-50	11-50	9-00	30	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	51	
6-75-12-00	d16-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	52	
10-250	17-500	8-000	11-875	8-333	10-375	12-333	34-4	14-2	35-000	23-750		
9-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00	53	
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	54	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	110-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	15	35-00	25-00	55	
10-00	16-75		c & 115-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	56	
6-813	13-250				11-000		32-1	12-1	30-000	21-750		
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00	57	
h6-50					12-00		35	15	r	r	58	
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	8-00	7-00	35	12	35-00	25-00	59	
h8-50-11-50	10-50				13-00		28-5	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	60	
h4-00-6-50							30	12	30-00	18-00	61	
10-247	12-130			9-500	10-458	5-398	135-6	13-2	26-250	20-625		
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00	62	
9-50-11-50	12-80-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	63	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-25		37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	64	
10-75-11-75	11-50				5-50		35	13	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	65	
11-00-12-00	11-50				7-50	4-50	35	10-5	29-00-	25-00	66	
10-55-11-50	9-00			7-50	10-00	4-49	27	14	20-0-22-00	16-00-18-00	67	
s7-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	68	
12-00-14-50							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	69	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In a. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA

Reconstructed number with prices in 1926 as equal to 100; previous index number with prices in 1913 as equal to 100.

Commodities	1926=100			1913=100				
	Number of commodities	Jan., 1928	Dec., 1928	Jan., 1929	Number of commodities	Jan., 1928	Dec., 1928	Jan., 1929
All commodities.....	502	97.3	94.5	94.5	236	151.3	146.7	146.7
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	95.2	86.5	87.4	67	157.7	141.5	143.0
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	106.1	108.6	106.4	50	146.1	150.0	147.0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	60	95.4	93.1	93.2	28	171.0	163.9	164.1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	44	98.5	98.5	97.9	21	154.4	154.6	153.7
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	93.7	93.0	93.3	26	141.7	140.5	141.0
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	90.0	92.3	93.6	15	95.0	97.3	98.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	93.7	94.4	94.4	16	170.2	172.5	172.5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	96.9	94.3	94.4	13	151.0	147.4	147.6

*(Continued from page 236)*

1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1927 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

**Retail Prices**

Beef prices which had declined during the latter part of 1928 were somewhat higher at the beginning of January, sirloin steak averaging 34.7 cents per pound as compared with 34.6 cents for December, rib roast averaging 27.7 cents per pound as compared with 27.1 cents for December, and shoulder roast averaging 21.6 cents per pound as compared with 21.3 cents in December. Veal was up in the average from 23.4 cents per pound in December to 23.9 cents in January. Mutton and pork showed little change, while bacon declined, being down from an average of 39 cents per pound in December to 38.4 cents in January. In fresh fish, cod steak was slightly higher,

while white fish declined somewhat. Lard declined from an average of 22.6 cents in December to 22.4 cents in January.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline, fresh averaging 60.2 cents per dozen in January as compared with 64.1 cents in December and cooking averaging 48.4 cents per dozen in January as compared with 50.8 cents in December. Lower prices were reported for practically all localities. Milk prices were steady. Both dairy and creamery butter were higher, the former averaging 44.1 cents per pound in January as compared with 43.7 cents in December and the latter averaging 48.3 cents per pound in January as compared with 47.8 cents in December. Cheese averaged slightly higher at 33.8 cents per pound.

Bread and flour were unchanged, the former at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound and the latter at an average price of 5.0 cents per pound. Rolled oats was slightly higher at 6.3 cents per pound as compared with 6.2 cents in December. Rice was up from an average of 10.3 cents per pound in December to 10.5 cents in January. Canned vegetables showed little change. The advance in beans continued, the price being up from 8 cents per pound in January, 1928, to 10.3 cents in December, and 10.6 cents in January, 1929. Onions were up from an average of 6.8 cents per pound in December to 7.1 cents in January. Potatoes showed little change, averaging \$1.28 per ninety pounds as compared with \$1.24 in December. Evaporated apples fell from an average of 21 cents per pound in December to 20.6 cents in January. Granulated sugar was down in the average from 7.6 cents per pound in December to 7.5 cents in January. Coffee and tea showed little change. Anthracite coal was slightly higher at an average price of \$16.34 per ton. Increases were reported from Oshawa, Galt, Stratford

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1928\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	168	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158

and Timmins. Prices of bituminous coal and of wood showed little change. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to higher levels during January, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.21 per bushel as compared with \$1.17 in December. The low price for the month was \$1.13½ reached on the 5th, and the high \$1.26 reached on the 26th. Good export demand, together with unfavourable crop conditions in Australia and the Argentine, were said to be the conditions contributing to higher prices. Coarse grains followed the trend in wheat, western barley at Winnipeg being up from 66½ cents per bushel to 72½ cents, western oats from 58½ cents per bushel to 68½ cents, rye from \$1.01½ per bushel to \$1.03, flax from \$1.90¼ per bushel to \$1.92, and American corn at Toronto from 98½ cents per bushel to \$1.07. The movement in the price of wheat was reflected in that for flour, the price at Toronto rising from \$7.20 per barrel to \$7.23. Oatmeal at Toronto was up from \$4.01 per bag to \$4.13. The price of bread at Toronto fell from 10 cents for a 24-ounce loaf to 9 cents. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$2.18¼ per cwt. to \$2.03½. Nova Scotia potatoes at Halifax advanced from 85 cents per 90-pound bag to 90 cents, and Manitoba grades at Winnipeg from \$1.09 per 100 pounds to \$1.28. Ceylon rubber at New York rose from 17.9 cents per pound to 20.2 cents. The price of good steers at Toronto declined from \$10.03 per 100 pounds to \$9.93; while the price at Winnipeg rose from \$8.25 per 100 pounds to \$8.73. Veal calves at Toronto advanced from \$14.90 per 100 pounds to \$16.10. Hogs at Toronto were up from \$9.71 per 100 pounds to \$10.31, and at Winnipeg from \$8.80 to \$9.24. Dressed pork at Toronto advanced from 15½ cents to 17 cents. Bacon at Toronto fell from 26 cents per pound to 24 cents. Beef hides fell from 14½-15 cents per pound to 13½-14 cents, and calf skins from 23-24 cents per pound to 20-21 cents. The price of milk at Toronto was down from \$2.30 per 8-gallon can to \$2.20 and at Regina from 28½ cents per gallon to 27¼ cents. Cheese at Montreal declined from 30 cents per pound to 28 cents. Eggs were substantially lower, fresh at Montreal declining from 65½ cents per dozen to 47½ cents, and at Toronto from 66¼ cents per dozen to 46¼ cents. Storage eggs at Montreal fell from 40½ cents per dozen to 32 cents. Raw cotton at New York was slightly lower, averaging 20¼ cents per pound as compared

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

with 20½ cents in December. In Non-ferrous Metals the price of copper was substantially higher, being up from \$17.66½ per cwt. to \$18.42½. Copper sheets rose from 29 cents per pound to 30 cents and copper wire from 20½

cents per pound to 21½ cents. Lead was up from \$6.27½ per 100 pounds to \$6.43. Tin declined from 52 cents per pound to 51½ cents, spelter from \$7.30 per 100 pounds to \$7.29, and silver from 57½ cents per ounce to 57 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 138·3 for December, an advance of 0·4 per cent over November. Foods declined slightly, due to declines in cereals and "other foods", partly offset by an advance in meat and fish. Industrial materials advanced slightly owing to advances in textiles and metals and minerals (other than iron and steel which were unchanged), while miscellaneous commodities declined slightly. The changes in all groups were very small.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-1877=100, was 117·9 at the end of December, showing no change from the previous month. Although other foods declined, an advance of 3 per cent in animal foods brought the index number for food up 0·7 per cent over the November level. This however was offset by a decline in materials.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 167 at January 1, which is a drop of one point from December 1. This was due to a decline in foods, as all other groups were unchanged. The most notable declines in food were in the prices of eggs and fish, while butter was dearer.

### Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 128 for December as compared with 127 for November. The index number for food was unchanged from the previous month, while industrial materials advanced one point.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base prices in gold, July, 1914=100,

was 109 for January, showing no change from the last three months.

### Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 847 for November, as compared with 835 for October. Foods declined 2 per cent. Of other commodities, the most notable advances were in glass and resin products.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 220·33 for December, which is practically the same as for November. Food, rent and sundries declined, while heat and light and clothing advanced.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the General Statistical Office, on the base July, 1914=100, was 637 for December as compared with 639 for November. Food fell, with declines in all groups. Industrial materials as a whole were practically unchanged, a decline in minerals being offset by an advance in miscellaneous commodities.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 531 for the fourth quarter of 1928, as compared with 519 for the previous quarter. Food and heat and light advanced, while the other groups, rent, clothing and sundries were unchanged.

### United States

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 147·5 for December, a decline of 0·5 per cent for the month. There were no marked changes for the month; small advances in farm products, textile products, metals and miscellaneous commodities were more than offset by declines in food products, fuels and chemicals; building materials were unchanged.

*Dun's* index number, showing the cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities, was \$194·165 at February 1, an advance of 0·9 per



cent over the previous month, due to advances in breadstuffs, meat and dairy and garden products. On the other hand, other foods, clothing, metals and miscellaneous commodities declined slightly.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913=100, was 171·3 for December, as compared with 170·0 for June and 172·0 for December, 1927. All groups declined

since December, 1927, with the exception of miscellaneous materials which advanced one per cent.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914 =100, was 162·1 for December, a decline of 0·3 per cent. Food and clothing each declined one point, fuel and light advanced one point, while housing and sundries were unchanged.

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## Social Policy in German Republic in Ten Years

At the recent celebration of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the German Ministry of Labour, Herr Wissell, Minister of Labour, delivered an address in which he reviewed the work of the Ministry since 1918. The Constitution of the German Republic, he said, had laid the foundations of the new social policy, and provided for the participation of the worker on equal terms in the regulation of his conditions of work. The Works Council Act, the system of conciliation and the Labour Courts Act expressed this new spirit, and had substituted the conception of legal right for that of relief. The collective agreement had superseded the individual contract. In accordance with the principles of the Constitution, the employers' and workers' associations were the pillars which supported the social structure. In the conciliation chamber, in the employment exchanges, and in the administration of social insurance, employers and workers themselves shared in the solution of problems as they arose. State regulation and self-determination were blended, but in such a way that the State was generally the final arbiter. In order to provide security for the workers, the old social insurance scheme had been extended, sickness and accident insurance developed, pensions introduced in the mining industry, and benefits for dependants made either compulsory or voluntary functions of insurance. Finally, the introduction of unemployment insurance had palliated the most dreaded menace in the life of the proletariat.

Further, he said, the Ministry had built up a system of accident prevention and carried on comprehensive research in industrial hygiene. Efforts have been made to provide for the reintegration in occupational life of victims of accidents or sickness, by means of treatment, retraining and vocational guidance. The policy of prevention is also applied in dealing with unemployment. The Ministry has tried to reduce the fluctuations of the labour market by organizing the work of em-

ployment exchanges on a large scale. The development of vocational guidance and the regulations of vocational training have contributed to preserve an equilibrium between the supply of labour and the demand for it. Work has been provided for the unemployed by productive works undertaken by the authorities.

Herr Wissel pointed out that, while a State system of social insurance was designed to guarantee the worker a minimum standard of living, wages policy aimed at a maximum. Its object was to increase the share of the poorer classes in the national income so far as economic conditions made it at all possible. It sought to strengthen the weak position of the individual worker in negotiating contracts of employment by establishing the collective agreement as a principle of industrial life. In special cases, the State had attempted to ascertain exactly at what point the requirements of social policy were limited by economic possibilities. It could not be claimed that the Ministry and its conciliating machinery had arrived at the right result on each occasion. Employers and workers would both express dissatisfaction with what had been done. But though the achievements of the past ten years might appear small in comparison with what was desired, it should be remembered that there had been enormous difficulties in the way, particularly those arising from the end of the war, demobilization and inflation.

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A plan to stabilize prosperity in the United States with the aid of a \$3,000,000 reserve construction fund, which was proposed at the recent Governors' Conference by the Governor of Maine at the request of the President-elect of the United States, was welcomed by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session at the same time, as an endorsement of the wages and employment policy of the Federation.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928

THE number of fatal industrial accidents, including such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1928, was 435, there being 180 in October, 142 in November and 113 in December. In the fourth quarter of 1927, 354 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada and certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

### Fatalities by Industrial Groups

By groups of industries the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 43; logging, 49; fishing and trapping, 5; mining, nonferrous smelting and quarrying, 60; manufacturing, 46; construction, 83; transportation and public utilities, 109; trade, 18; service, 22.

Of the mining accidents 22 were in "metalliferous mining," 19 in "coal mining," 7 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying," and 12 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 3 were in the group "vegetable foods, drink, and tobacco," 2 in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "rubber products," 12 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 8 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "printing and publishing," 4 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," 7 in "non-metallic mineral products," 2 in "chemical and allied products," and 4 in "miscellaneous products."

In construction there were 49 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 7 in "railway," 9 in "highway and bridge," and 19 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 49 fatalities in "steam railways," 9 in "street and electric railways," 23 in "water transportation," 15 in "local transportation," 5 in "storage," 5 in "electricity and gas," and 3 in "telegraphs and telephones."

There were 22 fatalities in service, of which 15 were in "public administration," 2 in "custom and repair," and 5 in "personal and domestic."

In trade there were 9 fatalities in "wholesale" and 9 in "retail."

### Disasters

The most serious disaster during the period under review occurred on October 26, when five quarrymen were killed by a dynamite explosion in Cote St. Michel, Quebec. The explosion was thought to have been caused by men smoking near a supply of dynamite.

On October 13, 3 drillers were killed by a premature blast at Frood Mine, Ontario.

On October 10, two labourers were killed when caught in delayed explosion of dynamite in a lime quarry near Saint John, New Brunswick.

Two miners were killed in a blast at Premier Mines, British Columbia, on October 17. Two labourers employed on railway construction at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, were buried in a land-slide on November 10. At Drumheller, Alberta, two miners were poisoned by methane gas in a mine on November 17. Two labourers employed by an insulation manufacturing company at Selkirk, Manitoba, were scalded to death when they fell into a vat of boiling straw mash.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter a fatality occurred in Canadian waters which is not included in this list owing to the fact that the man was employed by another country, being a boatswain from Hamburg, Germany, and working on the SS. *Fanan Head*. He fell down a hatch and fractured his skull off Father Point, Quebec.

*Supplementary Lists of Accidents.*—The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1927, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains only one fatality, which was in the construction group and occurred in November.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1928. This includes twenty fatalities, of which 2 were in logging, 2 in mining, 1 in manufacturing, 3 in construction, 7 in transportation, 3 in trade and 2 in service. One accident occurred in May, 1 in June, 2 in July, 2 in August and 14 in September.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Near Islay, Alta.....	Oct. 1	.....	Mangled when he fell beneath the knives of mow.
Farm hand.....	Woodville, N.S.....	" 1	27	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire while picking apples from tree.
Farmer.....	Near Cheltenham, Ont.....	" 1	44	Caught in gears of corn cutter.
Farmer.....	Near Moore Park, Man.....	" 3	.....	Burned in fire that destroyed home.
Farmer.....	Near Lucan, Ont.....	" 4	18	Caught in belt of corn-cutting machine.
Farmer.....	Ste. Claire, Que.....	" 5	68	Gored by bull.
Farm hand.....	Near Roland, Man.....	" 6	32	Mangled by plow shares when team ran away.
Farmer's son.....	Dunbar, Ont.....	" 6	14	Killed when knives of corn-cutting machine broke.
Farmer.....	Carrying Place, Ont.....	About Oct. 8	45	Fell from pear tree. Died Oct. 13.
Farmer.....	East Waldec, N.S.....	About Oct. 10	76	Injured finger, died of tetanus, October 24.
Farmer.....	Near Qu'Appelle, Sask.....	" 11	50	Crushed between tractor and separator.
Farmer.....	Otterville, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Fell from wagon and broke his neck.
Farmer.....	Marwayne, Alta.....	" 16	.....	Team took fright while unloading grain and he was thrown under wheels.
Farm hand.....	Near Viceroy, Sask.....	" 21	40	Thrown from hayrake against stone foundation when team bolted.
Farmer.....	Lakefield, Ont.....	" 25	57	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Enniskillen, Ont.....	" 25	About 50	Collapsed in wagon while driving team.
Ditchman with drainage contractor.....	Fannystelle, Man.....	Oct. 26	30	Explosion while putting gasoline in lighting plant of machine. Died Oct. 28.
Farmer.....	Near Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	53	Crushed by tractor.
Farmer.....	Near Chatham, Ont.....	" 26	45	Crushed in wagon when team ran away.
Teamster.....	Near Walkerville, Ont.....	" 29	46	Fell down hay chute in barn and broke his neck.
Farmer.....	Elgin District, Man.....	About Oct. 31	65	Injured when his horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Earl Grey, Sask.....	About Nov. 1	59	Injured when shotgun accidentally discharged in his wagon.
Farmer.....	Near Merritt, B.C.....	About Nov. 2	.....	Wagon ran over him when his team ran away.
Labourer.....	Wasa, B.C.....	" 2	.....	Cut by piece which broke off circular saw.
Farmer.....	Near North Bay, Ont.....	About Nov. 5	.....	Burned when rescuing children from burning home.
Truck driver.....	Near Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 8	About 43	Injured when grain truck plunged over hill.
Farmer.....	Near Brantford, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Heart failure brought on by shock of jumping into cold water of creek when clothing caught fire while burning straw.
Farmer's son.....	Near Asquith, Sask.....	" 13	11	Fell under wheels while driving wagon load of wheat.
Farmer's son.....	Near Foam Lake, Sask.....	" 13	16	Explosion of gasoline drum belonging to threshermen.
Farmer.....	Near Brockville, Ont.....	" 17	68	Fell from wagon fracturing skull. Died Nov. 18.
Farmer.....	Near Coronation, Alta.....	" 17	.....	Load of oat bundles upset, fractured skull. Died Nov. 19.
Ploughman.....	Near Bible Hill, N.S.....	" 21	16	Crushed when ploughing tractor upset.
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—Con.</b>				
Fruitgrower.....	Three Lake Valley, B.C.....	About Nov. 22	.....	Log rolled over him.
Farmer.....	Near Sydenham, Ont.....	" 22	80	Kicked by horse.
Woodcutter.....	Near Holstein, Ont.....	" 24	.....	Crushed by falling tree.
Hired man.....	Near Tilbury, Ont.....	" 30	19	Burned by fire which destroyed house.
Worker in nurseries.....	Port Haney, B.C.....	Dec. 12	22	Smothered under pile of sawdust.
Farmer.....	Swan Lake, Man.....	" 15	51	Fell from roof of his house.
Farmer.....	Near Archive, Sask.....	" 18	.....	Injured when truck he was driving was overturned.
Farmer.....	Near Wetaskiwin, Alta.....	" 24	28	Thrown from horse fracturing skull.
Farmer.....	Near Blackie, Alta.....	" 25	.....	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Near Bonarlaw, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Burned in fire which destroyed barn.
Farmer.....	Elkton, Alta.....	" 27	55	Struck by cranking handle of engine used for sawing wood.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Logger.....	Courtenay, B.C.....	Oct. 1	39	Neck broken when log slipped off flat car and struck him.
Logger.....	Mission, B.C.....	" 2	18	Struck by snag.
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 3	.....	Struck by snag, broken neck.
Logging train conductor.....	Blued, B.C.....	About Oct. 9	33	Struck by log while switching cars.
Hook-tender.....	Scott Cove, B.C.....	" 15	58	Struck by sapling. Died Oct. 30.
Logger.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 19	21	Struck while falling tree, fractured skull.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 19	32	After cutting log, fell on him. Died Oct. 20.
Logger.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	" 25	55	Struck by falling snag.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>LOGGING—Con.</b>				
Sawyer.....	Thor Lake, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Struck by snag while falling tree injured internally.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 27	26	Crushed by uprooted tree.
Logger.....	Beaver Lake, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Struck by snag.
Logger.....	Port Neville, B.C.....	" 30	20	Struck by line of donkey engine.
Logger.....	Near North Bay, Ont.....	About Oct. 30	45	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Near Elk Lake, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Struck by tree.
Labourer.....	Deeparquet Lake, Que.....	" 31	.....	Struck on head by log.
Road cutter.....	Washagama, Ont.....	" 31	70	Struck by falling tree. Died Nov. 28.
Logger.....	Prince George, B.C.....	Nov. 2	40	Burned by fire which destroyed his shack.
Logger.....	Vancouver Island, B.C.....	" 3	39	Struck by falling snag.
Logger.....	Rennys, B.C.....	" 3	20	Struck by rolling log, fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Near Monteith, Ont.....	" 5	.....	Fell through ice and drowned.
Logger.....	Near Sherbrooke, Que.....	About Nov. 7	.....	Gangrene following axe cut in foot.
Wood-splitter.....	Alec, B.C.....	" 7	59	Struck by cable attached to donkey engine.
Faller.....	Lake Cowichan, B.C.....	" 7	26	Struck by limb of falling tree, fractured skull.
Logger.....	Lake of the Woods, Ont.....	" 10	33	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Near Fupper Lake, Ont.....	" 10	30	Head crushed by log when he fell in skidway.
Labourer.....	Brunet, Que.....	" 14	15	Tree fell on him.
Logger.....	Quatsino, B.C.....	Nov. 15	.....	Injured in logging accident.
Labourer.....	Beauce Co., Que.....	" 21	.....	Pneumonia. Died Dec. 27.
Logger.....	Fredric Arn, B.C.....	" 23	25	Struck by timber, fractured skull.
Logger.....	Near Charlesbourg, Que.....	About Nov. 25	20	Exposure during illness in lumber camp. Died Nov. 30.
Logger.....	Phoenix, Alta.....	" 27	33	Struck on head by falling tree.
Lumberman.....	Near Olson, B.C.....	" 28	27	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Mississauga Reserve, Ont.....	" 29	46	Struck by log while rolling log on skidway, broken leg. Died Jan. 8, 1929.
Logger.....	Near Crow Rock Island, Ont.....	" 30	28	Fell through ice and drowned while returning to camp.
Faller.....	Near Alma, N.B.....	Dec. 3	20	Struck by stub which was knocked down by falling tree, fractured skull.
Teamster.....	Near Quesnel, B.C.....	" 5	28	Kicked by horse and dragged under sleigh.
Logger.....	Near Edson, Alta.....	About Dec. 5	31	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger.....	Lundy Township, Ont.....	" 5	30	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	West River, N.B.....	" 5	25	Struck by stub, knocked down by falling tree.
Logger.....	Seymour Inlet, B.C.....	" 6	.....	Struck by falling top of tree.
Logger.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 7	65	Cut on knee by saw, infection. Died Dec. 26.
Cook.....	Near Cultus Lake, B.C.....	" 8	35	Broke his neck when door of box car was dashed against platform.
Sawyer.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 15	55	Struck by log while sawing logs. Died Dec. 24.
Labourer.....	Near Dalton Mills, Ont.....	" 16	27	Dog sleigh went through ice on lake and he was drowned.
Logger.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 19	.....	Crushed by log.
Logger.....	Giscombe, B.C.....	" 24	.....	Struck by falling snag.
Logger.....	Near Thetford Mines, Que.....	About Dec. 28	.....	Crushed between two logs. Died Dec. 29.
Bush labourer.....	Near Martin, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	" 31	.....	Crushed by log.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Fisherman.....	Boundary Bay, B.C.....	About Oct. 10	76	Swept off fish trap cabin during storm and drowned.
Fisherman.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	Nov. 10	52	Fell from dock on deck of his boat fracturing skull.
Trapper.....	Mile 185 H.B. Ry. Man.....	" 17	.....	Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Off Port Dalhousie, Ont.....	" 29	20	Thrown into river and drowned when reel broke casting a large net.
Trapper.....	Near Quorn, Ont.....	About Dec. 14	60	Drowned while crossing river on unsafe ice.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metaliferous Mining—</i>				
Stenographer.....	Cold Lake, Man.....	Oct. 5	.....	Drowned when his canoe tipped.
Drill helper.....	Frood, Ont.....	" 10	27	Crushed by fall of rock.
Driller.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 13	29	.....
Driller.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 13	28	Premature blast in mine. Third man died Oct. 14.
Driller.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	" 13	22	.....
Miner.....	Premier Mines, B.C.....	" 17	25	Killed by blast in mine.
Miner.....	Premier Mines, B.C.....	" 17	41	.....
Crusher.....	Smithers, B.C.....	" 18	23	Arm torn off in machinery. Died Oct. 20.
Loader.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 18	47	Crushed in mine. Died Oct. 20.
Miner.....	Creighton, Ont.....	" 19	27	Crushed by fall of rock.
Master mechanic.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	" 23	21	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire while removing insulators.
Caretaker.....	Boston Creek, Ont.....	" 30	45	Thrown from load of lumber when horses took fright.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—Con.</b>				
<i>Metalliciferous Mining—Con.</i>				
Nipper.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	Nov. 15	20	Struck by falling rock.
Prospector.....	Near Le Pas, Man.....	About Nov. 18	.....	Accidentally shot.
Labourer.....	Timmins, Ont.....	Nov. 26	36	Silicosis.
Miner.....	Portneuf, Que.....	" 21	.....	Blood poisoning. Died Dec. 18.
Top lander.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 28	21	Struck by an empty skip and thrown 45 feet to ground. Crushed skull.
Ball Mill foreman.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	Dec. 4	55	Fell from ledge striking head on concrete.
Machine runner.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 7	41	Silicosis, contracted June 30, 1926.
Slope mucker.....	Montauben Mines, Que.....	" 10	32	Fell into chute.
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 17	29	Fell into chute.
Trammer.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 28	30	Crushed beneath platform which was broken down by fall of rock.
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Luscar, Alta.....	Oct. 6	45	Struck by runaway trip in slope.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 11	.....	Struck by an empty trip. Crushed.
Miner.....	Wayne, Alta.....	" 11	52	Crushed by fall of rock. Died Oct. 14.
Miner.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 16	63	Head injured in mine. Died Oct. 20.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 29	.....	Crushed by cave in at mine.
Miner.....	River Hébert, N.S.....	" 31	28	Fell from load of coal in mine slope and it ran over him.
Chain runner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	Nov. 6	22	Crushed between two boxes of coal.
Miner.....	Taber, Alta.....	" 8	20	Fell from car when it jumped track in mine slope.
Bratticeman.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 9	59	Fell from ladder, fractured pelvis.
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 10	19	Struck by empty tram.
Surface labourer.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 13	45	Fell in mine shaft.
Miner.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 17	36	Poisoned by gas in mine.
Miner.....	Lethbridge, Alta.....	" 17	29	.....
Driver.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 19	21	Crushed between wall and loaded car.
Fireman.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 20	.....	Injured in boiler explosion. Died Nov. 23.
Steel boomer.....	Dominion, N.S.....	Dec. 18	60	Crushed under fall of timber.
Winchman.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 20	16	Crushed arm when gloved hand became caught in winch.
Timber packer.....	Cadomin, Alta.....	" 22	40	Pinned between hoist and prop when water washed away the footing causing hoist to slide.
Labourer.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 29	17	Caught in coal conveyor.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Oct. 2	30	Asphyxiated by gas following explosion.
Labourer.....	Near St. John, N.B.....	Oct. 10	45	Caught by delayed explosion of dynamite in lime quarry.
Labourer.....		" 10	58	
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	" 24	45	Skull crushed when stone fell on him.
Catheadman.....	Turner Valley, Alta.....	Nov. 5	22	Injured when caught in bull wheel at oil well, fractured skull.
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Dec. 12	42	Skull fractured by fall of rock.
Brakeman.....	Asbestos, Que.....	" 14	23	Crushed underneath car of ore when dumping mechanism slipped.
<i>Structural materials—</i>				
Labourer.....	Near Sherbrooke, Que.....	Oct. 1	50	Buried by slide in gravel pit.
Driller.....	Near Belleville, Ont.....	" 2	46	Premature dynamite explosion in quarry, fractured skull.
Quarry man.....	Cote St. Michel, Que.....	" 26	56	Dynamite explosion in stone quarry.
Quarry man.....		" 26	50	
Quarry man.....		" 26	40	
Quarry man.....		" 26	26	
Quarry man.....		" 26	23	
Labourer.....	Near Arnprior, Ont.....	Nov. 10	35	Injured while working with stone crusher in quarry.
Driller in quarry.....	Pitt Lake, B.C.....	About Nov. 25	30	Struck by car loaded with rock.
Farmer's son.....	Near Woodstock, Ont.....	Dec. 10	25	Buried in gravel pit.
Labourer with sand and gravel Co.....	Hillside, B.C.....	" 20	.....	Killed instantly.
Labourer.....	St. Laurent, Que.....	" 26	43	Killed in delayed explosion of dynamite.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—</i>				
Employee of sugar refining Co.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 12	28	Fractured skull.
Mechanic with refineries.....	Corbyville, Ont.....	Nov. 22	30	Caught in conveyor, leg severed.
Assistant engineer....	Leamington, Ont.....	Dec. 5	48	Fell from ledge fracturing skull.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Textiles and Clothing—</i>				
Labourer.....	Hespeler, Ont.....	Oct. 17	.....	Fell against house and cut his head. Died Oct. 20.
Elevator man.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 27	67	Fell in elevator shaft.
<i>Rubber Products—</i>				
Gum cutter.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	Oct. 31	51	Cut hand while cutting boot, infection. Died Nov. 9.
<i>Saw and planing mill products—</i>				
Picket mill hand.....	Searchmont, Ont.....	Oct. 9	23	Bolt flew off wheel of machine and struck him.
Mechanical engineer..	Hammond, B.C.....	" 10	49	Injured when engine piston fell on him. Died Oct. 17.
Mill hand.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 17	.....	Drowned while tying up boat.
Teamster.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 19	59	Cart ran over his head when he lost control of horse. Died Oct. 23.
Millwright.....	L'Anse aux Cousins, Que	" 24	56	Injured when machine belt flew off.
Tie trimmer.....	Near North Bay, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Struck by sliding tie and thrown on circular saw.
Carpenter.....	Kalso, B.C.....	" 29	52	Struck on head by piece of metal from saw. Fractured skull.
Mill proprietor.....	Lanark, Ont.....	" 30	26	Mangled when clothing became caught in pulley.
Sawyer.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 31	58	Struck by lever controlling log carriage.
Sawyer.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	Nov. 3	66	Fell on saw.
Labourer.....	Dean Lake, Ont.....	" 10	23	Drowned.
Labourer.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	Dec. 23	.....	Fell with scaffold when it was knocked down by falling bricks.
<i>Wood products—</i>				
Finisher.....	Waterloo, Ont.....	Nov. 5	59	Burned by fire in finishing room.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Clark City, Que.....	Oct. 3	19	Thrown out of runaway truck. Died Oct. 5.
Stock runner.....	Kenogami, Que.....	" 29	.....	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Port Alfred, Que.....	Nov. 15	52	Died after seizure.
Labourer.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 6	30	Crushed under pile of pulpwood which gave away.
Machinist.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	58	Fingers mangled while repairing machine. Died about Dec. 3 from tetanus.
Factory hand.....	Port Elgin, N.B.....	" 29	36	Caught in belt while adjusting same. Fractured skull.
Lineman.....	Rimouski, Que.....	Dec. 14	32	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Labourer.....	Dolbeau, Que.....	" 16	21	Head crushed.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Nov. 8	22	Fell down elevator shaft.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Oct. 11	44	Tank exploded when it was being tested.
Mechanic.....	Simcoe, Ont.....	" 31	55	Tripped and fell under end of shaft which he was carrying. Died Nov. 5.
Labourer.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Nov. 6	.....	Jammed between two flat cars, chest crushed. Died Nov. 7.
Night watchman....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 17	43	Fell over steel truck on rail track injuring legs. Died Dec. 22.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products—</i>				
Watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 1	74	Crushed by falling elevator.
<i>Non-metallic mineral products—</i>				
Well drill operator with cement mfrs.	Point Anne, Que.....	Oct. 2	37	Premature explosion.
Pipe fitters' helper..	Halifax, N.S.....	" 4	23	Overcome by gas in crude oil condenser while rescuing fellow workman. One died Oct. 5.
Pipe fitter.....	" " .....	" 4	47	Other died Oct. 12.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Rivet heater in oil refinery.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	Oct. 6	30	Fell 30 feet from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Streetsville, Ont.....	" 9	16	Smothered in shale slide.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Dec. 5	46	Suffocated when buried in feed bin.
Labourer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 27	31	Crushed between coke trucks. Died Dec. 28.
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Electrician.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Nov. 9	57	Tripped on gangway and fell on concrete floor.
Labourer with Sulphate Mfg. Co.....	La Tuque, Que.....	Dec. 3	46	Poisoned by sulphur gas. Died Dec. 14.
<i>Miscellaneous Products—</i>				
Night watchman with trunk mfrs.	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 11	57	Collapsed in boiler room.
Electrician.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	Dec. 12	32	Electrocuted.
Labourer with insulating company.	Selkirk, Man.....	" 25	29	Fell into vat of boiling straw mash and scalded when scaffolding broke. One died Dec. 23, other on Dec. 29.
Labourer with insulating company.	" " .....	" 25	30	

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>				
Bricklayer.....	Brandon, Man.....	Oct. 2	54	Fell from scaffold.
Mechanic's helper.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 2	22	Fell down elevator shaft. Died Oct. 10.
Structural steel worker.	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	33	Fell from steel girder.
Helper.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	22	Fell from scaffold. Died Oct. 5.
Carpenter.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 5	55	Crushed beneath descending hoist shaft.
Contractor.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 8	38	Crushed when beam fell on him.
Labourer.....	Attercliff, Ont.....	" 9	19	Thrown from truck and wheel passed over his head.
Rigger.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 10	36	Fell from scaffold when it gave way. Fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Ear Falls, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Struck by derrick chain. Died Oct. 22.
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 15	27	Crushed by steel girder when it toppled off flat car.
Driver.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 15	22	Train struck truck in which he was returning from work.
Carpenter.....	London, Ont.....	" 22	40	Fell from verandah fracturing skull. Died Oct. 23.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	35	Fell from grain elevator into water. Died from exposure.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	32	Struck by beam when it slipped.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 25	52	Crushed by descending elevator.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	28	Crushed and suffocated when trench caved in.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	27	Fell from bucket of crane, fracturing skull.
Carpenter.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 31	42	Crushed between car and truck while riding bicycle.
Labourer.....	Smoky Falls, Ont.....	About Oct. 31	.....	Struck by heavy steel pile.
Roofer.....	Quebec, Que.....	Nov. 2	47	Fell from scaffolding.
Night watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 3	44	Fell from ladder to basement. Died Nov. 10.
Watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	63	Paralytic stroke and fell on pavement fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	54	Collapsed while working on cellar excavation.
Iron worker.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 6	30	Crushed between two flat cars.
Bricklayer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	47	Fell from platform to concrete floor.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 8	.....	Fell from motor truck fracturing skull.
Cement finisher.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12	28	Fell 100 ft. from grain elevator.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	35	Slipped and fell from scaffolding during rain.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	29	Buried by fall of rock and wall while digging trench.
Carpenter.....	Radnor, Alta.....	" 28	53	Sliver in hand causing blood poisoning.
Plumber's apprentice	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 30	.....	Struck on head by falling plank.
Steel worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 1	30	Struck by falling sledge hammer, fractured skull. Died Dec. 29.
Labourer.....	Digby, N.S.....	" 2	42	Struck by descending elevator.
Carpenter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 3	52	Fell 25 ft. when scaffolding broke. Died Dec. 4.
Bricklayer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 3	56	Fell from building. Died Dec. 11.
Carpenter.....	Albright Siding, Alberta.....	" 3	34	Fell when rope slipped off hook and scaffolding came down.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 5	About	Fell off truck while riding home from work—pneumonia.
Labourer.....	Humberstone, Ont.....	" 5	18	Smothered in cave-in of gravel.
Installer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	36	Struck when wood fitting fell from sling, fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 8	39	High line broke on concrete shoot and threw him on ground.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	38	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer with contractors.	Causapscal, Que.....	" 14	18	Struck on head.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	22	Crushed beneath stone-laden hoist when rope broke. Died Dec. 19.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	55	Collapsed while working in cellar.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Stepped into open flue, fractured spine.
Labourer with contractors.	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	" 21	23	Cause not reported.
Carpenter.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 21	65	Collapsed while at work.
Labourer.....	Foremost, Alta.....	" 22	36	Fell from roof of elevator, fracturing skull.
Plumber's apprentice	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	17	Burned when blow torch exploded.
<b>Railway—</b>				
Labourer.....	Grand Mère, Que.....	Oct. 9	35	Fell from top of crane.
Labourer.....	River Bend, Que.....	" 13	.....	Struck by car.
Labourer.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	Nov. 10	22	Buried in landslide.
Labourer.....	" " " " " "	" 10	27	" " " " " "
Labourer.....	Shawinigan Falls, Que.....	" 14	19	Buried by cave-in of sand in tunnel.
Labourer.....	Near Swift Current, Sask.....	" 28	.....	Crushed beneath ballast plough.
<b>Highway and Bridge—</b>				
Labourer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Oct. 3	35	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire while painting bridge.
Truck driver.....	New Hamburg, Ont.....	" 10	.....	Injured when his truck crashed into train.
Labourer.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	" 13	53	Bruised finger on cart—blood poison. Died Oct. 25.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—Con.</b>				
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Lantz Siding, N.S.....	" 13	69	Struck by auto fractured arm and ribs. Died Nov. 2.
Foreman.....	Near Chilliwack, B.C.....	" 19	55	Run over by truck.
Steel worker.....	Todmorden, Ont.....	" 19	30	Fell from steel bridge.
Labourer.....	Near Vanguard, Sask.....	Nov. 2	28	Crushed between tractor and grader.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	50	Struck by dumping truck, fractured skull.
Labourer.....	St. Adolphe de Howard, Que.	Dec. 11	43	Buried under load of stones.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Ship builder on wharf construction.	Kingston, Ont.....	Oct. 1	64	Fell off scaffold into lake and drowned.
Foreman with contractors.	Cape Santé, Que.....	" 15	48	Auto accident.
Labourer.....	Near Thorold, Ont.....	" 20	28	} Caught in land slide.
Labourer.....	" " " " " "	" 27	57	
Labourer.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 22	26	Crushed by cave-in of sewer.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	50	Crushed when part of tunnel roof collapsed.
Labourer.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	" 30	32	Buried when tunnel caved in.
Electrician.....	Boston Creek, Ont.....	Nov. 1	37	Fell from pole when belt slipped.
Labourer with engineering contractor.	Quebec, Que.....	" 8	44	Fell from wagon.
Street labourer.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 13	33	Injured when log rolled on him. Died Nov. 20.
Bolter.....	Weland, Ont.....	" 14	About 35	Crushed when he fell with load of timber in floor of lock.
Electrical contractor.	Near Timmins, Ont.....	" 19	About 38	Struck by falling pole.
Labourer.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 21	20	Fell from steel gate. Died Nov. 23.
Mechanic.....	Paugan Falls, Que.....	" 24	30	Carried away by rush of water from sluice and drowned.
Labourer.....	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.....	" 27	30	Fell into stone crushing machine.
Labourer with contractors.	Pointe au Pic, Que.....	" 30	20	Crushed by falling rock.
Labourer.....	Walton, N.S.....	" 30	40	Fell from wharf injuring head and spine. Died Dec. 7.
Installer at water works dept.	Palmerston, Ont.....	Dec. 4	45	Run over by train.
Labourer.....	Near Weland, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Injured when wooden structure collapsed.
Foreman.....	London, Ont.....	" 20	34	Buried when river bank collapsed while operating tractor on dam construction.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Labourer.....	Trail, B.C.....	Oct. 3	50	Minor injury causing infection. Died Oct. 11.
Labourer.....	McBride, B.C.....	" 3	37	Injured when power saw broke.
Engineer.....	Near Keewatin, Ont.....	" 3	60	Side-swiped between two engines.
Section hand.....	Near Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 3	58	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Limoulin, Que.....	" 5	20	Head crushed when coal crane fell on him.
Contracting engineer.	Montreal, Que.....	" 5	55	Struck by train.
Sectionman.....	Near Chipman, N.B.....	" 6	24	Motor cars collided. Hemorrhage of brain. Died Oct. 7.
Section hand.....	Near Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 6	39	Struck by an engine while riding hand car.
Engineer.....	Near Brunkild, Man.....	" 8	39	Scalded and burned when engine was derailed. Died Oct. 9.
Labourer.....	Hazelton, B.C.....	" 9	20	Struck by rock slide.
Engineer.....	Near Stevensville, Ont.....	" 10	63	Collision of two trains.
Brakeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	38	Fell off flat car and was run over.
Brakeman.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	" 17	34	Fell between two box cars which were being shunted.
Track patrolman.....	Near Ashcroft, B.C.....	" 18	64	Struck by train while taking velocipede off track.
Labourer.....	Near Kinnmount, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Leg jammed between car and rail loader.
Car inspector.....	Regina, Sask.....	" 19	50	Fell between rails while inspecting brakes of car.
Conductor.....	Hornepayne, Ont.....	" 19	38	Fell and was crushed under wheels of his caboose.
Brakeman.....	Near Biggar, Sask.....	" 20	27	Slipped and fell beneath wheels of moving train.
Conductor.....	Mimico, Ont.....	" 23	42	Run over by yard engine injuring leg. Died Nov. 2.
Section hand.....	Near Kamloops, B.C.....	" 27	36	Struck by freight train.
Road inspector.....	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que.	" 28	49	Collision of train with hand car which he was running.
Car repairer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 31	59	Car ran over him when he fell.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	58	Run over by yard engine.
Yardman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	53	Thrown off moving car and run over.
Brakeman.....	Tofield, Alta.....	Nov. 1	24	Crushed while coupling cars in yard.
Brakeman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 1	22	Fell from moving flat car during shunting operations.
Labourer.....	Ville St. Pierre, Que.....	" 6	.....	Struck by locomotive. Shoulder and leg broken. Died following operation.
Labourer.....	Near Drumheller, Alta.....	" 7	32	Fel. off hand car fracturing skull. Died Nov. 19.
Foreman.....	Sterling, Que.....	" 8	27	Fell 18 feet.
Sectionman.....	Chesterville, Ont.....	" 8	64	Struck by freight train.
Brakeman.....	Porquis Junction, Ont.....	" 9	34	Slipped underneath moving train during switching operations.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—Con.</i>				
Yard foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	61	Struck and run over by engine.
Section foreman.....	Near Rocanville, Sask.....	" 11	.....	Train collided with velocipede which he was riding.
Fireman.....	London, Ont.....	" 13	34	Crushed when engine crashed into caboose.
Brakeman.....	Taschereau, Que.....	" 14	40	Heel caught by wheel.
Craneman.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 14	56	Caught by hook of hoisting crane. Died Nov. 21.
Sectionman.....	Near Hornepayne, Ont.....	" 15	28	Collision of gasolene car with speeder. Fractured skull.
Car repairer.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 16	47	Crushed between two cars.
Brakeman.....	Near Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 24	48	Crushed when a grain truck struck a rock slide while he was riding an engine.
Freight conductor.....	Noyan, Que.....	" 25	52	Fell when he jumped from caboose, fractured skull.
Foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 1	.....	Pneumonia. Died Dec. 7.
Trainman.....	Vermillion Bay, Ont.....	" 3	27	Injured when engine crashed into caboose. Died Dec. 4.
Car cleaner.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 7	55	Run over by train. Died Dec. 11.
Painters' helper.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 11	44	Injured when drum containing paint exploded.
Carman.....	Richmond, Que.....	" 14	55	Crushed between two shunting cars.
Brakeman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 16	50	Both legs amputated by shunting train.
Fireman.....	Dalhousie Junction, N.B.....	" 18	39	Scalded following collision of two trains. Died Dec. 19.
Brakeman.....	Perry, Ont.....	Dec. 24	33	Fell between freight cars and run over.
Section man.....	Near Winnipeg, Man.....	" 25	41	Speeder on which he was riding was struck by train.
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Conductor.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	Oct. 3,	39	Fell from top of box car injuring head. Died Dec. 19.
Switchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	61	Crushed between street car and automobile. Died Oct. 25.
Section man.....	Near Winnipeg, Man.....	About Nov. 2	47	Injured in collision of two jigger cars. Died Nov. 3.
Track switchman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 15	53	Struck by automobile. Died Nov. 16.
Lineman.....	St. Augustin, Que.....	" 15	24	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Riding on truck to work was struck by truck following when he jumped off.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 3	.....	Struck by truck.
Conductor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	24	Crushed between street car and wall of car barn.
Conductor.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 25	.....	Struck by truck when he stepped from his car. Fractured skull.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Superintendent.....	Quebec, Que.....	Oct. 4	73	Slipped and fell into hold of ship, fracturing skull. Died Oct. 7.
Deckhand.....	Montreal, Que.....	About Oct. 15	.....	Fell through hatch in ship when he stepped on plank that was too short.
Sailor.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 19	25	Fell from ladder and was drowned.
Watchman with dredging company.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Fell on floor of derrick. Died Nov. 6.
Deckhand.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 28	17	Hit by roll of newsprint while in hold of vessel.
Night watchman of ship.	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	70	Fell over hatchway door to deck below, fracturing skull. Died Nov. 2.
Longshoreman.....	Lauzon, Que.....	Nov. 5	54	Stone fell on him. Died Nov. 8.
Watchman with steamship Co.	Lake Superior, Ont.....	" 6	18	Washed overboard and drowned.
Seaman.....	Bamfield, B.C.....	" 11	.....	Fell from wharf and drowned.
Sailor.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	About Nov. 15	45	Fell into hold of ship, fracturing skull.
Sailor.....	Morrisburg, Ont.....	" 24	25	Crushed between steamer and wharf after attempting to land.
Second mate.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 24	54	Fell into hold of boat, fracturing skull.
Longshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	33	Fell into river while unloading steamer and drowned.
Scow inspector.....	Port Haney, B.C.....	" 26	41	Fell into river and drowned while inspecting scow.
Deck hand.....	Near Sydney, N.S.....	About Nov. 27	18	Crushed between ship and wharf when he got entangled in mooring. Died Dec. 3.
Labourer.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 29	56	Struck by large bucket while working at coal deck.
Engineer on tug.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Dec. 2	53	Fell overboard and drowned.
Foreman of freight sheds.	Point Edward, Ont.....	" 5	40	Burned in bunkhouse.
Carpenter.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 6	65	Slipped between two planks and fell to deck below. Fractured skull.
Deckhand.....	St. John, N.B.....	" 10	45	Fell from ladder into hold of ship. Died Dec. 11.
Captain of tug.....	Of Vancouver, B.C.....	" 11	45	Drowned when engine exploded near Schell, Gulf of Georgia.
Labourer on steamer	Fort William, Ont.....	" 21	20	Fell from ladder when overcome by fumes from rat poison.
Watchman on steamer.	St. John, N.B.....	" 31	75	Fell from ferry boat to harbour bottom at low tide. Died Jan. 1, 1929.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.</b>				
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	Oct. 1	26	Struck by motor lorry.
Teamster.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	46	Crushed between wagon and auto.
Teamster.....	Saguenay, Que.....	" 20	19	Kicked by horse.
Taxi driver.....	Lachute, Que.....	Nov. 6	22	Killed when his car crashed into stone wall.
Cartier.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	47	Collision of auto with his wagon.
Truck driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	18	Injured when his truck collided with wagon.
Labourer.....	Riviere du Sud.....	" 15	20	Drowned.
Truck driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 1	39	Drowned when his truck skidded into canal.
Truck driver.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 7	22	Collision of train with his truck.
Taxi driver.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 13	.....	Injured when his car struck telegraph pole. Died Dec. 16.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 17	.....	Collision of truck and street car.
Taxi driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	41	Injured in collision of two autos.
Chauffeur.....	Near Shippegan, N.B.....	" 26	.....	Drowned when auto crashed through ice.
Teamster.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 26	24	Injured when sleigh struck telephone post.
Truck driver.....	Near Bear River, N.S.....	" 29	.....	Pinned beneath truck after it plunged over bridge.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Elevator employee..	Lauder, Man.....	Oct. 26	30	Caught in drive pulley of elevator. Died Oct. 27.
Labourer.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 29	19	Crushed when poles fell from dray.
Grain shoveller.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 30	35	Thrown into lake and drowned when bicycle struck sawyer.
Elevator agent.....	Leney, Sask.....	Dec. 3	.....	Hurled against compressor tank by fly wheel of elevator engine.
Electrician's helper at elevator.	Port Arthur, Ont.....	" 8	26	Fell 30 ft. in elevator, crushing head.
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>				
Labourer with power company.	Chenier, Que.....	Oct. 5	18	Fell from scaffold.
Lineman.....	Charette, Que.....	" 6	24	Electrocuted when he touched live wire while working on pole.
Lineman.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 10	36	Electrocuted while changing transformers.
Lineman.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 31	29	Came in contact with live wires and fell from pole while repairing transformer.
Lineman.....	Near Severn, Ont.....	Dec. 15	45	Crushed beneath falling tree. Fractured skull.
<i>Telegraphs and Tele- phones—</i>				
Station repairman...	Cornwall, Ont.....	Oct. 9	.....	Fell from pole and broke his neck.
Telegraph messenger	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 9	15	Collided with truck while riding on bicycle. Fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Wingham, Ont.....	Dec. 28	.....	Fell from tree when struck by falling limb. Concussion of brain. Died Jan. 1, 1929.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Salesman.....	Brockville, Ont.....	Oct. 8	23	Auto accident. Died Oct. 10.
Truck driver with lumbering com- pany.	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	45	Collision at electric railway level crossing.
Fish buyer for can- ning company.	Sherman, B.C.....	" 31	53	Fell into water and drowned.
Labourer.....	Brampton, Ont.....	About	.....	Wounded when working with wooden boxes. Died of tetanus, Nov. 13.
Shipper.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Nov. 6 " 9	65	Head crushed by descending hoist in elevator shaft.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 12	52	Struck by swinging crane.
Driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	31	Crushed between two trucks.
Shipper with lumber company.	Weston, Ont.....	Dec. 1	75	Struck on wrist by plank. Died of blood poison, Jan. 11, 1929.
Lumber agent.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 23	.....	Head injury.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Teamster.....	Strathroy, Ont.....	Oct. 12	.....	Fell from wagon, fracturing skull.
Messenger for drug store.	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	14	Truck struck his bicycle.
Milk salesman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	41	Knocked down by truck fracturing leg and skull. Died Oct. 26.
Parcel boy.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 4	16	Crushed in parcel chute.
Truck driver with fish dealer.	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 16	21	Collision. Internal injuries.
Teamster with coal company.	West Kildonan, Man.....	" 17	48	Killed when horses took fright.
Labourer with coal company.	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 12	38	Knee injured at work. Died Jan. 22, 1929.
Clerk.....	St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 15	20	Injured in fall from third storey of store. Died Dec. 18.
Deliverer.....	Arnprior, Ont.....	" 22	.....	Thrown from sleigh when horse took fright and was crushed by train.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Fireman.....	Barrie, Ont.....	Oct. 5	57	Struck by passing auto while at fire.
Fire inspector.....	Trois Saumons, Que.....	" 10	31	Auto struck bridge.
Labourer.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	" 11	67	Drowned.
County constable.....	Whitby, Ont.....	" 13	60	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Labourer.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 24	48	Electrocuted while working on roof of water-works pump house.
Supervisor fur farms.	Lacombe, Alta.....	" 31	47	Chest crushed while driving government car.
Policeman.....	Prescott, Ont.....	Nov. 1	56	Injured when car in which he was riding collided with steam roller. Died Nov. 16.
Bridgeman.....	Revelstoke, B.C.....	" 6	54	Hit by brace and thrown into water. Pneumonia. Died Nov. 14.
Policeman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Thrown from side car of motorcycle in crash with auto. Died Nov. 11.
Canal superintendent	Cornwall, Ont.....	" 19	34	Died from exposure after his truck backed into canal.
Fireman.....	Quebec, Que.....	Dec. 5	37	Struck head against pole when taxi collided with fire brigade. Fractured skull. Died Dec. 6.
Clerk.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 12	50	Fell and fractured arm.
Employee at works department.	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 13	28	Thrown from ladder while dismantling smoke stack of incinerator.
Labourer with municipality.	Ladner, B.C.....	" 14	35	Back broken by gravel slide.
Mail deliverer.....	Near Dalton, Ont.....	" 20	27	Drowned when sleigh broke through ice.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Mechanic.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Nov. 6	35	Gas poisoning while working on auto.
Tinsmith.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Dec. 8	55	Suddenly stricken while at work.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Guide.....	Near Nakina, Ont.....	Oct. 2	.....	Drowned when canoe capsized in squall.
Maid.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	20	Gas poisoning from leaking gas.
Window washer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 22	60	Fell from window.
Domestic.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	Dec. 8	.....	Burned when clothing caught fire from stove. Died Dec. 9.
Restaurant worker..	Toronto, Ont.....	" 24	35	Collapsed while at work.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1927

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Superintendent with bridge builders.	Port Arthur, Ont.....	Nov. 8 1927	54	Fell from ladder fractured skull. Died Nov. 26, 1928.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Logger.....	Abitibi District, Que.....	July 30	.....	Drowned.
Woodcutter.....	Vandry, Que.....	Sept. 21	33	Asphyxiated.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Coal mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Queen's County, N.B.....	July 19	65	Finger bruised by piece of coal, septicemia. Died Aug. 10.
<i>Structural Materials—</i>				
Machinist labourer in gravel pit.	Near Woodlands, Man.....	June 29	.....	Fell from car while putting on brakes fracturing leg. Died July 24.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Saw and Planing mill Products—</i>				
Watchman on bridge	Capilano, B.C.....	Sept. 8	49	Knocked off trestle when struck by train, injured spine. Died Dec. 17.

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
Carpenter.....	Queen's Bay, B.C.....	Aug. 4	47	Knocked down in car while returning from work, fracturing ankle, embolism. Died Aug. 10.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer on Aqueduct construction.	Vercheres, Que.....	Sept. 21	.....	Crushed by fall of earth. Died Sept. 26.
Engineer with pile drivers.	New Westminster, B.C.....	Sept. 25	38	Struck by plank. Died Jan. 5, 1929.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Labourer.....	Riviere du Loup, Que.....	May 27	20	Crushed between car and crane.
Sectionman.....	Queen's County, N.B.....	Aug. 22	50	Bruised hand followed by abscess. Died Sept. 5.
Porter.....	Near London, Ont.....	Sept. 18	48	Blood poisoning from running splinter in hand. Died Sept. 28.
Labourer.....	Nelson, B.C.....	" 30	.....	Struck by train.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Gas boat engineer with lumbering company.	Kelly, Que.....	Sept. 21	29	Drowned when canoe smashed against crib at dam.
Deckman on boat...	Near Quinze Lake, Que....	" 21	50	Drowned.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Farm labourer with wood carriers.	Weedon, Que.....	Sept. 29	33	Fell from wagon.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Retail—</i>				
Storekeeper.....	Grand Coulee, Sask.....	Sept. 18	.....	Collision of train with his car.
Butcher.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	54	Infection from scratch. Died Oct. 3.
Labourer with wood dealer.	Quebec, Que.....	" 29	78	Collapsed while at work.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Labourer on road maintenance.	Labelle, Que.....	Sept. 8	66	Struck by automobile.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 22	63	Buried by fall of earth. Died Sept. 29.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928

THE accompanying tables supplied by the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration to Canada during the nine months ended December 31, 1928, with some comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1927. Of a total of 144,115 immigrants, 50,925 or 36 per cent were British, 24,875 or 17 per cent were from the United States, and 68,315 or 47 per cent from other countries. These figures compare with a total of 128,928 immigrants for the corresponding period of 1927, of whom 45,949 or 36 per cent were British, 19,947 or 15 per cent were from the United States, and 63,032 or 49 per cent from other countries.

### STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928

	Canadian born Citizens	British Subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	2,915	278	120	3,313
May.....	3,476	224	133	3,833
June.....	3,207	240	79	3,526
July.....	2,931	334	129	3,394
August.....	3,122	364	116	3,602
September.....	2,756	305	123	3,184
October.....	2,447	178	66	2,691
November.....	2,069	146	43	2,258
December.....	1,967	156	31	2,154
Totals.....	24,890	2,225	840	27,955

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1927

	Fiscal Year 1927-8			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
April.....	11,803	2,518	21,120	35,441
May.....	8,408	2,503	13,030	23,941
June.....	7,272	2,642	8,138	18,052
July.....	5,032	2,101	5,155	12,288
August.....	3,791	2,623	3,823	10,242
September.....	3,315	2,254	3,492	9,061
October.....	3,575	2,283	3,575	9,433
November.....	1,816	1,739	2,349	5,904
December.....	937	1,284	2,345	4,566
Totals.....	45,949	19,947	63,032	128,928

	Fiscal Year 1928-29			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
April.....	9,680	2,927	14,376	26,983
May.....	7,195	3,096	13,350	23,641
June.....	6,820	3,320	10,163	20,303
July.....	4,287	3,044	8,452	15,783
August.....	12,460	3,581	9,299	25,340
September.....	4,434	2,739	4,490	11,663
October.....	2,514	2,667	2,860	8,041
November.....	2,059	1,955	2,830	6,844
December.....	1,476	1,544	2,495	5,515
Totals.....	50,925	24,873	68,315	144,113

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	69,269	12,420	81,689
Adult females.....	28,634	5,962	34,596
Children under eighteen ..	21,337	6,491	27,828
Totals.....	119,240	24,873	144,113
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males.....	60,094	4,680	64,774
Females.....	4,199	1,127	5,326
Children.....	10,299	1,858	12,157
Labouring class—			
Males.....	2,942	1,742	4,684
Females.....	556	259	815
Children.....	1,000	315	1,315
Mechanics—			
Males.....	3,044	3,032	6,076
Females.....	1,050	612	1,662
Children.....	707	468	1,175
Trading class—			
Males.....	1,712	1,619	3,331
Females.....	802	631	1,433
Children.....	421	365	786
Mining class—			
Males.....	423	175	598
Females.....	75	28	103
Children.....	91	30	121
Female domestic servants.	13,683	516	14,199
Other classes—			
Males.....	1,054	1,172	2,226
Females.....	8,269	2,789	11,058
Children.....	8,819	3,455	12,274
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	1,364	160	1,524
New Brunswick.....	1,356	381	1,737
Prince Edward Island....	69	45	114
Quebec.....	11,706	3,901	15,607
Ontario.....	29,479	9,686	39,165
Manitoba.....	50,777	1,183	51,960
Saskatchewan.....	9,978	2,782	12,760
Alberta.....	9,450	4,614	14,064
British Columbia.....	5,058	2,093	7,151
Yukon Territory.....	2	21	23
Northwest Territories.....	1	.....	1
Not given.....	.....	7	7

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1928

British—	
English.....	25,995
Irish.....	8,078
Scotch.....	13,996
Welsh.....	2,856
Total.....	50,925
Preferred races—	
Belgian.....	963
Danish.....	2,766
Dutch.....	1,327
Finnish.....	3,136
French.....	572
German.....	10,782
Icelandic.....	22
Norwegian.....	1,821
Swedish.....	2,848
Swiss.....	392
Total.....	24,629
United States.....	24,873
Other races—	
Albanian.....	26
Armenian.....	8
Austrian.....	323
Bohemian.....	8
Bulgarian.....	211
Croatian.....	877
Czech.....	814
Dalmatian.....	1
East Indian.....	49
Estonian.....	89
Greek.....	539
Italian.....	602
Japanese.....	415
Jewish.....	2,632
Jugo-Slav.....	2,668
Lettish.....	62
Lithuanian.....	1,477
Magyar.....	5,525
Maltese.....	15
Moravian.....	4
Negro.....	89
Persian.....	1
Polish.....	7,635
Portuguese.....	11
Roumanian.....	242
Russian.....	847
Ruthenian.....	14,157
Serbian.....	350
Slovak.....	3,922
Spanish.....	16
Spanish-American.....	2
Syrian.....	67
Turkish.....	2
Total.....	43,686
Grand total.....	144,113

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Union Rule governing Contract may be lawfully applied.

The appeal of members of Local Union No. 25, Ontario Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, from a judgment of the Third Division Court of the District of Thunder Bay, was allowed with costs by the First Divisional Court on January 14, 1929. The action was taken in the first instance against the union, but this action was dismissed on the ground that the union, not being incorporated, could not be sued. The names of individual defendants were added later to the defendant union, and the appeal was taken in the name of these individual defendants. The circumstances of the case are detailed in the course of the following judgment, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Hodgins, and concurred in by Chief Justice Sir William Mulock and Justices Magee and Grant. Mr. Justice Middleton also agreed in the result.

Mr. Justice Hodgins, in a written judgment, said that the initial difficulty was that the Local Union, being unincorporated, could not be sued, and therefore that the adding at the trial of the individual defendants was incompetent, it being in fact a substitution of defendants for an original defendant against whom no cause of action existed. This was not pressed at the trial or on the appeal. Nevertheless, the Court is entitled to pronounce upon the point, and upon that ground alone, the action against the individual defendants (the appellants) should be dismissed.

But, apart from that, the appellants argued that there was no evidence against them to warrant the judgment.

The plaintiff who was not then a member of the Local Union, took a contract under one Tocheri to supply all the labour required to do the brick and masonry work at the rate of \$17 per thousand brick upon a building being constructed by Tocheri. This would have given the plaintiff a profit of about \$3 a thousand. The plaintiff did not supply any material. Part of the material was old brick given by the owner of the building, and the rest was supplied by Tocheri. By a rule of the Local Union, "No member or members of this Union shall be allowed to work on any subcontract taken from a building contractor where a subcontract is for labour only."

The officials of the Local Union, having been informed of the plaintiff's contract, appointed, pursuant to their rules, an arbitration committee, who interviewed Tocheri, and di-

rected the defendants Martell and Barrington to deal with Tocheri and the plaintiff. They were instructed to tell Tocheri that, in view of this rule, if he did not get rid of Hay (the plaintiff), the bricklayers working for the latter would be withdrawn, they being members of the Union.

In carrying out these instructions both Martell and Barrington discussed the matter with Tocheri. Both Martell and Barrington denied that any threats were made or that Tocheri was told that he would have to "fire" Hay or they would call a strike.

The learned Justice of Appeal was unable to find from the evidence that any of the defendants used the word "strike" and reads Tocheri's evidence as meaning that the words used were "call the men off the job," which Tocheri translates or compresses into the word "strike."

There is no foundation for a finding that the individual defendants were guilty of conspiracy of combination to injure the plaintiff as found by the trial judge.

Local Union No. 1562 United Mine Workers of America v. Williams and Rees (1919), 59 Can. S.C.R. 240, is not a case on all fours with this. It depends for its force upon the fact that a coercive threat was used to cause a general strike, should the men be retained in the company's employment.

It is quite competent for members of a Union (or the Union itself) who find that their fellow-members are employed on a contract which their rules do not sanction—the rules being founded upon reason and good sense—to warn the contractor and his subcontractor that they must inform the men that they are working contrary to that rule of their Union, and that if, in consequence, the contractor and subcontractor agree to the cancellation of the contract, or the subcontract is cancelled, the warning is within their legal rights and is not a wrongful act which is actionable even if the warning is conveyed by two or three individual members of the Union or by the Union's officials. (Reference to Sorrel v. Smith, (1925) A.C. 700.)

In this case what was done for the purpose, not of injuring the plaintiff, but to forward the trade of the members of the Union, and notice that the members of the Union will be warned of the situation is not a threat which is unlawful and does not give any right of action to the person injured. There is no evidence of spite or malice or desire to injure,

nor of any improper conspiracy or combination, though two members together conveyed the warning.

The appeal should be allowed and the action dismissed without costs; but costs of appeal must be paid by the plaintiff.—*Hay versus Local Union No. 25, Ontario Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union (Ontario Weekly Notes, Jan. 25, 1929).*

### **United States Employers' Liability Law held not to apply to Canadian Employee**

An employee of a Canadian railroad in the United States was drowned in the course of his employment, on the United States side of the international boundary line in the Detroit River, and his administrator was unable to recover under the United States Employer's Liability Act. This was the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of David A. Wright, administrator, against the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit being affirmed on the authority of the Union Pacific Railway Company against Whyler, 158 U.S. 285.

Douglas B. Ellis was employed by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, a Canadian corporation, as a carpenter on the car ferry transport. The ferry was under United States registry and was operated by both the Grand Trunk and the Wabash railroads, the latter a Missouri corporation. The transport was making its customary trip from Windsor to Detroit. While on the United States side of the International boundary line on the Detroit River, the transport was stopped to clean fires. Ellis entered the paddle box of the side wheel and was working on one of the paddle buckets when the engine was negligently started. He was thrown into the water and drowned.

The administrator brought action in the U.S. District Court in Michigan under the Federal Employers Liability Act. The railroad company argued that the Grand Trunk was a Canadian corporation, doing most of its

business in Canada, and that the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario should apply. The Court held for the administrator and judgment was entered.

The Circuit Court of Appeals for the 6th Circuit reversed the judgment, holding that the Canadian Act should apply because the ferry was chartered by a Canadian corporation and because the Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Great Britain makes the territorial waters of each country absolutely free to the citizens of the respective countries, so that the United States cannot impose its statutes under the circumstances, merely because the ferry had crossed the international boundary line.

The administrator brought the cause to the Supreme Court of the United States, maintaining that the jurisdiction of the United States is absolute in its own territory.

### **"Injury" includes Damage to Business or Employment**

In the court of Criminal Appeal, England and Wales, the Lord Chief Justice dismissed an appeal (Rex versus Jones) by a trade union secretary against his conviction on two counts of an indictment, charging respectively intimidation and besetting, contrary to section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875. The appellant had been sentenced to a fine of £5 on each count. It was alleged that with the object of compelling a certain workman to join the trade union of which he was the district secretary, the appellant had threatened to cause the workman's dismissal from his employment and had thereby caused in his mind a reasonable apprehension of injury. The Lord Chief Justice said that it was not suggested that there had been any display of violence by the appellant. Once, however, it was conceded that "injury" within section 7 of the Act of 1875 was wide enough to include damage in respect of business, occupation or employment—and section 3 (2) of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, made it clear that it was so—there was ample evidence to justify the verdict of the lower court.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a collection or inventory.]



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

AN increase was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shut-downs, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment, however, was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any other year of the record. This statement is based upon returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,391 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms on February 1 aggregated 933,943 persons, as compared with 921,404 on January 1. This increase, which was more extensive than on the corresponding date in the three preceding years, caused the index (average, 1926=100) to stand at 110.5, while in the preceding month it was 109.1, and on February 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 102.0, 96.9, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively. The returns are representative of employment in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

At the beginning of February, 1929, the unemployment percentage registered by local trade unions stood at 6.3 as compared with percentages of 6.6 at the beginning of January and 6.8 at the beginning of February, 1928. The percentage for February was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,697 local trade unions embracing a membership of 188,152 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a slight gain in the volume of business transacted in January, the number of working days in the month having been greater than in December.

The average cost of a weekly budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.15 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.30 for January; \$11.03 for February, 1928; \$11.23 for February, 1927; \$11.50 for February, 1926, \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923;

\$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. In wholesale prices the revised index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was 95.7 for February, as compared with 94.5 for January; 96.8 for February, 1928; 97.6 for February, 1927; and 102.1 for February, 1926.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February, 1929, was about five times as large as in January, almost twice as many workpeople being involved. The time loss was greater than in February, 1928. Nine disputes were in progress at some time during the month, involving 1,480 workpeople and resulting in a loss of 28,946 working days. Corresponding figures for January, 1929, were eight disputes, 754 workpeople and 5,724 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1928, were ten disputes, 889 workpeople and 5,853 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of February no new applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were received by the Department. Reference to the settlement of the coal miners' strike at Wayne, Alberta, in August, 1928, following a Board inquiry, is made in the article on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada," on page 276 of this issue.

### Progress of Old Age Pensions in Canada

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the Legislature of New Brunswick on February 21, contained the following announcement: "The subject of Old Age Pensions has occupied the attention of my Government and in view of the uncertainty as to the probable cost of the administration of that measure it has been decided to appoint a Commission to investigate and report upon the subject."

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature on February 27, it was stated: "The commissioner

appointed by my government to inquire into matters preliminary to the consideration of the adoption by this province of Old Age Pensions will be able to present a partial report of his investigation, and this will be laid before you."

In accordance with the announcements that were noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, bills to provide for provincial participation in the federal Old Age Pensions Act are now before the legislatures of Ontario and Alberta.

**Mine safety devices to be admitted to Canada, duty free.**

Included among the customs tariff changes that were proposed in the budget brought down in the House of Commons by the Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, on March 1,

was a provision for the free entry of safety devices for use in the mining industry in Canada. The following articles will be admitted free:—

Miners' acetylene lamps and parts thereof; miners' safety lamps and parts thereof; accessories for cleaning, filling, charging, opening and testing miners' safety lamps, battery renewal preparations for miners' electric safety lamps; all to be used exclusively in mines.

Miners' safety helmets of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use exclusively in mining operations.

Equipment of a class or kind not made in Canada, and integral parts thereof, for distributing stone dust in mines.

The following articles also are to be admitted free:—

Face loading machines, shaker trough or belt trough conveyors, air engines, flame-proof enclosed driving motors for air engines, and integral parts of all motive power or machinery mentioned in this item, to be used exclusively in mining operations.

Many of the suggestions for the free admittance of mine safety devices came from Mr. G. C. Bateman, Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Miners' Association. In suggesting preferential treatment of equipment for distributing stone dust in mines, Mr. Bateman acted for the coal miners of Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

**A veteran labour leader of Ontario**

Reference in the press to the celebration of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Williams, 357 Ontario

Stret, Toronto, recalls early days in the trade union movement in Canada. Mr. Williams, as a member of the Toronto Typographical Union, took a leading part in 1871 in the organization of the Toronto Trades Assembly, from which was later developed the Toronto Trades and Labour Coun-

cil. Mr. Williams was successively recording secretary, president, and corresponding secretary during the early years of this organization, and was one of the promoters of the Canadian Labour Union in 1873.

Mr. Williams edited the first labour paper published in Ontario the *Ontario Workman*, the first issue of which appeared in April, 1872. This publication was concerned at the time chiefly with advocating a nine-hour day, a subject of considerable agitation among labour unions at the time.

It is interesting to recall that Mr. Williams was one of the printers arrested in 1872 on a charge based on the old English law on conspiracy, which regarded combinations to raise the rate of wages or to decrease the hours of labour as unlawful conspiracies. In order to bring the Canadian laws on this point into line with the contemporary English law, the Dominion Parliament enacted the Trade Union Act, 1872, freeing the trade unions from criminal liability on the ground of conspiracy.

Mr. Williams opened a printing business for himself in 1876, but he always carries a membership card of the Toronto Typographical Union.

**Pensions for Canadian National Railway employees**

Two bills were passed by the House of Commons in February for the purpose of correcting inequalities in the employees' pension system on the Canadian National

Railways. The first was entitled "An Act to amend the Grand Trunk Act, 1906-7, with respect to Pensions", and the second "An Act to further amend the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act". Prior to the new legislation no legislative authority existed for any pension system which would be applicable to the other employees of the Canadian National Railways, such as the employees of the former Canadian Northern, the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the other lines now comprised in the Canadian National System. The intention of the bills is to make it possible to extend to all employees of the Canadian National Railways the provisions of the existing Grand Trunk pension plan. The Grand Trunk pension plan was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1924, page 33, and the superannuation plan of the Intercolonial Railway was outlined in the issue of January, 1925, page 27. In explaining the purpose of the bills in the House on February 12, the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, spoke as follows:—

"It is not proposed to abolish the Intercolonial provident fund, but only to stop entry

into it. All rights will be preserved to those who are at present members of and contributors to the Intercolonial provident fund. Means will be provided whereby those who are now members of that fund may transfer to the general pension scheme now being inaugurated, should they so desire. In the course of a few years the logical result will be one pension system for all the employees of the Canadian National system, and for the employees of the hotels, express company, telegraph company, and steamship company. About 109,000 employees will be affected. There are 11,165 members in the provident fund of the Intercolonial, so 98,258 employees would be affected by the provisions of the scheme now being inaugurated. Of this 98,000 approximately 15,000 are of a non-permanent character, and therefore not pensionable. Deducting this figure from the former would leave in the neighbourhood of 83,000 men and women who would be affected by this scheme. The return to the employee under this scheme will be substantially identical with that now being paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company\* and other great railway corporations on this continent. This is calculated upon the basis of one per cent of the average pay of the employee for the ten-year period previous to his retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service."

#### Teachers' pensions in British Columbia

The Hon. Joshua Hinchcliffe, Minister of Education of British Columbia, introduced in the provincial legislature in February a bill to establish a pension fund for school teachers. Regular contributions of 4 per cent of their salaries would be made by the teachers, supplemented by an equal amount paid by the government. Pensions would be paid in a manner similar to Dominion Government annuities under three plans. Single life guaranteed pensions for the life of the pensioner or a definite number of years, and joint life and "last survivor" pensions covering the life of the pensioner and any person designated by him. Particulars of the new system, if it should be incorporated in legislation, will be given in a future issue, in an account of the work of the session.

#### Employers reject National Council proposal

The recent proposals of the "Melchett - Turner" Conference for the establishment of a Joint National Industrial Council have been rejected by the National Confederation of Employers' Associations and the Federation

of British Industries. These organizations are stated to be representative of practically all the great industries of Great Britain. The constitution and functions of the proposed Council, and the acceptance of the proposal by the Trades Union Council were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1928, page 1037; August, 1928, page 846; and the progress of the negotiations were noted in previous issues. The reply of the employers' organizations was in the form of a joint letter addressed to the Trades Union Congress, which was made public on February 14, as follows:—

"The Confederation of Employers' Associations and the Federation of British Industries are distinct and separate bodies, the confederation dealing with Labour questions, and the federation with economic and commercial questions. As a result of the most careful consideration of the interim report, each organization within its own province reached the conclusion that it cannot accept the report. Throughout the consideration of the whole matter, however, the confederation and the federation have been conscious of the importance of doing everything in their power to promote industrial peace in British industry, and the invitation is made in the hope that further discussions will help to forward a better mutual understanding in industry generally."

Discussions relating to industrial peace were instituted through the efforts of Lord Melchett, formerly Sir Alfred Mond, for the purpose of devising means for avoiding such an industrial catastrophe as the general strike of 1926. A conference between a representative group of employers and the General Council of the Trades Union Conference was arranged, and discussions were begun early in 1928.

#### Canadian Act followed in Australia

The provisions of the new Conciliation and Arbitration Act passed by the Australian Parliament in June, 1928, are outlined in the February issue of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva), by Professor Foerander of Melbourne. He states that the Act, by introducing the principle of voluntary arbitration, makes an approach to the Canadian system (Industrial Disputes Investigation Act) and the American State Boards of Arbitration and Federal Railway Labour Board, and the systems in force in Denmark and Norway.

"Provision is made," he says, "by which employers or employees may submit any industrial matter to a judge of conciliation commissioner of their own choosing. In other words, there is made available the skilled ser-

\*Labour Gazette, April, 1928, page 381.

vice of an impartial arbitrator appointed by the Commonwealth. For this purpose a dispute need not necessarily exist, as it is not a question of invoking the court's jurisdiction. The result of such voluntary arbitration proceedings is not, however, enforceable in law, for the court's power, under the Constitution, begins only where there is a 'dispute'. The observance of a determination—it is to be known as a 'determination' to distinguish it from a binding award—will rest upon the honour and good faith of the parties concerned. This innovation—voluntary arbitration under the court's aegis but gratuitous in character—must be distinguished from the conciliation proceedings already known to the law, for conciliation, if fruitful in result, will be binding on the parties."

The new Act amends the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1904, under which a Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was constituted "for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state". The court attained a considerable measure of success, but in recent years its limited legal powers and the slowness of its procedure combined with external conditions to lessen its effectiveness and lead to dissatisfaction with its working.

**Plan to provide for dismissed employees** A plan to provide for 100 workers who had been dismissed in consequence of the introduction of labour-saving machinery was recently announced by Rowntree and Company, Limited, a British firm employing about 7,000 persons. The *Daily Herald* (London) described the procedure as follows:—

"Instead of employing the usual commercial practice of dismissing the men and leaving them to apply to the exchanges and the guardians, the firm has offered to contribute £2 a week in respect of every man for 12 months to anyone who will employ them at not less than 55s. a week with the prospect of permanency.

"An excellent opportunity, 'it is pointed out in the announcement,' for a company just starting to get its labour force for the first year at a nominal wage in a locality suitably situated for industries."

**Amendment to Technical Education Act** The following proposed amendment to the Technical Education Act, which expires March 31, 1929, is incorporated in a bill introduced in the House of Commons by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, on

February 12. The bill was passed by the House on March 1, and is now before the Senate.

That the Technical Education Act be amended to provide that any balance of the ten million dollars appropriated under this Act unexpended on the 31st March, 1929, shall remain available during any one or more of the five succeeding fiscal years, but no portion thereof shall be paid to any province after the 31st March, 1934.

This amendment is in accord with the government's policy respecting grants to the provinces in connection with the promotion and development of technical education, as announced in the House of Commons by the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, in April, 1928. This announcement appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of May, 1928, page 470.

**Proceedings of U.S. Railroad Mediation Board** The Board of Mediation established in the United States under the Railroad Labour Act of 1926 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1926, page 423) recently published a report of its proceedings during the twelve months' period ending June 30, 1928. This Board handles disputes which the carriers and their employees have been unable to settle in conference. In such cases the Board endeavours to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration. Arbitration boards are composed of three or of six members, as the parties may determine, one-third of the number shall represent the carriers, one-third the employees, and one-third being neutral. If the representatives of the carriers and employees fail to name the neutral member or members of the arbitration Board, it becomes the duty of the Board of Mediation to appoint such member or members.

Of the 265 cases submitted to the Board of Mediation during 1926-27, 154 cases remained unsettled on July 1, 1927. During the year ended June 30, 1928, the Board received 98 requests for its services in the adjustment of differences concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, involving 21 railroad labour organizations and 176 carriers. Altogether the board settled 145 cases during the period covered by the report. Of these 145 cases 84 were settled through mediation, 14 cases were submitted to arbitration, 37 cases were withdrawn through mediation, 8 cases were withdrawn without mediation, and 2 cases were closed by board action. These cases related to rates of pay, rules or working conditions. In addition, the Board dealt with 120 grievances cases, involving the interest of employees as affected by the application of rules or of discipline.

### International co-operation in promoting public health

A report recently submitted to Congress by the United States Public Health Service states that during the past year there was a constant interchange of sanitary information with other nations of the world through the International Office of Public Hygiene of Paris, the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, and the Health Section of the League of Nations. A noteworthy event of the year was the adoption by various nations, including the United States, of the International Sanitary Convention signed in Paris in June, 1926. This revised the Convention of 1912. The revised Convention makes important changes in the requirements for international notification of the presence of quarantinable diseases.

It is pointed out, that the necessity for cooperation among the nations of the world in preventing the spread of diseases dangerous to the public health has been more widely recognized during recent years than formerly. Experience has demonstrated that disease does not regard international boundaries, and the advance in the facilities for rapid transportation increases the danger of the introduction and spread of communicable diseases.

The past year was characterized by generally favourable death rates throughout the world, but any generalization as to the mortality rate for the world must allow for the fact that the rate of mortality varies widely in different countries.

### Factors in industrial accident statistics

The monthly bulletin issued by the Ohio Industrial Commission, in its February issue, calls attention to certain modifying considerations in connection with the apparent increase in industrial accidents in 1928 as compared with 1927. It is pointed out that the figures showing the trend of employment during 1928 indicated a greater exposure to the risk of accidents than existed in the preceding year. Further, the accident records now include many injuries of a minor character that were formerly omitted by reporting employers. Thus, last year's records actually show a large number of accidents which resulted in no loss whatever of working time. Allowance must be made also for the increasing number of claims for compensation which were disallowed by the commission. In addition to these facts, there was an increase in 1928 of approximately 2,000 risks to the state insurance fund, with their attendant effects upon the accident record.

Notwithstanding these circumstances tending to swell the total number of recorded accidents, the decline in 1928 as compared with 1926 shows that recent efforts in accident prevention have not been without a marked effect. On the other hand, the commission realizes that these efforts must be increased rather than relaxed, and now aims to secure a reduction of 25 per cent in the records of the current year, and all the energies and resources of the Division of Safety and Hygiene are to be directed to this end.

### Wage policy in Soviet Russia

At the Eighth Congress of Soviet Trade Unions recently held at Moscow, the General Council of Trade Unions submitted a report on wage policy. This is reproduced in part in *Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office at Geneva. The question on wages was also discussed in the Economic Committee of the Congress. The General Council was of the opinion that, under the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, wage policy should be based mainly on the principle of a strict correlation between wage increases and the actual economic condition of the country, taking account of the economic problems which confront the working class. The allocation of the wages fund by the state should be more careful and more methodical. (The allocation of wages by the States consists in fixing the inclusive amount of wages, including increases, for industry as a whole and for each branch of the industry. The fund is then distributed among the various undertakings, and scales of wages are drafted by means of collective agreements between the managements and the unions). It ought not, however, to be based solely on the principle of equal pay for equal work; it ought also to take account of the following four factors:—

(i) Increase in individual output and its causes, such as intensification of physical labour, rationalization, improvement in the equipment of undertakings;

(ii) the skill of the workers;

(iii) the dangers of the occupation and the influence of each industry on the health of the worker;

(iv) the relative importance of each industry for the general economic system.

The General Council admitted that though wages had increased by 20 to 21 per cent between 1926 and 1928, individual output had increased during the same period by 28 per cent; but it considered that a gap of this kind was necessary in order to allow industry

to raise the capital for the reconstruction of the economic system on a socialistic basis. For the same purpose it was necessary to strengthen the discipline of labour.

The General Council proposed to maintain the system of piecework wherever it was capable of increasing individual output. But where this method of payment had given as much as could be anticipated from it, and especially in undertakings, where labour had been properly rationalized and the process of manufacture had been mechanized, it would be necessary to substitute the hourly wage for the piece-work system, introducing at the same time a system of collective bonuses for work performed over and above the minimum standards of output laid down in the collective agreement. In regard to salaried employees, the Seventh Congress had recommended the adoption of a fixed scale of salaries corresponding to the various duties; this system was to be extended immediately.

#### Actuarial problems of unemployment insurance

A paper on "Some Actuarial Aspects of Unemployment Insurance" recently submitted to the Institute of Actuaries (Great Britain) by members of the Government Actuary's Department, pointed out that the present British figure of 1,400,000 persons unemployed each week does not represent a solid mass of people continuously unemployed. Many thousands of these people, he said, are working part-time for wages and getting benefit for the days on which they did not work; others have the promise of a return to their previous jobs in a week or two; and all the time there is a continual movement of persons, to a degree not generally realized, into and out of employment.

The periodic rise and fall in unemployment over short spans of years which was general before the war was disturbed by the post-war slump, the rate of unemployment having never fallen below 10 per cent, for any length of time since 1920. This high rate is mainly due to the depressed condition of the heavy industries, in which the rate reaches 25 to 30 per cent, or more. It is very little affected by the increased unemployment among older men; not until the age of 45 is reached is there any indication of a rise in unemployment due to age, and even then in the more skilled occupations employment may be as good as, or even better than, at the younger ages. The rate of unemployment is much lower among women than among men, but

this was mainly because they do not enter the heavy industries.

The difficult task of the actuary, it was stated, is not only to estimate how much of all this unemployment counts for benefit under the complicated conditions with which the insured person has to comply, but to attempt to forecast what the rate of unemployment is going to be in the future. At present there is no sign of a diminution in unemployment, but, quite apart from considerations of reviving trade, it may well be that in a few years' time there will actually be a shortage of labour when the fewer births which occurred during the war have led to a diminution in the population at the younger working ages.

#### Consumers' co-operative societies for western Canada

The *Canadian Co-operator*, the organ of the Co-operative Union of Canada, in its issue for January, announces that the "second phase" of co-operative distribution will be launched in Canada during 1929. "In Alberta and Saskatchewan," it is stated, "retail societies will commence to develop their own wholesales. If such enterprises can be soundly and steadily built from the bottom up, they will have a beneficial and stabilizing influence upon the whole movement, besides contributing to more rapid development through economies in price it will be possible to effect thereby."

The *Co-operator* points out that much greater and more practical interest was manifested last year in consumers' co-operation than hitherto. "Friendly attention thereto has been shown by officials of farmers' organizations who formerly were concerned for producers' co-operation only. More and more the people are beginning to realize that organization as producers—whether in farmers' marketing societies or in trade unions of the working class—is incomplete, and to a considerable extent ineffective, without co-operative organization also as consumers."

#### Scientific research in United States

The activities of the United States Bureau of Standards during the last fiscal year are described in the 16th annual report of the Secretary of Commerce. Leaders of industry continued during this period to avail themselves in an increasing measure of the facilities provided by the government for co-operation in scientific research. Some 200 industrial organizations now have working relations with the Bureau, and nearly one thousand industrial experts are called into consultation.

One phase of the work of the Bureau of Standards has a direct bearing on the welfare of industrial workers. "As our population grows," the report states, "and as our means of locomotion increase in variety and speed, and as the number of persons engaged in hazardous occupations and pursuits increases, we are confronted in increasing magnitude with the problem of safety and protection to human life. Through educational and legislative measures, through extension of compensation insurance into areas not now reached by it, and by quickened public interest in the wisdom and value of such effort will we accomplish the reduction of our annual fatalities. It has been well demonstrated that a large percentage of these are avoidable, and because of that fact we should assume a greater personal and national responsibility toward their prevention."

Accordingly, the Department of Commerce, through its Bureau of Standards, is co-operating continually with the various bodies concerned in the development, promulgation, publication, and revision of safety codes. Among the latter are the national safety code for the protection of heads and eyes of industrial workers, the American logging and sawmill safety code, the national electrical safety code, safety rules for installation and maintenance of electrical supply and communication lines. To this list must be added, because of the newness of the hazard, safety rules for radio installation.

The report points out that other codes need to be developed for fields still uncovered in this respect, and current efforts to complete codes for fields partially covered need to be encouraged and supported. "A responsibility which cannot be evaded rests upon industrial managers to make safety a major interest and a continuing care."

Investigations designed to bring about safer and more healthful working conditions in the mineral industries have been extended. Among the more important of these mine-safety studies are those concerned with the prevention of mine explosions—the reduction of heavy loss of life from falls of mine roof and coal, the elimination of hazards from the use of unsafe types of explosives and mechanical equipment, the improvement of ventilation conditions in mines, and the instruction of thousands of miners in first-aid and mine-rescue methods.

A new workmen's club was organized at Montreal recently under the title of Prefontaine Labourers' Club. It is composed entirely of workmen and has already over 200 members. A lecture on some topic of interest to labour is given at the regular meetings. At the last meeting Mr. R. N. Sequin, the founder of the club, gave a history of workmen's compensations in the province from its earliest stage as it existed under the Civil Code in 1867, tracing its progress under the act of 1909, down to the enactment of the law of 1928. The subject of the next lecture will be "Mental hygiene."

Delegates at a recent meeting, of the Central Council of the National Catholic Union at Quebec alleged that one of the effects of the new provincial Workmen's Compensation Act was to cause employing companies to require their workmen to submit to a medical examination, and to weed out those considered to be unfit, and also the fathers of large families. The principle of collective insurance was advocated as a remedy for this condition.

The draft report of the general Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress for the past year, printed in the *Bulletin* for December, states that "during the year under report the Indian Mines Act Amendment Bill became law and will come into operation from April 1, 1929. It fixes a maximum of 12 hours daily work for a miner. Mr. Joshi tried to secure the reduction of the hours to 8, and failing that attempt, to 10 hours. But he did not succeed, as both the amendments were negatived by a large majority. It will be the duty of organized labour to see that the excessive number of hours is very soon reduced."

The value of practical training in first-aid work, especially to men engaged in the mechanical trades, was emphasized by Professor Corbett, director of the Department of extension at the University of Alberta and honorary secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association when he recently addressed a special meeting of students at the Institute of Technology and art. At the conclusion of the address, J. H. Ross, vice-principal of the Institute said that arrangements were being made to hold first aid classes at the school. At present the classes will only be open to students attending the institute, but it is thought that later it may be possible to offer the service to outsiders.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of February was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:

Recent snow falls had so improved the logging roads in the Province of Nova Scotia that lumber operators were moving out of the woods timber cut during the winter. Activity in the fishing industry was normal, with fair catches reported. Manufacturing plants were fairly busy with the iron and steel group reported as in fairly satisfactory circumstances. While considerable work in the construction industry was being carried forward on the Mersey River pulp and paper plant project and in the City of Halifax, very little building was being done in other districts. Coal mining showed a fair amount of activity, with satisfactory production for the season being recorded. Rail traffic was heavy, while the trade group was stated to be fair for the time of year. There was the usual demand reported at the different offices for women domestic workers.

Fishing catches in the Province of New Brunswick were stated to be quite good. Although logging operations for the season were gradually drawing to a close throughout this province after a satisfactory cut, the snow fall had increased activity in many districts as it had made possible the usual late winter log haul. Manufacturing was commented upon as being normal. Building and construction were opening up to a small extent while the prospects for the forthcoming season were said to be good. Transportation and trade were both quite active. The usual number of placements of women domestic workers were shown by the different offices.

As might be expected at the time of year, the Quebec employment offices reported having made very few farm placements. Hauling of logs was about the only activity in the logging group in this province, and, while some placements were being made, they were not numerous. The mining industry was quiet. In the manufacturing group textiles showed a slight improvement; metals were busy; leather and rubber were not quite so busy, printing industries were active, and pulp and paper, particularly at Three Rivers, showed improvement. While the prospects in the building and construction industry were good, this line was seasonally slack, and while placements were being made they were not

particularly numerous. Some orders were being received in the hotel and restaurant service group. A number of domestic workers were being placed.

With the approach of spring, enquiries and orders for farm help were reported as showing considerable increase at the different employment offices throughout Ontario. The manufacturing group was stated to be "eminently satisfactory", generally speaking, throughout the province, with the automobile industry showing great activity in Toronto, Oshawa, and Windsor. Machinists and skilled mechanics were very much in demand at different centres in the province, and a real shortage of such workers seemed apparent. Although an exceptionally good building season was in prospect, there was not a great deal of activity in the construction industry at the present time. Owing to the approach of the completion of the winter's work in the woods, the logging industry showed some falling off in the number of vacancies notified to the offices. While mines continued to operate steadily, and while the outlook for the coming summer was promising, there was no particular demand for workers for this industry. Calls for experienced house workers again showed the normal excess over the available supply.

Manitoba employment offices reported that there was a satisfactory increase in the number of orders being listed for farm workers by the month, but apparently the available supply of applicants was at least sufficient to care for all vacancies being notified. With considerable development in view in the northern part of the province, and with substantial programs in sight in Brandon, and more particularly in Winnipeg, the prospects in the building and construction group were excellent, although work presently in hand was not absorbing any number of additional workers as yet. The number of vacancies for workers in the logging industry was not very large. Mining activity in the north and central portions of the province continued to attract attention with some new finds being reported from time to time. Available vacancies for casual labourers were not numerous in comparison with the number of applicants to fill them. There seemed to be increased activity in the direction of placements of women domestic workers without any noticeable shortage of applicants yet reported.

An increase in orders for farm workers was a general feature of the employment office



reports from Saskatchewan, but the number of applicants for such positions was likewise on the increase, with the result that there was no difficulty experienced in supplying require-

ments. Building and construction were seasonally quiet throughout this province. A few logging placements were being made from Prince Albert. Generally speaking, the sup-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929		1928	1928		1927
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		194,255,726	227,866,165	176,319,251	163,934,160	215,452,243
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		96,959,301	94,620,925	85,932,397	79,506,417	83,262,695
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		94,942,041	130,847,423	88,565,196	82,564,479	130,277,157
Customs duty collected..... \$		14,753,062	15,476,165	12,881,684	11,797,596	13,167,228
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		4,095,329,745	3,866,181,970	3,101,983,416	3,399,113,036	4,274,077,902
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		153,119,625	186,086,685	160,622,392	162,029,910	182,747,049
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,525,986,284	1,520,285,026	1,477,807,215	1,466,081,100	1,444,528,540
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,220,963,096	1,230,985,708	1,100,187,256	1,090,011,806	1,082,732,324
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	509.4	207.4	183.6	146.0	149.3	144.0
Preferred stocks.....	108.1	107.4	107.9	110.9	111.5	111.8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	98.1	97.1	96.0	87.7	89.8	90.8
(2) (1) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	95.7	94.5	94.5	96.8	96.9	97.3
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.41	21.55	21.56	21.25	21.41	21.37
(4) Business failures, number.....	175	185	211	208	210	182
(4) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	2,417,897	2,241,169	3,042,743	3,961,779	3,249,415	3,109,087
(3) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	110.5	109.1	116.7	102.0	100.7	108.1
(2) (1) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	6.3	6.6	4.2	6.8	6.6	5.2
Immigration.....		4,164	5,515	4,312	3,692	4,566
Railway—						
(1) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	264,129	220,814	252,589	255,776	243,235	247,583
(2) Canadian National Railway, gross earnings..... \$	19,614,509	18,871,671		19,587,484	18,871,671	
(2) Operating expenses..... \$				16,176,971	16,492,282	17,252,855
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		15,865,599	21,092,079	14,973,001	15,320,285	18,767,251
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		13,969,667	17,935,323	12,369,943	13,442,249	17,094,084
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....				3,013,199,841	3,227,187,540	3,835,711,036
Building permits..... \$		8,364,670	16,095,160	10,323,405	7,716,587	11,744,094
(2) Contracts awarded..... \$	28,425,800	41,962,000	18,905,000	25,875,200	20,480,000	36,855,700
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	93,929	87,764	103,450	64,691	65,006	63,197
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	117,445	116,260	103,054	98,820	84,295	96,248
Ferro alloys..... tons	5,790	6,475	5,160	4,056	4,619	4,353
Coal..... tons		1,536,641	1,518,635	1,413,853	1,683,476	1,866,715
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt..... tons		720,832	535,821	505,322	773,808	651,649
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		57,449,000	71,914,000	38,995,000	51,624,000	58,570,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		8,420,000	5,865,000	5,719,000	5,129,000	5,156,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		18,485,000	17,487,000	11,854,000	19,635,000	19,198,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		111,709,490	196,018,977	165,110,815	212,560,964	
Flour production..... bbls.		1,672,000	1,464,000	1,464,000	1,579,000	1,767,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		17,746,000	102,311,000	64,809,000	30,841,000	120,791,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		48,617,000	46,396,000	44,180,000	42,712,000	44,121,000
(10) Sales of insurance..... \$		50,116,000	56,223,000	39,962,000	47,270,000	48,580,000
Newsprint..... tons		212,191	208,484	189,822	186,721	181,600
Automobiles, passenger.....		17,164	6,734	10,315	6,705	2,234
(11) Index of physical volume of business.....		211.6	165.4	163.7	159.0	157.9
Industrial production.....		209.0	165.3	166.1	160.3	161.5
Manufacturing.....		180.9	170.2	158.4	147.0	140.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Revised and based upon 1926 as 100.

(4) Bradstreet.

(5) Figures for end of previous months.

(6) Figures for four weeks ending March 2, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(7) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(8) Including lines east of Quebec.

(9) MacLean's Building Review.

(10) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford Conn.

(11) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debts. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

ply of and demand for women domestic workers seemed to be about equal. While the employment situation in this province from the point of view of the employment office was somewhat dormant, general employment conditions seemed to be quite favourable for the time of year.

As in Saskatchewan, the demand for farm workers in the Province of Alberta was increasing, with plenty of applicants so far to take care of orders being registered. Building and construction were fairly brisk for the winter season, and prospects for the spring were encouraging. There was a fair demand for logging workers, with some placements reported. A decrease in mining operations was evident in the coal mining fields, and some of the mines in the Drumheller districts were laying off their crews. The usual demand for women domestic workers continued, without any feature of the situation appearing worthy of special comment.

Logging in the Province of British Columbia appeared to vary considerably from point to point with respect to the employment condition, though improvement was reported from a few districts. Metal mining continued active, but there were no demands for help. Coal mining in the Nanaimo district was active. Improvement was reported in the building and construction industries, particularly in Vancouver, although applicants for vacancies developing were reported as being plentiful. Manufacturing indicated greater activity, although here again applicants were quite sufficient to care for vacancies. Generally speaking, conditions throughout this province were not disappointing for the time of year, and there did not appear to be any exceptional unemployment.

Though still affected to some extent by inventory shut-downs, and more so, by continual seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries, employment at the beginning of February showed an increase exceeding that of the corresponding date in 1928 or 1927. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,391 firms, whose staffs aggregated 933,943 persons, as compared with 921,404 on January 1. Reflecting this advance, the index (average 1926=100) stood at 110.5 at the beginning of February, while in the preceding month it was 109.1 and on February 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively.

Reductions were recorded in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while else-

where the tendency was upward. In the Maritime Provinces, construction and trade reported a falling-off, while mining, logging and transportation were brisker. In Quebec, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles, lumber and tobacco products showed much improvement, as did also logging. On the other hand, transportation and construction recorded pronounced seasonal curtailment. In Ontario, important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, non-ferrous metal, leather and pulp and paper divisions. Logging also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and construction. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing and logging were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, construction, transportation and communications. The situation, however, continued better than on the same date in any other year of the record. In British Columbia, there was recovery in mining, but logging, construction and transportation were slacker.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed reductions. In Montreal, manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, textile and building material groups, but there were marked seasonal losses in transportation and construction. In Quebec, manufactures reported improvement, while trade and construction were seasonally slacker. In Toronto, heavy seasonal decreases took place in trade, but there were greater gains in manufacturing, notably in textiles and iron and steel. In Ottawa, manufacturing was busier, especially in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions, while trade was seasonally quiet. In Hamilton, the situation showed decided improvement, particularly in the manufacture of iron and steel products, but textiles registered curtailment. In Windsor and the other adjacent Border Cities, important recovery was indicated, chiefly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, the number employed showed a contraction, mainly in trade, but manufactures were somewhat busier. In Vancouver, the manufacturing industries reported slight expansion, while trade and transportation were seasonally slacker.

An analysis of the return by industries shows a marked revival in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, leather, non-ferrous metal and tobacco divisions, while there were losses in food, rubber and musical instrument fac-

tories. Logging and mining also showed improvement, but activity declined in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade, the losses in the last named being extensive, as is usual following the activity of the Christmas and holiday season.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of February, 1929.

TRADE  
UNION  
REPORTS

The situation existing among local trade unions at the close of January as was indicated by the returns received from 1,697 labour organiza-

tions with a membership of 188,152 persons showed little change from that of the preceding month, the percentage of unemployment standing at 6.3 contrasted with 6.6 per cent at the close of December. The employment level also varied but slightly from January of last year when 6.8 per cent of idleness was reported. Quebec, with a gain in activity of almost 3 per cent, registered the most pronounced expansion of any of the provinces when compared with December, followed by minor increases in Alberta and Nova Scotia. In all other provinces conditions were somewhat less favourable. When a comparison is made with January of last year, Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia unions all indicated advances in employment during the month under review. In Quebec the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months of the comparison, while of the reductions in activity in the remaining provinces Manitoba reported the most substantial.

A review in greater detail of unemployment at the close of January as indicated by trade unions is printed elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICE  
REPORTS

Reports of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of January, 1929, showed 24,238 references of persons to positions, and a

total of 22,800 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 13,738, of which 10,058 were of men and 3,680 of women, while placements in casual employment totalled 9,062. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service numbered 24,865. Of these 15,360 were for men and 9,505 for women, while applications for employment were registered from 26,685 men and 11,643 women, a total of 38,328. A slight gain was shown in the business transacted when the above figures were compared both with those of the preceding month and with those of January last year, the reports for December, 1928, showing 23,708 vacancies offered, 31,926

applications made, and 22,529 placements effected, while in January, 1928, there were recorded 22,864 vacancies, 36,734 applications for work, and 20,959 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of January, 1929, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING  
PERMITS AND  
CONTRACTS  
AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities (Point Grey and South Vancouver now being amalgamated with the city of Vancouver) during January, 1929, was \$8,364,670, as compared with \$16,742,139 in the preceding month and \$7,716,587 in January, 1928.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in February, 1929, at \$28,425,800, setting a new record for this month. Of this amount \$10,352,800 was for business buildings; \$7,973,000 was for industrial work, and \$5,392,300 was for residential buildings.

The apportionment of the contracts awarded during February, 1929, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$10,136,800; Quebec, \$12,355,800; New Brunswick, \$212,000; Nova Scotia, \$391,000; Prince Edward Island —; British Columbia, \$3,220,200; Alberta, \$1,190,500; Saskatchewan, \$281,300; Manitoba, \$638,200.

Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL  
PRODUCTION.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from current information regarding business conditions in Canada, states that operations in January exceeded the high levels of 1928. Indexes of the physical volume of business, published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, show that new records were established in some lines, the general result being a higher level than at any time during the period of observation covering the post-war period. The output of forestry products continued at a satisfactory level, a moderate gain being shown over December. The receipts of gold at the Royal Mint were larger than in any month in 1928, and the exports of copper and nickel showed further expansion. The automobile industry was busier in January than in any month since last August, even after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Judged by the output of iron and steel, the steel industry operated at a high rate of capacity. The importation of crude rubber indicates that the tire industry is making preparations for an active season.

The award of three specially large contracts raised the volume of construction work commenced during January to the highest total on record for the month. The external trade was at a high level, gains being shown over December in both exports and imports after adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Bank debits, placed on a physical volume basis by an adjustment to eliminate the price factor and adjusted for seasonal tendencies, reached the highest total since the record was first compiled in January, 1924.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in January, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$96,959,301, as compared with \$94,620,925 in the preceding month, and with \$79,506,417 in January, 1928. The chief imports in January, 1929, were: Iron and its products, \$23,593,399; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$19,709,808; Non-metallic minerals and products \$11,896,680.

The domestic merchandise exported during January, 1929, amounted to \$94,942,041, as compared with \$130,847,423, in December, 1928, and with \$82,564,479 in January, 1928. The chief exports in January, 1929, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$30,844,782; Wood, wood products and paper, \$21,908,357; animals and animal products, \$12,424,008.

In the ten months ending January, 1928, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$1,033,309,218, and imports \$1,166,589,205.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in February, 1929, was about five times as large as in January, almost twice as many workpeople being involved. The time loss in man working days was also much greater than in February, 1928. There were in existence during the month nine disputes, involving 1,480 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 28,946 working days, as compared with eight disputes, involving 754 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 5,724 working days in January. In February, 1928, there were on record ten disputes involving 889 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 5,853 working days. At the end of February, therefore, there were on record four disputes affecting 975 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

#### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was slightly lower at \$11.15 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.30 for January; \$11.03 for February, 1928; \$11.23 for February, 1927; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while slight decreases occurred in the prices of bacon, dairy butter and flour. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh pork, lard, beans, potatoes and granulated sugar were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.41 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$21.55 for January; \$21.25 for February, 1928; \$21.46 for February, 1927; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.19 for February, 1925; \$21.18 for February, 1924; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was somewhat higher being 95.7 for February, as compared with 94.5 for January; 96.8 for February, 1928; 97.6 for February, 1927; 102.1 for February, 1926; In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were higher, one was lower and three were unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due mainly to higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, apples, bananas, tea, rubber, linseed oil and canned vegetables; the Animals and their Products group, due to higher prices for furs, meats, poultry, butter, cheese and eggs, which more than offset lower prices for fish, hides, leather, livestock, milk and lard; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due chiefly to higher prices for some lines of lumber; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of advances in the prices of copper, lead, tin and zinc, which more than offset declines in the prices of silver and antimony. The Non-Metallic Minerals group declined, mainly because of lower prices for gasoline and kerosene. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, the Iron and its Products group, and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were practically unchanged.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1929**

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during February was nine, as compared with eight during the previous month. The time loss for the month was much greater than in either January, 1929, or February, 1928, the increase being due chiefly to a strike of textile workers in Hamilton.

and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., August 13, 1928.

Information has reached the Department as to two minor disputes also, one involving five employees in a women's clothing factory in Montreal for one half day on February 7, the strikers securing an increase in wages and working conditions as before the stoppage. The second dispute of this nature involved bricklayers, four in number, on a construction job in Toronto, who ceased work on February 22, complaining that the scaffolding was such that working conditions were dangerous and claiming that a previous protest had been ignored. Work was resumed within four hours when these conditions were remedied. In a cotton factory at Hamilton, during a strike in another factory, a small number of spinners ceased work for a short time but returned to work with a promise of an increase in wages.

A cessation of operations in a coal mine near Princeton, B.C. on January 9 was reported in the press, fifty miners having ceased work because their wages had not been paid on the previous pay day. Information received by the Department indicates that this was due to financial difficulties and not to an industrial dispute. It was arranged to have the wages paid and the miners returned to work with arrangements for operations in future. Information reached the Department during February as to a dispute during January involving fifteen employees from January 15 to January 23 in a men's clothing factory in Montreal, protesting against an attempt of the management to operate an open shop. Work was resumed under union conditions.

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

**TIE CUTTERS, ONION LAKE, ONT.**—At the end of the month no settlement had yet been reached in this dispute, commencing January 28, 1929, and involving approximately 200 workers. The union claimed that the employer was paying lower wages than in other camps in the district and that some men on piece rates were making only \$2 per day, out of which they had to pay \$1 per day for board. The strikers demanded \$50 per month for men on time rates and 15 cents per tie for men on piece rates. In negotiations for a settlement the employer is reported to have offered to increase the piece rate from 12½ cents per tie to 14 cents and the monthly rate to \$35 with board. The employer asked for

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
Feb., 1929.....	9	1,480	28,946
Jan., 1929.....	8	754	5,724
Feb., 1928.....	10	889	5,853

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Eight disputes, involving 1,330 workpeople, were carried over from January and one dispute commenced during February. Five of these disputes terminated during the month, two being in favour of the employer, one in favour of the workers, and two resulting in a compromise. At the end of February, therefore, there were on record four disputes involving strikes or lockouts, as follows: tie cutters, Onion Lake, Ont.; textile factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.; photo engravers, Toronto, Ont.; and plumbers at Kingston, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., Dec. 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stoncutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 21, 1927; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928,

police protection, alleging that he had been threatened and that his employees had been interfered with by union pickets. The provincial police investigated the matter and warned the pickets against disorderly conduct. Early in March it was reported that the strikers had accepted the employer's offer.

**COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.**—By the end of February this strike was reported terminated. As reported in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* two of the operators involved signed agreements with the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, one on February 4 and the other on February 18, the settlement providing for payment per ton on a screened coal basis with an increase of 4 cents per ton to offset the loss on the screenings as recommended by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, pages 827-832), but also provided for recognition of the union, which the Board had not recommended in its report but had suggested to the operators during the hearings. One other operator involved in the strike, and one operator not involved, had previously signed such agreements with the Union. The two remaining operators involved in the strike are reported to have signed agreements about the end of February with the United Mine Workers of America providing for the wages and working conditions recommended by the Conciliation Board. One of these companies had previously signed an agreement with a committee of employees but secured only a small number of workers under such agreement.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—During the progress of this strike, which began on August 21, 1928, the workers involved have from time to time secured work elsewhere and at the end of the month the dispute appeared to have lapsed.

**CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Information has reached the Department that by the middle of February a number of workers on strike had returned to work and the dispute was terminated.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—As stated in the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the employees in the spinning department of a cotton factory ceased work on January 30 against the introduction of changes in methods of work, alleging that this would involve the dismissal of some of the employees. The complaints were also against the arrangements by which each spinner attended to more machines than formerly, and against cleaning being required

to be done while the machines were in operation, although a provincial inspector had forbidden it. The management denied the latter statement and stated that the new methods were in force in other cotton factories and were necessary for efficient operation under competitive conditions. At the request of the Trades and Labour Council of Hamilton conciliation officers of the Department of Labour proceeded to Hamilton and arranged conferences between the parties. Officers of the United Textile Workers of America came to Hamilton and organized the workers into a local of that union. Negotiations between the parties were carried on from time to time but did not result in a settlement. The employees suggested that the case be referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, but as the employer refused no proceedings were initiated. The management had opened the factory on each Monday but the workers in other departments did not return to work, being on strike in sympathy with the spinning department. In connection with picketing, two pickets were arrested on a charge of intimidation and were remanded for trial on March 7. On February 18 a number of employees resumed work and by the end of the month about 300 had returned. Early in March the dispute was called off and the management undertook to take on all strikers without discrimination whenever there were places for them.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—In this dispute the photo engravers, members of the union, had been dismissed and replaced with workers who had been brought from Europe, and the employer announced that the plant would be operated under open shop conditions. Through the Minister of Labour and officers of the Department negotiations were carried on between the employer and the union until early in March when a settlement was reached. The employer undertook to take back all former employees who had not secured positions elsewhere or who did not secure permanent positions in Toronto within a week at the same wages and conditions as prior to their dismissal. The employer also agreed to secure any additional staff required through the union.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—In the February issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* it was stated that employes in a number of establishments had ceased work on January 28 to secure shorter hours and increased wages. Work was resumed on January 29. An agreement was reached providing for the forty-hour week during July and August in 1929, this period increasing each year until the

sixth year when the forty-hour week would prevail for the full year. The rate of wages was increased from \$55 per week to \$57.50 during 1929, increasing each year to \$63 per week in the fifth year. The union reports that the workers were not called out on strike, but that a special meeting was held that day to ratify any settlement reached between the employer and the agreement committee. This action was taken because the previous agreement had expired on December 3, and anyone who wished was free to work.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees in a men's clothing factory ceased work on February 20, demanding recognition of the union and union wages and working conditions. On February 27 a settlement had been reached providing for these conditions which involved a ten per cent increase in wages and forty-four hours per week, time and one-half for overtime and arbitration of any disputes arising.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring prior to February, 1929.</b>			
LOGGING— Tie cutters, Onion Lake, Ont..	200	4,500	Commenced Jan. 28, 1929, for increase in piece rates and in the monthly rate. Unterminated.
MINING— Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying— Coal miners, Wayne, Alberta..	300	7,500	Commenced Aug. 13, 1928, for recognition of union and against payment per ton on a screened basis with an increase of 4c. per ton. Terminated Feb. 28, 1929. Partially successful.
MANUFACTURING— Clothing (including knitted goods): Men's clothing factory workers Toronto, Ont.....	6	30	Commenced Aug. 21, 1928, against alleged violation of agreement for employment of union members only. Lapsed during February, 1929.
Clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	24	200	Alleged lockout, commencing Nov. 28, 1928, for union agreement. Terminated Feb. 15, 1929, in favour of employer.
Textiles— Textile factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	750	15,000	Commenced Jan. 30, 1929, against changes in working conditions, involving reduction of staff. Unterminated.
Printing and Publishing— Photo-engravers, Toronto, Ont.	41	500	Alleged lockout, commenced Jan. 7, 1929, of union employees. Unterminated.
Photo-engravers, Vancouver, B.C.....			Commenced Jan. 28, 1929, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Terminated Jan. 29, 1929. Compromise.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures— Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	9	216	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring during February, 1929.</b>			
MANUFACTURING— Clothing (including knitted goods)— Men's clothing factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	150	1,000	Commenced Feb. 20, 1929, for union wages and working conditions. Terminated Feb. 27, 1929, in favour of workers.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries in 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes which began during January was 21, and 7 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 28 disputes in progress in January, involving 9,700 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 97,000 working days. Of the 21 disputes beginning in January, 3 arose out of a proposed reduction in wages, 8 on other wage questions, one on a question of working hours, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 17 disputes, of which one was in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 7 ended in compromise; in two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

During January, a dispute occurred in various centres in Scotland and England involving 3,000 moulders and other workpeople. This dispute began on January 1, against a proposed reduction in the wage bonus, and terminated February 4, on the understanding that the reduction would take effect in two installments and that wages would be stabilised until the end of the year. Another dispute involving 1,500 workers in the wrought iron manufacturing industry in Lanarkshire, Scotland, began on January 28, against a proposed reduction in wages. No settlement had been reported at the end of the month.

### France

A strike of 8,000 coal miners in the Loire coal region began on December 31, 1928, for an increase in wages. Work was generally resumed January 16, after large numbers of workers had already returned to work.

### Germany

About the middle of January a strike began in some of the weaving mills of the weaving industry of Saxony-Thuringia; the demand of the strikers was for increases in wages. Following this strike, the employers declared a lockout covering the whole district and involving from 35,000 to 40,000 workers. No settlement of this dispute has been reported.

### Australia

During February several thousand timber workers became involved in a dispute when they refused to accept the award of the Arbitration Court substituting a 48-hour week for a 44-hour week in this industry.

### United States

The number of disputes which began during December was 22 and 42 were still in effect at the end of the month. With 45 disputes carried over from November the total number of disputes in progress was therefore 67, involving 39,713 workers and resulting in time loss of 1,016,427 working days for the month.

The strike of dressmakers in New York City which was reported in the last number of the LABOUR GAZETTE continued during February, no general settlement having been reached at the end of the month. A number of demonstrations took place and a number of arrests were made when strikers refused to disband.

The Ontario Government has been invited by the Agriculture committee to consider the question of making advances of \$1,500 or \$2,000 to graduate students of the Ontario Agricultural College for the purpose of enabling them to enter upon farm work immediately on graduation. Dr. A. J. Christie, the president of the college, pointed out that many men leaving college were unable to begin active farming at once.

"The weakest point of our agriculture college system is we haven't any way of looking after our graduate students." Dr. Christie said. "Most students who go through the college have to borrow money to complete their education. When they graduate they are in debt. On top of that, each graduate needs \$1,500 or \$2,000 to start farming. Contrary to the opinion held by some, most of our students do go back to the farm."



## REPLIES OF PROVINCES ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

IT will be recalled that the House of Commons, on June 6, 1928, adopted a report presented by the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations, accepting and endorsing the principle of unemployment insurance based on compulsory contributions derived from the State, the employer and the employee. The committee recognized that such legislation was primarily within the competency of the provincial legislatures, but that it would be within the power of the Parliament of the Dominion to further provincial legislation by means of contributions or grants. They recommended therefore that the matter should be referred to the several provinces, in order to ascertain which of them would be prepared to consider the question of adopting legislation of this character. Accordingly, the Minister of Labour addressed letters to the provincial governments during the parliamentary recess, enclosing copies of the Committee's report, and inviting an expression of the views of each government on the proposals contained therein. The replies of the provincial governments were as follows:—

*Nova Scotia.*—The Hon. E. N. Rhodes, premier of Nova Scotia, said:—

"The whole subject matter will have to be studied with great care by the Government, and for that purpose we will await the printed report of the minutes of proceedings and evidence. Meantime I have to point out that while the Government is sympathetic toward all modern measures of similar character which have for their object the betterment of living conditions, the limiting factor in the Province of Nova Scotia is that of finance. For practically fifteen years this province has not had a balanced budget, and before we can take up the subject matter of industrial and international relations we are immediately confronted with a very heavy obligation which would arise with the adoption of the Old Age Pension system."

*New Brunswick.*—The Hon. J. A. Baxter, premier of New Brunswick said:—

"Your letter of 31 ult. received with reference to insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. Of course, I recognize the desirability of some such provisions as these, but I think you will understand that, faced with the question of Old Age pensions and what I regret to say seems to be the probable withdrawal by your government of the assistance to technical education, it is utterly

impossible for a province with such limited means as New Brunswick to consider, at all, the subject about which you write. These things are simply matters of financial ability to do things, and when we have not got the money we cannot, and should not, undertake the responsibility."

*Quebec.*—The Hon. A. Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour, Quebec, said:—

"I duly received yours of the 31st ult. drawing my attention to the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations with respect to Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity, adopted by the House of Commons on June 6th, last, and wish to state, in answer, that it will be duly submitted to the attention of my colleagues of the Cabinet."

*British Columbia.*—In a letter dated August 6, 1928, the Hon. A. M. Manson, retiring Minister of Labour of British Columbia, wrote:—

"This matter is one of very considerable importance and in view of the fact that the present Government of the Province will be retiring from office within a few days I feel that any expression of governmental opinion in so far as this Province is concerned should be made by the new Government rather than by the outgoing one. Constitutional points are involved which are important in themselves and the policy to be pursued is a vital one to a large number of people. I shall therefore leave your letter with my Deputy in order that he may bring it to the attention of the incoming minister upon his taking office."

Subsequently a letter dated September 25, 1928, from the Hon. W. A. Mackenzie, the incoming Minister of Labour, was received as follows:—

"As the Government of the day has not given consideration to the question of unemployment insurance I would be glad to accept your kind offer to furnish me with a report of the minutes of proceedings and evidence laid before the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial Relations with respect to insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity; also the report that was adopted by the House on June 6th last. At the present time I have no views to offer on the report of the Committee."

*Manitoba.*—The Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney General of Manitoba, replied as follows:—

"I have the letter written by you to the Premier under date of 31st July last, and also

copy of the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations. This report covers particularly the item of unemployment insurance, and I note that the committee experienced great difficulty in arriving at any definite conclusion owing to the lack of data as to amount of unemployment either constant or occasional character. While the committee accepts and endorses the principle of unemployment insurance, based on compulsory contributions from the state, the employer and the employee, it recommended to Parliament that the question be again referred to the committee at the next session.

"I presume the suggestion of the Committee, that the Government obtain from Great Britain expert advice on the subject, has been followed and much additional evidence will be before the Committee when they reconsider the matter.

"While we have not in this province given serious consideration to unemployment insurance we had a special committee examine into and report on the unemployment situation. A copy of this report is enclosed for your information.\*

I cannot at this moment give expression to any positive views on adoption of the unemployment insurance plan in this province. The matter is one to which very serious consideration will have to be given before coming to any definite conclusion and personally I think it wise to wait until the matter has received more complete attention by the Industrial and International Relations Committee. I shall welcome any additional material that you may be able to supply."

*Ontario.*—The Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour of Ontario, wrote as follows:—

"I received your letter of the 31st ult. in which you direct my attention to the report of the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International Relations.

"On looking over this report I find that it deals almost exclusively with the question of unemployment insurance. The question of unemployment insurance in Canada is one that has not received a great deal of attention in this country because it has been felt that employment conditions in conjunction with public opinion did not warrant any action being taken on it. The report points out that the question of unemployment in-

insurance is primarily a provincial responsibility. There may be a divergence of opinion regarding this aspect of the matter, but the fact is that provincial governments have not as yet made any decided pronouncement on the question of unemployment insurance.

"I am anxious that every consideration be given to the conclusions arrived at by the Select Standing Committee on Industrial and International relations, and will be glad to direct the attention of the Ontario Government to the subject matter of this report.

"It seems to me however that before anything tangible is accomplished in the matter of unemployment insurance, it will be necessary for the representatives of Provincial Governments to meet in conference and give this question their most serious consideration. It is probable that at some future date such a meeting will take place, and the merits or otherwise of having unemployment insurance and other forms of social insurance made applicable in the respective provinces, carefully gone over.

"I shall look forward to receiving the published report of the minutes of proceedings and evidence to which your letter refers and will peruse same with very great interest."

*Alberta and Saskatchewan.*—Letters were received from the secretaries of the premiers of Alberta and Saskatchewan acknowledging receipt of the communications sent by the federal Minister of Labour.

The finance committee of Vancouver City Council have approved a proposal made by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees that the British Columbia Superannuation Act should be amended to provide that the establishment of a pension fund should be obligatory on public utility companies on the petition of a certain percentage of the employees concerned. The act now provides for the establishment of such funds by public utility companies only on the mutual consent of the employer and the employees. It is stated that the proposed arrangement would be similar to that existing in regard to civic employees, which provides for contributions from employees wages and a similar amount contributed by the employer.

\*The recommendations contained in this report were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 495.

## Pension Scheme of Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 160) provides for the payment of pensions to officers and constables on their retirement from the force on the following terms:—

*Officers' Pensions.*—In cases of compulsory retirement for any cause other than misconduct or inefficiency after ten years service, officers are entitled to a pension for life, not exceeding one-fiftieth of the pay and allowances of his rank or permanent appointment at the time of retirement for each completed year of service. An officer who retires voluntarily is entitled to a life pension 20 per cent less than that which he would have been entitled to were he retired compulsorily, but voluntary retirement carries the same pension as compulsory retirement after thirty-five years service. No addition is made to any pension for any service beyond thirty-five years service. Breaks in the service are not counted, but an officer's service in the Dominion Police Force or in the Civil Service is included for pension purposes.

A contribution of five per cent is deducted from the pay of every officer, but such deduction ceases after thirty-five years of service.

Provision is made for the payment of a gratuity of one month's pay for every year of service when an officer is constrained from any infirmity of body or of mind to quit the force before being eligible for a pension. A gratuity of three months pay for every two years of service may be paid in cases where an officer has to quit the force owing to severe bodily injury sustained in discharge of his public duty.

Subject to certain conditions, the Governor in Council may grant a pension to the widow,

and a compassionate allowance to each of the children, of every officer who, having completed ten years' service was at the time of his death in full pay, or who, having completed ten years' service, is at the time of his death in receipt of pension. The pension to a widow amounts to one half of the husband's pension, and the rates of allowance to children, the rates being graduated from \$30 to \$65. The total amount paid to the widow and children of an officer during any year shall not exceed the amount of the pension of which the officer was in receipt, or to which he would have been entitled.

*Constables' Pensions.*—Pensions to constables are payable on completion of not less than twenty years' service, or of not less than ten years' service if incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body. Constables pensioned after ten years may be recalled to the Force if the incapacity ceases.

The scale of pensions to constables is as follows: (a) for ten but less than twenty years' service, one-fiftieth of annual pay and allowances for every year of service; (b) for 21 but less than 25 years' service, an annual sum equal to twenty-fiftieths of annual pay and allowances, with an addition of two-fiftieths of such pay and allowances for every completed year of service above twenty years; (c) For twenty-five years' service, an annual sum equal to thirty-fiftieths of annual pay and allowances with an addition of one-fiftieth of such pay and allowances for every completed year above twenty-five years. It is stipulated, however, that the pension shall not exceed two thirds of annual pay at retirement.

No provision is included in the Act for the payment of a pension to the widow or other dependant of a deceased constable.

## Dominion Telegraph Employees Petition for Superannuation

A petition signed by employees of the telegraph service of Canada to be permitted to come under the provision of the Superannuation Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 24) was presented to the House of Commons on February 27, by Mr. A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni). The petition stated as follows:—

1. That we are employed in the telegraph department of the government service as telegraph agent operators, telegraph messengers, linemen, foremen, operator-linemen, agent linemen, etc.

2. That it has been ruled that we are not eligible for superannuation as we are said to be paid at "prevailing rates."

3. That this is only a technical distinction, as our salaries do not fluctuate, but remain constant for many years at a time. In this connection we may mention that those who are classified as "telegraph operators" are entitled to superannuation. This will apply to subordinate operators in a town, while in small towns and in country places where the telegraph operator has the responsibility of action as agent, he is then classified as "telegraph agent operator" and is not eligible.

4. That Parliament has decided that it is in the interest of the public that permanent experienced officials should be encouraged to stay in the service by the prospect of superannuation in their old age and that the same argument applies with equal force to our case.

## CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT ON CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

### Extension of Plan to Maintenance of Way Employees

AN offer of co-operative arrangements, recently extended by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, has been accepted by the Canadian National Railways and the plan will go into effect immediately on the Moncton Division, after which the organization will be extended to Eastern and Western Divisions until the entire territory in which the National System operates will be covered. This agreement follows the successful operation of the Union Management Co-operative policy in the Maintenance of Equipment Department (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924; September, 1925; May, 1928, page 489, etc.).

A survey was made by Mr. O. S. Beyer, Jr., consulting engineer of the American Federation of Labour, assisted by Mr. A. J. Thomas, of the Operating Department of the Canadian National Railways. At the conclusion of this survey, and following the preparation of a report upon the conditions, meetings were arranged of special committees representing the employees on the one hand and the company on the other. As a result of the meetings which followed the representatives of the Brotherhood and the Management agreed to accept each other's help in the solution of each other's problems and the furtherance of one another's legitimate aims and tasks.

This arrangement implies full co-operation of the Brotherhood with the Management in maintaining the safety of its way and structures, and the improvement of the transportation service to the public. One of the important matters discussed during these gatherings was stabilization of employment, while other subjects dealt with the co-ordination of co-operative endeavour, with such allied features as first-aid, safety first, fire protection and education and staff meetings of various kinds where advocated.

#### Details of Plan

The operation of the plan will be as follows:

Divisional Co-operative Committees will meet during the first ten days of the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

The representation of the Divisional Maintenance of Way Employees will be on the basis of one selection by the local lodges from the forces of each Roadmaster's territory and from each Bridge and Building Master's territory.

Owing to the more or less isolation of the workers, it is necessary to provide means of contact between Maintenance of Way Employees and their representative, and this can best be done by the employee representative visiting the members in his territory at a convenient time once every two months prior to the Divisional Meeting. Two methods were discussed, one was that the representative should accompany the Roadmaster on his last inspection trip prior to the date set for the divisional meeting, the other was that the representative should make the trip independently. The latter might involve either the use of the Roadmaster's gas car or the passage from section to section with the assistance of the section foreman's car. It was finally decided that this problem would have to be worked out locally according to local conditions.

*District Co-operative Meetings.*—Employee representatives or delegates to District Meetings will be selected from the Divisional Road representatives by the Local Joint Protective Board who will in addition select for the District Meeting at least one Bridge and Building representative.

*Regional Co-operative Committees.*—The proposed Regional Co-operative Committees will, of necessity, be of two types owing to the natures, respectively, of the Atlantic and Grand Trunk Western Regions on the one hand, and the Central and Western Regions on the other. The first type, applying to the Atlantic and Grand Trunk Western Regions, will be organized as follows:—

*Representing Management.*—One Regional Chief Engineer (Chairman); four to six Members Regional Engineering and Maintenance of Way Staff; one Regional Storekeeper.

*Representing Employees.*—One General Chairman having jurisdiction over region; one Asst. General Chairman assigned to region; three to six Members designated by the Local Joint Protective Board.

*Serving in Secretarial Capacity.*—One Secretary to be furnished by management.

The employee representatives of this particular type of Regional Co-operative Committee designated by the Local Joint Protective Board will be selected one from each of the Divisions composing the Region. As far as possible they should be the respective chairmen of the local or divisional grievance committees.

The second type of Regional Co-operative Committee, designated for the Central and Western Regions, would be organized as follows:

Representing Management.—One Regional Chief Engineer (Chairman); four to six Members, Regional Engineering and Maintenance of Way Staff; one Regional Storekeeper.

Representing Employees.—One General Chairman having general jurisdiction over territory of region in question; one Vice-Chairman for Regional Territories in question; four Assistant General Chairmen assigned to districts composing region in question.

Serving in Secretarial Capacity.—One Secretary furnished by Management.

#### *System Co-operative Committee*

At least once a year regularly, and upon call if necessary, the System Co-operative Committee, constituted as follows should convene:

Representing Management.—One System Chief Engineer (Operating); one Assistant System Chief Engineer; one General Store-

keeper; one Staff Officer in charge of Maintenance of Way Co-operative program.

Representing Employees.—Two System Federation General Chairmen; two Assistant General Chairmen from Atlantic and Grand Trunk Western Regions respectively.

Serving in Secretarial Capacity.—One Secretary to be furnished by Management.

*Minutes of Co-operative Meetings.*—It is considered essential that the same plan in respect to the keeping of co-operative meeting minutes developed for the Co-operative Program of the Maintenance of Equipment Service be used for the Maintenance of Way program. Each subject brought up at the division meetings will be given a symbol indicating first the month of the year at which proposition was submitted, i.e., 1, 2, 3, 4, to 12; second, whether submitted by management or employee representatives (designated respectively by an M. or an E.) and finally the serial number of the item starting with 1 for the first item of the year. Thus the 39th proposition submitted for discussion, in this case let us say by an employee representative during the meeting of May, would be designated by the symbol 5-E-39.

## PROVISIONS EXISTING IN CANADA FOR THE REHABILITATION OF INJURED WORKMEN

**I**N previous issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (October, 1924, pages 833-836; and July 1927, page 702) reference has been made to the rehabilitation of disabled civilian workers and ex-service men.

The problem of re-establishing men severely wounded as a result of war service focussed attention on the problem of re-habilitation, and consequently, in Canada as in several countries, involved in the great war, efforts were directed towards fitting these war cases to resume some active part in industrial life. Vocational training courses were established in Canada under the auspices of the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment (now the Department of Pensions and National Health) by Order in Council (P.C. 1472) issued on June 29, 1916. Accordingly this work has been since carried on under the Vocational Training Branch of the Department. From time to time the *LABOUR GAZETTE* has reviewed the progress of this work in the annual reports of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the last report for the year ending March 31, 1928, being summarized on page 286 of this issue. According to information supplied by the

Department, the total number of ex-service men who have completed courses of vocational training since the inception of this work is 43,284. There are no definite figures available indicating the number of these ex-service men who have been permanently absorbed into industry.

Previous to the fiscal year 1923-24, any specialized employment work affecting men having physical handicaps, due to service in the late war, was carried on by the Department of Soldiers' civil Re-establishment. The Employment Service of Canada sought in a general way to serve the needs of this deserving class, but obviously in only two or three centres was the specialization of the functions of the employment office sufficiently developed to permit of that detailed attention being given to the handicapped ex-soldier which his needs demanded. The desirability of centralizing employment activities led the Ralston Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment and the Employment Service Council of Canada to recommend, in 1923, that this work be taken over by the Employment Service of Canada.

Accordingly this recommendation was carried out, and in drafting the federal-provincial agreements for 1924-25, a new section, No. 14, was inserted, which embodied the principle contained in the supplementary agreement of the year before. The purpose of section 14 was declared to be "for the purpose of providing necessary and adequate facilities for registering and placing in employment employable handicapped ex-service men whose disability is due to war service." Eight co-operating provinces signed the agreement, and consequently undertook to make special efforts to secure employment for these disability cases.

Since the taking over of this work by the Employment Service of Canada, the numbers of disabled ex-service men who have been placed in jobs of varying duration are as follows: year ending March 31, 1926, 7,688; 1927, 7,775; 1928, 7,355.

The Employment Service of Canada in its last annual report points out that even with the best federal-provincial co-operation the work is difficult of satisfactory accomplishment. Certain classes of war disability are practically precluded from being placed in employment, for positions suitable to the needs of such men are not sufficiently numerous to care for the substantial number of men so situated making application. This means that casual employment has to be relied upon to a considerable extent to meet the requirements of such workers, and it is felt by those in close association with this work that the percentage of handicapped ex-service men who desire to secure employment and who can only secure casual work is increasing. Thus, while during the fiscal year 1927-28, there were 7,355 placements of handicapped ex-service men made by the different employment offices 5,100 or over two-thirds, were in casual employment. However, of the remaining 2,255 placements in regular employment, a substantial number were permanently established and may be considered as removed from the employment office field indefinitely.

In addition to this service Rehabilitation Committees have been in operation during the past few years at Montreal, Toronto, and Edmonton, and these have contributed to the work of placing disabled men in employment. The Toronto Rehabilitation Committee, it is understood, has ceased operations, while in Edmonton the Citizens' Committee has only found it necessary to function during the winter and early spring months. The Montreal Rehabilitation Committee placed a total of 2,271 disabled ex-service men dur-

ing the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928. Of this number, 351 were permanent placements, 464 were semi-permanent, and 1,456 were temporary. During the fiscal year 1926-27, its total number of placements was 2,685, of which 528 were permanent, 520 semi-permanent and 1,637 were temporary. For the fiscal year 1925-26, the committee had a total of 2,091 placements. In that year the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment turned over the Montreal district to the Rehabilitation Committee though it continues to look after the placements of disabled ex-service men in Quebec city, placing 76 in employment during the fiscal year 1926, 65 in 1927, and 79 in 1928.

The Employment Division of the same Department maintains a close liaison with the Civil Service Commission and all federal departments for the purpose of assisting disabled former members of the forces to obtain employment in the Federal Civil Service. All applications from ex-service men for employment in the Civil Service received by the Employment Service of Canada are dealt with through the department.

The Department continues also to operate Sheltered Employment Workshops wherein Canadian pensioners who are unfitted for employment in the general labour market are admitted subject to certain conditions.

The employers of handicapped ex-service men who sustain injury in the course of their employment are reimbursed by the State. Under the authority of an Order in Council passed on December 29, 1921, (reference to which was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1922, pages 310-312), the Dominion Government assumed the liability imposed upon employers on account of industrial accidents sustained by disabled ex-service men to whom a pension of 20 per cent or over is payable in respect to disabilities received in or attributable to war service. Acting upon this Order in Council, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has since paid compensation through Workmen's Compensation Boards, and to employers direct in respect to accidents sustained by such pensioners. It has also, in certain cases when application therefor has been made, repaid to employers premiums paid to Workmen's Compensation Boards in respect of such pensioners. The Order in Council expired in 1927, and a new Order in Council was passed, effective with the commencement of the fiscal year 1927-28, which practically re-enacted the former provisions with slight modifications, the principal changes being that accident liability is assumed in respect to pensioners rated as 25

per cent disability, and that no repayment is now made to employers for premiums. During the year 1927-28, the number of claims was 247 and the total amount of compensation paid in the same period was \$69,968.56.

### Workmen's Compensation

As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1924, page 834, the application of the principle of rehabilitation to seriously injured workmen, other than ex-soldiers, was first made in Canada by the province of Ontario. The importance of rehabilitation work was officially recognized by Legislation in the session of 1924 when the Workmen's Compensation Act was amended whereby the Board was authorized to aid in getting injured workmen back to employment, and to assist in lessening or removing any handicaps resulting from their injuries. For this purpose the Board was empowered to take such measures and make such expenditures as deemed necessary, provided that the total expenditure shall not exceed \$100,000 in any calendar year.

Dealing with the progress of rehabilitation work and the problems it presents, the Board in its last report (for the year 1927) states that rehabilitation is a good deal more limited than is ordinarily supposed, because out of 61,078 cases allowed during 1927 only 2,349 were permanent partial disability cases, and the greater percentage of these are cases of minor injuries which do not disable sufficiently to cause the injured workman to seek new employment. The last completed figures are for the year 1926, where it is shown that out of 2,421 cases of permanent disability, 2,116 were less than 10 per cent disabled, and 2,307 were less than 30 per cent disabled, and in most cases of less than 25 or 30 per cent of disability rehabilitation is not necessary. This would limit the number of cases in which rehabilitation would be necessary to very few. Quite a number of these return to their former occupation, and many are men who are incapacitated by age or foreign nationality or lack of education from taking any course to fit them for some other method of earning their livelihood, so that the number of cases is again very substantially reduced. Therefore, it is stated, in very few cases in each year, can rehabilitation be successfully applied.

Where young men of fair education suffer a severe injury they can be frequently rehabilitated by being sent to a business college or by a course in telegraphy, radio work, or electrical work of different kinds, and the Board is paying the expenses where the in-

jured workman is capable of undertaking such a course. Occupational therapy is used in cases where the injury can be improved by treatment and by graduated exercise of different limbs which may be injured, and certain work can be taught them. The Board finds great difficulty in the rehabilitation of men of advanced years and those who have no education or who speak a foreign language, and the only successful method of rehabilitation in such cases is by the use of different plants where these men can be placed at work. The Board has adopted the plan of paying part of the wages of men so that while the employer pays what the man is worth to him the Board supplements this by sufficient to enable him to carry on and earn a living wage until he becomes used to new conditions. Arrangements are also made with the Ontario Government Employment Agency so that its services can be used to help injured men to get into suitable employment.

In addition to Ontario five other provinces—Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan—have also made provision for rehabilitation of handicapped workmen.

In 1925 the Legislature of Manitoba amended its Workmen's Compensation Act, whereby the Board may set aside a sum out of the reserve for each individual case.

The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in 1927 to provide for rehabilitation, the limit being \$20,000 annually.

Alberta, in 1928, similarly amended its Act, providing for an annual limit of \$20,000 for rehabilitation.

Workmen's compensation legislation was enacted in Quebec in 1928, and the Workmen's Compensation Commission Act charges the Commission with the duty of promoting the rehabilitation of injured workmen, authorizing it to take such measures as it may deem proper to aid in their industrial re-establishment in the Province.

The Saskatchewan Compensation Act, now in process of amendment, empowers the Board to make such expenditures as may seem just and expedient.

With the exception of its Toronto office, the Employment Service of Canada does not maintain separate records of the placements of disabled civilian workmen. During the fiscal year 1926-27 the Toronto office placed 127 civilian workmen, while during the same period 1,913 handicapped ex-service men were placed by this office. In 1927-28, the placements in Toronto were 126 civilian cases and 2,409 ex-service men with disability rating.

### United States

The progress of vocational rehabilitation in the United States was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July 1927, page 702. In 1920 Congress enacted the Fess-Kenyon law, providing for federal-state co-operation in a program of rehabilitation. The federal government's principal part in this program is to stimulate rehabilitation work in the States

through financial aid, while the responsibility for the administration of the system is placed upon the States themselves, the administrative agencies being the respective State Boards for vocational education. At the present time 41 States have enacted legislation accepting this national rehabilitation act and are now co-operating with the Federal Government in this program of restoring the injured to industry.

## SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA

### Report of Department of Pensions and National Health for 1927-28

THE annual report of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the fiscal year 1927-28, describes the operations of the Department on behalf of disabled ex-service men. During the year an important administrative change became effective when by Order in Council passed on December 12, 1927, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Department of Health were merged as one department.

The medical service supplied by the Department expanded considerably during the fiscal year. At the commencement of the year there were 2,839 patients on strength receiving treatment. At the end of the year the number had increased to 3,257. The number of men who received in-patient treatment during the year was 11,030 and clinical treatments were given by officers of the Department in 102,580 cases. Of the number remaining in hospital at the end of the fiscal year 1,764 were receiving treatment in departmental institutions, and the balance in other institutions in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

The manufacture and distribution of artificial limbs and other prosthetic appliances was continued during the year with excellent results. Owing to the experience acquired by the staff of the department engaged in this work it is stated that few complaints are now received. All-metal limbs are gradually being supplied to all wearers. Steady work is also being carried on in connection with the after-care of the blind through the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

As regards rehabilitation and sheltered employment, the report points out that the Department continues to provide vocational training for a certain limited number of cases in which there has been an increase in the service disability, or for other special causes.

Canadian pensioners, who are unfitted for employment in the general labour market are

taken into sheltered employment workshops operated by the Department, and are employed in the manufacture of poppies, and wreaths, etc., which had an increasing sale.

Satisfaction is expressed in the operation of the arrangement whereby the employment service of Canada is conducting the work formerly done by the Department in finding employment for disabled ex-service men. The placements of ex-service men under this arrangement during the period under review were 7,435. Credit is given also to the Rehabilitation Committee of Montreal for the service rendered in this respect, this body having placed 2,271 disabled ex-service men in employment in the Montreal district during the fiscal year 1927-28.

Relief was granted during the winter of 1927-28 to 4,182 men. This relief which is not given in cash but by an issue of orders payable by the Department, on grocers, coal dealers, etc., was given 38,373 times or an average of 9.18 times per man. The actual expenditure amounted to \$390,004.

*Returned Soldiers' Insurance Division.*—This division during the past year was concerned with the collection of the premiums payable on account of the insurance in force, the various adjustments necessary in policies and the settlement of death claims. The number of death claims admitted during the year was 210, being 41 less than the previous year. The death rate was lower than the rate for the previous year, being 8.4 per thousand as against 9.33. There was a net increase of 378 in lapses during the year, bringing the total net lapses to 6,992. A decrease is noted in the number of policies which have been surrendered for cash, while the total number of surrenders to the end of the year from the commencement of the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act was 2,329. There was a considerable increase in the balance of the fund, the bal-



ance at the end of the year March 31, 1927, being \$5,090,041.62, while at March 31, 1928, it was \$5,964,246.99.

*Workmen's Compensation in Respect of Pensions.*—The report states that the demand for reimbursement by Workmen's Compensation Boards and employers in respect of pensioners suffering injury or disease in industrial establishments showed an increase, notwithstanding that by Order in Council (P.C. 358), operative from the beginning of the

fiscal year, the department could only assume liability in respect of pensioners of twenty-five per cent and upwards. Previously the pensionable limit was twenty per cent disability and upwards. The number of individual cases dealt with was 247, against 203 in the previous year, and the amount expended was \$69,968.56 as against \$57,113.19 in the previous year. The total number of cases dealt with since this legislation was enacted is 1,211, involving a total expenditure of \$274,026.84.

## TENTATIVE REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPRENTICESHIP IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN ONTARIO

THE following draft regulations under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act\* have been prepared. Mr. A. W. Crawford, Inspector of Apprenticeship, points out that these regulations are only tentative and are likely to be altered considerably before final adoption. They are, however, being used as a guide for the present.

### General Regulations Governing Apprenticeship in Designated Trades

1. *Definitions.*—In the following regulations,

(a) "Apprenticeship" means the relationship between the employer and the apprentice by which the apprentice, with the consent of his parent or guardian, and in accordance with the Apprenticeship Act, engages himself for a certain minimum period to the employer for the purpose of learning the trade.

(b) "Apprentice" means any person at least sixteen years of age who enters into a contract of service in accordance with the Apprenticeship Act, whereby he is to receive from or through his employer, in whole or in part, instruction in the designated trade.

(c) "Employer" means any person, firm or corporation or municipal, provincial or other public authority to whom an apprentice is bound by contract, in accordance with the Apprenticeship Act.

(d) "Provincial Apprenticeship Committee" means the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 1, of the Apprenticeship Act.

(e) "Trades Apprenticeship Committee" means an advisory committee from industry composed of an equal number of employers and employees in a designated trade or trades, together with an independent chairman who may also act as secretary. Committees may consist of from three to seven members.

(f) "Inspector of Apprenticeship" or "Inspector" means the person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 2, of the Apprenticeship Act.

\* The provisions of this Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 269.

(g) "District Inspector of Apprenticeship" or "District Inspector" means a person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 2, of the Apprenticeship Act to assist and act for the Inspector in a district allotted by the Minister.

(h) "District" means the area or territory assigned to a District Inspector.

(i) "Temporary Transfer" means the removal of the apprentice from one employer to another without relieving the first employer of his obligations under the contract.

(j) "Permanent Transfer" means the removal of the apprentice from one employer to another involving the transfer of the employer's obligations, also the signature and registration of the apprenticeship contract.

2. *Obligations of an Apprentice:* (a) To render faithful service during the period of apprenticeship.

(b) To show due regard for the tools and goods of the employer and not to damage or waste the same.

(c) To furnish to his employer satisfactory reasons for absence from work.

(d) To attend regularly such classes in related trades training as may be required by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(e) To suffer loss of pay for non-attendance at day classes in related trade training, and to incur the cancellation of his apprenticeship contract for wilful failure to attend such classes.

(f) To make up all lost time for which he is responsible in any year, including time lost through illness if it exceeds ten working days, before the next year of his apprenticeship shall begin.

(g) To notify the District Inspector immediately when, for any reason, he ceases to be employed with the employer to whom he is indentured.

(h) To be subject to and obey the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council governing his employment and training as an apprentice.

3. *Obligations of an Employer:* (a) To provide adequate training in all branches of the trade in so far as his facilities and the character of his work will permit.

(b) To provide continuous employment for the apprentice during each year of the apprenticeship period.

(c) To pay the wages set forth in the apprenticeship contract.

(d) To co-operate with the District Inspector in the transfer of an apprentice if for any reason such transfer is deemed necessary, and to pay the apprentice's wages in full until such transfer has been effected.

(e) To submit an annual report on the progress and conduct of the apprentice to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(f) To abide by and carry out the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, governing the employment of an apprentice.

4. *The Number of Apprentices:* The number of apprentices to be trained in the designated trades shall be set forth in special regulations for each trade and shall be based on the total number of journeymen employed in each trade.

5. *Entrance Requirements:* (a) No person shall commence apprenticeship until he has passed his sixteenth birthday.

(b) Persons applying for apprenticeship may be required to furnish proof of age.

(c) Every person entering apprenticeship shall have completed the work of the junior fourth book in public school, or its equivalent.

(d) Any person applying for apprenticeship may be required to produce a medical certificate or pass a medical examination showing that he is in good health and possesses the physical requirements to successfully carry on the work of a journeyman.

(e) Every application for apprenticeship shall be made on a form to be supplied by the Minister.

(f) Applications shall be forwarded to the nearest District Inspector.

(g) No person may be employed as an apprentice until his application has been approved by the District Inspector.

6. *Probationary Period.*—The first three months of employment shall be regarded as a probationary period during which either the boy or the employer may terminate employment at will. Where an apprenticeship contract has been entered into, notice of termination must be sent to the Inspector.

7. *Registration.*—(a) No minor may be employed for a longer period than three months without being indentured in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Those boys who have previously served three months at the trade and whose employment record is satisfactory to the District Inspector, must be placed under contract within one month after date of commencement.

(b) Triplicate copies of each apprenticeship contract shall be forwarded by the employer to the office of the Inspector of Apprenticeship for approval and registration, immediately after being drawn up. One copy will be retained by the Inspector, one copy returned to the employer and the other given to the apprentice.

(c) Each registered apprentice shall be given an identification card, furnished by the Minister, and this card shall be carried by the apprentice at all times.

(d) Whenever an apprentice is permanently transferred from one employer to another, all three copies of the contract must be signed by the parties concerned and the transfer registered in the same manner as a new contract.

8. *Period of Apprenticeship.*—(a) The period of apprenticeship shall be set forth in the contract of apprenticeship as provided in special regulations for each designated trade.

(b) Allowance of time may be granted to boys who have had previous experience in the trade. The time to be allowed shall be determined by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee on the recommendation of the District Inspector.

9. *Hours of Employment.*—(a) The hours of employment for apprentices shall be the same as those for journeymen.

(b) An apprentice may work overtime, but such time shall not reduce the period of apprenticeship except that the actual number of hours of overtime may be deducted from any period of training required to make up for time lost due to illness.

10. *Wages.*—(a) The wages to be paid to an apprentice shall be set forth in the contract of apprenticeship as provided by special regulations for each designated trade.

(b) Wages of apprentices shall be increased for overtime in the same proportion as those of journeymen, except that where an apprentice works extra hours, of his own volition, and with the consent of the employer for the purpose of making up lost time, he shall receive the regular wages for all such overtime.

11. *Trade Training.*—An apprentice shall be taught the common practice of the trade. A schedule of the operations and processes to be covered shall be prepared by the Inspector and when approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee it shall be appended to the regulations.

12. *School Training.*—(a) Apprentices in designated trades shall attend at least eight weeks of five eight-hour days, or three hundred and twenty class hours, during each of the first two years of apprenticeship. The time and place for such classes shall be arranged for each designated trade as determined by local facilities and conditions. The employer shall pay for such time at the rate set forth in the contract of apprenticeship.

(b) Apprentices shall be encouraged to attend evening classes when not in attendance at day classes.

(c) The courses in these day and evening classes must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(d) Where day or evening classes cannot be arranged, apprentices shall be required to follow approved correspondence courses.

(e) An annual report on each apprentice shall be submitted to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee by the school or institution from which instruction is being received. Forms for this report shall be furnished by the Minister.

(f) Apprentices shall be reimbursed by the employer for fees in connection with approved classes, provided they attend at least seventy-five per cent of the class sessions.

(g) Weekly attendance records shall be furnished by the school to the employer for each boy in attendance at day classes.

13. *Supervision of Training.*—(a) All minor disputes between the employer and employee, except those involving policy, shall be settled by the District Inspector.

(b) Disputes of a major character and those involving policy shall be referred to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(c) Transfers from one employer to another may be arranged by the District Inspector, but must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(d) Contracts may be cancelled or terminated in accordance with section 15 of the Act.

(e) An inspection visit shall be paid to each apprentice at least once each year and a written report submitted to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee by the District Inspector.

(f) The employer shall notify the District Inspector before making any change affecting the contract of apprenticeship and all such changes must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(g) The employer shall submit an annual report to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee on each apprentice in his employ. Forms for this report will be furnished by the Minister.

14. *Examinations and Tests.*—(a) Every apprentice shall receive a practical test at least once each year. This test must be passed to the satisfaction of the District Inspector before the apprentice is advanced to the next year of his apprenticeship.

(b) Every apprentice shall be required to pass an annual examination or theoretical test in each subject or branch of the trade taught in the school classes.

(c) Apprentices receiving instruction by correspondence must produce proof that they have successfully completed the course before being granted a diploma.

15. *Certificates and Diplomas.*—(a) Every apprentice who serves the prescribed term of apprenticeship and completes the school training to satisfaction of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee will be granted a diploma.

(b) Those apprentices who show exceptional ability and application in connection with the trade and school training will be granted a diploma with honour standing.

### Trade Regulations Governing Apprenticeship in Plumbing and Steamfitting

1. *The Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in the plumbing and steamfitting trades throughout the province shall not exceed 1.5, except that those boys employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship, and shall

include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer who is approved by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each five journeymen regularly employed, provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of 1.5.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—(a) The term of apprenticeship shall be five years, including the probationary period. The first four years shall be served under contract with an employer in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The fifth year shall be served as a junior mechanic, subject to the regulations governing apprentices except for the following provisions.

- (1) The employer shall not be obliged to keep the junior mechanic employed during slack periods.
- (2) The junior mechanic shall not be obliged to remain with the employer during a strike or lockout but, under other conditions shall continue to serve the employer with whom he was last indentured.
- (3) Time lost due to illness or lack of employment must be made up by the junior mechanic before he receives his diploma.
- (4) Where a trade agreement exists between employers and the local union, the conditions of employment for the junior mechanic shall be those set forth in the agreement.

3. *Wages.*—The wages paid to apprentices in the Toronto district shall be as follows:

For the first year . . . .	\$ 8 per week
For the second year . . . .	10 per week
For the third year . . . .	12 per week
For the fourth year . . . .	16 per week

### Trade Regulations Governing Apprenticeship in Painting and Decorating

1. *Number of Apprentices.*—(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in the painting and decorating trades shall not exceed 1.5.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the total number of journeymen in each district. The figure shall be obtained by the Inspector of Apprenticeship.

(c) Each employer who is approved by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each five journeymen regularly employed, provided the ratio of apprentices in the district does not exceed 1.5.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

2. *Term of Apprenticeship.*—(a) The term of apprenticeship shall be three years, including the probationary period.

3. *Wages.*—The wages paid to apprentices in the Toronto district shall be as follows:—

For the first year . . . .	25c per hour
For the second year . . . .	30c per hour
For the third year . . . .	40c per hour

## THE TRAINING OF SKILLED MECHANICS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN CANADA

*Paper read by Mr. J. M. Pigott at the annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association, Hamilton, January, 1929*

THE following paper was read before the eleventh annual convention of the Canadian Construction Council held at Hamilton, Ontario, in January, by Mr. J. M. Pigott, of the Pigott-Healy Construction Company, Hamilton. An account of this convention was published in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 185. Mr. Pigott opened his address with a tribute to the work of Mr. J. P. Anglin, the first president of the Association, and one of the originators of the present apprentice training movement, and also to the invaluable services of Mr. J. Clark Reilly, the secretary of the Association. He proceeded as follows:—

This Association commenced its study of apprenticeship in 1920, and the work has grown constantly from year to year. In January, 1923, at the Quebec Convention, after a thorough investigation and survey of the country, the situation was made known and remedies suggested. A new plan devised to restore apprenticeship was adopted. I think that without attempting to cover the same ground, it would be well just at this point to set out the conditions as they existed at that time. A decided scarcity of building mechanics existed in 1922, and contractors generally were somewhat alarmed at the outlook for 1923 and the years to come. It was pointed out that if the building program showed a tendency to increase, it could not do so beyond certain limits because trained workmen did not exist to do the work.

### Decline of Apprenticeship

It seemed quite evident that building in the United States and Canada from the year 1850 down to 1910 had depended on immigration to supply mechanics and it had done so very easily. In fact, to-day in Canada a large majority of our mechanics particularly in the mason trades, were trained in the Old Country. During all that time no one took any interest in apprenticeship or the training of skilled men. You probably know that it was not always so, that from the year 1690 down to the year 1830, apprenticeship in Canada and United States flourished. It flourished and was encouraged because it was the only means at the disposal of people of ordinary means of having a boy educated or taught some life work. You must understand our present school system is a comparatively

recent development in our history. Down to the year I mention, only the children of the wealthy were able to get an education. Down to that time, as authorities have established, "the master worked side by side with his journeyman and apprentice, and was not sharply distinguished from them by either his earnings or his social position."

Naturally the reasons for the disappearance of the world old system of apprenticeship on this continent must be sought in the United States, for down to the year mentioned and for long after, it was the United States that enjoyed nearly all the growth and activity. Following the American Civil War, the United States went through a period known as the "Industrial Revolution," when invention and machinery revolutionized methods both in the factory and in the field. Hand in hand with this went the exploitation of apprentices to a point where it became nothing but child labour. This was followed by the organization of trade unions. These trade unions had their foundation in an organized resistance to what was really child labour. The agitation these labour organizations started brought about legislation in nearly all the states in the union, and they made it very difficult for a master to apprentice a boy, for the new laws set out that by taking on a boy he made himself responsible to feed and clothe him, and see to his morals, health, lodgings, etc. and neglect or failure to do any of these things was serious. This stopped apprenticeship very effectively. An agitation then started in about 1890 to bring back apprenticeship in some form, but immigration flowed into the United States and Canada from that time on, so that what little life there remained in the apprenticeship activities of the early days to all intents and purposes disappeared. Then in 1910 when immigration practically ceased, that is, immigration of skilled mechanics of the building trades, it did not take many years to bring about a shortage.

### Shortage of Building Mechanics

That shortage is pretty clearly established by the census figures of 1911 and 1921 in Canada, and 1910 and 1920 in the United States. The census for Canada, as taken in 1911 and again in 1921, was not taken with an eye to the importance of the numbers of

men engaged in these different trades. However, it is interesting to note, where comparisons can be made, that in spite of the growth of Canada during those ten years, in 1911 we had 245,990 men in the building trades and in 1921 we had 184,577, a loss of 60,000 men, or one-third, in spite of a greatly increased demand for mechanics and a substantial growth of Canada generally during that time.

Looking at the few classifications that are comparable, we see that in 1911 there were 60,203 carpenters; in 1921 we had 51,256 carpenters. In 1911 we had 18,660 bricklayers, stonemasons and stone-cutters; in 1921 we had 8,052. In 1911 we had 5,815 plasterers and in 1921 we had 2,660. In 1911 we had 11,244 plumbers and steamfitters, and in 1921 we had 8,408 and so on. How the figures would compare if we had a census made to-day, it would be hard to say, but we can safely assume that the falling away of that ten-year period did not stop in 1921, and that it is very doubtful if we have anything like the numbers in these trades to-day that we had in 1921—*but 1921 is bad enough.*

Let us look at the figures for the United States covering this same period, for some might seek an answer to this falling off, in the drifting of these men over the line. The census was taken in the United States in 1910 and again in 1920. There we find that in 1910 there were 169,402 brick and stone masons; in 1920, 131,264, a decrease of 23.6 per cent. Painters 273,441 in 1910 and in 1920, 248,479. Plasterers in 1910, 47,682 and in 1920, 38,225, a decrease of 20 per cent. Sheet metal workers 14,078 in 1910 and 11,378 in 1920. These shrinkages in the United States average about 20 per cent in the face of the simply staggering increase in population and growth of that country during that period.

In 1923, when this report was made, how many apprentices were being trained to help this situation out? Very few. Every city of any importance in Canada was investigated by us and the number of apprentices listed, with the result that we ascertained that in all the trades covered by the building industry in the whole of Canada, there were 140 boys in training. If we had had in training at that time, a ratio of one in ten, that is one apprentice to ten journeymen (and the best authorities lay down a ratio of five to one) we should have had thousands of boys in training. Do you realize that apart from the men who drop their trades and go into other business and those who graduate into the ranks of employers and who have gone to the United States, *over 2,500 of these mechanics die every year?* We have in the Province of Ontario—dealing

for example with the trades of carpentering, bricklaying and plastering—6,000 carpenters, and these are the carpenters who belong only to trade unions, and approximately 2,000 bricklayers and plasterers affiliated with trade unions. The census figures for 1921 for Ontario give 17,000 carpenters and 3,834 bricklayers. So you will realize that in most of these trades, the mechanics connected with trade unions represent but a portion of the men engaged in the trade. If we take as an example the Ontario figures for carpenters of 6,000, and the bricklayers and plasterers who number approximately 2,000, and apply a ratio of ten to one, you will realize that it would require roughly 1,000 apprentices in training to take the places of these men and to meet the demands of the industry. Just think in the case of these two trades only, and in Ontario alone 1,000 needed, and yet for *all* the trades not in Ontario but for the *whole Dominion*, we had, as I said, in 1923, 140 boys in training. These are startling figures but they are authoritative. They have been obtained from the proper Departments in Canada and in Ontario.

In 1925 when another survey was made, after we had put in two years of speech making, apprenticeship contests, publicity stunts wherever we could put them on to encourage apprenticeship and start the system again,—after two years of this effort, we had increased the number of apprentices from 140 for the whole of the Dominion to 443. Not a great change, it is true, but it showed it could be done. All we needed was enabling legislation to put our plan in operation and with that we felt sure of final success.

### Increase in Building Activities

We felt the shortage of mechanics acutely in 1922. Our building total for that year was 325 million. The situation was eased somewhat in 1923, 1924 and 1925 by a falling off in volume, 1925 being 298 million. From 1925, however, we have been swinging back into greater volume—1926 being 372 million; 1927, 418 million, and the record for all time in 1928 of 490 million.

In 1922 with a total building program of 325 million the percentage of unemployment for the whole 12 months averaging winter and summer, was only 6 per cent. This means not enough for I consider an average of 12 per cent over the 12 months represents the proper percentage of unemployment in the building trades when all mechanics are employed to normal capacity, after making allowances for

the difficulties due to winter season; changing jobs; sickness and accidents; bad weather, etc.

In 1925-26 the unemployment percentage was about 11.4 per cent, but in 1927-28, as the volume of work increased, the percentage dropped from 13 (the average for 1927) to the lowest in record of 2.9 in September last. But note this—if we were short of men in 1922 with a total of 325 million, how is it we handled nearly 500 million in 1928? How can we, furthermore, do it with fewer men? The shortage in 1927 was not felt as acutely as in 1922. What is the explanation of this? I offer two reasons—

1. More of this building total was made in the factory and less in the field.

2. The program of 1928 is heavily overhanging 1929.

Both of these are due to lack of trained building mechanics and both are of the greatest importance to us. It is apparent that in contracting for 500 million last year, having employed all available mechanics, and having a good slice of the work hang over into the next year, that we have reached our limit. Who is there that can contemplate that with indifference?

I wonder if we really understand how the shortage of trained men has been slowing us up? I can show you a building not far from here where the cut stone is just finished and is two months behind time, due to scarcity of trained men. On that same building neither the passer-by nor the other trade contractors, all engrossed in their own troubles, realize that if we had waited for the *carving* of the stone it would not be ready until spring. The carving is now being done on the building from outside scaffold by men who have been brought here under substantial inducements from Montreal, and they will be working on this for two months yet. Do people realize, do we realize ourselves, that these things and hundreds of these things that exist in all trades all over are due to the lack of properly trained mechanics? The delays for bronze, iron, structural steel, interior trim, elevators, roofing, plastering, sheet metal, etc.—it has become a constant condition. Give us trained men and the volume of business will grow and still grow. Avoid your responsibility to train these men and your market will not only “not increase,” but will “contract.”

### Factory Made Buildings

Bearing on this phase of the question, let me read a paragraph recently written in reference to the Apprenticeship Act by a well

known newspaper editor and a shrewd business man as well:—

“It undoubtedly has occurred to some that there is a possible danger in the over-creation of mechanics through this apprenticeship plan. After a careful consideration and survey of all the possibilities that present themselves to my mind, I am convinced that no such danger can arise. It seems to be an economic law that the creation of plentiful labour resources is invariably attended by an increase in the volume of trade. When labour begins to limit its resources and restricts its numbers, this policy provokes those who are dependent upon such a source of supply, to make alterations to combat and offset the restrictions imposed. Advanced and altered methods of construction are soon introduced, and some of the trades have already fallen under the machine which they themselves were responsible for creating. With the certain knowledge that there is a plentiful supply of mechanics, and that building operations can be safely carried on, capital is encouraged to embark upon important building programs. The law of supply and demand, if not improperly hampered, usually provides that stability and harmony indispensable to successful operating.”

Let us elaborate on this somewhat. We have already seen that when bricklayers grew scarce—for we had about three times as many bricklayers 20 years ago as we have to-day—their market shrunk proportionately. Other materials and new structural designs took the place of brickwork. The scarcity of plasterers makes gyproc possible—is responsible in a large measure for new wall treatments now finding a ready market, like Craftex-Moresco. Hyrib roofs have given way to gypsum slabs and so on. Isn't it logical to argue that a general scarcity means a substitute for buildings. It is fact not theory. More of the buildings are being made in factories every day. The contractors job is becoming less of a field manufacturer of buildings from raw materials, and more of a business of assembling ready-made parts.

*If you don't do your duty you are going to go too.* No doubt of that! Walk across the valley like the boy and look back at the conditions which surround you.

### Obstacles to Apprentice Training

With all these conditions—with all the knowledge that is abroad of the countless difficulties we are up against through scarcity of properly trained men, how is it that contractors overlook the importance of train-

ing boys for these trades? There are many reasons. They can be listed as follows:

1. They have become accustomed to the condition and accept it as part of their daily worries.

2. Those who want to train boys and make inquiries regarding it, drop it when they find they must take the boy on for four years' steady employment under an indenture. Why do they drop it on that account? (1) Because, generally speaking, our business is seasonal and all contractors are slack in the winter during which they would have to carry the boy; (2) Because they look upon the training of a boy as an expense and a responsibility and they do not propose to shoulder this for the other fellow, for once the apprenticeship is completed *the boy is free*.

### Principles Adopted

When this Association sought a solution to this problem they knew that they had to meet the difficulty of the winter season or continuity of employment and the objection that the employer raised that he was training men for the other fellow. After a very careful analysis of all the factors an apprenticeship plan was worked out which provided that—

1. All boys engaged in trades should be indentured.

2. For the winter months in the first and second year of their indenture, the boys should be put into the Technical School under pay in a class confined to indentured apprentices, each trade separately, and receive during those months technical training related to his trade.

3. That the boys instead of being indentured to the employer direct should be indentured to a Provincial Apprenticeship Board; they should be paid by the Board at a rate of about \$500 per year during the first two years, and the money required for this purpose would be raised by an assessment on the particular trade at large just as is done at present to pay for accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

It was considered that boys in third and fourth years offered no difficulty as they were well worth their rate and sure of employment.

This plan was laid before the Association in January, 1923.\* The Dominion Government took a great interest in it, and at one time offered to co-operate with any province that would undertake it. Later in 1925 it was decided at one of our conventions that we should concentrate on the province of

Ontario; get enabling legislation and get the plan into operation in Ontario first, then having established the merit of it in this province, the task of spreading the work over the rest of the country would be fairly easy.

### Ontario Apprenticeship Act

On three different occasions we met the Ontario Government; once under Honourable E. C. Drury, and on the last two occasions we presented our arguments and our plan to the Honourable G. Howard Ferguson. During the last year we had the great pleasure of seeing our plan become law, at least in so far as enabling legislation will make it, this being sponsored by the Prime Minister himself, and on April 3, 1928, the Ontario Apprenticeship Act gained Royal assent and is now law.

This Act briefly provides,—

1. That all boys under the age of 21 engaged in any trade must be indentured to their employers and their periods of training are brought under the inspection of the Ontario Apprenticeship Board.

2. Uniform contracts and conditions governing the relationship drawn up by the Board become part of the arrangement and govern the relations of master and apprentice.

3. The Act provides the necessary machinery for removing all abuses of apprenticeship such as exist in some trades to-day where many boys are engaged in the trade, none of whom are indentured and none of whom ever really learn a trade. In fact only a proper number of these minors can be employed and they must be indentured. In the case of other trades like carpentering, bricklaying and plastering, officers appointed by the Government promote and really organize apprenticeship work and supervise the training of boys.

4. The Act gives authority to the general committee or Board with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor to lay down further regulations from time to time affecting this work including regulations as to assessment.

### Organization

For the time being the Board is devoting its efforts to getting the Province organized by ascertaining,—

1. The number of employers in each trade.

2. The number of journeymen in each trade.

3. The number of apprentices which the market can be reasonably expected to absorb.

Until this material is obtained and studied, the Board is carrying on the Apprenticeship work as it really exists now, simply insisting that all indentures be made on the regulation

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1923, page 275.

forms and filed with the Board. The Board's inspectors are working on certain trades where too many boys are engaged in ordinary labouring work, and on other trades where employers cannot be prevailed upon to take boys on at all. They are working in close harmony with the Technical Schools who are entering upon the work with real enthusiasm.

### Employers Urged to Co-operate

The Act involves a tremendous amount of work before all its possibilities can be realized. It is not practical yet to have all the boys indentured to an Apprenticeship Board, nor is it practical at the moment, to put in force the assessment feature by which all the employers shall pay their share towards the training of the boys, but that is the end toward which we are driving. That is the task which we hope in the very near future to complete. We anticipate a certain amount of resistance and objection when building work as a whole will be used for the training of boys under Government supervision and when the plan is announced for the payment to the Board by each employer of his proper share of the cost. We propose between now and then to seek every opportunity to explain to the employers generally the need of this work and the benefits they will derive from it, for when that time comes we want the co-operation and active support of every employer in the building trades in Ontario. We have been tremendously encouraged in our work by the enthusiastic co-operation not only of progressive contractors but in many cases of manufacturers of building materials who realize the necessity of working out this problem. A group of some twelve or fifteen general contractors and certain branches of the Canadian Construction Association and a few manufacturers have made the organizing of this work possible. It has taken a lot of time and cost a lot of money. As you know we had the services of a high class man for a year and we have conducted apprenticeship contests from time to time to stimulate interest, and have even had occasion, as we did at the National Exhibition in Toronto, to have a building erected by these boys so as to attract attention to the advantages of a trade.

As this work is understood and as the necessity for it is realized, we know we will receive the hearty co-operation of every employer.

### Attitude of Organized Labour

In regard to the attitude of organized labour, it is to their everlasting credit that they are absolutely behind our efforts in this

direction. From time to time uninformed people make the statement that the labour unions object to the training of mechanics and are seeking in every way to restrict the number of mechanics entering their trade. Whether this was true years ago or not I am not prepared to say, but I state most emphatically that at the present time the whole difficulty lies with the employer. The labour unions are not only willing but they are doing everything they can to encourage the indenturing of boys. The boys are willing. There are hundreds of boys who wish to learn these trades. It remains for the employers, and that means You, to find the means and that means lies here at your hand in the whole hearted acceptance of the new work as it will be laid down by the Apprenticeship Board.

In conclusion let me urge upon you all that you visit the Technical School this afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock. There you will see something you will probably never forget—some sixty boys ranging in age from 16 to 20 years, indentured under three trades, namely—carpentry, bricklaying, and plastering, entered by their employers in a competition. The work that these boys do will be judged by competent men this afternoon and prizes will be presented to the winners. If you have ever attended on of these Apprenticeship Contests and had the pleasure of having one of your apprentices striving in his boyish way to head the list, you will never forget the feeling of having actually created and built up something worth while. You will never quite get over the little glow, more or less sentimental, that comes from seeing one of your boys with a prize or acquit himself with credit.

### The Apprenticeship Board

Premier Ferguson has taken a chance on the men in the building industry. He has put at the head of this work a man of outstanding ability, Mr. A. W. Crawford, formerly Director of Technical Education for the Dominion Government, who because of a serious illness from which he is now fortunately recovering, is not with us to-day. He has appointed four assistants, Mr. Jas. Johnson in Ottawa, Mr. Fred Hawes in Hamilton and Messrs. M. Evans and W. Thorne in Toronto, all of whom are here to-day. He has also named the Board consisting of Messrs. H. J. Mero, Geo. Oakley, M.P.P., J. B. Carswell, H. Jennings, for the employers and Jas. Marsh, E. Ingles, Jno. Bruce, and M. Jenoves representing labour, and myself as chairman. The Board has been meeting regularly since last summer, but the actual



field work was only started under the assistant inspectors a month ago.

I have purposely put the case from the standpoint of the building industry and from the employers' standpoint only. It is not necessary to add that as much again and more can be said of the benefits of this Act and its work to the community at large. Just think of the young men about you to-day looking in vain to learn a good trade, ready to go at something worth while, and denied

an opportunity by those older men on whom surely some responsibility rests. I could say much too of the wealth you were adding to the nation, of the useful splendid type of citizens you would be adding to the population—I have purposely avoided these considerations because I want to justify the plan, first as a business venture that promises great returns by way of increasing markets and the elimination of serious handicaps we are operating under to-day.

### Railway Employment in United States in 1928

In a review of railway operations in the United States in 1928, Mr. Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics, states that the average number of railway employees in 1928 was 1,677,000, compared with 1,760,999 in 1927. This was a reduction of about 5 per cent.

Aggregate compensation paid to employees in 1928 was less than in 1927, the comparative figures being \$2,859,000,000 in 1928 and \$2,953,211,375 in 1927. This was a decrease of about 4 per cent compared with the reduction of 5 per cent in number of employees.

Average compensation per employee was higher in 1928 than in 1927, a progressive increase in annual employee compensation having occurred each year since 1924. The average for 1928 was approximately \$1,705 per employee. The corresponding average for 1927 was \$1,677, while that for 1926 was \$1,656. Had employees received the same average compensation in 1928 as in 1927, the total payroll of the railways would have been approximately \$58,000,000 less than it was.

Mr. Parmelee states that the railways have now had three years of fairly good freight traffic. "The year 1926 broke all records for ton-miles of freight movement. The second highest year in railroad history was 1928, while the third largest was 1927. Yet with these three they were unable to earn a rate of 5 per cent on their investment in any one of the years, and the average for the three years was only 4.63 per cent. In the meantime, railway wages have shown a steady upward trend, and the freight rate levels have, if anything, been tending downward.

"The roads have maintained their net income only by increasing the economy and efficiency of their operations to the greatest possible extent. It is manifest that such a process cannot continue indefinitely. Their passenger revenue is still declining. Their freight revenue cannot always maintain its

present levels. They cannot indefinitely introduce savings into their operations through fuel conservation, elimination of waste, and other similar factors. They cannot indefinitely meet the rising tide of wages and taxes. In the large, the railway problem involves adjustment of rate levels to operating expenses and fixed charges, such as will produce the greatest possible return, the price of the service to the public being, of course, fixed at a reasonable level. This is a real problem, and calls for the application of the broadest principles of economics and of sound public policy."

The Toronto Board of Control has instructed the city architect to prepare draft regulations governing the demolition of buildings, this work involving serious hazards. This action was taken in accordance with the recommendation of a coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances of the death of a workman who was killed on February 9, while engaged in the wrecking of the old Bank of Commerce building at Toronto.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission of Quebec is stated to be encouraging the formation of local committees in the industrial districts of the province for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of hospitals and doctors, and also those of the insurance companies and self-insurers under the Act. These committees would keep in constant touch with the hospitals where injured workmen are being treated, and with the commission itself. The proposal, it is said, has the approval of the employers, the insurance companies, the hospitals and the commission, but since the workmen are not concerned in the matter of who pays for their hospitalization or what amounts are paid, labour organizations will not be represented on the committees.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL SAFETY LEAGUE

### Report on the Work of the National and Provincial Leagues in 1928

THE tenth annual report of the Canadian National Safety League details the operations of the League and its affiliates during the year 1928. Co-ordinating the activities of the various provincial leagues, the central body conducts general safety work throughout the Dominion. The provincial affiliates of the Canadian National Safety League are as follows:—The Ontario Safety League (now in its sixteenth year); Province of Quebec Safety League; Manitoba Safety League; British Columbia Safety League; Saskatchewan Safety League; Maritimes Safety League (covering the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island).

In presenting its report the League "gratefully acknowledged the support of the Dominion Government," which made a contribution of \$10,000 to the funds of the organization.

The activities of the central organization consisted of the distribution throughout the Dominion of 22,500 safety calendars, 10,000 circulars and reports, 25,000 industrial, traffic and special bulletins, 20,000 school bulletins, 5,500 campers' bulletins and 10,500 hunters' bulletins. This distribution was made possible by the co-operation of the General Passenger Agents of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways, Tourists Agents, Provincial and District Foresters, Fire Rangers, the different Fire and Police Chiefs, Libraries, the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade, the Ontario, Quebec, Maritimes, Manitoba and British Columbia Safety Leagues.

*Ontario Safety League.*—Completing fifteen years of activity, the Ontario Safety League, in its annual report, declares that the results of its work "are evident in the greater care being experienced all along the line in connection with the hazards to which our people of the province are subjected." The League expressed its thanks and earnest appreciation for the confidence, financial support, and co-operation accorded it by the various governmental departments, municipalities and organizations.

School safety work is emphasized as one of the most prominent features of the 1928 campaign, and to carry the message of safety to the younger generation the campaign in the public and separate schools of the province was conducted "with greater determination than ever before." A working itinerary was drafted and the school authorities in the communities to be visited were asked to give their fullest co-operation to

the field secretary of the League. Talks on local hazards were given by the field secretary, and suitable motion pictures on accidents and accident prevention were shown. During the year 148,000 children in 465 schools in 115 cities, towns and villages were reached by this method. In addition, the League conducted school children's essay competitions and drawing contests on safety subjects. A noteworthy feature of this part of the campaign was a letter addressed to the "Mothers and Fathers of Ontario" in which each prominent hazard was stressed. This letter had a distribution of 200,000 copies.

The safety program also included a service to industrial plants, dealing with special hazards of industry, while safety bulletins were issued in regard to electric railway work, and also in connection with forest fires and aquatic hazards, 5,000 of the latter being circulated over camping grounds, summer resorts and railways throughout the province. Another feature of the general campaign dealt with the motoring hazard, and the promotion of the Safety Drivers' Club, the membership of which continues to increase. The League also had a spectacular safety exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition. In all, the League distributed one million pieces of literature throughout the year.

During 1928 the Ontario Safety League records indicate that the province had a total of 1,823 fatal accidents from all causes, as compared with 1,548 fatalities in the previous year. Deaths caused by automotive vehicles head the list with 477 fatalities as compared with 422 in 1927. Drownings again are second with 382 fatalities as compared with 318 deaths from this hazard during the previous year. There were 5,397 non-fatal accidents in Ontario during 1928, and 3,976 in 1927.

*Province of Quebec Safety League.* The annual report of the Province of Quebec Safety League outlines the work of that Association under its three main divisions—legislation, organization, and education. The legislative features of its activities consisted chiefly in the forwarding of resolutions and recommendations to the various governments and municipalities. In the field of organization, the League had an active year. Safety work in schools progressed favourably, and among the chief features along this line were the demonstrations of safety bicycle riding in 86 schools in Montreal and the promotion

of the teaching of swimming. Concentrating on traffic hazards, the League launched a campaign to warn motorists of the dangers of level crossings, advocated a safety-zone system, and offered a reward to persons aiding in the arrest and conviction of "hit-and-run" motorists. The coming into effect of the new Workmen's Compensation Act gave the Industrial Safety Section a new impetus, and it is expected that the membership of this section will be greatly increased.

As regards education, the League prepared and distributed a great amount of illustrated posters, leaflets and bulletins to homes, industrial plants, and public institutions. It is estimated that the industrial posters were seen by over 100,000 working men fortnightly. In addition to illustrated lectures and addresses, the radio was used to great advantage, eight French and English radio talks to school children being given.

*Manitoba Safety League.* The traffic hazard in Manitoba during 1928 accounted for 27 fatalities and 500 non-fatalities, and industrial hazards resulted in 67 fatalities and 13,282 lesser accidents. The League is endeavouring to reduce and prevent accidents, and is also directing its activities in fire prevention work.

*Saskatchewan Safety League.* Decision to organize a Saskatchewan Safety League was reached on September 5, 1928, when on the invitation of Hon. S. J. Latta, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs, representative citizens from every large centre in the province met in conference in Regina. The discussion concentrated upon highway safety and means of preventing highway accidents, industrial safety work being less imperative in this province than in the more highly industrialized eastern provinces. Various schemes were suggested whereby the de-

sired objective might be achieved and, as an initial step, it was decided to organize a central or provincial executive.

Organization of local branches has progressed favourably, and these branches have presented to the Legislature several recommendations in regard to existing traffic laws.

*British Columbia Safety League.*—The report of the British Columbia Safety League indicates the extent of activity entered upon by the organization. A total of over 100,000 "warning notices" were distributed through various agencies during the year. The school children were reached through an effective motion picture service as well as by speakers, who addressed directly over 45,000 school pupils on the subject of safety at play, in the streets, and in the home. Touching on the results of all the methods utilized, the report states that for the three months of July, August and September, 1928, there was a reduction 32 in all types of fatal accidents as compared with same period in 1927. Quite significant was the fact that in this period 20 fewer children were accidentally killed than in 1927.

*Maritimes Safety League.*—The Maritimes Safety League conducted a campaign in accident and fire prevention during 1928 in school, among industries, and in summer resorts and hunting grounds as well as an intensive program in traffic accident prevention. Motion pictures depicting traffic and sundry hazards, were shown to school children in connection with lectures on accident prevention. The following is a summary of the literature distributed: 20,500 school safety bulletins, 12,000 industrial safety bulletins, 12,000 special safety bulletins, 12,000 traffic safety bulletins, 3,370 circulars and circular letters, 2,300 special campers' safety bulletins and 2,300 special hunters' safety bulletins.

### General Motors Employees' Stock Ownership

A statement issued by President A. P. Sloan, Jr., of General Motors Corporation, showed that this company recently distributed to 12,033 of its employees through the Corporations and Investment Fund, Class of 1923, the sum of \$13,968,800, consisting of \$2,194,000 in cash and 147,185 shares of General Motors new common stock. The employee who during the year 1923 paid into the fund \$300 of his wages is now receiving in cash approximately \$415, being his original savings plus interest; and in addition 27 shares of General Motors new common stock having a current market value of approximately \$80 a share.

General Motors has several plans which have for their object the promotion of the welfare of its employees, of which the saving plan is one. The other plans include housing of employees, seven per cent preferred stock investment plan, group insurance, bonus for salaried employees, and managers' securities plan for senior executives.

References have been made in previous issues to the welfare work carried on by General Motors. (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1927, page 63; April, 1925, page 367; March, 1925, page 269, etc.).

## SURVEY OF INDUSTRIAL WELFARE IN ONTARIO

THE Province of Ontario is widely known both throughout Canada and in other countries for its advanced labour legislation, but hitherto little has been known of the various non-official agencies existing in the province for the purpose of promoting co-operation between employers and workers. An attempt to fill this gap in the public knowledge of the economic life of the province has been made by the Ontario Department of Labour in the form of a useful pamphlet recently published under the above title. The provincial Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, points out in an introductory note that the industrial welfare movement is a recent development which has come with the immense advances of science as applied to industry in the fields of engineering, chemistry and electricity, and medicine and sanitation. "Until a few years ago," he says, "the contract of service between employer and employee was almost exclusively founded on the 'cash nexus.'" Buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest one, in the matter of wages, was carried on practically without any modification. It was inevitable that a better estimate of values, especially of human values, should be forthcoming. To-day the onward march of industrial progress is best symbolized by employers and employees working together for the stability of industry, security of employment and the good and development of their country. Security of employment for workers who are able and willing to maintain their obligations as good citizens, in my opinion, is the greatest accomplishment that modern industry can achieve. Many excellent schemes have been formulated and are practised by different firms in order to promote an achievement of this character."

The pamphlet, which is largely the work of Miss Marion Findlay, brings together a mass of information which was collected after an investigation of about three hundred representative manufacturing firms, public utilities and department stores. The employees in these firms numbered 185,187, and of these, 42,813, or 23 per cent, were female workers. The subjects on which information was sought included accident prevention; health measures, including medical and nursing service; lunch rooms and cafeterias; forms of recreation engaged in by employees under the auspices of employers; holidays, with or without pay; joint councils or shop committees; bonus and insurance plans; pensions, annuities, savings and profit-sharing systems; sale of stock to

employees; number of male and female employees with the firms to whom questionnaires were sent; hours of labour wrought and such other schemes of welfare as may be detailed by employers.

### Physical Welfare

Under this heading the pamphlet groups the provisions made in the various industries for accident prevention; health; cafeterias; recreation; holidays with pay; plant publications; and joint councils and shop committees.

*Accident Prevention.*—It was found that expert mechanical knowledge is being brought to bear more and more in the equipment of dangerous machinery with the most adequate safeguards. Closer attention is being given the lighting and ventilation of plants as factors in safety, to good housekeeping methods and to the education of every employee in the necessity for safe methods and constant precaution. This last item is found to be perhaps the most important on any safety programme. The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario places compensation costs in case of industrial accidents as a charge upon industry. There is, therefore, an economic as well as an humanitarian motive in such preventive activities since it behooves employers in their own interest to reduce their liability under the Act as far as possible.

Some companies lay the responsibility for accident prevention upon the foremen, who hold frequent meetings to discuss safety methods. Others have a special safety department, with a safety supervisor. In some plants there are safety committees and sub-committees which meet at stated intervals. In individual plants where the work is of a more hazardous nature, a safety meeting lasting one or two days is held each year by the safety committee for employees in order to bring safety more closely to their attention. Another feature of the programme to reduce time loss due to accidents which has been receiving closer attention in recent years and for which still greater efforts should be put forth is the training of employees to seek first aid attention for minor accidents.

Many reports were received showing a decided improvement in accident experience as a result of these and other measures.

*Health.*—Practically all plants covered by the inquiry come under the jurisdiction of the Workmen's Compensation Act and are meeting the requirements under that Act

and regulations in the provision of first-aid kits, first-aid rooms, etc. Many firms go much further than these requirements in their hospital accommodation, provision of nurses for plant duty and visiting and of the services of doctors for general health purposes as well as in case of emergency.

The report gives details of the various types of work carried on under these heads.

*Cafeteria.*—Eighty-nine of the 300 firms, employing approximately 50 per cent of the workers, reported having a cafeteria at which might be obtained a hot full-course dinner practically at cost, and twenty other firms report lunch rooms where tea, coffee and milk are served free or at a nominal charge. In the smaller industrial centres where the great majority of workers live near enough the plant to go home for the mid-day meal the provision of a cafeteria is unnecessary, and in certain sections of the larger centres plants report that adequate provision is made by independent restaurants which are willing to cater to the needs of their workers. In such cases it is felt that employees appreciate the freedom of choice in making their arrangements and that the necessity of going out-of-doors even for a short time is beneficial.

*Recreation.*—Approximately 41 per cent of these firms in which are employed three-quarters of the workers make some provision for the recreation of their employees. The majority have athletic associations or recreation clubs with membership fees, and the firms often make an annual contribution to the funds or undertake the responsibility of equipment or of any deficit which may occur.

Mention is made of employees' orchestras, glee clubs and dramatic clubs, annual picnics, athletic fields and club houses, etc., the expenses in most of these undertakings being defrayed by the employers.

*Holidays with Pay.*—Within the last few years the giving of holidays with pay to production workers and other wage-earners has come to be recognized by an increasing number of firms as a possible and a desirable arrangement. Of the 300 firms questioned, over 20 per cent, in which are employed 32 per cent of the 185,187 workers concerned, allow annual holidays with pay to all workers after a stated length of service, and in the majority of cases the benefit to employees receiving holidays and to the firm in improved production is considered a fair return on the money expended.

A usual holiday plan is to have the length of the holiday vary with length of service as one week's holiday after one, two or three

years' service, and two weeks after two or five years of service, and in a few cases the allowance of one week after five years and two after ten, and the proportion eligible under this scheme for one week varies from 8 to 50 per cent of the total number of employees.

*Plant Publications.*—The plant paper is considered by some firms as a most important factor in improved industrial relations. Through it a point of contact may be established between employees and management to the benefit of all concerned and cordial relations fostered among the various departments. Approximately 14 per cent of these 300 firms have plant papers published at regular intervals and five additional firms report the paper discontinued as an expense not justified by the results. In the case of branch plants the papers are sometimes published from the head office with several columns or pages reserved for news from each plant.

*Joint Councils and Shop Committees.*—One of the most important manifestations of the desire for co-operation between management and workers is stated in the pamphlet to be the establishment of joint industrial councils or shop committees in various large firms in the province. These councils and committees are found to be valuable media for the interchange of ideas on matters of mutual interest, fostering the spirit of partnership in business with a clearer understanding of the problems of the management and the difficulties of the employees. This opportunity has been afforded by 21 per cent of the 300 firms, employing approximately 48 per cent of the workers, about one-fifth of which have well-organized works councils. In addition to these firms, many have active safety committees working in conjunction with foremen and superintendents for the prevention of accidents throughout the plant. The allocation of certain responsibilities and the giving of some voice in the arrangement of working conditions in the plant are said to have proved beneficial to both sides.

While the aims of the joint councils are practically identical, probably no two are exactly alike as to constitution. Broadly speaking, joint councils are composed of a certain number of employee representatives elected to membership by the workers and an equal number of representatives of the management appointed by the management and with equal voting powers. The basis of elected membership usually varies with the total number of employees or the representation may be according to groups. Meetings are held at regular intervals, usually monthly,

either in the firm's time or after working hours, in which case some companies pay employee members for time occupied in council business. Matters concerning working conditions, wages, hours, safety, recreation, education, general welfare and such questions of mutual interest receive consideration at these meetings, and an opportunity is afforded for the presenting of complaints, requests or suggestions, with a fair discussion of such. Provision is made for the carrying out of recommendations of the council and for procedure in case of tie vote on any question.

Particulars are given in the report as to the usual procedure in electing joint councils. Their success is stated to depend upon the wisdom with which they are conducted as much as upon the nature of their constitution.

### Financial Welfare

A large number of firms were found to make no financial provision for their employees beyond paying them prevailing rates of wages and endeavouring to stabilize employment. Most of the employers who were questioned, however, have one or more of the arrangements mentioned in the following paragraphs.

*Sickness and Disability Insurance.*—In addition to the provisions under the Workmen's Compensation Act many firms encourage the formation of employees' benefit associations to which the firm makes contributions. Twenty-six per cent of the firms investigated covering almost one-half of the employees, have some form of insurance other than group insurance. Approximately two-fifths of this number have sickness insurance in addition to group insurance, and in the remainder insurance in case of sickness and accidents, other than industrial, is the only benefit accruing to employees in emergencies of this nature.

The great majority of schemes of sickness insurance are contributory on the part of the employees and in many cases these contributions alone form the fund from which benefits are paid. Amounts of contribution may be based on earnings, age or may be set at a flat rate for all members or for all members of each class and amounts vary in different firms from five to twenty-five cents a week, and in rare cases where life and sickness insurance come under the one plan the levy is as high as one dollar per week.

A great variation was found in the extent to which employing firms assume responsibility for the success of benefit associations. Many firms contribute annually a sum equal to the total amount or a certain proportion of the total amount collected from employees, others contribute a sum sufficient to

bring the fund up to a stated amount after the benefits for the year have been paid, while others hold themselves responsible for any deficit that may occur or for expenses of administration only. Some associations are operated entirely by employees without any support, material or moral, from the firm. On the other hand, some firms provide sickness disability and death benefits without any expense to employees.

An important feature of sickness insurance is the provision of medical care, the complete cure in as short a time as possible being the chief aim of such insurance.

*Group Insurance.*—Judging by numbers, the form of financial welfare most popular with industrial firms is that of group insurance. Approximately 35 per cent of the firms, covering 28 per cent of the 185,187 workers, have installed some system of group insurance, and the opinion generally held is that considerable benefits have accrued therefrom to both employees and employers.

*Pensions and Annuities.*—Sixty-one of the 300 firms, employing 56 per cent of the 185,187 employees, make provision for employees who have grown old in the company's service and several others report that the matter of establishing a pension plan is receiving consideration at the present time. The majority of firms with regular pension funds have the non-contributory system, the pensions being granted as voluntary rewards for long and faithful service and as an incentive to such service. Under ordinary circumstances from twenty to twenty-five years' continuous service is required before employees are eligible for pensions, and many firms make provision for pension in case of incapacity for further duty after a shorter term, ten to fifteen years. The retiring age is usually 65 years for men and 55 for women and the limit may sometimes be lowered by five years at the discretion of the pension board or if the length of service has exceeded the required term by five years. The amount of superannuation is usually calculated on a certain per cent (one to two, of the average earnings for the last five or ten years of employment for each year of service with a stated minimum and maximum amount.

*Bonus and Profit Sharing.*—Approximately one-quarter of the 300 firms report having a bonus system of some kind. In many cases this is a simple "attendance bonus" of a stated amount or a certain percentage of wages per week for all employees, or for all female employees having perfect time cards. This has been found to be a satisfactory

method of dealing with the problem of unpunctuality and irregularity of attendance and in a few instances where punctuality is rewarded a fine is imposed for lateness.

*Saving Plans.*—Many firms have established some form of thrift plans in order to encourage systematic saving among employees. A simple method is sometimes employed of deducting a stated sum from the pay of each employee so desiring and depositing it to his account in a chartered bank. According to another method such deductions from pay are in the nature of a loan to the firm on which interest up to seven per cent is allowed.

*Sale of Stock to Employees.*—The sale of company's stock to employees has not yet become a common practice in Ontario. However, 15 per cent of the 300 firms, covering 18 per cent of the 185,187 employees, have instituted plans with considerable success. In all cases it is purely voluntary matter on the part of the employees, no pressure being brought to bear on them.

*Other Plans.*—Among other schemes for industrial welfare are mentioned the employment departments maintained by many firms.

Others have also education, welfare, personnel, industrial relations, co-operative or employee's service departments.

### Hours of Labour

The report states that the length of the working day and week has an important bearing on the welfare of employees. From reports of 276 firms, having 167,634 employees, it is found that 122,908 of the employees, or over seventy-three per cent, work a 48-hour week or less; 37,786 or over twenty-two per cent work from forty-nine to fifty-four hours per week and 6,940, or over four per cent work fifty-five hours per week or longer. Of the 41,988 female workers in these 276 firms, approximately seventy-five per cent work a 48-hour week or less twenty-three per cent work forty-nine to fifty-four hours per week and less than two per cent work a 55 hours week or longer.

An appendix to the report gives the number of firms reporting on each of the welfare schemes, with the number of their male and female employees, and also the number of firms classified according to industrial groups reporting on each scheme.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Labour Demand for Inspection of Scaffolding in Ontario

THE coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances of the death, on February 18, of a workman who fell from a defective scaffold on a new building at Toronto, recommended that the city building bylaws should include the provision that "every plank that goes into a scaffold to be used above ground level should be tested to see that it will bare double the weight for which it is used."

The workman died two hours after falling about 76 feet, when the plank of the scaffold on which he was working broke. The evidence showed that the plank had been in constant use since November 20 without having been inspected during that time. Commenting on this case the secretary of the Toronto Bricklayers' and Stone Masons' Union stated that the union intended to renew its demand that provisions should be made for the better protection of workmen engaged in building construction. "We have made frequent requests for a scaffolding Inspector," he said. "Neither the city nor the Provincial Government has taken action on our suggestions.

On frequent occasions union officials have threatened to call strikes to secure the enforcement of building regulations, while foremen have been summoned before the union and received warnings to be more careful."

### Safety Work in Metal Mines

Metal mines in general do not carry safety measures so far as coal mines, according to a paper by D. D. Muir, Jr., presented at the recent meeting of the National Safety Council, and quoted by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of February 16, 1929. The necessity for safety measures is not so great in a metal as in a coal mine. However, Mr. Muir goes on to say, many metal-mining enterprises are equipped with hospitals and medical service, and have oxygen helmets and trained crews. The use of helmets or hard hats is becoming more general and is decreasing not only severity of head injuries but the number of accidents. The practice of wearing wire screen goggles of a comfortable pattern is increasing. Blasting powder in a red wrapper, owing to its great visibility, has decreased to a marked extent drilling into missed holes. Strict enforcement of a rule that all accidents,

no matter how trivial, be reported and treated, decreases infection. The provision for containers for drill steel filled on surface not only gets steel to the desired point but saves many figures and bruised heads.

Mr. Muir claims that the welfare of a mining camp is of paramount importance in matter of safety, although many operators fail to recognize this fact. Given a safe place to work in, a decent place in which to live, schools for his children, and some form of diversion for his leisure hours and the result is a satisfied employee, who will be permanent. A large labour turnover is directly responsible for many needless accidents through unfamiliarity with the mine and working conditions.

### **Sandstone Workers and Silicosis**

A report on the occurrence of silicosis among sandstone workers written by Dr. C. L. Sutherland and Dr. S. Bryson, members of the Medical Board appointed in Great Britain under the Refractories Industries (Silicosis) scheme, has been published by H. M. Stationary Office. The report states that silicosis was found to arise in the occupations of mason, rock-getter, quarryman, planer and wallstone dresser. Where silicosis was demonstrated by radiographic examination the disease appeared to become more common after 40 years of age and after 20 years in the stone industry. The majority of these cases were in the first stage. The later stages were represented by fewer cases, owing, no doubt, to incapacity for work. No evidence could be gathered to show that there was any gritstone that could be said to be innocuous to the workman.

Dr. E. L. Middleton, H. M. Medical Inspector of Factories who also deals with this subject states that, in machine processes of drilling, sawing and turning, the use of steam or water can be applied in many cases. In others, exhaust draught can be applied. Experiments have been made by the Home Office in association with the Mines Department and H.M. Office of Works with a device for the application of localized exhaust draught for removal of dust produced by pneumatic surfacing tools, in which the removal of dust is very effective. The use of exhaust draught, if adopted for cleaning the surface of stone in dressing and carving operations, might help to remove the dangers attendant on brushing.

### **Increase in Occupational Diseases**

At a recent conference held by the Industrial Survey Commission of New York State, Miss Frances Perkins, State Industrial Com-

missioner stated that industrial diseases are on the increase, emphasizing especially the effect of chemicals in producing disease. She mentioned the dangers of menthol chloride, emanations from retroactive substances, dust from chemicals and other poisoning agents which affect the lungs and other parts of the body. The Commissioner condemned the "bargain table methods" in medical examinations to determine a claimant's injuries.

John M. O'Hanlon, secretary of the State Federation of Labour, agreed with Miss Perkins' statements as to the increase of occupational disease. He declared that bruises and callous conditions suffered by cleaners and other workmen from constant kneeling often set up irregularities in the body which result in disease and general disability.

### **How to Interest Employees in Industrial Safety**

A recent address delivered by Mr. R. B. Morley, General Manager Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, has been reprinted in a leaflet form. Mr. Morley's address was in part as follows:—

Making safety interesting to the man on the job is the problem of the operating executive. The employer must give the employee a reasonably safe place to work, and, whether this be mechanical or hand, equipment that is suited to the job. He must see that proper maintenance is given to tools and equipment; he can insist on adequate supervision; he can make, in most cases, reasonable selection of the workers, and take extreme care in the selection of the supervisory force. He can provide First Aid, as called for by the Compensation Act. When these things have been done, he is then ready to take a hand in the interest that must be developed for the men on the job.

When working conditions have been made reasonably good and safeguarding carried out, the employer is faced with the problem of getting the interest of the worker. Assuming you have interested a reasonable number of key men, the next logical step is an intimation to the workers that they are now called upon to step in and take a hand in this problem.

Mr. Morley suggests the following lines of procedure:—

1. Issue a general statement to all workers over the written signature of the chief operating official.
2. Call a meeting of employees in company time for the purpose of telling them that there are too many accidents happening, that



the employer has done all he can to prevent them and now looks for their co-operation.

3. Having gone so far, let us bring out our carefully prepared book of rules and see that these are thoroughly understood by everybody in the plant.

4. The establishment of safety committees provides a definite step in the progress of safety in any plant.

5. Insistence must be placed on the use of the First Aid facilities provided.

6. Bulletin boards should be provided at reasonable points throughout the plant and periodic checks made of the interest taken by the employees in the literature posted on these boards. Bulletins must be changed periodically to avoid loss of interest, and a properly kept and clean bulletin board as a background is essential to success.

7. Pay envelopes printed with safety slogans and pay envelope inserts have a definite place, but they should not be used continually, as the surprise element is important.

8. Use the other forms of safety literature, such as the Safety Calendar, which are of great value and assist in advertising the problem to the workers.

9. Periodic meetings, with or without motion pictures or lantern slides, serve to remind everyone in the plant of the idea and all for which it stands.

10. Last, but by no means least, adequate supervision must be maintained.

### Health Records in 1928

The *Statistical Bulletin* published monthly by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company states in its issue for January that health conditions among the industrial population of Canada and the United States during 1928 were good. In only three years have they been excelled. The death rate among the more than eighteen million industrial policy holders of the company indicates this clearly. This rate was 8.6 per 1,000, and was only 2.4 per cent in excess of that for 1927, which in turn was the lowest ever recorded among this large cross-section of the population of the two countries. But this slight rise was entirely limited to the states east of the Rockies. Among the Canadian policyholders, and among insured persons living in California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Colorado, the 1928 health record surpassed that of 1927.

The extent to which health conditions have improved among Canadian and American wage-earners, within a period of less than two decades, is clearly shown by comparison of the death rates now and seventeen years ago. In 1928, there occurred 156,630 deaths among

Metropolitan Industrial policyholders aged one year and over. If the same death rate had prevailed in 1928 as obtained in 1911, the deaths would have numbered 227,636—or 71,006 more than actually occurred. The deathrate in 1928 was 31.2 per cent lower than in 1911.

All fatal accidents, considered as a group, caused 11,137 deaths in 1928, with a deathrate of 61.3, a 4.1 per cent decline compared with 1927, and a drop of 20.8 per cent over the deathrate in 1911. Accidental falls, machinery accidents and railroad accidents all recorded lower death rates than the preceding year, and registered large declines over the rates in evidence seventeen years ago.

### Hamilton Plants win Safety Contests

The Hamilton factories of the International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited were the winners in a safety contest carried on among the company's eight plants in 1928. The contestants are all leaders in the safety movement in their respective districts. The hours lost during the year at the Hamilton plant on account of accidents, per 1,000 hours worked, fell from 13.7 in 1923 to 5.52 in 1928. In 1923 there were 82 lost time accidents, while in 1928, with nearly twice the number of employees, there were 34 such accidents, only two being of a serious nature. The grey iron foundry went through the year without an accident, the last mishap having occurred September 20, 1926. The malleable foundry had a perfect record from December 15, 1925, to August 23, 1928, terminated then only by a minor injury. More remarkable yet, perhaps, is the fact that 29 departments of the Hamilton works went through 1928 without a single accident. Outstanding these were the tool room, the building and repair, and the malleable finish departments. One of the machine shops has not experienced an accident for over five years.

The Hamilton branch of the Canadian Iron Foundries, Limited, won the Hughes Memorial Shield in competition with the other three plants of this company, which are at Three Rivers, Quebec, Fort William and St. Thomas, respectively. The plant at Hamilton had only two lost time accidents during the year.

During the Month of February a total of 5,898 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 40 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 398 were reported including 2 fatal cases; and 344 Crown, 7 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 6,640, of which 49 were fatal.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1928

THE *American Labour Legislation Review*, the quarterly publication of the American Association for Labour Legislation, gives in its current issue an outline of the various laws affecting labour which were enacted by Congress and in the various states during the past year.

Some of the new measures of the year are outlined in the following paragraphs:—

*United States.*—The Secretary of Labour was directed to investigate unemployment and the method of making unemployment reports.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labour was directed to investigate the causes and relief of unemployment.

Extra compensation was provided for night work for postal employees; certain salaries were raised, and the salaries of customs employees were classified.

A child labour law was enacted for the District of Columbia.

An investigation was ordered of conditions in the coal fields in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, especially in regard to injunctions issued, eviction of miners and families from their homes, and abrogation of wage contracts.

*Alabama.*—Provision was made for aid in rehabilitation of the blind.

*Arizona.*—Labourers on public works must be residents in the State.

*Florida.*—State employees who have served for 45 or more years and are 65 years of age or over may retire on half pay.

*Georgia.*—An annual tax for each county of \$50 on all employment agents and \$1,000 on all immigration agents may be levied.

Provision is made for the retirement on half pay of municipal employees.

*Kentucky.*—All emery wheels, polishing and grinding machinery must have specified type of suction or exhaust systems.

Only competent engineers may be in charge of engines used for hoisting employees at coal mines. Only persons designated by the operator may interfere with any part of the machinery. Each person riding on a cage or car must have three square feet of floor space and all persons are forbidden to ride in a loaded cage or car.

Parents are entitled to sue for loss of child's wages.

A commission was created to investigate the Workmen's Compensation Act.

A State teachers' retirement system was established, and the existing provisions in regard to pensions of policemen and firemen were amended.

*Louisiana.*—Police juries may make necessary regulations to provide for the support of the poor and necessitous within their respective parishes.

Retention of more than 10 per cent of all moneys collected from employees as physician's fees, or payment of less than 90 per cent of said amount to the physician employed, is forbidden; firms contributing toward the maintenance of a conveniently located hospital, or whose employees are cared for gratis in such hospitals, are exempted. Employees on public works are to elect or appoint their own physicians.

Claims of labourers for wages may be assigned in writing to any person for the purpose of collection.

One half of all employees' wages under \$250 per month is made exempt from seizure or garnishment; not less than \$75 per month, and wages of farm labourers and domestic servants, are entirely exempted; courts of competent jurisdiction to deal with said cases.

Labour unions may amend their charters or articles of incorporation as provided.

Any municipality allowing the operation of filling stations within a zoned area may not regulate the hour of closing said business.

Labour agents or employment bureaus must furnish the commissioner of labour and industrial statistics a well secured \$5,000 bond, to be filed in the latter's office, and must pay all damages incurred as labour agents or employment bureaus; anyone injured or damaged may sue on said bond to recover damages. The commissioner of labour is authorized to supervise the business of labour agents and employment bureaus.

Only mechanics who are *bona fide* citizens and voters may be engaged on public works, except under special conditions.

Provision under Workmen's Compensation for hernia was eliminated, and compensation for death was limited to 300 weeks.

A state board for the blind was created to act as a bureau of information and industrial aid, provide vocational training and establish workshops.

*Massachusetts.*—The schedule under Workmen's Compensation for loss of members was made more specific and the amount of compensation for certain members was increased. The separate act providing for the payment

of compensation to policemen killed in the performance of duty was extended to include firemen. The annuity was increased if dependent children survive.

The law providing for the retirement of state employees for permanent disability was amended, as was also that in reference to group life insurance for employees and trade union members.

*Mississippi.*—A mechanics' lien law was enacted.

Any person knowing that a labourer has contracted with another person for a specified time is forbidden to employ, without the employer's consent, said labourer before the expiration of his contract.

A commission was ordered for the investigation of teachers' pensions, and commission for the blind was created.

*New Jersey.*—The penalty for failure to pay wages every two weeks in lawful money changed to \$50 for the first offense and \$100 for each subsequent offense. District courts, justices of the peace, and police magistrates are empowered to have jurisdiction over cases of violation.

A commission was appointed to revise the law on mechanics' liens.

Except in cases of emergency, uniformed members of paid police departments in any municipality of over 20,000 inhabitants shall not be employed for more than six days a week.

Completion by children of six yearly grades, instead of five, is necessary in order to receive age and schooling certificates.

The weekly maximum accident compensation is raised from \$17 to \$20 and the minimum from \$8 to \$10. The number of weeks for which compensation is payable for the loss of a thumb, a first finger, a hand or an arm is increased. Certain compromises in cases of minors must be approved by the workmen's compensation bureau instead of the court of common pleas. Representatives for certain incompetent persons entitled to compensation may be appointed. The employer is required to furnish artificial limbs or appliances in certain cases. Municipalities and fire districts are authorized to provide compensation insurance for volunteer firemen.

In regard to vocational rehabilitation a "physically handicapped" person is re-defined as anyone incapacitated for education, as well as for remunerative occupation, and includes any person, instead of only those over sixteen years of age.

Group life insurance for employees was authorized.

*New York.*—Liens for labour furnished for a public improvement may be continued for one year, instead of six months, after the expiration of three months following the filling of a notice of said lien.

In regard to workmen's compensation, compulsory coverage is extended to all employments in which there are engaged four or more workmen even though not carried on for pecuniary gain. Occupational disease is made compensable when due to "direct contact with" the poisonous substances enumerated, and the period in which notice must be given is extended from thirty to ninety days. Amputation of arm or leg above the wrist or ankle is compensated proportionately to loss of arm or leg. Changes of referee in successive hearings on a claim is forbidden except for good cause when the board may designate another referee. The board is empowered to increase or decrease rate of award from date of injury, any excess in case of decrease to be deducted from future payments. Any party may apply to the board within twenty days for review of referee's decision but the board is empowered to penalize for frivolous appeals. The board by unanimous vote may extend the time in which to file a claim to two years.

A committee, already appointed for the study of the aged poor, was continued with a doubled appropriation.

*Philippines.*—A workmen's compensation law was enacted.

*Rhode Island.*—Night work for children under sixteen was prohibited after 7 P.M. instead of after 8 P.M. Children under sixteen are forbidden to work in any industrial establishment more than forty-eight hours a week, or more than nine hours a day, instead of fifty-four hours a week and ten hours a day.

Boys under twelve and girls under sixteen are forbidden to engage in street trades in cities of over forty thousand, instead of over seventy thousand, inhabitants.

In regard to workmen's compensation, the commissioner of labour is empowered to decide the merits of a controversial case in the first instance, instead of the superior court. Appeal from the decision of the commissioner may be taken within five days to the superior court which hears the case *de novo*.

The state commissioner of finance was directed to investigate the general subject of old age pensions and the various state old age pension systems with a view to their practical adaptability in Rhode Island, and must report to the general assembly by January 15, 1929.

*Texas.*—In workmen's compensation cases, certain injuries are conclusively presumed to cause total permanent disability. The seven days waiting period is made retroactive after four weeks. The provision in respect to notice on appeal is modified. The act regulating motor bus transportation specifically requires the owner or operator to take out workmen's compensation insurance.

The provisions of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act were accepted. The state board of child health is directed through its bureau of child hygiene to co-operate with the federal children's bureau in the administration of said act.

*Vermont.*—Under workmen's compensation, the pecuniary liability of employers for hospital services was increased.

Provision was made for establishing a bureau of information and aid to the blind.

*Virginia.*—Review by the full workmen's compensation commission of a decision of one

commissioner is required before an appeal may be taken to the court.

#### Suggested Lines for New Legislation

The American Association for Labour Legislation recommends the following subjects to the consideration of State legislatures during the year 1929, and also proposes that voluntary organizations for social welfare should concentrate their efforts on the same legislative program.

1. Universal rock dusting of coal mines.
2. Total abolition of fee-charging agencies.
3. Accident compensation in the remaining five non-compensation States.
4. Compensation protection for all victims of occupational disease.
5. Vocational retraining of the permanently disabled.
6. Universal provision for the "veterans of industry" now discarded in old age.

### British Opinion of Industrial Disputes Act

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, and its possible adaptation to meet conditions in Great Britain, are discussed in a new report issued by the Committee on Industry and Trade, a body composed of leading industrialists, detached economists, and representatives of labour, which was originally appointed by the labour government in 1924, "to inquire into and report upon the conditions and prospects of British industry and Commerce" (a previous report by this Committee was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 582; April, 1927, page 412).

The new report, which was published during March this year, is mainly concerned with the export trade of Great Britain, but it includes a wide survey of existing industrial conditions. In connection with labour relations the committee states that the evidence before them was practically unanimously opposed to any prohibition by the state of industrial stoppages, such as the Canadian Act provides for. In most industries the evidence showed that relations between employers and employees were close and friendly and there was a striking absence of any general demand for a change in the existing machinery of industrial negotiations.

The earlier report, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, contained the following

reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:—

"The Canadian law is much less ambitious than the Australian, and does not go beyond the compulsory submission of disputes of certain classes or in certain circumstances to conciliation or investigation, with a provision for deferring a stoppage in the meantime. In the limited number of cases in which the Canadian Act has been invoked, it has generally operated successfully, but it is to be noted that its main success has been in conciliation. It has not prevented the occurrence of strikes and lockouts."

The 1929 Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario will be held at Windsor, Ontario, on May 2 and 3. The various committees, including those on programme, attendance, annual meetings, etc., have been set up and will commence work at once. The headquarters for the Convention in Windsor will be the Prince Edward Hotel. Mr. W. C. Coulter of Toronto is the chairman of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations and Mr. R. B. Morley, is the general manager.

## REQUESTS OF ORGANIZED LABOUR IN CANADA FOR NEW LEGISLATION

### British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

THE legislative proposals of the British Columbia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was presented to the Provincial Cabinet on February 15, by a delegation composed of P. R. Bengough and W. J. Bartlett of Vancouver and E. S. Woodward of Victoria. The most important proposals submitted were as follows:—

*Workmen's Compensation.*—(a) That excluded persons, as set out in Part 1, Section 4, paragraph B, engaged in undertakings costing in excess of \$50, be brought under the provisions of the Act; (b) All compensation to be based on rate of wages being paid to workman at time of injury; (c) That the rate of compensation be increased from 62½ per cent to 66⅔ per cent of wages, or loss of wages, as in Ontario and Manitoba; (d) That there be a more liberal interpretation of the Act in connection with hernia cases; (e) That when an injured workman has been awarded total disability compensation this shall be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment, and that if a workman has suffered a permanent partial disability, but upon the report of the attending physician is able to take light work, the total disability payments should be continued until suitable employment is provided; (f) That medical inspection and professional treatment be provided when workers are employed in occupations where they are subjected to the dangers of poisonous gases.

*Mothers' Pensions.*—(a) That arrangements be made with the government of any other province in the Dominion of Canada making similar provision for the payment of allowances to mothers for the purpose of paying such an allowance to a person who has resided in another province and in British Columbia for a period equal to the term of residence required by this Act in the case of a resident of British Columbia only; but that no such arrangement shall be entered into, nor any such payment made, except where the other province concerned has passed legislation enabling reciprocal action to be taken with regard to beneficiaries; (b) That the regulations be amended by changing the definition of "indigent person" to one having less than

\$1,000 instead of less than \$500, and by increasing from \$1,500 to \$2,000 the amount of real estate holdings permitted; (c) That when a mother in receipt of a pension owns her own home, there be no deduction made in her pension for this reason.

*Education.*—(a) That all text books and other supplies should be supplied at cost to pupils by school boards, such books and supplies to be standardized in order that all children of the province should be on a uniform basis; (b) That all text books should be printed at the government printery wherever possible; (c) That frequent revision of books should be avoided in order that parents should not be put to unnecessary expense; (d) That home work should be reduced or eliminated, and the same time now spent by teachers in assigning and revising home work should be devoted to direct instructions in school hours.

Other proposals were as follows:

Health insurance legislation;

That all workers within the province be included in the scope of the Hours of Work Act;

Establishment of a minimum wage and the limitation of the hours of work for boys employed within the province;

Automobile owners to be compelled to carry insurance against physical and property injury to others;

Unemployed insurance legislation;

Establishment of conciliation boards to consider disputes of municipal and civic employees;

Legislation to compel electrical distribution companies to have at least two men on shift in power houses and sub-stations;

Legislation providing an eight-hour day for firefighters;

Abolition of the five-dollar license fee for chauffeurs, or that licenses be made good for the lifetime of the holder;

That no taxi or stage company be allowed to keep drivers employed for a longer period than eight hours at any one time;

Legislation whereby municipal elections in the Vancouver area shall be held in conformity with the Municipal Elections Act;

Abolition of the property qualification for all elective offices in cities and municipalities, or as an alternative five years' residence and endorsement by 150 electors.

## National Labour Council, Toronto

A delegation from the National Labour Council, an affiliated organization of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, interviewed members of the government of Ontario during February for the purpose of presenting requests for legislation in the interests of labour. The delegates were received by the Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways, the Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour, and the Hon. W. H. Price, Attorney-General. The views of the union were stated by the chairman of the National Labour Council, Mr. W. J. McPherson, of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The délégalation included also Messrs. John Daggett and G. Hodgson, of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Union, W. J. Fogarty, of the Printing Pressmen's Independent Union; E. H. Reeve, of the National Painters' Union, and others, with D. Spencer, vice-chairman, and G. W. McCallum, secretary-treasurer of the National Council.

On behalf of the National Unions of Ontario, satisfaction was expressed at the announcement that the provincial government proposed to introduce legislation giving effect within the province to the federal Old Age Pensions Act.

In reference to the question of unemployment, a protest was made against the alleged practice of "dumping immigrants into this country with very little effort made to assimilate them according to the requirement of industry," and it was recommended that representation be made to the federal Departments of Immigration and Labour, and to the shipping companies, that no more immigrants be admitted until the unemployed of Ontario have been absorbed into industry. It was proposed also that wherever possible all public works should be carried on during the slack period in winter, spreading construction over the whole year. The adoption of unemployment insurance in the province was recommended, as being just as necessary as accident, death, or fire insurance.

Among other proposals submitted by the delegation were included:—

(1) The abolition of private employment offices "in view of the splendid free service being supplied to unemployed workers and employers of labour through the Employment Service of Canada";

(2) A minimum wage law applicable to men as well as to women. In this connection it was requested that the provincial Department

of Labour should undertake a survey of the wages now being paid throughout the province;

(3) In regard to workmen's compensation it was pointed out that the unskilled worker was at a considerable disadvantage as compared with the organized skilled worker. "The unskilled, poorly paid labourer, in many instances, does not average more than \$15 per week throughout the year; this means that under the Act as at present constituted he is only entitled to about \$12.50 per week if he is unfortunate enough to meet with an accident." It was therefore recommended that all workers whose average wage is \$25 or less per week, should be paid full wages for the period of their disability;

(4) Stricter enforcement of the Ontario Building Trades Protection Act was requested. It was pointed out that efforts had been made from time to time by organized labour to get municipalities to appoint properly qualified scaffolding and derrick inspectors, but without success. It was suggested that in future the Provincial Department of Labour should appoint such inspectors.

(5) In view of the fact that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act had been the means of settling many disputes between public bodies and their employees, it was suggested that the federal Act should be made fully applicable within the province. In this connection it was pointed out that "it is not inconceivable that the Ontario Government might wish to keep to itself as a matter of public policy the control of the relations of industry within the province rather than surrender any part of their jurisdiction. If they took this view the National Labour Council would urge that the Government draft a new Provincial Act, embodying the best features of the Dominion Act as well as any improvements that may be suggested."

(6) Legislation was proposed having for its purpose the elimination of unfair competition against Canadian contractors by insisting that all United States contractors doing business in Ontario shall be subject to federal, provincial and municipal taxes as paid by Canadian contractors, and that it shall be made illegal for an American company to discriminate against a Canadian workman who belongs to a purely Canadian union.

(7) It was asked that paint spraying machines be made illegal within the province.

## All-Canadian Number of "American Federationist"

The February issue of the *American Federationist*, the monthly publication of the American Federation of Labour, was an "All-Canadian number," devoted almost entirely to the affairs of the Dominion. The existing industrial and labour situation is described under its various aspects of Canadian writers who are specially qualified to speak of these subjects with authority.

President William Green, in an introductory editorial note, claims that "those who organized the trades union movement of North America showed far-sighted wisdom when they organized unions on an international basis having jurisdiction over workers engaged in the same work whether in the United States or Canada. . . . The problems of the workers of Canada are inter-related with those of the wage-earners of the United States, and *vice versa*. New high standards established in one country set the pace for the other. A menace to work standards on one side the border is a danger signal to those on the other side. International unionism is based upon recognition of this interdependence of economic interests and problems. International unionism parallels the development of industries and commerce and the flow of capital.

"Over half the foreign investments in Canada are American," President Green continues. "The twenty-five leading industries ranked according to the value of their products are: pulp and paper; flour and grist-mill products; slaughtering and meat packing; saw-mills; butter and cheese; automobiles; electric light and power; rubber goods including footwear; cotton yarn and cloth; sugar refineries; castings and forgings; bread and other bakery products; electrical apparatus and supplies; non-ferrous metal smelting; printing and publishing; railway rolling stock; petroleum; hosiery, knit goods and gloves; clothing (women's factory); biscuits, confectionery and chewing gum; cigars and cigarettes; leather boots and shoes; planing mills, sash and door factories; breweries; men's clothing factory clothing. Where industries of Canada and the United States are so closely interwoven, there is need for corresponding organization of all groups working together in the industries."

Mr. Green argues that "there is obvious need for an international organization of workers employed in industries which are owned and controlled by stock owners of both countries and which sell their products in the markets of both countries. International

unions are necessary as stabilizing agencies and to equalize work standards so that the workers will not be competing against each other. As the industries of Canada become increasingly important it is correspondingly necessary that union strength grow in proportion."

The various chapters of the "All-Canadian" number, and the names of the contributors, are as follows:—"The Canadian Labour Movement," by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; "Labour Legislation in Canada," by P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; "The Employment Service of Canada," by James Simpson, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and chairman of the Employment Service Council of Canada; "The Canadian National Railways," president, Canadian National Railways; "Personally Conducted Printers' Tour to Canada," by W. R. Trotter, Bureau of Statistics, International Typographical Union; "The Newsprint Paper Industry in Canada and its Growth," by G. A. F. McLeod, Canadian vice-president, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; "Old Age Pension Legislation in Canada," by J. A. P. Haydon, *Labour's* Canadian correspondent; "Wage Earners' Progress in Canada since the War"; Canadian Labour Legislation," by A. Farmilo, secretary of Edmonton Trades and Labour Council; "Labour Problems of Quebec," by John T. Foster, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; "Canada and the I.L.O.," by Leifer Magnusson, Washington representative, International Labour Organization; "Vocational Training in Canada," by H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; "One of Our Problems," by Robert Hewitt, Grand Lodge Deputy, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America; "Boot and Shoe Industry in Canada," by E. W. A. O'Dell, organizer, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; "Barbers of Canada Optimistic," by Leon E. Worthall, international representative, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America; "Electrical Workers in Canada," by E. Ingles, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; "The Fifth University the Greatest of Them All," by Alfred Fitzpatrick, principal, Frontier College, Toronto, Canada; "Canada, Today, as an Industrial Centre," by R. J. Tallon, vice-president, Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, and president, Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labour.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### National Co-operation in Work of Organization

*Industrial and Labour Information*, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, in its issue of February 11, publishes an account of the first meeting of the Permanent Committee on International Labour Questions which has been set up by the Italian Government. The setting up of this Committee is an indication of the growing importance which the various States attach to active participation in the work of the International Labour Organization.

With a view to the study and discussion of the questions of the agenda of the Conference, the ratification of Conventions and adoption of Recommendations and the carrying on of enquiries and research work, several Governments recognized from the first the necessity of following the work of the Organization in a continuous and systematic manner, and set up special bodies for this purpose. Delegations or permanent representatives in Geneva accredited to the International Labour Office have been appointed by Canada, Columbia, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Japan, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Sweden. Other States have entrusted this work to their diplomatic or consular representatives.

But, apart from the question of permanent and direct representation in Geneva, several governments have instituted special services, sometimes on a large scale, in their respective administrations. These bodies, which now exist in Chile, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden, are called on to examine the problems which are being studied by the Organization, and to carry out the necessary enquiries or other steps desired; in some cases they are responsible for the selection of delegations to the Conference, and they also serve to keep the national authorities informed of the activities of the International Labour Office.

It may also be recalled that periodical conferences are held by the four Northern countries of Europe in order to discuss the work of the Organization as it affects them.

All these methods of collaboration are of great value to the Organization and to the States Members, and contribute largely to the development of international labour legislation.

### Forced Labour

In preparation for the general discussion of the question of forced labour, one of the items on the agenda of the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference, which will open in Geneva on May 30, 1929, the International Labour Office has just submitted to the Governments of the States Members of the International Labour Organization a report and draft questionnaire on the subject. The Report is the result of lengthy investigations, in which the Office has profited by the assistance of a Committee of Experts on Native Labour. It begins by recalling how the question of forced labour became an urgent international problem as a result of the adoption of the Slavery Convention by the Assembly of the League of Nations. An account is then given in detail of the law and practice of the various States as regards forced labour in their colonial possessions, protectorates or mandated territories. This is followed by a number of opinions expressed by competent observers on the economic value and social effects of forced labour. Finally, an attempt is made to deduce from the foregoing material the principles which should underlie the international regulation of forced labour, with the object of removing the abuses connected with it and providing for its total abolition as soon as possible.

The Draft Questionnaire relates to the possibility of adopting a Draft Convention and a number of Recommendations on the subject.

At this year's Session, the Conference will be called on merely to carry out an exchange of views, and the Report and Questionnaire have been drafted by the Office as a basis for discussion. In accordance with the procedure which has been adopted, the Conference will then decide as to the action to be taken, particularly as regards the circulation of the Questionnaire and its contents.

The question of forced labour raises a great variety of points concerning not only the regulation of working conditions in the narrow sense, but also the nature of the work, the categories of persons from whom the work may be exacted, and the circumstances under which recourse to this form of labour should be permissible. The problem is consequently one which has called and calls for particularly thorough study, and the Office is fortunate in having been able to commence by a report based on the advice of such a distinguished body of experts.



### Asiatic Workers and the Organization

The Japanese trade unions which participate in the election of the Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference recently approved an agreement, signed in London on July 17, 1928, by the Indian and Japanese Workers' Delegates to the Eleventh Session of the Conference, the object of which is to promote meetings of labour representatives of Asiatic countries to discuss matters of common interest.

The agreement provides that an Asiatic Labour Conference is to be held annually in China, India, Japan or another Eastern country, in turn, some five or six weeks before the opening of the Session of the International Labour Conference. The Asiatic Conference will be attended by labour representatives from China, India, Japan and other Eastern countries, and its agenda will include any items on the Agenda of the International Labour Conference which presents aspects of common interest to the countries represented, together with other labour questions which require the co-operation of the countries concerned for their solution. It is further provided that reports are to be submitted on the situation with regard to Conventions in each country represented.

The first meeting of the Asiatic Labour Conference is to be held in 1929, preferably in India, under the chairmanship of Mr. Suzuki (Japan).

### Hours of Work of Salaried Employees

In the Preamble to Part XIII of the Peace Treaty the "establishment of a maximum working day and week" is placed first among the measures stated to be urgently required. Since no one class of workers is mentioned, it would seem reasonable to infer that the authors of the Treaty intended the limitation of working hours to apply to manual and non-manual workers alike. At the Washington Session in 1919, the International Labour Conference dealt with hours of work in industrial undertakings. At Genoa in 1920 it took up the question of hours of work of seamen, and it will resume the consideration of this problem at the special Maritime Session, to be held next October. The question of the extension to salaried employees of provisions for the regulation of hours of work was raised at Washington, but was not then proceeded with. For some time past, a strong movement has been manifest in favour of a fresh endeavour to tackle this problem.

In June, 1927, the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution on the subject, and following on this, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided to

place the subject on the agenda of the Twelfth Session of the Conference. In accordance with the established procedure, the Office has prepared a report on the Hours of Work of Salaried Employees, which is the third item on the agenda of the Conference, and it will be published shortly. It will deal mainly with the law and practice in various countries. The first chapter will give a general survey of the origin and development of regulation, including its economic basis and practical scope. Statistics will be given in regard to the groups of workers concerned. The second chapter will explain the various methods of defining the scope of existing systems of regulation, which are applied variously to undertakings or individuals or occupations. The third chapter deals with the various methods of regulating hours of work normally in force. The fourth chapter treats of exceptions and special provisions. The last chapter will give an analysis of the principal methods of enforcement and of the collective agreements on the subject.

A draft questionnaire will be attached to this report, for consideration by the Conference, which will decide whether and in what form it should be sent to the different governments in order to elicit their opinions on the possibility of international regulation.

### Fluctuations in the Purchasing Power of Gold

The Council of the League of Nations, at its last session, held in Lugano on December 14, 1928, approved a proposal put forward in the report of the financial committee to the effect that a special committee should be appointed to study the causes of variations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect upon the economic life of the nations, and to submit a report on the question. It was suggested by the Financial Committee that this special committee should include several members of the Financial Committee and other persons of recognized international standing, about eight or nine in all. The Financial Committee had stated in its report that it recognized that this great problem is of an international character, and it found that there are serious differences of opinion in regard to its essential elements, there being very often even a want of exact knowledge of them. In these circumstances it considered that the best way of approaching the question was by means of a systematic international enquiry.

### Publications of the Office

The International Labour Office has published a further set of brochures in connection with its "Occupation and Health," an encylo-

paedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare, studied from the point of view of labour, industry and trades. The brochures in question consist of articles on: basic slag; basket weav-

ing; bones industry; manufacture of boots and shoes; brass, brooms, building trade. These articles complete the subjects coming under the letter "B".

## EMIGRATION FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1928

A CONTINUED decrease in the number of emigrants from Canada to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, is shown in the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Immigration for the past year. The report states that "immigration from Canada has decreased from year to year since the present quota law became effective July 1, 1924, requiring visas of all immigrants seeking admission to the United States. In 1925 immigration through Canadian border land ports was 102,496; in 1926, 91,786; in 1927, 81,982; and in 1928, 73,605. The successive decreases were 98,338, 10,710, 9,804, 8,377, a total drop in immigration during four years of 127,227. In 1924, the peak year of immigration from Canada, 200,834 immigrants came in over the northern-land border.

"During the fiscal year covered by this report 73,154 immigrants, who gave Canada as their last permanent residence, were admitted to the United States, mainly at the land-border stations, comparatively few newcomers from Canada entering at the sea-ports. Of this number 62,229, or 85.1 per cent, were of the English, French, Irish, and Scotch races. In the same period 72,616, or 98.6 per cent, of the 73,605 immigrants coming in via the Canadian border gave Canada as their last permanent residence; and 99.3 per cent of the immigrants giving Canada as their last permanent residence came in over the northern land border. Therefore it may be stated that with few exceptions all the immigrants admitted from Canada came in via the Canadian border and all the immigrants coming in that way gave Canada as their last permanent residence.

"About one out of every seven immigrants admitted along the Canadian border was a child; 11,009, or 15 per cent of the total for the past year, being under 16 years of age; while 17,045 ranged in age from 16 to 21 years, 21,181 from 22 to 29 years, 10,111 from 30 to 37 years, 5,450 from 38 to 44 years, and 8,809 from 45 to 55 years and over. The male immigrant aliens numbered 39,397 and the female 34,208; the single males, 25,283; single females 20,069; married males, 13,309; married females, 12,196; widowers, 740; widows, 1,813; male divorced, 65; and female divorced, 130.

"Among these immigrants 18,730 gave skilled occupations, 6,510 were common labourers, 2,838 were farm labourers, 4,127 servants, 3,181 farmers; and 5,072 were of the mercantile and miscellaneous classes. The number listed as having no occupation, largely women and children, was 29,263. Only 3,884 gave a professional occupation.

"About four-fifths of the new-comers entering from Canada settled in the States along the border. Michigan received the largest number, 18,294; New York State, 14,096; Massachusetts, 10,830; Washington, 3,716; Maine, 3,453; Connecticut, 1,637; New Hampshire, 1,371; Vermont, 1,415; Minnesota, 969; and North Dakota, 379.

"About four-fifths of the immigrant aliens admitted at the Canadian border-land stations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, were born in Canada. The major portion of the remainder were found to be natives of European countries, principally Great Britain and Ireland."

## 8-Hour Day Inquiry in Alberta

The Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier of Alberta, stated in the provincial legislature early in March that the government did not intend to proceed with "eight-hour day" legislation at the present session. A careful survey of the industrial situation in Alberta will, however, be made during the coming year, and the various industries will be examined in detail in order to secure more information on a number of relevant points, among which will be the seasonal nature of certain industries claiming to be adversely affected by such legislation, if passed. One of the main reasons for the government's decision, as stated by the premier is the fact that there is strong competition between some of the Saskatchewan cities and some of the Alberta cities and since there is no eight-hour law in Saskatchewan its enactment in this province would possibly put Alberta business at a disadvantage.

Labour organizations in the province recently asked for the enactment of legislation similar to the British Columbia Hours of Work Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 24).

## MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF CANADA IN 1928

**A** PRELIMINARY report on the mineral production of Canada during the calendar year 1928, has been published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canada's mining industry represents a capital investment of more than 700 million dollars; this includes only the money actually spent on the properties, for lands and plants, equipment of mines and smelters, and the working cash assets of the operating companies. Nearly 85,000 men are employed in the operating mines and their associated enterprises, exclusive of prospecting and outside development workers, of whom no record is kept.

In few previous years has the mining industry shown such phenomenal growth as in 1928. Advances were general in all fields: metals, non-metals, fuels, and structural materials. The following table shows the value of production for metals, fuel and non-metals, clay products and other structural materials, in each of the past seven years.

Year	Metallics	Non-Metallics		Total
		Fuels and other non-metallics	Structural materials and clay products	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1922.....	61,785,707	82,976,794	39,534,741	184,297,242
1923.....	84,391,218	91,936,732	37,751,381	214,079,331
1924.....	102,406,528	71,796,009	35,380,869	209,583,406
1925.....	117,082,298	71,851,801	37,649,234	226,583,333
1926.....	115,237,581	85,240,144	39,959,398	240,437,123
1927.....	113,561,030	88,986,246	44,809,419	247,356,695
1928.....	131,904,603	91,660,026	49,882,235	273,446,864

Coal produced from Canadian mines was the largest item in the mineral record. Never before was so great a tonnage reported. Gains were made mostly by western Canada mines, but Nova Scotia and New Brunswick production was close to the figures for 1927. Saskatchewan mined about the same tonnage as in the preceding year but Alberta's output rose to a record tonnage.

In 1928 Ontario produced 83.46 per cent of the gold obtained from Canadian sources; British Columbia contributed upwards of 10.43 per cent; Quebec yielded 3.17 per cent; the Yukon, nearly 1.82 per cent; and the remainder was made up by Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

One half of Canada's copper is derived from the mines of British Columbia; Ontario contributes a little more than one-third of the total; and Quebec yields about half as much as Ontario. Nickel is an Ontario monopoly, or nearly so. Developments in the Sudbury district, where the International Nickel Company of Canada and the Mond Nickel Com-

pany have their mines and smelters, were watched with the greatest interest through the year.

Cement production reached a new high record at 10,954,184 barrels, valued at \$16,583,703. Quebec and Ontario are the principal producers, but more than a million dollars' worth is produced annually in each of the three western provinces, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

Lead is derived from mines in the Yukon, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, but 95 per cent of the Dominion output is obtained from British Columbia.

Silver production dropped a little below the total for 1927. British Columbia produced nearly half of the Dominion output; Ontario came second and the Yukon third, these two areas together contributing nearly as much as British Columbia; Quebec was the only other important source but other provinces produced small amounts.

Clay products, including brick of all kinds, sewer pipe and pottery, represent a much more important section of the mining industry in Canada than is often supposed. In 1928 the output value of these products was about \$12,682,780.

Slightly lower tonnages but greater total values marked the figures for asbestos mined in Canada in 1928. In the eastern townships of Quebec around Thetford, Quebec produces more than 85 per cent of the world's supply of asbestos. Crude asbestos is now being worked up in Canada into articles of commerce, instead of being wholly exported as in earlier years.

In British Columbia increasing tonnages of electrolytic zinc pour out of the great refinery at Trail; every pound is a token marking the achievement of the research workers at Trail whose ingenuity and perseverance led to the development and commercial application of the process there in use for the recovery of zinc from the refractory ore of the Sullivan mine. At Notre Dame des Anges in Quebec, the Tétreault property yields zinc. These are the only two presently producing sources.

The local sheet metal workers' union, with the support of the Vancouver Building Trades Council, have requested the Vancouver City Council to appoint a qualified sheet metal inspector. They allege that fires are caused by defective sheet metal and furnace work. It was pointed out that the city had plumbing inspectors, electrical inspectors and building inspectors, but not a single inspector who specialized in heating and ventilation.

## STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY STATISTICS FOR 1927

**S**TATISTICS of the steam and electric railways of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1927, have been published recently in separate reports, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

*Steam Railways.*—The report on steam railways shows that the gross revenues from railway operations in 1927, amounting to \$499,064,207, were the largest ever earned by the railways in Canada, but the operating expenses were also heavy, exceeding those of the previous year by \$18,142,828, while net operating revenue was less than in 1926 by \$12,678,375. Deductions from the income were also larger than in 1926; interest charges increased by \$2,950,303, and the net deficit of the railways as a whole amounted to \$28,713,951, as against a deficit of \$14,496,882 for 1926. Increases in wages accounted for \$14,892,478 of this greater deficit, but this larger wage bill was for an average of 2,072 employees more than in 1926. The wages charged to operation increased by 6.6 per cent and the total pay roll by 5.4 per cent for an increase in the number of employees of 1.2 per cent.

The number of passengers carried decreased by 845,616, or 2 per cent, but the passenger miles increased by 1.8 per cent, the average journey being 72.9 miles as against 70.3 miles in 1926.

It is stated that during the year 14 passengers were killed on steam railways, 6 of these fatalities being in train collisions, 5 getting on and off trains and 3 struck by trains at stations. There were 160 employees killed, 59 of them being trainmen and 31 trackmen. Collisions accounted for 16 of these casualties and derailments for 14 of them while 9 were killed coupling and uncoupling cars, 20 fell off cars and 37 were struck by trains. Besides passengers and employees, trespassers and other persons numbering 248 were killed in train accidents. From other causes 34 persons were killed, making a total of 401 persons killed by railways during the year. The total injured amounted to 2,942 in train accidents and 9,379 from other causes, making a total of 12,321 persons, of whom 11,057 were employees and 58 were postal clerks, etc. The casualties at highway crossings were fewer than in 1926, amounting to 36 at urban crossings and 60 at rural crossings, as against 48 and 96 respectively in 1926. The number of persons injured at rural crossings increased from 171 to 200, those to persons riding in automobiles increasing from 147 in 1926 to 174.

The number of persons killed and injured at rural highway crossings has more than

doubled since 1919, whereas persons killed at urban highway crossings have fluctuated but have not materially increased, although those injured increased from 95 in 1919 to 147 in 1927. The automobile was stated to have been mainly responsible for these increases in accidents, the registration of motor vehicles having almost trebled since 1919.

In a tabular summary the total of all classes of steam railway employees for 1927 was given as 176,338, the total of wages and salaries for the year being \$267,067,048.

*Electric Railways.*—The report on electric railways in Canada states that these lines carried 781,398,194 fare passengers during 1927, which was an increase over the previous year of 32,687,358, or 4.4 per cent. There was practically no change from 1926 in the average fare which was 6.25 cents, and, with heavier traffic, passenger revenue increased by \$1,993,038. Other sources of revenue did not show so high rates of increase, and freight and other car earnings showed decreases, so that total revenues were larger by only \$1,733,202, or 3.4 per cent. Operating expenses were heavier than in 1926 by \$1,162,358, the increase including \$823,249 expended in operation of cars, which includes wages of conductors, motormen, car house employees, and also the operators of motor buses.

It was also pointed out that although the railways as a whole showed a net income, before deducting dividends and reserves and special charges, of \$9,419,592, there were 26 railways which showed losses aggregating \$1,212,796, and only 6 railways paid dividends.

Referring to accidents, it was stated that for the first time in the past 27 years no passengers were killed in electric railway accidents, but 7 employees and 71 other persons were killed. "Other persons" include trespassers on railway right-of-way, pedestrians on the streets and persons in vehicles, etc. The numbers of other persons both killed and injured were larger than for any year since 1920 which is probably due it was stated, to the increased congestion of traffic on the streets caused mainly by automobiles and motor trucks.

The total number of employees on all electric railways in Canada from 1922 to 1927 was given as follows: 18,099 in 1922; 17,779 in 1923; 17,379 in 1924; 16,933 in 1925; 16,961 in 1926; 18,090 in 1927.

The total salaries and wages paid from 1919 to 1927 were as follows: \$20,211,576 in 1919; \$24,235,932 in 1920; \$23,976,728 in 1921; \$24,988,119 in 1922; \$25,039,286 in 1923; \$24,964,441 in 1924; \$24,543,856 in 1925; \$24,686,549 in 1926; \$25,891,020 in 1927.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING JANUARY

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in January was 6,391, their employees numbering 933,943 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,697, having an aggregate membership of 188,152 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organ-

ized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction. In previous reports the number of cities was given as 63, but Point Grey and South Vancouver being now amalgamated with the city of Vancouver this number is reduced by two, the area and population covered by the reports remaining the same as before.

### Employment Situation at the Beginning of February, 1929, as reported by Employers

There was an increase in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shut-downs, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment was, however, in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any other year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,391 firms, whose staffs aggregated 933,943 persons, as compared with 921,404 on January 1. This increase, which was rather more extensive than on the same date in the three preceding years, caused the index to stand at 110.5, while on January 1, 1929, it was 109.1, and on February 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively.

Unusually pronounced recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging and mining also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in construction, trade and transportation.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Reductions were recorded in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Construction and trade reported a falling-off in the Maritime Provinces, where logging, mining and trans-

portation were brisker. The seasonal advance in transportation was especially marked. Statistics were received from 511 firms, employing 69,752 workers, compared with 69,171 at the beginning of January. Contractions had been indicated on the same date in 1928, when the index was lower.

*Quebec.*—The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of a greater number of workers than on February 1 of last year, when employment was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles, lumber and tobacco products) showed much improvement, as did also logging. On the other hand, transportation and construction recorded decided seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,427 co-operating employers aggregated 258,177 persons, as against 251,897 in the last report.

*Ontario.*—Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, non-ferrous metal, leather and pulp and paper divisions. Logging also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and construction. According to data received from 2,920 firms, their staffs rose from 391,925 at the beginning of January, to 405,166 on the date under review. This advance exceeded that indicated on February 1 of the four preceding years,

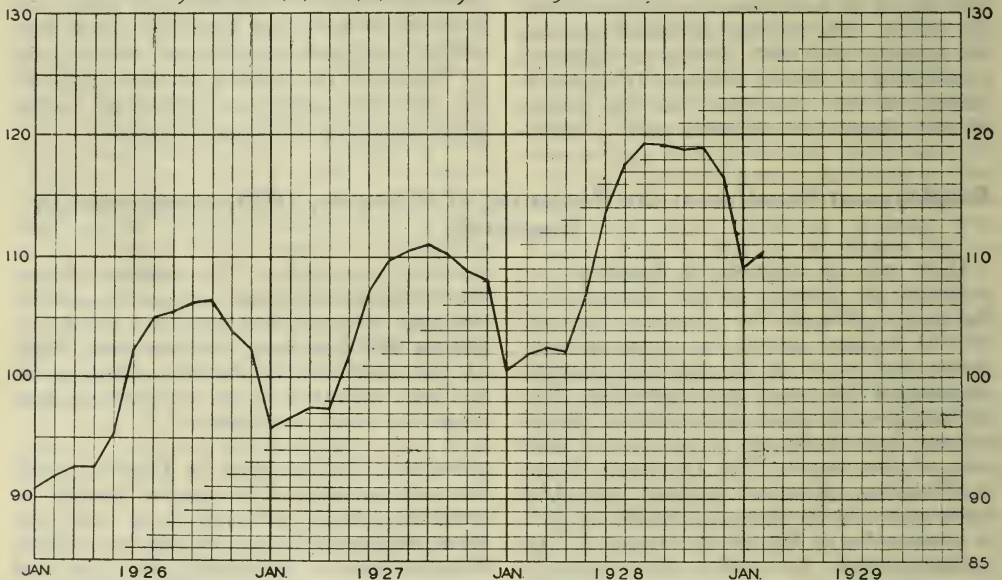
while the index was higher than in any other winter since 1920.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The contraction in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather smaller number of workers than that noted at the beginning of February of 1928, while the situation continued better than on the same date in any other year for which statistics are available. Statements were tabulated from 877 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,383 persons to 127,761 on February 1. Manufacturing and logging were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, construction, transportation and communications.

*Montreal.*—Manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, textile and building material groups, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in transportation and construction. On the whole, however, there was a large increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 752 firms employing 124,849 workers, as compared with 121,918 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that of February 1 in 1928 or in 1927, while the index on the date under review was higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS.

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year, 1926 as 100.



*British Columbia.*—Further reductions were registered at the beginning of February, but employment continued more active than on the same date of last year. The working forces of the 656 reporting firms aggregated 73,087, a decrease of 3,180 as compared with their staffs as on January 1. There was considerable improvement in mining, but logging, construction and transportation were slacker.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table I.

#### Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed reductions.

*Quebec.*—Returns tabulated from 104 employers in Quebec showed that they had reduced their staffs by 97 persons to 10,597 at the beginning of February. Manufactures reported improvement, while trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date last year, although employment had then advanced.

*Toronto.*—Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, but there were greater gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was an increase of 436 in the number employed by the 839 co-operating firms, who had 116,415 employees. A similar gain had been indicated on February 1 a year ago; the index then stood at 105.4, compared with 115.9 on the date under review.

Ottawa.—Manufacturing was busier, especially in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions, while trade was seasonally quiet; 135 employers had 11,224 workers, or 254 more

than on January 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1928; rather smaller additions to staffs had then been indicated.

Note: "Relative Weight" in Tables I, II, III and IV shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Feb. 1.....	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
1922						
Feb. 1.....	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
1923						
Feb. 1.....	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
1924						
Jan 1.....	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.0	86.2
April 1.....	90.4	94.0	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July 1.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug. 1.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Sept. 1.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
1925						
Jan. 1.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
April 1.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
1926						
Jan. 1.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.5	27.6	43.4	13.7	7.8

*Hamilton.*—The situation in Hamilton showed decided improvement, particularly in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Textiles, on the other hand, registered curtailment. Statistics were tabulated from 204 firms employing 35,364 persons, compared with 34,375 in the preceding month. The index was many points higher than on February 1 a year ago, when the movement was also upward.

*Windsor and the Other Border Cities.*—Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 2,707 workers were taken on by the 123 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 19,658. Employment was more active than on the same date in 1928 or in any other year for which data are available.

*Winnipeg.*—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, while manufactures were busier. Returns were compiled from 302 firms with 31,035 employees, as compared with 31,525 in the preceding month. Conditions were better than at the beginning of February last year, when greater curtailment had been noted.

*Vancouver.*—The manufacturing industries reported slight expansion, while construction and transportation were slacker. A combined working force of 25,833 persons was recorded by the 255 employers furnishing data, who had 26,575 in their last report. Employment was better than on February 1 a year ago, although improvement had then been registered.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

The revival in manufacturing was more marked than on February 1 in most years of the record, while the index was higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 3,830 manufacturers employing 526,798 operatives, compared with 501,234 in the preceding month. Particularly noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel industries, but the textile, lumber, pulp and paper, leather, tobacco and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in food, rubber and musical instrument factories.

TABLE I.I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
—								
1922								
Feb. 1.....	74.6	.....	90.4	.....	.....	.....	86.1	76.8
1923								
Feb. 1.....	87.3	.....	95.9	101.9	85.8	.....	91.1	74.3
1924								
Feb. 1.....	88.2	.....	93.6	95.5	88.7	.....	86.7	78.9
1925								
Feb. 1.....	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	.....	86.2	84.3
1926								
Feb. 1.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
1927								
Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Feb. 1, 1929....	13.4	1.1	12.5	1.2	3.8	2.1	3.3	2.8



*Animal Products—Edible.*—There was a further decline in employment in this group at the beginning of February; the reduction involved slightly more workers than that noted on the corresponding date last year, when however, the index was nearly eight points lower. Statements were tabulated from 164 firms employing 15,883 workers, as compared with 16,630 in the preceding month. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants reported the largest losses which took place to a considerable extent in the Maritime Provinces.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe factories showed an increase exceeding that noted on February 1, 1928. The situation then, however, was more favourable than on the date under review. A combined working force of 16,323 persons was reported by the 177 co-operating manufacturers, who had 15,246 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the gain took place in Ontario.

*Lumber and Products.*—Considerable improvement was indicated in furniture, vehicle and other lumber-using factories, while only a slight advance was made in the rough and

dressed lumber group; 1,713 workers were taken on by the 679 firms making returns, who had 43,652 on their staffs. This increase was smaller than that registered at the beginning of February 1928, when the index, as in earlier years of the record, was lower than on the date under review. The gains in Ontario and Quebec were most extensive.

*Musical Instruments.*—There was a further curtailment in employment in musical instrument works, 43 of which reduced their payrolls from 3,390 persons on January 1 to 3,149 on February 1. Practically all the decrease was in Quebec. Somewhat smaller contractions were noted on February 1, 1928, but the index number then was rather lower.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Continued losses were registered in this division at the beginning of February, when the 311 reporting establishments reduced their payrolls by 386 employees to 26,584. Sugar and syrup, chocolate and confectionery factories showed declines. General advances were noted on the corresponding date last year, but the index then was several points lower.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Feb. 1.....	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
1922									
Feb. 1.....	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
1923									
Feb. 1.....	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
1924									
Feb. 1.....	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
1925									
Feb. 1.....	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
1926									
Feb. 1.....	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
1927									
Jan. 1.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	69.3	106.9	121.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	156.6	111.4	101.2	67.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929									
Jan. 1.....	109.1	107.0	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Feb. 1, 1929.....	100.0	56.4	4.9	5.5	2.9	12.3	7.8	1.9	8.3

*Pulp and Paper.*—The additions to staffs recorded in pulp and paper plants were larger than on February 1 in most years of the record, employment on all of these dates having been at a lower level. Data were received from 478 employers of 64,042 workers, as against 62,055 at the beginning of January. The greatest increases were in pulp and paper

mills, but other branches of this group also were busier. There were general gains throughout the Dominion, but the improvement in Quebec and Ontario was the most extensive.

*Rubber Products.*—Further decreases were shown in rubber factories, 37 of which laid off 445 employees bringing their pay-rolls to 17,620 at the beginning of February. Despite

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	*Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	56.4	112.8	107.8	102.3	98.2	93.0	85.8	91.9
Animal products—edible.....	1.7	105.1	109.8	97.3	92.8	87.1	87.2	83.5
Fur and products.....	0.1	80.0	80.5	89.4	89.3	91.7	85.8	108.8
Leather and products.....	1.7	82.3	85.8	106.4	104.9	96.8	95.4	102.7
Lumber and products.....	4.7	87.6	84.2	86.1	81.9	81.1	75.1	79.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.4	71.0	70.6	73.5	70.8	72.7	67.5	73.1
Furniture.....	1.1	121.9	112.9	113.3	102.8	96.7	89.1	—
Other lumber products.....	1.2	111.6	103.3	105.2	101.3	95.8	88.7	95.0
Musical instruments.....	0.3	102.5	110.4	97.8	99.6	85.4	80.3	88.9
Plant products—edible.....	2.8	97.2	98.1	92.1	92.4	92.7	87.6	88.7
Pulp and paper products.....	6.9	109.6	106.1	107.7	101.1	95.2	89.2	92.0
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	104.7	100.1	107.8	99.1	90.6	82.1	86.3
Paper products.....	0.9	110.4	107.2	105.3	101.2	95.9	93.7	96.4
Printing and publishing.....	2.6	116.3	114.6	108.9	104.0	101.4	97.7	98.7
Rubber products.....	1.9	138.9	142.2	118.6	108.5	104.3	87.6	81.9
Textile products.....	8.4	107.5	102.4	105.7	101.8	98.6	92.4	93.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.3	109.1	106.9	111.1	103.6	100.1	92.7	88.3
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	110.7	109.4	99.6	101.2	94.6	84.8	88.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	102.3	93.0	101.1	100.4	99.2	95.7	102.5
Other textile products.....	1.1	109.4	100.2	111.7	102.1	100.1	98.3	95.7
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.7	127.3	113.5	118.3	105.1	92.0	95.5	102.1
Tobacco.....	1.0	120.3	96.1	—	—	—	—	—
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	138.3	141.0	—	—	—	—	—
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	151.0	153.5	138.9	102.9	103.2	150.2	113.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	112.8	110.2	108.5	100.7	96.2	94.0	101.3
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	109.6	108.3	96.3	89.8	75.7	67.9	83.2
Electric current.....	1.5	115.6	114.1	107.2	96.6	94.1	99.2	92.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	130.3	128.7	108.4	108.0	93.8	94.1	90.4
Iron and steel products.....	17.4	126.5	114.9	101.7	99.8	93.6	80.8	97.4
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.8	134.7	117.6	108.6	99.6	92.8	73.5	101.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)..	1.5	127.1	117.4	114.1	104.4	95.5	86.7	98.3
Agricultural implements.....	1.1	121.1	106.8	99.4	109.9	90.0	56.2	72.3
Land vehicles.....	8.1	126.9	113.3	96.4	96.5	94.3	85.6	102.8
Automobiles and parts.....	2.7	177.7	130.1	96.4	99.1	87.0	50.0	90.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing..	0.4	105.2	112.8	99.0	114.5	97.4	81.4	106.9
Heating appliances.....	0.5	118.5	120.7	91.7	92.2	92.4	76.8	89.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..	1.1	167.6	150.4	126.9	99.6	89.5	73.9	86.8
Foundry and machine shop products	0.8	132.0	120.2	96.6	100.9	96.2	82.2	91.7
Other iron and steel products.....	2.1	111.6	106.8	104.1	100.9	92.2	82.2	92.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	128.0	121.7	113.9	104.4	91.0	78.2	84.0
Mineral products.....	1.3	126.1	122.9	102.8	96.6	96.2	91.7	88.7
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	108.9	105.4	95.8	103.3	95.5	91.4	100.0
<i>Logging</i> .....	4.9	178.3	171.0	169.5	149.1	145.5	156.7	175.1
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.5	117.8	116.2	113.2	104.0	98.4	97.4	108.8
Coal.....	3.1	113.7	111.1	113.6	107.9	101.7	100.0	118.5
Metallic ores.....	1.6	128.3	126.6	120.7	102.8	94.9	100.1	95.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.8	115.4	118.0	99.9	91.6	90.9	70.9	83.8
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.9	110.9	112.6	100.9	99.1	95.1	92.4	89.3
Telegraphs.....	0.6	108.1	117.8	98.1	95.5	88.0	83.1	85.7
Telephones.....	2.3	111.7	111.2	101.7	100.3	97.0	94.9	90.4
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.3	101.6	102.6	98.8	95.4	93.4	90.9	95.7
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	114.4	113.4	105.6	97.8	95.9	94.8	98.4
Steam railways.....	8.7	102.6	103.5	101.7	98.3	96.1	95.0	100.3
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.2	78.6	83.4	73.5	77.1	76.1	62.6	66.9
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	7.8	79.3	87.4	75.6	67.6	61.0	60.3	58.1
Building.....	3.7	93.0	96.6	84.6	82.9	69.5	55.8	56.3
Highway.....	0.7	43.0	70.4	54.0	30.3	30.5	53.8	26.4
Railway.....	3.4	79.9	85.0	74.9	68.9	65.4	67.9	70.6
<i>Services</i> .....	1.9	117.3	118.0	105.8	95.9	90.1	89.2	88.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	113.2	114.9	99.6	92.0	88.1	88.4	89.4
Professional.....	0.2	118.5	113.6	113.8	96.6	96.5	96.7	98.9
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	123.4	124.0	112.0	101.4	90.7	87.8	84.9
<i>Trade</i> .....	8.3	119.7	128.5	110.0	102.2	97.4	93.5	90.5
Retail.....	5.9	124.5	136.8	112.5	103.7	96.9	91.9	88.0
Wholesale.....	2.4	109.4	110.4	105.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	95.1
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	110.5	109.1	102.0	96.6	91.8	87.1	91.7

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

this decline, (which was chiefly confined to Quebec), the index was much higher than in the winter of any other year of the record.

*Textile Products.*—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was not so large as on February 1, 1928, but activity continued greater than on the same date in previous years since 1920. Silk, woollen, knitting, headwear, garment and personal furnishing and other textile establishments registered important increases in personnel. The working force of the 492 co-operating firms aggregated 78,692 persons, as compared with 75,162 in their last report. Ontario showed the most noteworthy improvement.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—The gain in employment in this group was larger than had been the decline recorded at the beginning of January, while the index number was higher than in any other month of the record, standing at 127·3, as against 118·3 on February 1, 1928. Returns were tabulated from 141 manufacturers with 16,191 employees, or 1,820 more than in the preceding month. The bulk of the increase was in Quebec and Ontario.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Statements were compiled from 117 firms in this group, whose staffs rose from 7,140 on January 1 to 7,341 at the beginning of February. Much of this improvement took place in Ontario. Employment was in greater volume than in the winter of earlier years of the record.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was an increase in this group on the date under review, according to 130 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 10,816 workers, or 120 more than in the preceding month. Employment was more active than in any other winter for which data are available.

*Electric Current.*—Partial recovery from the losses indicated in the preceding month was noted in electric current plants at the beginning of February, when 181 persons were added to the staffs of the 91 co-operating manufacturers, who had 13,960 employees. Employment was in greater volume than on February 1 of earlier years of the record.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a further advance and the situation continued decidedly better than on the same date a year ago. Data were received from 45 establishments, employing 13,141 operatives, as against 12,928 on January 1. Practically all this gain was registered in Quebec.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—There were exceptionally large increases in employment in

iron and steel factories, greatly exceeding the losses noted at the beginning of January. The expansion was particularly noteworthy in vehicle, agricultural implement, plant machinery, structural and other iron and steel works and in rolling mills. The improvement in Ontario and Quebec was most pronounced, but the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 642 firms, whose staffs stood at 162,360, compared with 147,273 on January 1. The index was higher than in any other month of the record.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Aluminum, precious metal, lead, tin, zinc and copper works recorded heightened activity. The general gain was greater, and the index was higher, than on February 1 in other years for which statistics are available. The working forces of the 104 co-operating manufacturers included 18,895 employees, or 970 more than at the beginning of January. Practically all the increase was in Ontario.

*Mineral Products.*—Eighty-one establishments in the mineral products group reported 12,339 workers, as compared with 12,030 in the preceding month. Gas, ice and other divisions of this group showed advances. Activity was generally greater than in the winter of other years since 1920.

### Logging

Seasonal expansion was recorded in logging camps at the beginning of February; the increase was larger than on the same date in 1928, when the index was several points lower. Statements were received from 243 operators employing 45,596 workers, as against 43,578 on January 1. The trend of employment was downward in British Columbia, but upward in the remaining provinces.

### Mining

Coal and metallic ore mines afforded increased employment, but a decline was noted in the mining of non-metallic minerals, other than coal; on the whole, there was an increase of 674 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 213. Their staffs aggregated 51,416 employees, of whom 29,155 were engaged in the mining of coal, 14,891 in metallic ores and 7,370 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. Activity had shown a moderate increase on February 1, 1928, when the index, as in the winter of other years of the record, was several points lower than on the date under review.

### Communications

The working force of the 188 companies and branches reporting stood at 26,879 persons, compared with 27,289 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telegraphs. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any of the last nine years, in all of which the tendency was unfavourable.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—There was an upward trend in employment in this division on February 1, repeating the movement noted on the corresponding date of 1928. The index was higher than in the winter of other years of the record. The 126 co-operating employers had 22,223 persons on their payrolls, or 202 more than in the preceding month. Quebec registered most of the increase, which as usual at the time of year, was partly due to the removal of snow from street railway lines.

*Steam railways.*—Seasonal contractions involving a much smaller number of workers than on February 1 a year ago were noted in steam railway operation; employment continued at a rather higher level than on the same date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. Returns were compiled from 103 companies and branches in this group, whose staffs aggregated 81,147 persons, as compared with 81,918 on January 1. There were large decreases in the Prairie Provinces and smaller losses in Quebec, while elsewhere improvement was indicated, that in the Maritime Provinces being especially noteworthy.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Employment in water transportation showed a small reduction, as is usually the case at the beginning of February; 64 employers released 721 workers from their payrolls, bringing them to 11,162 on the date under review. There were gains in Maritime Provinces, but the trend was downward in other provinces.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Buildings.*—Employment in building construction showed a decline on February 1, as is customary during the winter. The index

was higher than at the beginning of February in any other year of the record. Statistics were received from 563 contractors, with 35,021 persons in their employ, as against 36,855 on January 1. The greatest contractions were in Ontario and British Columbia.

*Highways.*—The number of persons employed by 164 firms in the highway construction and maintenance group were 6,423, or 4,295 less than in the preceding month. The seasonal losses in Ontario and the Western Provinces were especially pronounced. Employment was not so brisk as on February 1, 1928.

*Railways.*—Continued, but smaller contractions were noted in railway construction and maintenance; the decline was rather more extensive than on the same date in 1928, but the number employed was greater than in other years for which statistics are available. Statements were tabulated from 42 employers in this group, with 31,469 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 33,495 in the last report. Reductions in personnel were registered in all provinces.

### Trade

Following the unusually marked increases in employment reported at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a considerable falling-off in the number employed in trade on February 1. The losses were slightly smaller than those noted on the same date in 1928, and employment continued at a higher level than in the winter in the other years of the record. The 660 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 83,282 employees on January 1, to 77,464 at the beginning of February. There were general decreases, mainly in retail stores, although wholesalers were also slacker.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on February 1, 1929.

## Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1929

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial

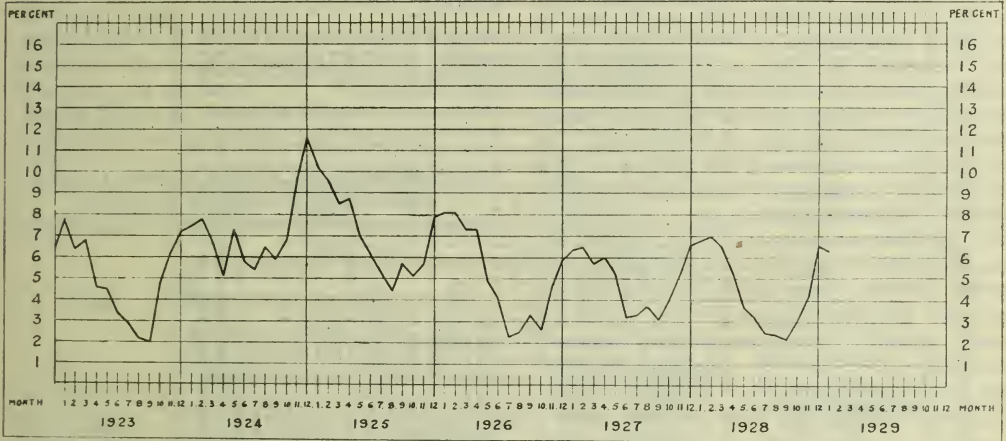
disputes are excluded from our tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the reporting organizations.

Slight variation only in the unemployment level among local trade unions was shown at the close of January from that of the preceding month, the tendency, however, being in a favourable direction. This was manifest by the returns tabulated for January from an aggregate of 1,697 labour organizations including 188,152 members, of whom 6.3 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with 6.6 per cent of idleness in December. The most substantial increase in activity over December was registered from Quebec where recovery from former depression was indicated in the garment trades. In Nova Scotia and Alberta also some improvement was evident. From the remaining provinces employment curtailment was reported, which combined, however, would not involve

cent in Regina to .6 per cent in Toronto, while in Edmonton the improvement shown was slight. When a comparison is made with the returns for January, 1928, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver unions all reflected more favourable conditions during the month under review, while in Regina, Winnipeg and St. John unemployment appeared in somewhat greater volume.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1923, to date. It will be noticed that the curve at the close of January showed little divergence from the December level of unemployment, the projection, however, tending slightly downward, indicative of small increases in the amount of work afforded during January. The point reached by the curve at

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



sufficient members to offset the gains in the three provinces mentioned. Compared with the situation shown in January, 1928, when 6.8 per cent of idleness was registered Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia unions reported moderate advances in available work during the month under review, while in Quebec the same percentage of idleness was reported in both months of the comparison. Of the declines in employment Manitoba reported the most outstanding, followed by reductions on a smaller scale from Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of unemployment existing in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During January all of these except Edmonton indicated a lower level of unemployment than in the previous month, the declines in activity ranging from 6.1 per

the close of January was also somewhat below that indicated at the end of the same month in 1928.

Some improvement was registered in the manufacturing industries during January from the previous month as shown by the returns tabulated from 474 unions, embracing a membership of 52,832 persons. Of these 2,942 were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 5.6 contrasted with 8.3 per cent of unemployed members in December. Garment workers were in a large way responsible for the better situation obtaining in January, together with activity increases among leather, iron, steel and wood workers and general labourers. Textile workers, hat and cap makers and metal polishers also shared in lesser extent in the employment advance. On the other hand, a considerable falling off in employment was evident among

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Pipes, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	30.5	0	1.5	3.3	7.7	1.2	2.2	7.10	5.6	11.5	3.2	0	2.6	2.9	2.8	0	5.9	0.16	3.3	1.7	3.8	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9		
1920	24.2	0	1.5	2.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	4.7	2.1	2.1	0	1.3	15.7	2.6	7.9	2.3	8.2	8.2	0	0	0	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1921	24.2	9.8	1.5	14.7	23.2	5.0	7.3	3.9	14.4	15.5	5.6	21.0	0.16	22.2	2.6	7.9	2.3	8.2	8.2	0	0	0	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1922	73.1	6.5	11.5	8.10	10.1	6.0	7.0	5.6	13.9	4.2	17.9	0	5.2	4.6	17.6	29.7	0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1923	55.5	3.8	5.5	6.4	6.7	4.2	1.1	5.6	27.4	4.4	3.8	4.6	0.21	4.6	17.6	29.7	0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1924	41.9	0	8.8	6.7	1.4	3.1	1.8	3.8	14.9	13.0	5.7	15.4	1.3	18.6	3.6	6.0	28.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0	1.7	1.4	0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1925	11.1	0	10.0	14.3	9.8	7.7	4.2	9.4	11.1	31.4	23.2	33.5	8.7	14.4	14.1	13.7	38.6	0	16.8	12.5	5.1	9.5	5.7	3.1	2.8	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1926	25.8	0	13.8	7.9	8.1	4.0	2.2	4.8	15.4	9.4	15.8	33.5	8.7	14.4	14.1	13.7	38.6	0	16.8	12.5	5.1	9.5	5.7	3.1	2.8	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1927	3.6	1.6	1.3	7.8	13.3	3.3	3.0	4.4	16.3	6.2	4.5	6.2	9.7	3.1	6.1	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1928	4.1	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	2.3	3.3	6.3	9.5	5.2	3.7	5.5	4.9	23.1	6.0	4.0	6.8	0	30.0	24.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
1929	1.3	0	12.3	5.2	16.2	2.3	3.3	3.8	8.0	5.3	3.3	5.5	5.5	21.4	4.4	3.0	16.5	0	3.6	18.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
March	1.3	0	8.0	9.9	6.2	3.9	6.1	2.8	4.2	30.8	5.0	34.1	2.9	14.8	4.4	2.4	15.0	0	3.6	18.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
April	5.9	0	8.0	9.9	6.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.4	27.6	2.4	31.7	8.2	1.2	4.8	1.0	30.6	0	3.6	18.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
May	7.0	0	3.9	3.8	4.5	1.8	2.6	2.9	5.7	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.5	4.8	3.8	42.7	0	3.6	18.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
June	9.0	0	4.4	4.8	4.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.7	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.5	4.8	3.8	42.7	0	3.6	18.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
July	9.0	0	4.4	4.8	4.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	5.7	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	7.5	4.8	3.8	42.7	0	3.6	18.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
August	1.5	0	2.9	5.9	5.1	3.0	2.2	3.4	14.8	6.3	3.4	6.2	15.1	7.0	4.2	3.8	21.2	0	9.6	22.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
September	2.6	0	7.7	4.0	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.1	4.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.6	6.2	4.6	44.3	0	8.5	22.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
October	3.5	0	2.8	5.0	2.8	3.8	5.5	3.0	11.2	2.0	3.8	7.3	19.6	10.9	6.4	6.5	7.4	0	1.8	13.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
November	19.9	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.0	6.5	2.82	7.7	3.8	7.3	19.6	10.9	6.4	6.5	7.4	0	1.8	13.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
December	20.7	0	2.8	9.3	1.3	4.0	6.5	2.83	3.85	8.4	0	8.8	14.8	10.9	6.4	6.5	7.4	0	1.8	13.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
January	2.6	0	2.8	8.2	11.0	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.5	10.3	0.11	8.8	6.23	3.9	5.9	3.8	0	1.1	18.7	19.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
February	27.5	0	6.3	7.3	8.0	2.6	1.2	3.4	15.7	10.5	0.11	3.8	6.23	3.9	5.9	3.8	0	1.1	18.7	19.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
March	0	3.1	10.4	6.1	11.7	5.0	8.4	3.1	12.3	3.2	0	3.7	1.0	11.1	5.4	2.2	32.0	0	11.1	23.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
April	0	3.1	10.4	4.5	12.1	1.5	2.3	2.4	6.9	11.0	2.6	10.0	14.1	10.8	2.6	1.4	13.8	0	6.4	13.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
May	1.1	9.5	7.5	4.4	11.9	1.5	3.4	1.9	3.0	11.8	5.5	12.1	16.8	10.8	2.6	1.4	13.8	0	3.7	8.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
June	0	16.6	2.6	6.4	3.1	2.4	3.4	1.9	8.0	20.9	0	22.6	30.7	6.6	2.9	0	36.3	0	9.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
July	0	1.0	4.7	3.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	8.4	2.0	1.5	14.1	11.8	3.4	3.3	0	9.3	0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
August	7.12	3.6	1.6	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.8	8.1	4.9	5.2	1.9	11.8	3.4	3.3	0	9.3	0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
September	8.6	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	8.1	4.9	5.2	1.9	11.8	3.4	3.3	0	9.3	0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
October	4.0	12.6	1.2	4.5	3.2	4.3	1.6	2.2	13.9	2.1	4.2	4.4	10.4	11.7	5.3	0	9.5	0	1.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
November	10.9	0	6.3	1.2	4.5	3.2	4.3	1.6	2.2	13.9	2.1	4.2	4.4	11.7	5.3	0	9.5	0	1.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
December	10.9	0	4.5	8.3	3.5	4.4	1.9	2.5	18.7	16.6	4.6	17.0	37.2	21.8	4.3	2.4	6.9	0	28.5	15.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	
January	6.6	0	1.5	5.6	3.1	4.3	1.8	2.8	13.3	7.9	0	8.6	16.2	9.4	3.7	1.9	11.2	0	14.6	19.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	2.4	2.1	1.3	3.2	3.9	

pulp and paper makers, fur workers and cigar makers, while the situation in the printing trades showed but a nominal adverse change. In comparison with the returns for January, 1928, when 8.2 per cent of unemployment was reported in the manufacturing industries, wood and fur workers registered the most pronounced improvement during the month under review, with contributing gains in employment for garment, leather and iron and steel workers, cigar makers, printing tradesmen, general labourers and metal polishers. Pulp and paper makers and glass workers, on the contrary, were less fully engaged than in January a year ago.

Returns were tabulated at the close of January from a total of 44 unions of coal miners with 17,633 members, 1.5 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month compared with 3.6 per cent in December and 2.9 per cent in January, 1928. Alberta unions reflected heightened activity during January when compared with the previous month, while in Nova Scotia there was practically no change in the situation. In British Columbia all members were reported at work during January, contrasted with a fractional unemployment percentage in December. The

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Jan. 1919.....	1.3	0.8	3.9	4.6	3.6	5.7	2.0	5.1	3.9
Jan. 1920.....	2.7	4.0	3.4	2.7	4.5	4.9	4.0	11.8	4.0
Jan. 1921.....	5.9	8.1	13.3	14.2	8.8	10.1	9.7	21.6	13.1
Jan. 1922.....	18.4	8.6	14.7	11.1	19.8	13.3	9.5	22.7	13.9
Jan. 1923.....	3.4	5.0	6.0	6.7	12.2	5.7	8.5	16.6	7.8
Jan. 1924.....	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
Jan. 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.3	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	5.7
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	6.5
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.6	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	2.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	1.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	1.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	5.6	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	0.9	10.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan. 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3

increase in activity over January, 1928, was wholly attributable to the better conditions prevailing in Nova Scotia mining regions during the month under review. Alberta unions were afforded slightly less employment than in January last year, and in British Columbia no idleness was reported in either month of the comparison.

Employment in the building and construction trades continued to be rather depressed, the 215 unions from which reports were tabulated at the end of January, with 26,427 members, indicating 19.0 per cent of the members idle as compared with 15.5 per cent in December. All tradesmen in the group with the exception of bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers reported curtailment of operations during January, the declines among carpenters and joiners involving the largest number of workers. The improvement in the first named trades were substantial when viewed from a percentage basis, but these tradesmen formed but a small proportion of the total membership reported in the group as a whole. The situation in the building trades was somewhat more favourable than in January, 1928, when 23.2 per cent of the members reported were idle. In this comparison employment for bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers was in considerably greater volume during the month under review, and in addition plumbers and steamfitters reported some slight advancement. Among granite and stone cutters, electrical workers and carpenters and joiners, however, small reductions in activity were apparent.

In the transportation industries 4.7 per cent of the members represented by the returns during January were unemployed, as compared with 3.8 per cent in both the previous month and the corresponding month last year. The percentage for January this year was based on the returns tabulated from 725 unions of transportation workers, with a total of 65,943 members. The slight contraction in employment shown over December was shared by steam railway employees, navigation workers and street and electric railway employees, while teamsters and chauffeurs indicated nominally improved conditions. Steam railway employees were responsible for the increase in idleness reported over January a year ago. On the contrary, navigation workers, teamsters and chauffeurs and street electric railway employees all registered slightly greater activity.

From longshore workers whose returns are tabulated separately each month 16 reports were received for January covering a membership of 7,608 persons. Of these 940 were without employment at the end of the month, a percentage of 12.4 compared with 15.9 per cent in December. Considerable improvement was recorded over January a year ago when the unemployment percentage stood at 19.3.

Reporters were tabulated at the close of January from 7 unions of retail clerks combining a membership of 759 persons, .8 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with percentage of .4 in December and 1.3 in January, 1928.

Civic employees with 68 unions reporting 6,802 members in January indicated practically no change in unemployment from December, the percentage standing at 1.5 as against 1.6 per cent in December. The situation was slightly more favourable than in January, 1928, when 2.2 per cent of idleness was recorded.

In the miscellaneous group of trades a small decline in activity was reported during January over the previous month, as shown by the returns tabulated from 110 unions with 5,654 members. Of these 352 were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 6.2, contrasted with 5.1 per cent in December. Stationary engineers and firemen registered a reduction in employment of 3 per cent when compared

with December, and among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers small increases in unemployment were apparent. Theatre and stage employees, on the other hand, were afforded a slightly greater volume of work than in December. In comparison with the returns for January last year, when 9.8 per cent of idleness was reported, barbers and hotel and restaurant employees registered the most extensive gains in employment during the month under review, followed by improvement in lesser degree among theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen.

Fishermen were decidedly busier during January than in December, the 2 unions from which reports were received with 755 members indicating 6.6 per cent of unemployment compared with 19.9 per cent in December. The situation was, however, less favourable than in January, 1928, when 2.6 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Among lumber workers and loggers all members were reported at work during January as in both the preceding month and in January, 1928.

Table II summarizes the returns by provinces for January in each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table I indicates the percentage of unemployment registered in the various groups of industries for the same months.

### Employment Office Reports for January, 1929

During the month of January, 1929, the volume of business as shown by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada was 3 per cent less than that transacted during the previous month, but a gain of nearly 5 per cent was shown when a comparison was made with the records of January, 1928. While the daily average was slightly less than in December, the total volume of business transacted during January was somewhat more, due to the fact that there were more working days in the period under review than during the previous month. Gains under this comparison were recorded in construction and maintenance, manufacturing, farming and logging, while services, transportation and trade registered declines. The gain over last year was primarily due to increased placements in services, although gains were also shown in trade, manufacturing and transportation.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1927, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications

for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curves of vacancies and applications in relation to placements declined sharply during the first half of the month, but showed a decided upward trend during the latter half of the period under review. In both instances the ratios of vacancies and placements to applications were higher than those shown during January last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 62.6 and 67.3 during the first and second halves of January, 1929, in comparison with the ratios of 58.2 and 66.0 during the same periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 56.9 and 62.2 as compared with 52.7 and 61.1 during the corresponding month a year ago.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1929, was 957 as compared with 949 during the preceding month and with 915 in January, 1928.



The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,475 in comparison with 1,278 in December, and with 1,470 during January last year.

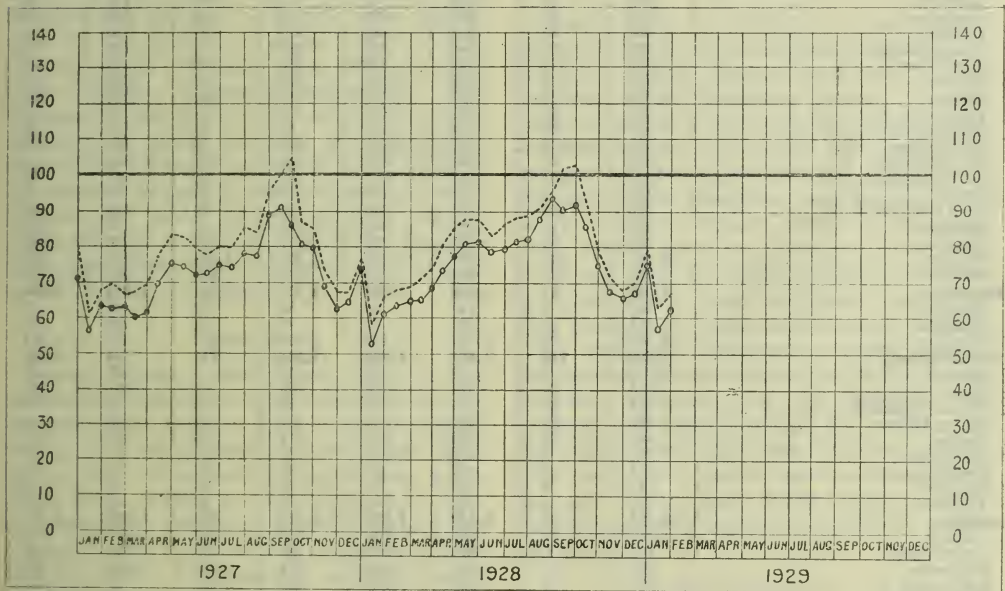
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1929, was 877, of which 528 were in regular employment and 349 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 902 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 839 daily, consisting of 521 placements in regular and 318 in casual employment.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	855,756
1922.....	297,827	95,685	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (1 month).....	13,738	9,062	22,800

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



During the month of January, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 24,238 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,800 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 13,738, of which 10,058 were of men and 3,680 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,062. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 15,360 for men and 9,505 for women, a total of 24,865, while applications for work numbered 33,328, of which 26,685 were from men and 11,643 from women.

NOVA SCOTIA

There was an increase during January in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia of over 19 per cent when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 32 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Gains also were shown in placements, there being nearly 22 per cent more than in December, and nearly 35 per cent more than during January, 1928. Manufacturing and services showed

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1929.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Un- placed at end of period	Regular Place- ments same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>708</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>151</b>
Halifax.....	357	45	382	313	44	269	370	38
New Glasgow.....	201	40	137	166	93	31	116	71
Sydney.....	201	0	191	201	48	153	97	42
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>689</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>171</b>
Chatham.....	83	1	106	82	33	49	77	64
Moncton.....	225	16	271	209	68	141	77	57
St. John.....	381	1	420	379	41	338	244	50
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>1,541</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,131</b>
Hull.....	132	21	344	210	210	0	68	359
Montreal.....	669	74	2,575	589	458	13	1,177	445
Quebec.....	284	12	499	302	242	35	137	142
Sherbrooke.....	236	34	364	286	209	10	97	66
Three Rivers.....	160	24	233	216	104	4	79	119
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>12,553</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>17,916</b>	<b>11,798</b>	<b>6,956</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>7,914</b>	<b>5,144</b>
Belleville.....	118	0	133	115	62	53	78	162
Brantford.....	346	34	438	332	181	133	259	99
Chatham.....	254	10	241	247	171	76	49	90
Cobalt.....	124	21	138	111	110	1	47	247
Fort William.....	274	0	331	278	201	77	133	312
Guelph.....	134	30	281	139	67	60	165	39
Hamilton.....	856	6	1,571	863	375	488	1,061	208
Kingston.....	582	27	618	567	72	495	141	60
Kitchener.....	197	33	559	246	125	65	262	84
London.....	462	63	501	443	307	107	335	243
Niagara Falls.....	291	65	345	253	123	72	254	80
North Bay.....	185	41	246	246	216	30	0	310
Oshawa.....	371	3	638	365	235	130	260	152
Ottawa.....	622	132	907	617	363	103	638	302
Pembroke.....	297	52	307	307	282	25	0	265
Peterborough.....	167	20	166	153	88	55	103	88
Port Arthur.....	793	0	595	562	540	22	43	676
St. Catharines.....	322	10	504	313	189	124	359	54
St. Thomas.....	234	21	211	227	132	95	61	91
Sarnia.....	124	1	166	124	85	39	97	67
Sault Ste. Marie.....	395	409	454	246	161	59	138	90
Sudbury.....	324	13	371	341	324	17	5	206
Timmins.....	238	14	289	237	212	24	52	216
Toronto.....	4,091	547	7,077	3,752	1,995	1,387	3,037	835
Windsor.....	752	37	829	714	340	374	287	168
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,073</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,980</b>
Brandon.....	115	8	140	95	83	12	40	88
Dauphin.....	111	13	109	69	48	21	30	68
Winnipeg.....	2,847	20	3,807	3,104	1,528	1,478	978	1,824
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>1,999</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1,420</b>
Estevan.....	33	2	58	21	18	3	23	25
Moose Jaw.....	415	34	672	379	189	174	231	192
North Battleford.....	101	25	64	59	43	16	5	93
Prince Albert.....	347	16	286	245	197	48	30	159
Regina.....	544	35	859	529	314	215	323	338
Saskatoon.....	296	6	458	382	232	150	79	475
Swift Current.....	64	9	63	53	30	23	10	27
Weyburn.....	57	0	83	55	27	28	10	42
Yorkton.....	142	3	138	110	50	60	9	69
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>2,004</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,947</b>
Calgary.....	442	24	755	432	270	162	231	363
Drumheller.....	153	1	228	127	95	33	40	133
Edmonton.....	965	33	1,711	986	734	211	1,308	1,105
Lethbridge.....	270	16	277	250	121	129	47	153
Medicine Hat.....	174	2	181	178	104	74	57	193
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>2,298</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>1,062</b>
Cranbrook.....	197	0	207	196	192	4	15	154
Kamloops.....	77	3	222	84	45	17	30	66
Nanaimo.....	39	0	151	28	15	13	167	19
Nelson.....	88	0	113	87	82	5	19	55
New Westminster.....	75	0	189	75	44	31	146	41
Penticton.....	50	0	61	44	13	29	47	15
Prince George.....	107	0	167	102	102	0	36	89
Prince Rupert.....	26	0	132	27	17	10	137	7
Revelstoke.....	18	1	88	17	17	0	32	8
Vancouver.....	1,060	58	2,988	1,178	430	600	1,661	450
Victoria.....	561	1	683	575	192	362	475	158
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>24,865</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>38,328</b>	<b>24,238</b>	<b>13,738</b>	<b>9,062</b>	<b>16,616</b>	<b>13,013*</b>
Men.....	15,360	918	26,685	15,101	10,058	4,862	13,427	9,671
Women.....	9,505	1,249	11,643	9,137	3,680	4,200	3,189	3,342

\* 7 placements effected by offices since closed.

the most substantial gains in placements over January last year, although there were increases in all other groups except farming. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 107; logging, 57; transportation, 36; construction and maintenance, 30; trade, 60 and services, 337, of which 257 were of household workers. During the month 120 men and 65 women were placed in regular employment.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during January, was over 5 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 24 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a decline in placements of nearly 7 per cent when compared with December, but a gain of nearly 21 per cent in comparison with January, 1928. Increased placements in construction and maintenance, services, and trade were responsible for the gains over January a year ago, although these increases were offset in part by a decline in logging placements. The changes in other groups were small. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were: logging, 22; transportation, 23; construction and maintenance, 69; trade, 42 and services, 483, of which 384 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 61 men and 81 women during the month.

#### QUEBEC

During January, employment offices in the province of Quebec received orders for over 4 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and nearly one per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline in placements of over 11 per cent when compared with December, but a gain of over 11 per cent in comparison with January, 1928. All industrial divisions except construction and maintenance participated in the gains in placements over January of last year, those in logging and services being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 110; logging, 340; construction and maintenance, 279; trade, 54 and services, 485, of which 407 were of household workers. There were 730 men and 493 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Orders received at Ontario offices during January called for over 12 per cent more workers than were requested in the preceding

month, and over 19 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There were gains also in placements of nearly 10 per cent over December, and of over 18 per cent when compared with January, 1928. The manufacturing industry, services and trade showed the most noteworthy gains in placements over January of last year, although there were increases in all groups except logging, mining, communication and construction and maintenance. The latter group showed the largest decline in placements. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were: manufacturing, 1,765; logging, 1,736; farming, 403; mining, 83; transportation, 218; construction and maintenance, 2,346; trade, 610 and services, 3,848, of which 2,401 were of household workers. During the month 5,437 men and 1,519 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during January were only slightly less than in the preceding month, but were nearly 4 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined under both comparisons, being over 4 per cent below December, and less than one per cent below January, 1928. Services and trade showed gains in placements over January of last year, but these increases were offset by reductions in farm and bush placements. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, included: manufacturing, 92; logging, 560; farming, 307; transportation, 45; construction and maintenance, 226; trade, 183 and services, 1,736, of which 1,403 were of household workers. There were 1,129 men and 530 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of 16 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during January when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 22 per cent less than in December, and nearly 8 per cent fewer than in January, 1928. The manufacturing industries, services and trade were the only groups to show gains in placements over January last year, and these increases were more than offset by declines in other divisions. Farming showed the largest reduction in placements

Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, included: manufacturing, 80; logging, 236; farming, 255; transportation, 95; construction and maintenance, 103; trade, 131 and services 911, of which 553 were of household workers. During the month 713 men and 387 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during January, were slightly less favourable than in the preceding month, and nearly 18 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined, being 2 per cent less than in December, and nearly 19 per cent below January, 1928. Services and trade were the only groups to show gains of importance in placements over January last year, and these increases were more than offset by declines in farming, logging and construction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were small. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 141; logging, 411; farming, 251; mining, 114; transportation, 38; construction and maintenance, 130; trade, 125 and services, 720, of which 595 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,017 of men and 307 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During January, positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia were over 2 per cent more than in the preceding month, and nearly 15 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 4 per cent in placements when compared with December, and of nearly 19 per cent in comparison with January, 1928. All industrial groups except construction and maintenance and farming showed gains in placements over January of last year. The decline in farm placements was nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 269; logging, 438; farming, 82; mining, 30; transportation, 94; construction and maintenance, 184; trade, 153 and services, 941, of which 503 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 851 men and 298 women during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During January, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 13,738 placements in regular employment, of which 6,487 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered.

Of the latter, 1,657 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,344 travelling to points within the same province as the dispatching office, and 313 to other provinces.

The offices in Quebec granted 88 certificates for reduced transportation during January, 54 to workers going to provincial situations and 34 to persons travelling to points outside the province. The provincial movement included 47 bushmen, 2 cooks and 1 teamster transported from Quebec City, and 4 bushmen from Montreal to employment within their respective zones. All the certificates for points outside the province were issued at Hull, from which centre 32 bushmen went to North Bay and 2 bushmen to Cobalt.

Transfers at the special rate from Ontario offices in January totalled 392, of which 380 were to provincial centres and 12 to outside districts. Provincially, 284 were of bushmen for employment in Northern Ontario logging regions, the majority of these going to points in the vicinity of Port Arthur, Sudbury and Timmins, and recruited for the most part by the northern offices. Of the remainder, North Bay transferred 1 engineer to Cobalt and 1 mill hand to Sudbury; Ottawa, 2 machinists and 1 boiler maker to Brantford and 1 hospital orderly to Timmins; Kitchener, 2 linemen to Kingston, and Fort William, 1 cookee within its own zone. From Sudbury 1 brewer and 1 bottler were destined to employment at Timmins, 1 teamster to Ottawa, and 38 construction labourers, 10 teamsters and 1 cookee to points within the Sudbury zone, while from Port Arthur 29 teamsters, 1 foreman, 1 clerk, 1 tractor operator and 1 cookee were bound for centres within its zone. To North Bay, 1 paper hanger travelled from Cobalt and 1 farm hand from Toronto. Of the workers conveyed to points outside the province, the Sudbury office was instrumental in transferring 5 miners to Winnipeg and 1 steel sharpener to Hull. In addition, Pembroke dispatched 4 construction labourers to Quebec; Cobalt, 1 machine miner to Winnipeg; and Ottawa, 1 steam fitter to Hull.

From Manitoba centres 625 persons benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 389 of whom went to employment within the province and 236 to other provinces. With the exception of one bushman, one camp cook, one rock man and one mechanic going from Dauphin to points within the same zone, all the transfers to provincial points were effected at Winnipeg, from which centre 20 hotel and household workers were carried at the reduced rate to Brandon, 1 waitress and 1 hotel cook to Dauphin, and 105 bushmen,

96 construction labourers, 78 rock men, 55 farm hands, 8 station men, 7 cooks, 4 teamsters, 3 carpenters, 1 steel sharpener, 1 mechanic, 1 hotel porter, 1 blacksmith, 1 domestic, 1 lineman, and 1 cookee within the Winnipeg zone. Of the persons going outside the province, 207 were for the Port Arthur zone, including 170 bushmen, 27 teamsters, 3 farm hands, 2 cooks, 1 store clerk, 1 blacksmith, 2 hotel waitresses, and 1 town general. All of these were issued reduced rate certificates at Winnipeg. The Winnipeg office also transferred 11 farm hands to Regina, 4 farm hands and 1 farm general to Estevan, 4 bushmen to Prince Albert, 3 farm hands and 1 cookee to Yorkton, 1 farm housekeeper to Saskatoon, and 1 farm hand each to the Moosejaw, North Battleford and Swift Current zones. The one remaining transfer interprovincially, was of a hotel porter who travelled from Brandon to Estevan.

The certificates issued by offices in Saskatchewan during January were 198 in number, 174 of which were provincial and the remainder interprovincial. Of the former, 109 were issued to bushmen going to points chiefly in the vicinity of Prince Albert who were granted their certificates for the most part at Saskatoon and Prince Albert. From Saskatoon also the North Battleford and Prince Albert zones each received one camp cook. Included in the remaining provincial transfers from Saskatoon were 20 teamsters travelling to Yorkton, 1 farm hand to North Battleford, and 4 farm hands within the Saskatoon zone. From Regina 4 farm hands and 1 domestic were conveyed to Moosejaw, 1 cook to Estevan, 1 farm hand to each of the Weyburn, Swift Current and Saskatoon zones, and 5 teamsters and 1 lineman within its own zone. The Prince Albert office in addition, transferred 15 sawmill labourers, 4 teamsters, 1 handy man and 1 restaurant cook to employment in the same zone. From Weyburn, 1 police sergeant was carried at the special rate to Prince Albert and from Moosejaw, 1 hotel waitress travelled to a point within the same zone. Of the 24 transfers to other provinces, 23 were of bushmen for the Dauphin zone, 20 journeying from Regina and 3 from Saskatoon, while from Regina also, 1 domestic was sent to Calgary.

Alberta offices transferred 258 workers at the special reduced fare during January, 254 to

provincial situations and 4 to centres outside the province. A large percentage of the transfers within the province were from Edmonton, 148 bushmen, 13 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, 13 camp cooks, 2 cookees, 1 waitress, 1 flunkey, 1 kitchen maid, 1 handy man, 1 mining engineer, 8 miners, 1 trimmer man, 4 lumber pilers, 2 building labourers, 1 teamster, 1 mill hand, 2 saw filers, 2 bridge men, 2 tractor men, 1 saw setter, 3 sawyers, 1 edgerman and 2 carpenters going to points within the territory covered by the Edmonton office, and 19 miners and 2 farm hands to Drumheller. From Calgary, 13 teamsters, 1 carpenter and 1 cook were carried at the special rate to Lethbridge, 1 farm hand and 1 cook to Edmonton, and 3 farm hands to Drumheller. The interprovincial movement included 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic travelling from Edmonton to Saskatoon, 1 florist from Lethbridge to Toronto, and 1 farm hand from Calgary to Prince Albert.

In British Columbia 96 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during January, 93 to centres within the province and the balance to points outside. The latter were issued to 1 farm domestic and 2 farm hands who travelled from Vancouver to employment in the Edmonton zone. The provincial movement from Vancouver comprised the transfer of 4 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, 1 sawyer, 1 cook, 1 teamster, 2 pole scalers, 1 housekeeper and 1 domestic to Kamloops, 1 miner, 2 carpenters, 1 cook and 2 flunkies to Penticton, 2 miners and 1 carpenter to Nelson, 1 miner to Revelstoke, 1 miner to Cranbrook, 1 electrician to Vernon, and 6 miners, 1 farm hand, 3 cooks, 2 flunkies, and 1 waitress to points within the Vancouver zone. In addition, Nelson dispatched 18 bushmen, 12 sawyers, 3 teamsters, and 2 flunkies. Prince George, 16 bushmen, 1 engineer, and 1 farm hand, and Prince Rupert, 1 blacksmith, 1 bushman and 1 bricklayer to employment at points within their respective zones.

Of the 1,657 workers who took advantage of the employment service reduced transportation rate during January, 1,172 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 471 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 2 by the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway.

### Building Permits issued in Canada in January, 1929

There was a seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during January as compared with the preceding month, but the aggregate was rather higher

than in January, 1928, and was also greater than in the same month of any other year since this record was instituted in 1920. The co-operating municipalities reported permits

for building estimated to cost \$8,364,670, as compared with \$16,095,160 in December, 1928, and \$7,716,587 in January, 1928. There was, therefore, a reduction of 48.0 per cent in the former, but an increase of 8.4 per cent in the latter more significant comparison.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had granted nearly 400 permits for dwellings valued at about \$2,600,000 and over 900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$5,000,000. In December, authority was granted for the erection of some 600 dwellings and 1,400 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately \$3,000,000 and \$12,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia and Manitoba reported increases of 375.6 per cent and 80.3 per cent, respectively, in the value of the building authorized during January as compared with December. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, those of \$4,819,125 and \$2,585,012 in Ontario and Quebec respectively were most pronounced.

As compared with January, 1928, there were increases in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The most marked advance was in Ontario, where the value of the building authorized increased by \$658,033 or 15.6 per cent. The chief reduction was recorded in Quebec.

In Montreal, there were decreases in the value of the building permits granted as compared with the preceding month, and with the corresponding month of last year. Winnipeg showed an advance in both comparisons, while in Toronto and Vancouver the January totals were lower than in December, but higher than in January, 1928. The following cities reported increases in both comparisons: Halifax, Galt, Hamilton, York Township, Welland, Windsor, Sandwich, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Prince Rupert, and Victoria.

The value of the permits issued by 61 (1) cities in January in each of the years 1920-29 is shown below:—

Year	Value
	\$
1929.....	8,364,670
1928.....	7,716,587
1927.....	5,676,537
1926.....	4,719,534
1925.....	5,447,270
1924.....	4,460,579
1923.....	4,139,498
1922.....	3,326,537
1921.....	2,595,564
1920.....	4,017,024

<sup>1</sup> Point Grey and South Vancouver being amalgamated with Vancouver as from January 1, 1929, the number of co-operating cities is reduced by two, but the areas and population covered remain the same.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES.

Cities	Jan. 1929	Dec. 1928	Jan. 1928
	\$	\$	\$
<b>P.E.I.—Charlottetown.</b>	—	—	—
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	423,450	89,030	25,275
*Halifax.....	423,400	72,805	18,335
New Glasgow.....	50	700	2,000
*Sydney.....	Nil	15,525	4,940
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	5,385	11,850	15,965
Fredericton.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Moncton.....	1	1,310	3,900
*Saint John.....	5,385	10,540	12,065
<b>Quebec.....</b>	1,060,305	3,645,317	1,944,350
*Montreal—*Maison-neuve.....	856,515	3,183,850	1,224,980
*Quebec.....	65,890	235,017	583,570
Shawinigan Falls.....	8,000	15,000	8,500
*Sherbrooke.....	27,000	27,300	Nil
*Three Rivers.....	18,900	63,775	27,300
*Westmount.....	84,000	120,375	100,000
<b>Ontario.....</b>	4,871,197	9,690,322	4,213,164
Belleville.....	Nil	6,200	8,500
*Brantford.....	3,884	35,288	14,648
Chatham.....	1,500	62,700	18,000
*Fort William.....	3,200	4,400	2,920
Galt.....	23,374	5,450	900
*Guelph.....	7,640	38,185	1,225
*Hamilton.....	283,800	145,400	250,600
*Kingston.....	9,310	17,845	6,770
*Kitchener.....	17,067	295,830	7,196
*London.....	28,125	76,870	101,550
Niagara Falls.....	37,212	36,465	55,450
Oshawa.....	560	524,732	51,550
*Ottawa.....	255,400	2,532,240	75,100
Owen Sound.....	Nil	2,500	2,500
*Peterborough.....	11,450	16,765	7,515
*Port Arthur.....	9,310	23,410	633,675
*Stratford.....	3,815	22,475	1,100
*St. Catharines.....	18,075	17,510	33,910
*St. Thomas.....	950	2,185	800
Sarnia.....	30,236	52,750	15,201
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,484	3,788	8,145
*Toronto.....	3,019,162	4,290,021	2,162,329
York and East York Townships.....	449,125	348,395	390,150
Welland.....	20,400	3,500	5,355
*Windsor.....	348,900	249,025	190,175
*Ford.....	6,300	42,985	4,000
Riverside.....	8,600	43,100	80,800
Sandwich.....	224,600	6,300	54,100
Walkerville.....	31,000	657,000	38,000
Woodstock.....	13,718	127,008	1,000
<b>Manitoba.....</b>	261,985	145,165	127,475
*Brandon.....	Nil	920	825
St. Boniface.....	16,885	30,995	17,000
*Winnipeg.....	245,100	113,250	109,650
<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	91,170	454,425	53,950
*Moose Jaw.....	21,350	2,450	3,300
*Regina.....	65,220	283,975	31,650
*Saskatoon.....	4,600	168,000	17,000
<b>Alberta.....</b>	135,173	151,335	130,922
*Calgary.....	79,913	100,520	101,317
*Edmonton.....	27,100	27,060	13,650
Lethbridge.....	28,160	18,480	15,430
Medicine Hat.....	Nil	5,275	525
<b>British Columbia.....</b>	1,516,005	1,907,716	1,205,486
Kamloops.....	Nil	6,000	Nil
Nanaimo.....	Nil	7,115	5,980
*New Westminster.....	37,425	23,310	92,145
Prince Rupert.....	7,050	5,075	3,700
*Vancouver <sup>2</sup> .....	1,226,405	1,722,907	1,009,970
North Vancouver.....	14,150	11,730	29,810
*Victoria.....	230,975	131,579	63,921
<b>Total—61 Cities.....</b>	8,364,670	16,095,160	7,716,587
<b>*Total—35 Cities.....</b>	7,439,266	13,572,727	6,487,601

<sup>1</sup> Reports not received. <sup>2</sup> Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver amalgamated with Vancouver as from January 1, 1929.

Note:—From January 1, 1929, there will be only 61 cities shown in this record owing to the amalgamation of Point Grey and South Vancouver with Vancouver. The areas and population covered, however, remain the same.

As previously stated, the 1929 figure for January was the largest in the record of ten years, exceeding by 8.4 per cent the figure of 1928, the previous high level.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in January, 1929, and December and January, 1928. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

**D**ETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during January. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the February, 1929, issue relates to the situation existing in December, 1928. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentage based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for December and previous months taken from the February, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

### Great Britain

In the week after Christmas there was the usual decline in employment, but this was followed by a steady improvement throughout January. At the end of the month, however, employment in all but a few industries was worse than in the third week of December, and was about the same, on the whole, as at the end of November.

The principal decline occurred in the group which includes the building trade, public works contracting, and the brick and tile, artificial stone and cement industries. Other industries in which there was an increase in unemployment included the pottery, glass bottle, tinplate, general and constructional engineering, and the miscellaneous metal trades; together with the woollen and worsted, silk and artificial silk, hosiery, lace and carpet industries,

textile bleaching, dyeing and furnishing, the leather trades, tailoring and dressmaking, boot and shoe manufacture, the food, drink and tobacco industries, other than grain milling, the furniture and woodworking, printing and paper industries, and the distributive trades.

On the other hand, there was a further improvement in shipbuilding and ship repairing, marine engineering, the linen textile industry, and in hat and cap manufacture.

In the coal mining industry there was little change, on the whole. The numbers wholly unemployed showed a decline, which was, however, counterbalanced by a rise in the number temporarily stopped.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st January, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12.3 as compared with 11.2 at 17th December, 1928, and 10.7 at 23rd January, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 21st January, 1929, was 13.8, as compared with 12.6 at 17th December, 1928; for females the corresponding figures were 8.5 and 7.5. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st January, 1929, was 9.8, as compared with 9.1 at 17th December, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 28th January, 1929, was approximately 1,434,000, of whom 1,113,000 were men and 236,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 31st December, 1928, it was 1,565,000, of whom 1,211,000 were men and 275,000 were women; and at 30th January, 1928, it was 1,199,000, of whom 949,000 were men and 171,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States increased 0.5 per cent in December, 1928, and pay-roll totals increased 1.2 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining

metalliferous, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 0.1 per cent in December, 1928, as compared with November, and pay-roll totals increased 1.6 per cent, as shown by returns from 11,752 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in December had approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions of employees whose combined earnings in one week were more than  $88\frac{1}{2}$  millions of dollars. These employees represent one-half of the employees in the 54 industries considered and 40 per cent of the total number of employees in all manufacturing industries in the United States.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for December, 1928, is 87.8, as compared with 87.7 for November, 1928, and 88.1 for October, 1928, and 85.1 for December, 1927; the weighted index for pay-roll totals in December, 1928, is 93.6, as compared with 92.1 for November, 1928, 94.8 for October, 1928, and 89.3 for December, 1927. The monthly average for 1928=100.

Twenty of the fifty-four separate industries and 6 of the 12 groups of industries had more employees in December than in November.

Notable industry increases in employment were shown in shipbuilding, slaughtering and meat packing, agricultural implements, machine tools, fertilizers, structural ironwork, electrical machinery, carpets, cotton goods, and printing. Group gains were shown in food, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, and the group of miscellaneous industries.

The decreases reported in employment were practically all of a seasonal character.

The New England geographical division and the two North Central divisions showed slightly increased employment in December; the pronounced decreases among the six remaining geographical divisions were in the Pacific, Mountain, and West South Central divisions.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the

first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the December issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities work out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent.

#### Prizes for Articles on Social Work

The Harmon Foundation, New York, is offering a series of awards for articles written from the point of view of interesting the public in social work. The awards, ranging in value from \$300 to \$50, are offered for unpublished articles written for magazines of general circulation and presenting social conditions and social work in popular style. The Foundation suggests child guidance, child welfare, the public health nurse, probation and various fields as offering rich sources of potential material. The contest is open to writers anywhere in the United States or Canada who may submit manuscripts before September 16. There are to be two main awards and a number of others at the discretion of the judges, all carrying cash considerations.

Four awards will be made for the best planned and most intelligently executed year-round programs of public information concerning social or health work during 1929. These are for the best programs submitted by a national, state or regional, city or county agency of 200,000 or more population and a city or county agency of less than that figure. Inquiries regarding full information about the awards may be addressed to the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.



## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition, to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Construction: Building and Structures

WINDSOR AND VICINITY, ONTARIO.—AMALGAMATED BUILDERS' COUNCIL, LOCAL SECTION 112 AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 552.

Agreement to be in effect from September 26, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and from year to year until notice is given by either party one month prior to April 30, in any year. When such notice is given a joint committee shall be formed to negotiate a new agreement. This agreement cancels the one previously in force which was to be in effect until April 30, 1929.

Only local union members to be employed if available and union members to work only for the Local Building Council if work available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time, except in the case of finishing up a repair job on a regular work day, when such work does not take more than one hour overtime, it shall be worked at the regular rate of pay.

Wages per hour: from September 26 to 30, 1928, \$1.25 for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters; from October 1, 1928, \$1.35. Foremen to receive 10 cents per hour extra.

For work outside the Border Cities which are covered by this agreement, fare and board to be paid and travelling time to be paid for up to 10 p.m.

Plumbers not to do steamfitters work when steamfitters are available. Helpers are not to be allowed to do journeymen's work except in the case of helpers who have worked at the trade for four years who may continue to be employed but must work under direction of journeymen.

One helper, apprentice or improver allowed on each job; where more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters are employed, an additional helper, apprentice or improver will be allowed for each additional five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters.

A joint conference board will be formed consisting of four members of each party who shall meet regularly for the settlement of any disputes or grievances.

WINDSOR AND VICINITY, ONTARIO.—LOCAL SECTION OF THE AMALGAMATED BUILDERS' COUNCIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 456.

Agreement to be in effect from February 11, 1929, to April 30, 1930 and from year to year until notice of change is given by either party one month prior to April 30, of any year for any change except in wages and ninety days notice if a change in wages is asked. When such notice is given, a joint committee shall be appointed to negotiate a new agreement.

Only local union members to be employed if available and union members to work only for members of the Building Council if work available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: overtime from 6 to 10 p.m. on ordinary working days and from 1 to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one half; all other overtime including work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages of journeymen sheet metal workers and roofers: from May 1, 1929 to August 31, 1929, \$1.06½ per hour; from September 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930, \$1.12½ per hour. Foremen to receive 10 cents per hour extra.

Wages of apprentices: after six months trial, first year 40 cents per hour, second year 50 cents, third year 60 cents, improvers 80 cents.

After serving three years and passing an examination before the Joint Examining Board, an apprentice shall be termed an improver; after one year as an improver, he shall pass the final examination for a journeyman. One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen, or majority faction thereof.

For work out of the Border Cities which are covered by this agreement, fare and board to be paid and travelling time up to 10 p.m.

A joint conference board will be formed consisting of four representatives of each party and all disputes shall be referred to them.

### Service: Public Administration

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CITY OF CALGARY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE FIGHTERS, LOCAL No. 255.

Agreement to be in effect from June 18 to December 31, 1928, and thereafter until sixty days' notice of change is given by either party.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of their connection with trade organizations. The City Commissioners will at all times receive a grievance committee of the union.

Hours: the Fire Department to be operated on the "two-platoon" system. Fire alarm operators to work eight hours per day, a 48-hour week. Members of the active fire fighting force to have three weeks holidays with pay per year, the third week to be in lieu of

statutory holidays. Other employees of the Fire Department who are given the statutory holidays will have two weeks' holidays per year with pay.

Full time pay will be allowed in case of sickness contracted as the result of the occupation of a fireman; and in the case of an accident to an employee while engaged in the city's service, the city will pay an amount which, in addition to the amount received from the Workmen's Compensation Board, will equal his regular wage. Provision is made for pay for permanent employees during other sickness and during time off after a non-occupational accident, the city agreeing to pay the premium required under a sick and accident benefit scheme.

Promotions to be made as far as possible from the staff and seniority and efficiency to be considered in promotions and in reductions

of staff. Except for cause, when a permanent employee is dismissed, a month's notice or one month's salary to be given.

Uniforms to be provided by the city.

Wages per month: fire alarm superintendent \$175, senior captain at headquarters \$170, captains \$160, carpenter \$150, painter \$150, chauffeurs and firemen—first class \$140, second class \$130, third class \$120; master of mechanics \$170, motor mechanic \$165, lieutenants \$150, plumber \$150, assistant motor mechanic \$150; fire alarm operators—first class \$117.50, second class \$115, third class \$110.

If in the case of the sixty days' notice being given to change the agreement, the parties fail to reach an agreement in that period, both parties agree to allow the dispute to be settled under the provisions of any act (federal or provincial) which is similar to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which may be in force in the Province of Alberta.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortifications, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above-mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such

wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the Contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the

Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is re-

quired to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

#### Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules

as shown below, or the general fair wage clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Erection of combined power and operating house at Digby Island Radio Station, Prince Rupert Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. R. Mitchell and John Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, January 29, 1929. Amount of contract, \$6,850. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Electricians.....	\$0 90 per hour	8
Labourers.....	0 55 "	8
Carpenters.....	0 87½-1.00	8
Plasterers.....	1 25 per hour	8
Cement Finishers.....	1 00 "	8
Painters.....	1 00 "	8
Plumbers.....	1 00 "	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00 "	8

Ice-remedial operations in the river St. Lawrence between Montreal and Sorel. Contract awarded to Dr. Howard Barnes, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 23, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$60,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of vehicle shed, Ordnance Depot, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, Robert Hetherington, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 11, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,580. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Bricklayers.....	\$9 00 per day	8
Plumbers.....	8 00 "	8
Sheet metal workers.....	8 00 "	8
Electricians.....	7 20 "	8
Carpenters.....	7 00 "	8
Concrete workers.....	4 00 "	8
Labourers.....	4 00 "	8

Levelling of certain grounds at Admiralty House, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Boone & Voye, South Devon, N.B. Date of contract, February 12, 1929. Amount of contract, \$6,595. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

(The contracts under this head are unavoidably held over until next month).

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Repairs to C.N.R. timber crib wharf at Levis, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Kennedy Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$49,835. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Bricklayers.....	\$0 90 per hour	9
Masons.....	0 85 "	9
Plasterers.....	0 85 "	9
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55 "	9
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55 "	per week
Electricians.....	0 55 "	55
Sheet metal workers.....	0 50 "	55
Roofers (tar and gravel).....	0 40 "	55
Terrazzo layers.....	0 70 "	55
Marble setters.....	0 90 "	55
Structural steel workers.....	0 65 "	55
Concrete workers.....	0 40 "	per day
Labourers.....	0 35 "	9
Driver (1 horse and cart).....	0 60 "	10
Driver (2 horses and cart).....	0 80 "	10
Lathers.....	3 00 per thousand	

Construction of baggage and express building for Canadian National Railways, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Collett Freres, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 9, 1928. Amount of contract, \$196,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in February, 1928, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals....	654 73
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	435 61
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	7,703 46
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	578 07
Bag fittings.....	7,218 51
Scales.....	178 95

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat lower, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.15 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$11.30 for January; \$11.03 for February, 1928; \$11.23 for February, 1927; \$11.50 for February, 1926; \$10.93 for February, 1925; \$10.75 for February, 1924; \$10.53 for February, 1923; \$10.61 for February, 1922; \$14.08 for February, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.54 for February, 1918; and \$7.75 for February, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while less important declines occurred in the prices of bacon, flour, and yellow sugar. The prices of beef, veal, mutton, fresh pork, lard, beans, evaporated apples and potatoes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.41 at the beginning of February, as compared with \$21.55 for January; \$21.25 for February, 1928; \$21.46 for February, 1927; \$21.87 for February, 1926; \$21.19 for February, 1925; \$21.18 for February, 1924; \$21.17 for February, 1923; \$21.07 for February, 1922; \$24.85 for February, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$19.80 for February, 1918; and \$14.54 for February, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged, while no changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the revised index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was somewhat higher at 95.7 for February, as compared with 94.5 for January and 96.8 for February, 1928. One hundred and nine price quotations were higher, forty-eight were lower and three hundred and forty-five were unchanged.

In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were higher, one was lower and three were unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due mainly to higher prices for grains, flour and other milled products, apples, bananas, tea, rubber, linseed oil and canned vegetables; the Animals and their Products group, due to higher prices for furs, poultry, meats, butter, cheese and eggs, which more than offset lower prices for fish, hides, leather, live-

stock, milk and lard; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, mainly because of advances in the prices of some lines of lumber; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to higher prices for copper, lead, tin and zinc, which more than offset declines in the prices of silver and antimony. The Non-Metallic Minerals group declined chiefly because of lower prices for gasoline and kerosene. The Textiles and Textile Products group, the Iron and its Products group and the Chemicals and Allied Products group were practically stationary.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts, extensively occupied by workingmen.

The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps, two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with

preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

#### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1927 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6;

1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; Natural 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 1927, 165.9. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, (Continued on page 348)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(\$)		1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1916	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1921	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1923	Feb. 1924	Feb. 1925	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1928	Jan. 1929	Feb. 1929
		(†)	(†)																
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.0	47.6	65.2	73.2	71.4	55.4	54.6	54.2	55.2	57.2	57.8	67.0	69.4	69.8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.6	33.0	46.4	47.6	45.6	31.4	29.8	29.4	29.2	31.2	31.6	39.2	43.2	43.4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.0	18.2	25.7	25.9	26.4	18.8	18.3	18.6	18.2	19.2	20.0	22.4	23.9	24.3
Mutton, roast	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.8	21.7	31.9	33.1	32.2	26.2	27.4	27.0	28.5	29.5	28.0	29.8	30.1	30.5
Pork, leg	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	21.9	20.4	34.1	37.0	36.1	27.5	26.6	23.7	24.6	29.1	28.8	25.3	27.2	27.5
Pork, salt	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	34.6	36.6	63.2	70.6	70.4	51.6	50.6	48.0	47.0	54.0	52.0	50.6	53.2	53.0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.0	26.8	45.6	52.2	56.1	39.3	40.6	36.1	34.1	41.7	40.7	36.8	38.4	37.8
Lard, pure	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	37.0	67.4	78.4	63.8	41.6	45.4	45.0	46.6	49.4	45.6	43.8	44.8	45.0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	42.6	42.2	63.8	83.9	79.4	56.2	55.3	56.7	65.7	50.5	58.4	51.8	60.2	49.7
Eggs, storage	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	35.4	34.7	49.0	63.5	72.6	47.7	43.2	45.2	54.2	41.5	50.1	44.2	48.4	41.4
Milk	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	55.2	52.2	71.4	91.2	92.4	78.8	72.0	75.0	73.2	73.8	73.2	73.8	75.0	75.0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.4	65.8	95.4	131.8	108.8	77.0	82.4	87.0	75.2	90.8	87.2	84.6	88.2	88.0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.3	38.5	52.8	73.9	63.5	44.7	47.2	49.1	43.0	49.8	49.0	46.4	48.3	48.3
Cheese, old	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.8	24.4	33.2	40.7	38.9	31.9	32.8	33.0	32.9	33.2	33.0	32.2	33.8	33.8
Cheese, new	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.6	22.6	30.4	38.0	36.9	28.7	32.8	33.0	32.9	33.2	33.0	32.2	33.8	33.8
Bread	15 "	55.5	58.6	66.0	61.5	63.0	67.5	112.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	100.5	100.5	118.5	114.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5
Flour, family	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	38.0	65.0	67.0	47.0	45.0	42.0	42.0	54.0	53.0	52.0	50.0	49.0	49.0
Rollod oats	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.0	24.0	37.5	40.5	35.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	31.5	29.0	30.0	31.5	31.5	31.5
Rice	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.6	12.0	20.2	31.6	25.4	19.2	20.8	21.0	21.4	21.8	21.2	21.2	21.0	21.0
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	11.8	17.6	33.8	23.2	20.2	17.0	17.0	17.4	16.6	16.0	16.2	15.6	21.2	22.2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.6	12.9	20.5	27.9	24.0	21.7	21.7	18.9	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.4	20.6	20.8
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.0	12.9	17.2	26.0	23.5	18.5	19.0	16.7	15.5	15.8	15.2	13.4	13.6	13.6
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	31.6	42.0	64.4	50.4	35.2	39.2	47.6	36.4	31.6	33.6	32.4	30.0	30.4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	10.6	14.6	19.8	30.4	24.0	16.6	18.6	22.8	17.2	15.0	16.0	15.0	14.4	14.2
Tea, black	1 lb.	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.8	12.7	16.3	14.5	13.6	15.3	17.4	17.2	17.9	18.0	18.0	17.7	17.7
Tea, green	1 lb.	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	10.2	12.2	16.9	15.8	15.0	15.3	17.4	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.0	17.7	17.7
Coffee	1 lb.	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	10.2	16.7	14.7	13.5	13.4	13.6	14.8	15.3	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.2
Potatoes	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	40.0	56.5	73.7	130.3	69.5	53.3	39.9	50.3	49.7	97.4	67.0	54.2	42.6	43.9
Vinegar	1/2 qt.	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.75	\$ 8.40	\$ 12.54	\$ 15.77	\$ 14.08	\$ 10.61	\$ 10.53	\$ 10.75	\$ 10.93	\$ 11.50	\$ 11.23	\$ 11.03	\$ 11.30	\$ 11.15
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 4.6	c. 4.7	c. 4.8	c. 4.2	c. 4.6	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.8	53.6	74.1	90.1	123.2	109.0	116.9	110.9	104.8	118.3	105.4	102.8	102.1	102.2
Coal, bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	39.0	37.4	58.3	65.9	91.4	70.5	74.5	70.0	64.7	66.2	64.6	63.8	63.0	63.1
Wood, hard	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.9	41.5	64.8	76.5	89.4	79.6	80.9	78.4	77.7	76.5	76.2	75.4	75.5	75.8
Wood, soft	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.6	30.4	49.4	58.8	68.3	57.9	60.5	57.5	56.4	56.2	56.2	55.4	55.2	55.4
Coal oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.4	23.0	25.8	32.4	39.7	31.7	31.2	30.3	30.6	30.0	31.8	31.2	31.0	31.1
Fuel and light*		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.86	\$ 2.72	\$ 3.24	\$ 4.12	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.64	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.47	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.39	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.27
Rent	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.86	\$ 3.98	\$ 4.49	\$ 5.66	\$ 6.61	\$ 6.93	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.88	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.89	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.94
†† Totals		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.79	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.54	\$ 14.27	\$ 19.80	\$ 24.71	\$ 24.85	\$ 21.07	\$ 21.1	\$ 21.18	\$ 21.19	\$ 21.87	\$ 21.46	\$ 21.25	\$ 21.55	\$ 21.41

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.51	8.38	12.50	15.95	14.36	10.85	10.92	11.02	11.33	11.68	11.23	10.95	11.33	11.08	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.79	7.19	10.97	13.41	12.82	9.77	9.60	9.80	9.85	10.67	10.42	9.84	10.23	9.97	
New Brunswick	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.53	8.46	12.65	15.52	14.16	10.88	10.71	10.98	11.00	12.00	11.26	11.02	11.21	10.98	
Quebec	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.24	8.14	12.37	15.11	13.62	10.23	10.24	10.23	10.23	11.25	11.02	10.54	10.43		
Ontario	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.53	8.42	12.66	15.86	13.95	10.46	10.46	10.70	10.71	11.59	11.32	11.04	11.27	11.12	
Manitoba	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.36	8.51	12.04	16.06	14.01	10.45	9.93	10.31	10.67	10.51	10.53	10.59	11.13	10.92	
Saskatchewan	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.37	8.58	12.69	15.34	14.00	10.61	10.47	10.68	11.26	10.92	11.38	11.29	11.36	11.40	
Alberta	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.55	8.56	12.87	15.87	14.54	10.21	10.14	10.51	11.33	10.85	11.03	11.14	11.62	11.37	
British Columbia	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.11	8.89	12.61	16.66	14.87	11.59	11.19	11.53	12.16	12.11	11.96	12.05	12.26	12.16	

† December only. ‡ Kind most sold. \* For electric light see text.

†† An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib, roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
Dominion (average).....	34.9	29.9	27.5	21.7	17.3	24.3	30.5	27.5	26.5	37.8	42.4	58.8
Nova Scotia (average).....	34.8	30.2	27.4	22.6	18.3	19.6	35.1	28.1	25.4	35.4	39.0	54.1
1—Sydney.....	39.4	31.1	28.9	24.1	20.3	18.5	25	30.1	26.2	36.1	40	52.3
2—New Glasgow.....	31.7	30	25.3	20.3	15.7	.....	25	28.3	25.7	34.3	38.6	51
3—Amherst.....	30	27.5	21.5	19	14.9	15	22.5	24	23.7	37.5	40	55
4—Halifax.....	37.5	29.6	28.9	22	18.7	17.5	23	27.9	24.8	35.1	38.9	56.4
5—Windsor.....	30	28	28	20	15	25	30	28	25	.....	.....	55
6—Truro.....	40	35.5	32	30	25	22	25	30	27	33.8	37.7	55
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	25	25	25	18	14	17	.....	25	24.3	32.5	38.2	50.3
New Brunswick (average).....	33.8	28.5	25.6	20.2	15.2	16.0	27.3	27.8	25.3	37.3	41.5	59.4
8—Moncton.....	33	27.7	22.5	18.2	13.5	.....	.....	29.7	26.1	39.2	43.3	59.3
9—St. John.....	39.2	30	26.9	19.3	14.8	18.2	27.3	28.3	24	36.2	39.8	59.8
10—Redericton.....	35.3	31	27.3	23.3	17.5	13.7	.....	27.7	26	34.8	38.6	58.6
11—Bathurst.....	27.5	25.4	25.5	20	15	.....	.....	25.5	25	39	44.1	60
Quebec (average).....	30.3	27.5	27.1	19.1	13.6	21.7	28.6	24.1	24.6	34.7	38.9	59.4
12—Quebec.....	31.8	29.4	28	21.5	13.9	25.4	29.4	25	26.4	37.8	44.8	57.2
13—Three Rivers.....	31.7	29.4	33.5	21	14.7	24.2	27	25.6	26.3	33.3	40.4	61.9
14—Sherbrooke.....	37	32	33.2	24.4	14.7	21.7	33.2	26.1	25.3	38	41	69.9
15—Sorel.....	27.5	26	23.2	15.8	12.4	23.2	25	21.4	24	39	41.5	57.5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.8	23.4	19.6	15.6	12.2	22.7	24.3	21	20.5	32.5	35	56.2
17—St. John's.....	25	24	24	15	11	22	27.5	23.5	24.3	.....	.....	58.3
18—Theford Mines.....	22.7	23.7	22.3	19	14.7	21	30	22.3	24.4	33.5	35	56.7
19—Montreal.....	36.3	31.4	32.8	19.4	15.6	17.9	31.4	25.5	24.6	35.8	37.5	59.8
20—Hull.....	38.2	28.1	27.2	20.2	13.2	17.1	29.6	26.3	25.5	32.6	36.1	60
Ontario (average).....	36.5	31.3	28.5	23.2	18.7	26.8	30.0	28.1	27.1	35.5	39.5	58.9
21—Ottawa.....	33.8	28.9	28.3	21.7	15.5	21.5	28.8	26.6	27	35.9	40.3	61.4
22—Brockville.....	36.8	31.8	28.6	22.2	16.2	22.5	27.2	28.2	26	40	43.2	57
23—Kingston.....	34.6	28.6	26.6	22.2	16	26.7	31.7	26	24.1	33.6	37.8	56.9
24—Belleville.....	33.4	28.6	28.6	22.2	16.9	26.7	27.2	27.2	24.5	39.7	43.9	60.8
25—Peterborough.....	35.6	31.3	29.3	22.6	20.1	29	29.3	27.6	30	33.5	37	60.4
26—Oshawa.....	36.8	32.3	29.3	22.6	20.1	29	29.5	27.4	27.5	36.3	40.7	58.1
27—Orillia.....	34.9	29.6	28	23.2	19	27.6	27.7	26.6	27.4	36.6	38	60.8
28—Toronto.....	38.1	31.8	30.2	22.2	19.9	28.3	33.5	28.6	28	35.6	41.4	58.7
29—Niagara Falls.....	38.6	33.8	29.3	24	18.3	28.6	.....	30.6	29.6	33.8	36.6	59.4
30—St. Catharines.....	37.6	32.4	28.3	22.6	18.1	28	31	27.5	27.6	30.8	34	53.8
31—Hamilton.....	38.5	33.3	31.7	23.1	20.2	28.2	30	27.3	32	35.3	38.2	59.3
32—Brantford.....	38.9	33.9	28.7	24.4	19	27.8	31	28.4	26.7	32.6	38.2	59.1
33—Galt.....	37.2	32.5	29.5	24.6	19.2	25.7	33.3	28.5	25	36.3	43.3	58.2
34—Geolph.....	34.6	30	28.4	23.6	20.1	28	27.3	26.7	30	31.9	36.5	55.4
35—Kitchener.....	36.3	32.7	26.8	23.8	20	26.8	.....	26.4	.....	30	33.3	56.1
36—Woodstock.....	39.4	32.6	30.8	23.8	18.1	26	27.7	28.2	26.2	34.2	37.5	58
37—Stratford.....	35.5	30.8	26.1	24.1	20.7	27.3	28.7	28.1	22.5	36.6	39.6	59.6
38—London.....	37.3	31.5	30.3	23.8	18.2	26.7	27.6	27.7	25	24.2	38.7	57
39—St. Thomas.....	36.7	32.7	27	22.7	20.8	27.5	30.7	28.2	25	33.1	36.6	58.6
40—Chatham.....	35.7	30.6	29.7	23.7	19.1	28.3	28.5	26.6	26	35	39	53.2
41—Windsor.....	34.7	29.2	26.8	23.5	16.0	27.8	32.7	29.5	26.5	34.5	38.4	59.5
42—Sarnia.....	37.7	31.7	28.3	24.3	20.7	27.5	30	30	27.7	33.8	39	61.7
43—Owen Sound.....	35	30	25.3	22.3	18.8	26.7	24.3	27.7	25	39	41.4	57.8
44—North Bay.....	42.5	36.5	35.2	25.7	18.2	26.7	35	28.3	25	35.4	30.7	59.3
45—Sudbury.....	39.8	34.7	33	25	19.3	29.6	32	31.6	29.5	37.7	40.7	60.3
46—Cobalt.....	35	31.2	27.3	23.3	19.2	.....	30	30	31.2	36.4	41.9	61.8
47—Timmins.....	34.7	29	27	22.7	17.6	26.7	30.5	30	26.8	37	40	56.7
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	36.7	31.7	28.6	23	16.4	27.7	31.7	27.7	28.2	35	40	60.8
49—Port Arthur.....	34.9	28.7	27	22.5	19	25.1	.....	27.9	29.4	41.4	46.3	62.5
50—Fort William.....	33.7	27.6	26.2	21.1	18.4	24.3	31.6	28.4	27.2	39.8	45.4	60.8
Manitoba (average).....	34.1	28.5	26.3	19.9	16.1	21.4	30.6	26.2	23.0	38.9	45.0	59.0
51—Winnipeg.....	35.8	28.1	26.7	19.7	17.5	22.1	31	26.7	26	39.4	44.9	57.9
52—Brandon.....	32.4	28.9	23.0	20.1	14.6	20.6	30.2	25.6	20	38.3	45	60
Saskatchewan (average).....	33.7	27.0	24.6	19.4	14.5	21.9	32.7	25.1	25.8	44.4	49.7	62.5
53—Regina.....	33.8	25.9	23.5	18.3	14.8	20.7	32.4	24.5	23	42.9	49.7	64.4
54—Prince Albert.....	32.5	27.5	24	20.5	14.2	22.5	32.5	25	27.5	44	48.7	60
55—Saskatoon.....	32.2	26.1	24.1	19.1	14.5	20.5	32.3	24.7	22.5	46	49.8	60
56—Moose Jaw.....	36.1	28.6	26.7	19.8	14.3	23.7	33	26	30	44.8	50.5	65.7
Alberta (average).....	32.3	26.7	23.7	19.1	15.0	22.4	31.8	26.2	25.8	49.4	45.8	54.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	30	26.2	24.5	19.5	16.5	23.7	31.2	24.5	27.1	44.1	48.3	52.1
58—Drumheller.....	32.5	27.5	20	20	12.5	20.5	30	30	25	41.9	47.5	55
59—Edmonton.....	33.8	27.2	26.8	20	15.2	23.7	35.8	27	25.8	40.7	45.2	54
60—Calgary.....	31.8	26.2	23.5	17.2	15.6	22.3	30.2	25.5	26.3	39.4	46	58.4
61—Lethbridge.....	33.5	26.2	23.5	19	15.1	22	32	24.2	25	35.7	42.1	53.6
British Columbia (average).....	38.4	31.8	29.3	22.4	20.2	27.8	38.0	31.6	29.8	47.3	52.7	62.7
62—Fernie.....	38	30	26.7	20.3	17.5	25	38.7	31	28.6	49.3	53.6	58.6
63—Trail.....	40	32.5	32.5	25	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	42.1	48.5	60
64—Kelowna.....	39.4	33.8	31.8	25.9	22.3	29.3	39	35	30.1	51.4	58.9	62.8
65—New Westminster.....	36.2	30.6	26.6	20.2	19.9	29.2	35	30.7	31.1	44.8	49.2	63.3
66—Vancouver.....	37.9	31.3	28.8	20.9	21	29.1	38.6	31.4	28.9	44.8	50.9	64.2
67—Victoria.....	38.8	32.3	30	23.3	20.9	28.3	36.5	28.6	25.9	48.4	52.5	62.5
68—Nanaimo.....	40	31.7	28.3	22.3	22.3	28.3	41	32.3	.....	47.6	52.5	67.5
69—Prince Rupert.....	37.5	32.5	30	21.2	17.5	25.2	37.5	32.5	33.9	49.6	55.7	62.8

aPrice per single quart higher.

bAdjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

cPrice in bulk lower.



RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1929

Fish								Eggs				Butter	
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind moist sold) per lb, tin	Lard, pure (see best), per lb.	Fresh specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19.6	30.6	21.2	13.6	58.7	21.3	20.5	36.4	22.5	49.7	41.4	12.5	44.0	48.3
12.8				54.0	17.7	17.2	29.3	22.7	53.5	44.8	11.7	44.8	50.2
14				48-60	17.7	16	29.6	22.4	61.1	50.9	b 12-14	42.2	47.5
15				60	18	16.5	32.1	20.8	55.4	48.7	12	45.8	51.1
16				50	18.8	18	31.7	21.6	50.3	43.7	10	44.7	50.1
12				60	17.5	16	28.1	23	54.4	48.1	a & c 12.5-1.33	44	49
12				50	16.5	15	31.5	25.7	48.3	32.5	10	46.7	53.3
18-20				50	17.9	21.5	23	22.6	51.4	44.7	12	45.4	50.1
14	35			70	18	21	31	22.5	45.2	38.1	10-12	41.2	44.8
15.5	36.7		10.0	57.5	18.5	18.6	36.0	23.5	50.9	44.0	12.1	43.0	48.5
12	35		10	60	18.2	17.8	36.1	22.6	56	45	10-12	47.2	49.6
18	35		10	60	18.1	16.8	37.9	22.1	49.3	45.3	13-15	43.8	49.7
20	40			60	18.2	18.3	41.9	24.1	48.3	40.8	12	43.6	46.6
12				50	19.3	21.5	28	25	50	45	12	37.5	48.2
17.2	31.3	22.1	10.0	60.0	22.3	21.5	31.3	22.2	52.9	40.7	12.1	41.8	45.5
10	25	20		50	22.5	22.5	33.3	23	50.1	38.4	12-14	41.2	45.2
15	30-35	25	10	60	23.3	20.7	30.5	24.3	55.9	42.9	14	40	45.2
18-20	35	30	10		21.2	21.2	32.2	21.1	53.8	45.2	a11.1	42.5	47.1
20-25	30	15	10			25	32	21.7	53.8	39	12	44.6	46.5
15		30	12	75	25	20	26.6	22	60	51.5	10	44.5	45
15		30	8	55	20	20	33.3	24	53	38	12	38.3	46.3
18-20	30-38			60	21.8	22.2	34.6	21	54.9	41.3	14	44.3	46.6
20	30-32	15	10	60	21.7	20.2	33.7	22.2	51.1	34.8	13	42	44.5
18.3	30.6	22.6	12.2	61.1	20.5	20.0	39.6	21.8	48.6	40.9	12.7	44.8	48.4
20	35	25	10		20.8	21.1	39.9	21.5	57.3	38.1	13	43.5	47.3
18	32	22	10		19.5	18	37.3	21.7	46.6		11	45	47.5
15	30	22	10-20		19.5	19	38	19.9	47.9	40.4	11	41	45.8
20	25	25	15	60	22	21	36.7	22.2	40.7	37	a9	46	48.4
20	25	25		60	18	22.4	37.7	23.7	45.2	39.2	10	43.9	47.3
20	30	18-20	10		20	18	40	23.6	49.5	43.6	13	45	47.6
18	28	18-20		50	25	18.2	43.7	22.2	42.1	38.1	a10-11.4	45	48.4
22	35	25		50	23	21.2	44.8	21.3	51	39.3	a13.3	43.2	48.1
15	35	20		60	19.2	18	41.9	20.3	47.7	35.2	13	46.2	48.2
20	35	25		60	21.2	19.3	47.5	20.8	49.5	41.7	13	45.5	49.9
20	30	25	15		20	19.3	38.3	20.3	46.2	40.1	c12	47	47.7
15	35	23	12		20	22.6	38.1	20.3	44.4	42.3	a11.8	45.5	47.4
20	25	25		60	19	22	40.3	21.5	52.5	44.5	12	45.4	48
20	25	15		50	22.5	22.5	32.5	19.1	42.2	39.5	12	44.4	47.9
20	25	25	15		21.3	21	36.5	19.7	45	41	12	42	46.5
15	25	22			19.7	22.1	40.2	21.1	47.5	42.4	12	43.8	47.6
18	32	20		50-60	20.7	20.1	40.7	21	44.9	38.8	11	46.4	48.3
20	35	25	12		20.9	20.1	43.7	22.5	42.8	37.2	12	47	49
20	30	25			22	23.7	36.6	20.8	46.8	36.1	c12	44	48.7
20	30	25			19.8	20.2	45.9	20.1	52	49.1	14	50	49.2
20	35	25			20.4	22	43.6	22.3	47.3	40.7	12	45	50.3
		22			18.7	17	36.2	20	42	36.6	12	45	47.4
		25			18.3	21.7	37.6	22.5	54.4	45.2	15	47.4	44
	25	25	10	75	21.3	20.8	35.2	24	53.3	41.1	14	44	48.9
	25-30	15		75	20	19.3	34.4	25.4	61.2	51.4	17	52.2	46
		20			18.7	16.5	31.8	21.8	60	45.6	a16.7	48.6	47
		22-30			21.5	19.5	40.3	23.5	58.5	43.9	14	45	49.6
15	25-30	18-23	10		22	16.7	42	24.8	43.6	38.7	a14.3	45	49.7
15	25	17-25		65	20	17	41.6	23.7	43.3	38.5	a14.3	45	49.1
21.0	31.5	18.0			21.2	18.0	34.3	22.4	48.8	41.4	12.5	43.9	47.6
20-22	28-35	16-20	15	50	21.2	17	41.7	21.9	50.9	43.8	c13	43.2	49.2
		18			21.2	19	26.9	22.9	46.7	39	12	44.5	46
27.5	30.6	16.0	16.3		26.4	23.2	35.4	23.7	52.3	42.5	12.8	39.3	47.9
25-30	30	15			25	22.2	33.5	23.2	53	39.7	a12.5	38.2	48.2
30	30	15	12.5		27.5	22.5	33.7	25		46.7	a12.5	40	47.7
25-30	30-35		20		28	23	39.7	22	53.1	42.2	13	40	47
25	30	18			25	25	34.5	24.5	50.7	41.5	13	39	48.5
24.8	27.8	16.8	17.3		24.1	22.8	31.4	23.0	51.1	40.6	12.2	42.2	48.2
30	30	20	20		23.3	24	31.4	24.6	52.8	43.7	12	42.4	48.9
25	30	18			25	25	31.2	25	51.7	40	a12.5	42.5	47.5
20-25	23-25	15	12		22.2	22.5	33.9	20.4	47.7	37.4	a12.5	42.6	48.2
28-29	30	16			25	21.4	41.7	21.8	55.8	44.6	12	43.5	48.8
18	25	15	20		24.9	21.2	33.6	23	47.5	37.5	12	40	47.8
24.2	29.1	21.3	17.6		23.2	22.5	39.2	23.8	46.0	40.1	13.1	47.6	50.7
30	30	20	18		23	25	39.5	25	57	49.3	a12.5	50	50.2
30	35	20	20		25	27.5	30.1	25	45.8	40	a14.3	50	52
30	35	25	20		24.6	24.2	32.5	24.7	48.9	41.7	a14.3	50	54.4
25	30		15		22.5	22.5	41.5	21.7	40.5	35	a11.1	45.9	49.3
20	22-25	20			19.3	18.6	44.2	22.6	40.9	37	a11.1	44.4	48
20	25	20			22.7	20	39.7	21	40.2	36.2	a14.3	47.4	50.6
20	25				26.2	21.2	42	25	42.5		a12.5	50	51.5
					22.5	21.2	44	25	52.5	41.2	a14.3	45.5	50

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2 s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn, 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33-8	7-7	15-2	4-9	6-3	10-5	12-5	15-7	15-9	15-9
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	32-2	8-1	17-4	5-3	6-3	9-8	13-9	16-8	16-1	16-3
1—Sydney.....	33	8	16-6	5-2	6-6	10	12-9	16-5	16-5	16-5
2—New Glasgow.....	32-5	8	17-1	5-1	5-9	9-7	13-4	16	15-4	15-6
3—Amherst.....	30-4	8	18-2	5-1	6-6	10	12-2	16-9	15-7	15-7
4—Halifax.....	32-9	8	17-4	5	6-5	9-8	14-7	16-7	15-3	15-6
5—Windsor.....	33	8-3	17-7	6-2	6-3	10	16-7	19	18-3	19
6—Truro.....	31-6	8	17-2	5-2	6	9	13-5	15-5	15-1	15-4
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29-6	7-4	18	4-9	5-5	10-8	13-6	16-1	14-9	14-4
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	34-0	8-7	18-0	5-1	6-3	10-1	14-0	15-4	15-2	15-2
8—Moncton.....	34-3	8-7	18-1	5-4	6-5	12-1	13-8	15-8	15-3	15-3
9—St. John.....	33	8-7	19	4-7	6-2	8-9	12-5	14-6	14-6	14-5
10—Fredericton.....	33-8	8-7	17	5	6-1	9-8	14-7	14-3	14-2	14-4
11—Bathurst.....	35	8-7	17-8	5-4	6-2	9-5	15	16-8	16-6	16-6
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	31-1	6-4	17-7	4-9	6-4	9-4	13-1	14-2	15-7	15-1
12—Quebec.....	32-5	7-5	17-3	5	6-4	9-8	13-2	15-2	15-7	15-3
13—Three Rivers.....	31-7	6	18-5	5-1	6-7	9-6	14	14-3	17-7	15-1
14—Sherbrooke.....	33-7	6-6-7	17-2	4-9	6	9-7	13	14-2	15-6	14-7
15—Sorel.....	30-3	6	17-8	4-5	5-8	9-6	12-1	14-6	15-8	16-2
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	27-3	5	16-5	4-4	6-8	9-3	12-8	13-6	14-5	14-5
17—St. John's.....	29-3	5-3-6-7	17	4-9	6-5	10	15	13-3	15-2	15
18—Theftford Mines.....	31-7	6-7	18-7	5-5	6-7	8-3	13-6	14-9	18-1	16-4
19—Montreal.....	32-6	5-3-8	18-2	5	5-9	9-7	12-3	14	14-5	15
20—Iull.....	30-7	6-8	18-5	6	5-8	8-7	11-5	13-9	14-4	13-7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	34-0	7-3	17-6	4-7	6-2	11-0	12-9	15-0	14-8	15-0
21—Ottawa.....	34-4	7-3-8	16-9	5-3	6-5	11-9	11-7	15-5	15-3	15-4
22—Brockville.....	32-7	6-7	16-5	5	6	11	11-5	14-3	15-3	15-3
23—Kingston.....	31-6	6-7	15	4-8	5-3	9-7	12	13-3	13	13-2
24—Belleville.....	31-9	6-6-7	17	4-4	5-2	10-7	12-9	14-7	14-7	14-4
25—Peterborough.....	33-4	7-3	16-4	4-6	5-5	11-1	12-2	14-1	13-9	14-1
26—Oshawa.....	36-9	7-3	15-9	4-4	6-4	10-7	12-3	14-9	14-7	15-2
27—Orillia.....	34-3	6-7	18-5	4-8	6-4	10-8	13-8	15	14-5	15
28—Toronto.....	36-8	6-7-7-3	18-1	4-8	6-1	10	11-8	15	14-7	15
29—Niagara Falls.....	36-9	7-3	18-4	5-2	6	10-6	13-4	15-5	17-2	16
30—St. Catharines.....	33	7-3	17-2	4-8	5-4	11-7	12-7	14-8	14-2	14-4
31—Hamilton.....	37	7-3	18-4	4-4	6-2	11-7	12-7	15-1	14-9	14-8
32—Brantford.....	34	6-7-8	16-8	4-2	5-5	11-8	12-9	14-4	14-2	14-3
33—Calt.....	35-9	7-3	18	4-6	6	12-3	13-6	15	14-8	14-8
34—Guelph.....	34-5	7-3	17-6	4-7	6-2	12-4	12-6	15-4	14-9	15-2
35—Kitchener.....	34-6	6-7	18-1	4	5-4	11-4	12-2	14-5	14	14-4
36—Woodstock.....	32-5	6-7-7-3	17	4-1	6	11-2	13-7	15	14-5	14-5
37—Stratford.....	32-4	7-3	19	4-2	6-6	12-7	13-1	15-5	15-7	15-5
38—London.....	33-2	6-7-7-3	17-8	4-5	6	10-8	12-2	14-8	14-6	14-7
39—St. Thomas.....	31-9	7-3-8-7	18-3	4-5	6-4	11-9	13-1	15-9	15-1	15-1
40—Chatham.....	33-5	6-7	18	4-3	6	11-4	14-5	15-2	14-6	14-7
41—Windsor.....	32-4	8-9-3	18-2	4-6	5-8	10-9	13-5	14-5	14-7	15-1
42—Sarnia.....	36-3	7-3-8	17-6	4-5	6-5	10-9	12-8	14-6	14-6	14-6
43—Owen Sound.....	32-3	6-7-7-3	18-2	3-9	5-4	10-1	12-3	15-4	15-4	15-4
44—North Bay.....	34-3	7-3	.....	4-9	7	9-6	13	14-6	14-6	14-6
45—Sudbury.....	33-7	8-8-7	17-5	5-2	7-7	10-3	15-5	14-9	14-5	15-4
46—Cobalt.....	36	8-3	17	5-2	7-7	11-3	13-3	17-9	17-3	18-3
47—Timmins.....	34	8-3	.....	5	6-3	9-5	13	15-1	15-1	15
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	8	19	5-3	7-4	11-3	15	15-2	14-9	15-2
49—Port Arthur.....	34-8	6	19-6	5-3	6	9-4	12-2	15	14-7	15-7
50—Fort William.....	33-7	6	16-4	5	5-9	10-2	10-3	15	14-6	15-1
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	35-8	6-7	17-8	5-1	6-3	11-8	12-3	17-5	16-6	16-9
51—Winnipeg.....	36-9	6-4-7	19	5-1	6-7	11-8	11-9	17-4	16-8	17
52—Brandon.....	34-7	6-3-7	16-5	5	5-9	11-7	12-7	17-5	16-3	16-7
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	35-2	8-1	18-4	5-0	6-7	10-9	12-6	18-1	18-1	18-3
53—Regina.....	34-8	8-8-4	16-2	4-8	7-3	11-6	12-2	17-9	18-1	17-8
54—Prince Albert.....	35	8	.....	4-8	6-9	8-6	12-5	18	18	18
55—Saskatoon.....	35-2	8	19	5-1	6-1	11-6	12-7	18	18-8	18-8
56—Moose Jaw.....	35-9	8	20	5-3	6-3	11-6	13-1	18-5	17-5	18-5
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	35-3	8-6	19-4	5-0	6-1	11-2	10-4	16-6	18-1	18-4
57—Medicine Hat.....	35-7	8-9	21-2	5	6-3	12-9	11-7	17-5	20-8	19-3
58—Drumheller.....	36-7	8-9	18	5-1	6-6	11-7	10-3	16-4	17-1	17-9
59—Edmonton.....	34-9	8	20-4	4-9	5-7	10-1	10-2	15-8	17-4	18-2
60—Calgary.....	34-3	8	19	5	5-9	11-3	10-1	16-9	18-5	19-1
61—Lethbridge.....	35	8-10	18-2	5	6	9-8	9-7	16-5	16-5	17-5
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	35-5	9-5	21-1	5-2	6-9	9-6	9-6	16-7	17-8	17-8
62—Pernie.....	36-1	10	17-3	5-2	6-4	11-2	10-1	17-4	19	19
63—Nelson.....	37	10	18-3	5-4	6-8	9-8	10-5	17	19	19
64—Trail.....	35-6	9-3	18-7	4-9	5-5	9-7	9-5	15-7	18-4	18-4
65—New Westminster.....	35	8-3-9-5	23-1	5-3	6-9	8-2	8-1	15-8	17-2	15-8
66—Vancouver.....	33-9	8-3-9-5	22-4	5-3	6-9	8-8	9-1	14-7	16-5	15-8
67—Victoria.....	35-6	10	24-4	5	7-2	9-2	9-2	15-7	16-2	15-9
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8-9	21-7	5-2	8	10	10	18-4	17-8	19-6
69—Prince Rupert.....	35-4	10	23-3	5-5	7-6	9-9	10-4	19-2	18-7	19-2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1929

Beans dry, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
11.1	7.5	1.316	26.5	28.5	20.8	13.6	16.0	19.6	72.6	26.8	63.2	42.5
10.5	7.5	1.127	22.9	31.1	19.3	13.9	15.3	19.1	73.8	26.8	66.1	40.7
10.8	7.5	1.20	24.4	35	22.5	15.2	15.7	18.8	75.8	26.5	70	
11	7.8	1.31	24.1	26.7		13.8	14.4	19	81.7	26.7	57.5	39
10.4	6.9	.883	18.4	24	19	15.3	15.2	20	65	27	67	42.5
10	7.6	1.07	23	30.9	16.5	13.6	14.6	19.2	73	26.1	67.5	37.7
10	7.7		25	40	20	13	17	19		30	70	45
10.5	7.7	1.17	22.2	30	18.6	12.5	15	18.5	73.7	24.6	64.3	37.7
10.2	7.5	.933	19.5	16.2	18	12.7	12.9	17.3	68	25.5	65	40
10.2	7.6	.84.0	18.6	23.7	20.0	14.8	14.5	18.8	73.2	26.8	60.3	45.8
11.4	7.1	.853	18.6	28.7	20	14.5	15	18.9	75	27.8	58.3	50
9.5	7	.966	19.4	23.3	20	15.2	13.3	17.7	64.5	25.5	58.7	36.7
10	7.8	.89	19	22.6	20	14	13.9	18.5	80	26.8	64	47.5
10	8.4	.65	17.5	20	20	15.4	15.6	20		27		49
10.5	8.3	1.207	24.1	30.1	20.8	13.8	17.3	17.9	77.0	26.8	68.9	41.4
11.7	8.3	1.11	23.7	25.1	21.3	14.8	16.5	17.7	80.6	25	73.3	38.9
11.2	9.2	1.27	25.8	32.5	22.6	14.1	19	17.8	84.2	28.4	72.4	41.2
10.4	7.4	1.13	22	38.3	23.4	13.2	17	17.7	75.8	26.9	65.8	40.5
11.1	9.5	1.16	25.5			18	13.4	18	75	24.7	75	42.5
11	7.4	1.28	25	20		14	16.4	14		25.4		40.2
8		1.50	25	25	18.7	13.7	20	20		30		50
9.4	7.6	1.20	25.9		20	14.8	16.7	17.2	80.7	31		42.5
11.1	8.8	1.09	21.2	39.1	21.3	13	15.8	18	82.8	25.2	59.2	37.8
10.2	8.1	1.125	22.8	30.6	21.2	12.9	16	20	60	25	67.5	38.6
11.3	7.7	1.188	24.6	29.7	20.1	13.5	15.8	19.9	71.8	26.6	60.9	39.0
11.2	8.2	1.22	21.2	34.7	18	14.3	15.6	20.8	70	27.1	60.8	40.6
10.5	8.4	1.23	25	30		11	16.5	19	75	27.5	55	42.5
10.6	8.3	1.16	24.2	33.3	20	12.6	15.5	18.5	78.3	23	58.3	38.8
11.4	7.4	1.19	26.9	28.1		14.5	14.6	19.7	76	26.6	61	37.6
11.5	7.3	1.07	21.7	27.4	18	13.3	14.7	19.9	76.7	27.5	60.3	36.8
11.2	7.4	1.12	22.4	26.8		13.2	15.1	20.2	74.5	26.4	54	40.7
11.1	7.4	1.03	21.4	28.3	20	14.1	16.3	19.8	74	28.3	62.3	36.3
10.9	7.5	1.11	22.2	29.2	18.7	13.1	15.5	20	71.1	25.4	61.6	37.3
12.2	7.7	1.18	24.2	30		13.7	16.8	20.3	85	27.5		38.8
11.5	7.3	1.27	25.3	30		12.5	14.7	19.8	75	24.2	53	38.5
11.8	7.6	1.01	22.3	26.2		12.8	15	19.5	64.7	25.1	58	39.6
9.9	7.9	.964	19.5	25		12.6	14.9	18.2	64.7	24.3	60	37.2
10.9	7.9	1.081	24	31.6		14.3	14.7	19.4	60	25.4	63.3	36.6
12.3	8.1	.978	22.2	30.6		13.1	14.6	18.3	56.7	27.2	59	35.5
11.7	7.9	.971	22.1	27.7		13.1	14.6	18.8	55	24	60	35.5
10	7	.983	20	35		12.5	15	16	74	25	55	35
11.7	7.7	1.22	25.8	25.6		12.2	15.8	19.9	68.7	25.9	60	40.1
11.5	7	.986	20.7	25		12.4	14.5	19.3	77.5	26.1	62.5	36.9
12	8.8	.981	20.4	24		13.9	15	19.8	87.5	27.6	66	38.8
9.7	5.8	.978	20	46.2		14.5	15.2	19.7	84.2	27.5	69.3	36.8
12	5.8	1.07	19.1	30.5		13.8	15.1	18.9	65	26.3	58.3	38.8
11	6.2	.99	20	25.5		12.7	16	19.2	70	26.6	75	36.8
9.7	6.9	1.32	26.2	22.2		13.1	15.8	20.7	69	27.2	67.5	39.2
11.8	8	1.30	32.5	35	19	13.2	16.5	19.5	60	25.5	53.3	41
11.4	9.5	1.45	34.4		23.2	15.1	18.5	20.5	78.6	28.6	68.7	42.5
13.6	9.6	1.72	38	25	23.3	16	20	22.2	85.4	30	70	47.7
11.2	8	1.64		30	20	13.4	17.6	21.2	70.7	26.2	57.7	40.7
9.6	9.4	1.45	32	30	19	14.2	17.7	22.3	73.3	31.7	55	40
13.3	7.8	1.46	30.7	34	21.7	14	16.2	22.2	69.4	27.5	62.8	41.9
11.9	7.2	1.50	29.3	35	20.2	14.4	15.7	22.7	63.7	27.1	58.1	41.2
12.0	6.6	1.310	27.2		20.2	13.6	16.6	20.7	69.4	27.1	61.3	44.1
12.3	6.7	1.49	31.6	25	20.3	13	16.1	21.4	69.3	26.8	58.1	44.8
11.6	6.5	1.13	22.8		20	14.1	17	20	69.5	27.3	64.5	43.3
11.9	7.5	1.758	36.5	22.5	20.6	14.3	18.0	22.6	74.3	26.8	65.5	47.9
12.3	7.5	1.88	38.1	25	20	14.7	17.3	22.6	72.8	27.1	67	47.4
12.5	8	1.99	40	20	20	13.7	19	22.5	75	28	63	50
11.1	7.2	1.47	31.4	20	22.5	13.8	16.5	22.6	73.3	25.5	66.7	48.3
11.7	7.1	1.69	36.5	25	20	15.1	19.2	22.5	76	26.5	65.3	46
12.1	6.1	1.728	31.5	23.5	23.1	13.7	17.0	20.4	72.7	27.3	65.6	49.2
11.9	6.3	2.00	40		25	15.3	17.9	21.7	75.8	27.5	69	52
13	6.7	2.17		25	25	14.2	17.5	20.8	75	26.7	65	48.3
12.5	6.1	1.14	23.9		21.2	12	15.6	19.6	69.2	26.3	58.4	47.8
12.1	5.7	1.97	37.2			13.7	17.3	20	76	29.8	74.6	50.8
11.2	5.7	1.36	25	22	21.2	13.2	16.7	20	67.5	26	61.2	47
10.7	6.8	1.864	36.2	30.3	23.2	12.5	15.5	19.1	71.7	26.9	63.6	49.8
9.9	7.3	1.85	33.3		22.3	14.4	16	19.5	74	30.5	67.5	50
11.8	7.1	2.18	48.7	25	25	12.6	16	20	75	27.5	63	51
9.7	7.6	2.02	40		22.5	12.9	15.7	20	75	26.2	63.7	50
9.7	6.2	1.50	28.3	25		11.7	14.8	17.8	68	26.1	60.1	45.5
11.2	5.8	1.60	28.8	36	20.5	11.8	13.7	17.7	64.4	23.9	57.1	45.8
11.6	6.3	1.83	35.7	35	24	10.7	14.2	17.9	70.7	26.1	61.2	47
9.6	6.9	1.69	30			14.4	16.7	20	68.7	30	67.5	55
12.4	7.2	2.10	45		25	11.7	16.7	20	77.5	25	69	54

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar			Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.	Coffee, medium per lb.									
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	7-6	7-1	60-8	70-8	27-6	15-3	3-5	65-6	58-8	12-4	6-4	\$ 16-342
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7-9	7-2	66-2	70-4	28-1	14-0	3-9	63-3	43-7	13-0	7-1	16-188
1—Sydney.....	7-5	7-2	62-5	67-1	26-9	17-1	3-8	74-8	43-3	12-8	6-9	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7-8	7-3	66-7	73-8	30-4	13-1	3-3	66-4	37-2	13-1	7-3	.....
3—Amherst.....	7-9	7-5	62-2	69-2	26-7	13-7	4-4	61-7	35-7	12-4	6-8	17-50
4—Halifax.....	7-7	6-8	68-7	70-1	28	14-7	3-5	75	61	13-3	6-5	15-00-15-50
5—Windsor.....	8-5	7-5	71-5	72-5	28-3	13-5	4-5	.....	60	13-5	8	16-00
6—Truro.....	7-8	7	65-5	69-7	28-4	12	3-6	63-6	35-2	13	7	16-00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7-2	6-7	62-5	63-2	25-7	14-3	3-6	59-7	40-2	13-7	6-1	15-40-16-40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	7-6	6-9	64-2	72-4	27-5	13-3	3-6	65-8	41-7	12-6	6-6	16-500
8—Moncton.....	8-1	7-5	65	74-4	29-7	13	3-8	68-8	44-7	14	6-1	16-50-17-50g
9—St. John.....	7-4	6-7	65	65-8	26	13	3-5	70-8	41-7	11-6	6-8	15-00
10—Fredericton.....	7-7	6-9	64-2	74-4	27-8	14-1	3-2	63-7	40	12-2	6-9	16-00
11—Bathurst.....	7	6-4	62-5	75	26-6	13	3-8	60	40-5	12-4	6-5	18-00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7-1	6-7	60-0	68-7	26-7	14-2	3-5	61-6	65-2	11-7	6-0	15-406
12—Quebec.....	7	6-6	58-7	71-5	27-3	16-7	3-2	67-1	65	11	6-1	15-00-16-00
13—Three Rivers.....	7-6	7-1	60-5	72-5	25-9	14-1	3-7	59-4	70	11-5	6-1	15-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6-7	6-5	61-7	70	26-7	14-2	3-3	57-8	60	10-8	5-9	15-75-16-25
15—Sorel.....	7-4	6-8	55-4	57-8	28-6	11	4-4	54-2	66	11	6-8	14-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6-5	6-1	62-9	67-8	26-2	13-2	4	62-2	73-3	11-8	5-3	15-00-15-50
17—St. John's.....	7	6-7	61-7	68-3	25	14-5	3-1	60	70	15	6-7	14-00
18—Theford Mines.....	7-6	7	60-8	71-1	27-4	14-4	3-5	60-8	57-7	12-2	.....	16-00-16-50
19—Montreal.....	6-8	6-5	59-5	68-9	26-6	15-7	3-2	64-5	65-9	10-6	5-9	16-40
20—Hull.....	7-1	6-8	59	70	26-6	13-7	3-3	68	60	11	5-9	15-75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7-5	7-1	62-2	72-9	26-6	14-0	3-4	67-0	59-8	11-4	6-2	15-888
21—Ottawa.....	7	6-7	62	71-7	27-5	14-2	3-2	78-7	58-7	11-5	6-7	15-25-15-75
22—Brookville.....	7-5	6-5	55-75	75	27-5	13-2	4	70	55	11	7	15-25
23—Kingston.....	6-9	6-5	58-7	68-9	26-1	14-1	3-8	67-5	54	11-1	6-1	15-00
24—Belleville.....	7-7	7-5	65	71	26	14-5	3-5	63-1	63-3	10-7	6-2	15-00-15-50
25—Peterborough.....	7-3	7	62-7	70-3	25-4	14-1	3-3	64-1	53	10-4	6-1	15-75
26—Oshawa.....	7-7	7-2	66-7	75-6	25-1	12-7	3-8	69-2	60	11-3	6-2	15-00-15-50
27—Orillia.....	7-6	7-1	67-5	70-8	24-5	14-2	3-8	69	52-6	12	5-9	16-00-16-50
28—Toronto.....	6-9	6-9	62-9	73-2	25-2	12-4	3-8	69-6	50-6	9-9	5-9	15-00-15-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-5	6-9	64-5	77-5	26-4	15-6	3-8	72	70	11-1	6-3	13-75-14-25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7-2	7	60-7	72-6	25-2	13-3	3-2	71	55	11-5	6	14-00-15-00g
31—Hamilton.....	7-3	7-1	62-1	73-8	25-6	13-2	3-2	67-3	57-5	10-2	6-3	15-50
32—Brantford.....	6-9	6-8	61-5	72-6	26-2	13-1	2-9	68-3	64-3	10-9	6-1	14-50-15-00
33—Galt.....	7-5	7-4	62-1	70-6	25	13-7	3-2	62-5	66-7	10	6-2	15-50-16-00
34—Guelph.....	7	6-8	57-9	74-3	25-9	13-3	3-4	69-3	66	10-2	6-6	15-00-15-50
35—Kitchener.....	7-2	7-2	58	70-4	25-5	12-6	3-2	65-8	58-3	10	6-8	15-50-16-00
36—Woodstock.....	7	6-7	62-5	70	25	12-5	3	55	55	10	6	15-50
37—Stratford.....	7-3	7	59-4	73-3	28-3	13-3	3-2	75	57-1	10-4	6	15-50-16-00
38—London.....	7-3	7-2	66-2	74	26-4	14-4	3-1	65-5	50	10-5	5-6	16-00
39—St. Thomas.....	7-9	7-6	63-8	74-6	27-3	14-3	3-6	65-5	60	11-6	6-1	16-00-16-50
40—Chatham.....	6-6	6-3	55-5	67-8	25	13-9	3-6	65	72-5	11-3	5	15-00
41—Windsor.....	6-8	6-6	60-5	73	26-4	14-2	3-6	63-6	66-2	10-4	6	15-50-16-00g
42—Sarnia.....	8-1	7-6	69	74	28	14-2	3-6	67	66-2	10-4	7-1	15-50-16-00
43—Owen Sound.....	7-3	7	67-1	75	28	12-5	3-7	61-7	56	11	5-7	16-00
44—North Bay.....	7-3	6-9	70	72	25-6	15-6	3-8	68	60	15	6-1	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	8-2	7-7	66-2	74-7	30	13	3-8	66	70	15	6-3	17-00-17-50
46—Cobalt.....	9	7-1	65-8	74-6	32-1	15-4	3-9	68	56-7	14-6	6-7	18-00
47—Timmins.....	8-2	7-5	60	72-5	28-3	15-6	3-7	.....	.....	12-5	6-6	18-50-19-00
48—Sault Ste Marie.....	8-2	8-2	60	76	25	16	3-9	56-7	65	14	5-8	15-50-16-00
49—Port Arthur.....	8	7-6	55	71-2	29-6	15-2	3	63-6	62	12-2	7-5	17-00-17-50
50—Fort William.....	7-8	7-6	61-3	75	29-5	14-8	3-1	61-2	62-5	10-7	5-8	17-00-17-50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	8-0	7-7	55-7	67-5	28-7	13-9	3-0	59-7	55-0	12-1	6-9	20-750
51—Winnipeg.....	8-3	8	58-5	69-1	28-3	13-2	3-2	59-3	51-7	12-5	6-3	19-50
52—Brandon.....	7-7	7-4	55-8	65-8	29-1	14-6	2-7	60	58-3	11-7	7-5	22-00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7-8	7-5	37-2	73-1	29-7	21-0	3-2	67-9	62-8	14-8	6-5	23-625
53—Regina.....	7-8	7-7	58-6	71-4	29-7	a18-3	2-9	68-7	60	15	5-8	23-00
54—Prince Albert.....	8	7-7	53-6	76	31	a22-5	3-6	68	60	15	7-2	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7-4	7	55	71-9	28-6	a22	3-1	65	61	14	5-3	23-00-25-50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8-1	7-5	62-1	73-1	29-4	a20-7	3	70	70	15	7-6	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8-4	7-7	53-8	67-6	29-7	18-9	3-2	63-9	62-9	14-6	6-1	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8-4	7-7	55	69-6	29-8	a20-2	3-6	67-5	72-5	15-8	5-4	g
58—Drumheller.....	9-7	8-7	48-3	66-7	31-7	a22-5	3-5	66-7	62	15	5-3	.....
59—Edmonton.....	8-1	7-5	55-1	65-4	28-1	a17-3	3-1	67	56-1	14	7-3	.....
60—Calgary.....	8-2	7-5	57-9	69-1	29-4	a16-9	2-9	53-1	62-5	13-4	6-2	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7-6	6-9	52-5	67-1	29-5	a17-5	2-9	65	61-2	14-7	6-5	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	7-6	7-2	58-0	67-5	29-4	22-9	3-6	65-5	62-7	13-5	6-7	.....
62—Fernie.....	8-7	7-9	61	68-5	28	a20	3-7	.....	60	13-1	5-6	.....
63—Nelson.....	7-9	7-7	56	74	29	a25	3-7	86	62	15	8-8	.....
64—Trail.....	8	7-6	61-2	70-8	27-5	a20-3	3-6	63-7	70	13-2	6	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6-9	6-7	55-6	62-5	29-7	a20-3	3-9	63-2	60	13-7	6-3	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6-8	6-4	55-8	64-4	28-4	a18-7	3-1	62-2	50-7	10-9	6-3	.....
67—Victoria.....	7-2	6-7	58	64-6	29-8	a21-1	3-4	65-8	58-6	12-4	5-9	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7-7	7-2	62-5	65	31-7	a23-3	3-7	71-7	65	15	8	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7-6	7	54-2	70	30-8	a27	3-5	66-1	75	15	6-5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-\$60. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord					Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 10-088	\$ 12-950	\$ 12-132	\$ 14-632	\$ 8-826	\$ 10-994	\$ 9-642	c.	c.	\$ 27-773	\$ 19-933	
8-935	12-015	9-400	10-250	6-300	6-950	6-250	33-33	12-6	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35					c8-00	c6-00	32	10	20-00	14-00	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
11-25-11-75	d11-60-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-00	35	11-2	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
	10-50-11-50	9-00	9-50	5-50	6-00	6-00	35	12	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	5-00	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-00	10-00	6-75	7-50	c7-50	30	15	20-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-650	31-3	11-8	27-000	19-250	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g3-00	32-35	12	30-00 45-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-33	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00		c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		30	12	18-00	15-00	
9-629	13-958	14-286	16-359	9-667	11-592	10-766	29-3	10-7	23-333	15-188	
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	11-7	27-00-35-00		
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	16-00	27-28	9	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-33-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-03-15-00	7-00-10-00	
					c12-00		26	10-7	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	
8-50	15-00	15-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	9-00	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
			c15-00		c10-50	c6-00	30	15	15-00	10-00-18	
11-90	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	16-00	c17-23	7-00	8-00	9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-657	12-106	13-194	15-999	9-819	12-310	11-406	29-1	10-5	29-196	21-317	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	9-00	10-00	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-25			c17-60		c14-80		30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
12-00	12-00-12-50	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	20-00-13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
									25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
9-50-11-50	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	g10-75	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
g	g10-00-11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	10	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	12-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
5-00	11-00	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	c8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00	12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	
11-50	11-00-12-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00		27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00	10-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
10-09-12-50	12-00	12-00	15-00	6-00	9-00		27	10	26-00-32-00	20-00-25-00	
10-00-11-50	12-50		20-00		14-00		26	8-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	c18-00	c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
9-50	10-25-13-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00		c20-00		c18-00	c & g18-00	g30	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g 26-00	g	c & g 22-00	c & g 18-00	g30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
9-50	13-00		16-00		10-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	35	11-7	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	12-75	30	13	n	25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	
16-00	16-00		15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00		35	8	p	25-00-35-00	
11-00	10-00		12-75		9-75	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	c12-00	10-00	c11-50		35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-00	11-00	8-50	9-50		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-688	16-125	12-000	12-750	9-250	10-125	8-500	32-5	13-5	35-000	24-500	
12-00	15-50		10-50		11-50	9-00	30	12	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
6-75-12-00	16-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
10-250	17-500	8-000	11-875	8-333	10-375	12-333	34-4	14-2	35-000	23-750	
9-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00	
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	110-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30-35	15	35-00	25-00	
10-00	116-75	c & i 15-00			c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	
6-813	13-250			6-000	11-000	7-000	32-1	12-1	30-000	21-750	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00	
h6-50					12-00		35	15	r	r	
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	c8-00	c7-00	35	12	35-00	25-00	
h8-50-11-50	10-50				13-00		28-5	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
h4-00-6-50							30	12	30-00	18-00	
10-247	12-130			9-500	10-417	5-398	j36-2	13-5	26-250	20-625	
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	40	15	20-00	18-00	
9-50-11-50	12-80-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-00		37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-75-11-75	11-50			5-50	5-50		35	15	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
11-00-12-00	11-50			7-50	7-50	4-50	40	11	29-00	25-00	
10-55-11-50	9-00			7-50	c10-00	c4-49	27	14	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00	
g7-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20, 79997-74

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1927	Feb. 1928	Jan. 1929	Feb. 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	102.1	97.6	96.8	94.5	95.7
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	102.7	95.7	95.4	87.4	90.2
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	101.9	100.0	105.6	106.5	108.2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	103.6	94.7	94.3	93.2	93.2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	100.7	98.4	98.5	98.0	98.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	100.8	97.4	94.1	93.3	93.3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	105.5	94.0	88.8	93.6	95.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	101.3	102.8	94.2	94.4	93.7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	101.1	99.3	96.2	94.4	94.4

*(Continued from page 341)*

Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

The advance in the price of beef continued, sirloin steak being up from an average of 34.7 cents per pound in January to 34.9 cents in February; round steak from 29.6 cents per pound in January to 29.9 cents in February; shoulder roast from 21.6 cents per pound in January to 21.7 cents in February; and stewing beef from 17.1 cents per pound in January to 17.3 cents in February. Veal and mutton were also higher, the former being up in the average from 23.9 cents per pound in January to 24.3 cents in February and the latter from 30.1 cents per pound in January to 30.5 cents in February. Fresh pork rose from 27.2 cents per pound in January to 27.5 cents in February. Bacon was down from an average price of 38.4 cents per pound in January to 37.8 cents in February and ham from 59.3 cents per pound in January to 58.8 cents in February. In fresh fish cod steak advanced slightly, while halibut and whitefish were somewhat lower. Lard was slightly higher, averaging 22.5 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal decline in all localities, fresh being down from an average of 60.2 cents per dozen in January to 49.7 cents in February and cooking from 48.4 cents per dozen in January to 41.4 cents in February. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12.5 cents per quart. Butter and cheese were steady.

No changes were reported in bread, the price averaging 7.7 cents per pound. Flour was slightly lower at an average price of 4.9 cents per pound. Canned vegetables showed little change. Beans were again higher, averaging 11.1 cents per pound in February, as compared with 10.6 cents in January. Onions rose from an average of 7.1 cents per pound in January to 7.5 cents in February. Potatoes were slightly higher, averaging \$1.32 per ninety pounds, as compared with \$1.28 in January. Increases in the western provinces were substantial but these were partly offset by lower prices in Ontario and the eastern provinces. Evaporated apples were slightly higher at an average price of 20.8 cents per pound. Prunes, raisins and currants showed little change. Anthracite coal was unchanged at an average price of \$16.34 per ton. Bituminous coal was also little changed, averaging \$10.09 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to substantially higher levels during February, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Port Arthur and Fort William basis, averaging \$1.27½ per bushel, as compared with \$1.21 in January. The low price for the month was \$1.24½, reached on the 5th, and the high \$1.31¼ reached on the 20th. A strong European demand was said to be the chief factor tending toward higher prices. Coarse grains followed the trend in wheat, western barley at Winnipeg advancing from 72½ cents per bushel to 77½ cents; western oats from 68½ cents per bushel to 73½ cents; rye from \$1.03¼ per bushel to \$1.12½;

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1928\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	156	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	157	157	157	166	157

corn at Toronto from \$1.07 per bushel to \$1.11; and flax seed at Winnipeg from \$1.92 per bushel to \$2.05. Flour prices moved in sympathy with wheat, advancing at Toronto from \$7.23 per barrel to \$7.50. Oatmeal at Toronto rose from \$4.13 per ninety-eight pounds to \$4.46 and rolled oats from \$3.75 per ninety pounds to \$4.05. Bran was up from \$34.09 per ton to \$34.25 and shorts from \$34.09 per ton to \$35.50. Raw sugar at New York fell from \$2.03 per hundred pounds to \$1.97. Oranges at Toronto declined from \$5.90 per case to \$4.97. Ceylon rubber advanced from 20½ cents per pound to 24 cents. Prince Edward Island potatoes at Charlottetown fell from 50-60 cents per bag to 35-40 cents. Ontario potatoes at Toronto were down from 74 cents per bag to 71½ cents. Baled hay at Toronto was down from \$14.50-\$16 per ton to \$13-\$15. Raw linseed oil advanced from 75 cents per gallon to 84 cents. Turpentine at Montreal declined from 95.6 cents per gallon to 91.1 cents. Good steers at Toronto fell from \$9.93 per hundred pounds to \$9.27 and at Winnipeg from \$8.73 per hundred pounds to \$8.20. Good calves at Toronto declined from \$16.10 per hundred pounds to \$15.49. Hogs rose from \$10.31 per hundred pounds at Toronto to \$11.08 and at Montreal from \$10.90 per hundred pounds to \$11.41. Dressed pork at Montreal advanced from 17½ cents per pound to 18½ cents and bacon at Toronto was up from 24 cents per pound to 25½ cents. The long downward movement in the price of hides continued, beef hides being down from 17-19½ cents per pound to 14-15½ cents; calf skins from 20-21 cents per pound to 16-17 cents; and sheep skins from \$3.25-\$3.40 per skin to \$2.50-\$2.60. Harness leather fell from 53 cents per pound to 52 cents. In butter prices creamery prints at Montreal were slightly higher at 43.9 cents per pound and at Toronto at 44.7 cents per pound. Eggs at Montreal advanced from 47.6 cents per dozen to 49.4 cents and at Toronto from 46.7 cents per dozen to 47.9 cents. Raw cotton at New York averaged 20.2 cents per pound, the same price as in January. In non-ferrous metals copper rose from \$18.42 per hundred pounds to \$19.64, copper sheets from 29.9 cents per pound to 31.7 cents, and copper wire from \$16.15 per hundred pounds to \$18. Lead rose from \$6.43 per hundred pounds to \$6.58 and tin ingots from 51½ cents per pound to 52 cents. Silver was down from 57 cents per ounce to 56.2 cents. Gasoline was down 1 cent per gallon, at Montreal to 20½ cents, at Toronto to 19½ cents, at Winnipeg to 21½ cents and at Calgary to 22½ cents.

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1913=100, was 138·3 for January, an advance of 0·1 per cent over the previous month. Foods declined 0·4 per cent owing to a decline in meat and fish, while cereals and other foods were practically unchanged. Industrial materials advanced 0·4 per cent with slight advances in all groups with the exception of cotton which fell slightly.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-77=100, was 117·0 at the end of January, a decline of 0·8 per cent from December. Food declined 0·8 per cent owing to a drop of 2·6 per cent in animal food, reductions being shown in the prices of mutton, butter and bacon, although beef and pork were somewhat advanced. Vegetable and other foods advanced with higher prices for maize, oats and wheat. Industrial materials declined 0·7 per cent, falls in textiles and sundries being partly offset by an advance in minerals, chiefly copper.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 165 at February 1, a drop of two points or 1·2 per cent from the previous month. Food declined 1·9 per cent due chiefly to lower prices for eggs, bacon, fish, butter and cheese. There was a small advance in fuel and light. Other groups were unchanged.

### Irish Free State

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 177 for January, a rise of one point from October. Food rose two points owing chiefly to a higher price for butter. There was also a slight increase in fuel and light; clothing was practically unchanged.

### Denmark

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The official index number on the base 1913=100, was 151 for January, which is the same figure as for December. The only notable change was a decline of 5 per cent in animal foods. Other groups showed only slight variations.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale* on the base July, 1914=100, was 644 for January, an advance of 1·1 per cent over the December level. Both foods and industrial materials rose slightly. In foods, the chief advance was in the vegetable group, in industrial materials, textiles showed the greatest advance.

### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 496·35 for January, as compared with 496·57 for December. Foods were practically unchanged. Of the industrial materials, chemical products, minerals and metals and construction materials advanced, while textiles, miscellaneous vegetable products and miscellaneous products declined.

### India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 149 for November, a decline of one point from October. Foods declined from 157 to 153, showing declines in all groups except pulses. Non-foods as a whole were unchanged, advances in textiles other than cotton, hides and skins and miscellaneous industrial materials being offset by declines in raw cotton and metals; oilseeds and cotton manufactures were unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The working class cost of living index number, Bombay, on the base prices in July, 1914=100, was 148 for December, an advance of one point for the month. Foods advanced one point, advances in cereals being partly offset by a small decline in pulses and other articles of food; clothing advanced slightly while fuel and lighting and house rent were unchanged.

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 97·2 for January as compared with 96·7 for December. The most notable advance was in farm products which showed an advance of over 2 per cent, owing to increases in grains, hogs, sheep and lambs, poultry and potatoes, although beef cattle, cotton and eggs were cheaper. Foods also advanced. There were small declines in hides and leather products, fuel and lighting, building materials



and chemicals and drugs; on the other hand, textile products, metals and metal products, house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous products advanced.

The *Annalist* index number of wholesale commodity prices, on the base 1913=100, was 146.7 for February, showing a slight decline for the month. There were no marked changes; advances in food products, metals, building materials and miscellaneous products were offset by declines in farm products, textile products, and fuels; chemicals were unchanged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 160.9 for January, a decline of 0.7 per cent. Every group showed slight decline, the principal ones being in food and clothing.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 160.6 for January, as compared with 160.0 for December. Food and clothing declined, while shelter, fuel and light and sundries advanced.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1928

THE accompanying tables provide an analysis of the fatal accidents to work-people in Canada in the course of their employment during the calendar year 1928, according to causes, provinces and months, as well as by industries. Quarterly statements giving a list of the accidents occurring during the period covered and certain particulars as to each, appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, August and November, 1928, and February, 1929. The tables include such fatalities from industrial diseases as are listed with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: The Board of Railway Commissioners, the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines, Ottawa; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia; the Ontario Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were also received from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. On the whole, however, most of the information obtained from this source is used merely to supplement information received from official sources.

### Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year was 1,632, the fatalities being attributed to the various industries in the following proportions: transportation and public utilities, 381, or 23.3 per cent of the total; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 250, or 15.3 per cent; construction, 246, or 15.1 per cent; agriculture, 193, or 11.8 per cent; manufacturing, 192, or 11.8 per cent; logging, 166, or 10.2 per cent; service, 99, or 6.1 per cent; trade, 62, or 3.8 per cent; fishing and trapping, 43, or 2.6 per cent.

The tables also include summary figures for 1927, being a final revision of the figures published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for March, 1928, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1927, reported too late for incorporation into the annual statement. These accidents were shown in detail in the supplementary lists in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, August and November, 1928, and February, 1929. The figures for 1928, being to some extent still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1927. In some industries where considerable changes in the figures from year to year appear, these can be attributed to particular occurrences. For example, in the mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying group, the increase in the number of fatalities to 250 include 39 miners who were suffocated in a fire at Hollinger mine in February. On the other hand the decrease in fatalities to 43 in fishing and trapping is explained by the fact that the 125 fatalities in 1927 included 90 fishermen who were lost in a storm off Nova Scotia. In agriculture there was an increase from 162 to 193 fatal accidents; in manufacturing from 153 to 192; in construction from

(Continued on page 354)

TABLE 1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metaliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable, foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products
<b>A—Prime Movers:</b>																	
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers.....	3	1		1			1										
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys.....		1							5								
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets.....	2			1		1			6	2							2
4. Gears, cogs, cams, and friction wheels.....									3								1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>						<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>B—Working Machines.....</b>	<b>9</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>						<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>C—Hoisting Apparatus:</b>																	
1. Elevators.....					6	3			4	1	1						
2. Conveyors and other.....				1					2	1		1					
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					
<b>D—Dangerous Substances:</b>																	
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.....					3	2	1		1								
2. Explosive substances.....	14	5	4	28	15	2	2	9	13	3					1	1	
3. Electric current.....	2			2	2				14								4
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames.....	1			39	39				2								
5. Conflagrations.....	13	3		9	9				1								1
6. Gas fumes, etc.....	2		2	13	1	1			10		1						2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>E—Striking against or being struck by objects:</b>																	
1. Striking against objects.....									3								2
2. Being struck by objects.....	1	9		2	2				8								3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				<b>11</b>								<b>5</b>
<b>F—Falling objects:</b>																	
1. Collapse of structure.....	1	1		3	3				1								1
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc.....									6								3
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles.....		6		1	1				5								1
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries.....				37	11	24	2										2
5. Falling trees and limbs.....	3	59							1								1
6. Others.....				1	1												
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>13</b>								<b>6</b>
<b>G—Handling of objects:</b>																	
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc.....	1	34		3	1	2			4	1							2
2. Sharp objects.....		1															
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>							<b>2</b>
<b>H—Tools.....</b>									<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>			
<b>I—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:</b>																	
1. Derailments, collisions.....	1	1							1								
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines.....	6	3		5	2	2	1		9								4
3. Falling from or in cars or engines.....				19	7	8	1	3	2								2
4. Mine and quarry cars.....																	
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements.....	14	2	2	1	1				2								1
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements.....	47	2		1	1				3								2
7. Water craft.....	1	8	25	11	11				5								3
8. Air craft.....				2	2												
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>							<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>

CANADA IN 1928, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundry, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional	Total		
2				1		1						2												1							6		
												1												1							6		
												1												1							16		
												1												1							8		
2				1		2					1	1	3										1	1	2					1	36		
3	2		1	2	1	8	4	1				3	3	3										1							58		
1	1					2	2					3	1											3							12		
						4	3					2	1											1							16		
1	1					6	5				1	5	2					3				1	1	3							28		
1						1	1					6	3		3									1							12		
3				5		14	2	2				1	1										2	6	3						87		
				7		5	4	2			6	20	1										1	5	3						49		
				1		1					1	1	2										1	1	1						44		
1				2	5	2	2					2			2							1	1	5							31		
						2	2					1											1	5								36	
7			7	6	8	22	9	2			5	6	31	4	1	5			18	3		4	3	21	8	1	1	4	7		259		
						1						2	2									3	3	1							5		
5						6	5				1	3	2		1							3	3	1	1						33		
5						1	6	5				1	5	4		1						3	3	1	1						38		
												1	1																			7	
2						8	4	1				2	1																			15	
1						11	8				1	2	2		1																	25	
						2					1	1																				39	
						10						1																				66	
											10																					11	
3					2	31	12	1			3	15	5	1		1	1	1						2							163		
						3	1					2	4	1		2	1						1	1	1							51	
						1	1					1	1											1	1	1	1					4	
						4	1	1				2	5	2		2	1						1	1	2	2						55	
						3	3					1	1																			6	
1						4	1	2				50	35	4			8	2	1			8	3	5	2	2					67		
2	1		1	1		8	5	1			1	89	82	2	2		1	1				6	1	5							126		
												12	11	1																		14	
																																	19
1						19	7	2			7	3	24	2	5		14		1	2		9	5	4	18	16			2		91		
						5	1				3	1	8				7		1			6	6	4	4	4						76	
												38										4	2	7	7	6						99	
												7					7							1	1							10	
4	1	2	1			36	14	5		12	5	228	130	12	39	7	30	1	6	3	33	11	22	32	32						502		

TABLE 1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliciferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable, foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products
<b>J—Animals:</b>																	
1. Horses, n.e.s.	13	2		1		1											
2. Other animals	9																
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>											
<b>K—Falls of persons:</b>																	
1. From elevations	7		1	4	4				10	1					2	2	
2. From ladders				2	2	2											
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.		19	5	12	9	2			8			1	1		2	2	
4. Into holds of vessels								1									
5. On the level	2	1		1	1	1			3								
6. From loads, etc.	9	1		2	1	1			3			1			2		
7. Collapse of support									1						1		
8. On sharp objects	3								1						1		
9. Down stairs and inclines	1								1						1		
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.				1	1				4		1						1
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>5</b>
<b>L—Other causes:</b>																	
1. Infection, n.e.s.	2	1		2	1	1			3		1						
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.	4	3		9	7	2			11								3
3. Drowning, n.e.s.	1	1		1			1		1								
4. Shooting and violence	1		1														
5. Cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams, etc.	2			14	6	4	1	3	4								1
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	10	1	2	2	2												
7. No particulars	3	1		2				2	1	1							
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>53</b>		<b>129</b>

(Continued from page 351)

189 to 246; in transportation and public utilities from 322 to 381; in trade from 27 to 62; all of which may be attributed in part to an increase in employment in these industries for the year.

### Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 502, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of ac-

cidents thus caused, 126, were due to persons being struck or run over by or crushed by or between cars and engines (82 of these victims being engaged in the industry steam railways); 99 were in connection with water craft (25 of which being in fishing and trapping and 37 in water transportation); 67 were due to derailments and collisions (35 in steam railways); 14 to falling from or in cars or engines (11 in steam railways); while mine and quarry cars caused 19; 91 were caused by automobiles and other power vehicles and implements; while animal-drawn vehicles and implements caused 76 (accidents primarily caused by animals being classified elsewhere); and aircraft caused 10 fatalities.

Next in order as a cause of fatalities came "falls of persons," which caused 287, including 103 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.

CANADA IN 1928, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES—Concluded

Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local transportation	Storage	Electricity and gas	Telegraphs and telephones	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundry, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal and domestic	Professional	Total		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	
.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	54	45	1	.....	.....	2	6	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	12	.....	1	.....	1	6	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2	3	.....	2	2	2	96	69	1	1	10	15	59	6	2	31	.....	3	3	9	5	10	3	7	20	10	2	.....	.....	7	1	.....	287	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	5	1	3	4	.....	32	14	4	.....	2	12	35	18	2	8	6	.....	.....	1	.....	9	3	6	13	10	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	172	
2	33	5	16	12	18	246	136	14	2	33	61	381	171	17	87	7	42	11	34	12	62	23	39	99	61	4	2	9	21	2	1,632		

(some of which resulted in drowning), 99 falls from elevations, 17 from ladders, 9 into holds of vessels, 10 falls on the level, 19 from loads, etc., 14 due to collapse of support, 4 on sharp objects, 6 down stairs and inclines, and 6 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.

“Dangerous substances” caused 259 fatalities, of which 87 were due to explosive substances, 49 to electric current, 44 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 39 to gas fumes, etc., 31 to conflagrations, and 12 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air.

Fatalities numbering 163 were caused by “falling objects,” of which 66 were due to falling trees and limbs, 39 to objects falling in mines and quarries, 25 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 15 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., 7 to col-

lapse of structures, and 11 to other falling objects.

There were 38 fatalities caused by striking against or being struck by objects, of which 5 were due to striking against objects and 33 to being struck by objects. There were 58 due to working machines, 36 to prime movers, and 28 to hoisting apparatus. There were 55 accidents caused by handling of heavy or sharp objects and 6 by the use of tools. Animals caused 28 fatalities including 19 caused by horses.

The category “other causes” includes 172 fatalities, of which 17 were deaths following infection, 53 due to industrial diseases, 12 to drowning, of which no particulars were available, 4 to shooting and violence, 50 to cave-ins, landslides, ice-jams, etc., 26 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 10 accidents of which no particulars were available.



Trade.....	1	3	11	26	3	4	2	12	62	2	1	1	16	5	2	27
Wholesale.....	1	1	3	11	3	2	2	6	23	1	1	1	6	2	2	12
Retail.....	1	2	8	15	3	2	2	6	39	1	1	1	10	3	1	15
Finance.....																1
Service.....		7	3	21	43	5	2	13	99	8	1	8	31	35	10	104
Public administration.....		2	15	31	3	3	2	8	61	8	3	1	25	22	6	72
Recreational.....		1	1	3	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Laundry, dyeing and cleaning.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Custom and repair.....		1	1	2	2	2	3	1	9	2	1	1	2	2	1	2
Personal and domestic.....		5	5	7	7	2	2	2	21	1	1	1	5	10	5	22
Professional.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>2 1,632</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1,415</b>

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents to the province in which the various ships were registered and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country. (b) Revised figures for 1927.

For particulars of accidents, see quarterly statements in The Labour Gazette for May, August, November 1928 and February 1929.

**Fatalities by Provinces**

The classification of fatal industrial accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 620, occurred in Ontario. There were 302 in Quebec, 281 in British Columbia, 104 in Nova Scotia, 98 in Alberta, 84 in Manitoba, 76 in Saskatchewan, 57 in New Brunswick, 8 in Prince Edward Island and 2 in Yukon and North West Territories. In Ontario, the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in the group, transportation and public utilities, where there were 139, with 114 in construction, 98 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 88 in manufacturing, 59 in agriculture, 43 in service, 40 in logging, 26 in trade and 13 in fishing and trapping. In Quebec, the largest number, 93, was also in transportation and public utilities, with 68 in construction, 46 in manufacturing, 25 in logging, 23 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 21 in service, 11 in trade and 3 in fishing and trapping. In Nova Scotia and Alberta, there were respectively 32 and 27 mining fatalities, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in these provinces. In British Columbia, there were 81 fatalities in logging, 60 in transportation and public utilities, 53 in mining, etc. In Saskatchewan the greater proportion of accidents, 47, occurred in agriculture, while in Manitoba the largest number, 25, was in transportation and public utilities.

**Accident Frequency in Certain Industries**

The table of fatalities by months shows the highest point to have been in October, when there were 180, the average per month being 136. The low point for the year, 87, was reached in March. This table gives estimates of the number of employees in certain industries, the latest figures available being given in each case. The frequency of fatalities for the industries for which estimates were available was highest for logging, being 4.2 per thousand for the year, and second for mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, being 3.0 per thousand. Construction accidents showed a frequency of 1.3 per thousand, and manufacturing 0.3 per thousand. The total number of employees in the group transportation and public utilities, is not available, but for water transportation the ratio was 3.8 per thousand, for steam railways 1.0, for street and electric railways 0.9, for local transportation 0.9, and for electricity and gas 2.0 per thousand.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1928, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total 1928	Per cent of total	Estimated number of employees	Ratio of fatalities in 1928 per 1,000 employees.	Total fatalities in 1927 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Ratio of fatalities in 1927 per 1,000 employees (e)
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	1	11	9	15	33	12	15	21	33	21	15	7	193	11.8	(a) 1,041,618	0.2	162	11.4	0.2
<b>Logging</b> .....	13	20	7	15	16	13	13	15	5	16	18	15	166	10.2	(a) 39,815	4.2	164	11.6	4.1
<b>Fishing and Trapping</b> .....	5	1	2	11	10	5	3	1	...	1	3	1	43	2.6	(d) 80,112	0.5	125	8.8	1.6
<b>Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying</b> .....	9	53	19	17	13	19	18	28	14	29	17	14	250	15.3	(c) 84,739	3.0	168	11.9	2.0
Metalliferous mining.....	5	44	15	10	9	8	9	15	6	12	5	5	143	8.8	25,985	5.5	54	3.8	2.1
Coal mining.....	4	9	2	6	4	6	7	13	6	6	9	4	76	4.7	29,772	2.6	80	5.7	2.7
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	1	2	11	0.7	7,971	1.4	20	1.4	2.5
Structural materials.....	...	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	7	2	3	20	1.2	21,011	1.0	14	0.9	0.7
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	20	12	12	12	19	17	16	19	19	22	14	10	192	11.8	(b) 565,582	0.3	153	10.8	0.3
Vegetable foods, drinks and tobacco.....	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	12	0.7	60,321	0.2	18	1.3	0.3
Animal foods.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	0.1	39,272	0.1	9	0.6	0.2
Textiles and clothing.....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5	0.3	100,571	0.1	2	0.1	...
Leather, fur and products.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	0.1	28,571	0.1	1	0.05	...
Rubber products.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	0.1	13,587	0.1	2	0.1	0.1
Saw and planing mill prod.	5	4	4	2	5	5	8	3	5	9	2	1	53	3.2	45,705	1.2	37	2.6	0.8
Wood products.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.1	15,372	0.1	6	0.4	0.4
Pulp, paper and paper prod.	1	2	2	2	4	3	2	4	1	2	4	2	29	1.8	35,555	0.9	20	1.4	0.6
Printing and publishing.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	0.1	29,082	0.1	2	0.1	0.1
Iron, steel and products.....	7	3	5	3	3	...	...	7	1	2	2	...	33	2.0	103,510	0.3	39	2.8	0.4
Non-ferrous metal products	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	0.3	30,095	0.2	1	0.05	...
Non-metallic mineral products.....	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	2	1.0	26,045	0.6	10	1.2	0.4
Chemical and allied prod.	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	1	12	0.7	14,345	0.8	3	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous products.....	...	2	...	...	4	3	2	2	1	...	1	3	18	1.1	23,551	0.8	3	0.2	0.1
<b>Construction</b> .....	16	15	7	11	15	23	23	31	22	33	28	22	246	15.1	(a) 185,202	1.3	189	13.4	1.0
Buildings and structures... ..	9	8	4	7	8	14	12	10	15	19	12	18	136	8.3	...	...	87	6.1	...
Railway.....	...	...	...	2	1	4	...	2	1	...	2	4	14	0.9	...	...	9	1.1	...
Shipbuilding.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	8,903	0.2	3	0.2	0.3
Highway and bridge.....	5	3	...	...	1	2	4	6	3	6	2	1	33	2.0	...	...	33	2.3	...
Miscellaneous.....	2	4	3	2	5	4	5	13	4	6	10	3	61	3.7	...	...	57	4.0	...
<b>Transportation and Public Utilities</b> .....	27	23	22	23	38	21	36	31	51	44	34	31	381	23.3	...	...	322	22.8	...
Steam railways.....	13	12	13	13	14	8	18	10	21	24	16	9	171	10.5	(c) 176,338	1.0	162	11.4	0.9
Street and elec. railways.....	...	...	...	1	4	...	2	1	...	2	4	3	17	1.0	(c) 18,900	0.9	8	1.1	0.4
Water transportation.....	4	3	2	5	8	6	8	7	21	6	10	7	87	5.3	(a) 22,846	3.8	87	6.1	3.8
Air transportation.....	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.4	...	...	1	0.05	...
Local transportation.....	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	3	5	3	4	8	42	2.6	(a) 47,923	0.9	26	1.8	0.5
Storage.....	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	11	0.7	...	...	7	0.5	...
Electricity and gas.....	7	5	1	1	7	...	1	5	2	4	...	1	34	2.1	(c) 16,900	2.0	24	1.7	1.4
Telegraphs and telephones.	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	12	0.7	(c) 30,675	0.4	7	0.5	0.2
<b>Trade</b> .....	6	3	1	2	8	4	9	3	8	6	7	5	62	3.8	(a) 310,439	0.2	27	1.9	0.1
Wholesale.....	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	5	3	4	2	23	1.4	...	...	12	0.8	...
Retail.....	5	3	1	2	4	3	7	2	3	3	3	3	39	2.4	...	...	15	1.1	...
<b>Finance</b> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 61,301	...	1	0.1	...
<b>Servic</b> .....	10	8	8	3	11	7	12	10	8	8	6	8	99	6.1	(a) 547,073	0.2	104	7.3	0.2
Public administration.....	5	3	3	2	10	5	8	5	5	6	4	5	61	3.7	94,541	0.6	72	5.1	0.8
Recreational.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	0.2	7,807	0.5	3	0.2	0.4
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	...	...	1	0.1	...
Custom and repair.....	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	9	9	0.5	48,782	0.2	2	0.1	...
Personal and domestic.....	4	3	3	...	...	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	21	1.3	214,552	0.1	22	1.6	0.1
Professional.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	0.1	181,391	...	4	0.2	...
<b>Total</b> .....	107	146	87	109	163	121	145	159	160	180	142	113	1,632	100.0	...	...	1,415	100.0	109.0

(a) Census of 1921. (b) Annual census of industry 1926.

(c) Annual census of industry 1927. (d) Fishermen only, 1927. (e) Revised figures for 1927.



## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Non-incorporated Unions May Not be Sued

In the Superior Court, Montreal, on March 5, Mr. Justice Constantineau dismissed three actions instituted by clothing firms against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and three of its officers, on the ground that no provision exists in law for taking action against an unincorporated body. The actions arose out of the clothing workers' strike of 1926, when the clothing manufacturers claimed damages because of the actions of picketing strikers. Notice of appeal has been given by the plaintiffs.

The three actions were entered on August 27, 1926, Society Brand Clothes Limited, claiming \$15,000; Samuel Hart and Company, Limited, claiming \$10,000, and the International Tailoring Company, Limited, \$3,000. The allegations in each case were to the effect that the plaintiffs, doing business in Montreal as clothing manufacturers, were subjected to a strike organized on July 24, 1926, by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It was claimed that by intimidation the union prevented employees of the plaintiffs from going to their work; that the union organized a picketing system near the factories and houses of employees, and that the employees, in going to and from their work, were molested and intimidated by the agents of the union. At the same time the plaintiffs sought an injunction to restrain the union from using such methods. The issue was really the right of the union to "picket" the factories during a strike.

The union and its officers, who were sued personally, pleaded in defence that the workers had the right to strike and that this strike was conducted peacefully. If there was trouble, they claimed, it was due to the action of the plaintiff's employees.

An interim injunction was issued by Mr. Justice P. Demers on August 27, 1926, and on October 4 an interlocutory injunction was issued enjoining the union from "picketing." The hearing was delayed for some time because it was necessary to send a rogatory commission to New York to take the evidence of Joseph Schlossberg, treasurer of the union, and others, and on February 4 and 5 of this year the case was argued before Mr. Justice Cousineau.

In this judgment Mr. Justice Cousineau reviewed the facts of the case, pointing out that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is a union comprising 125,000 members in Canada and the United States. When

the strike was declared, His Lordship stated, it was incumbent upon the local officers of the union to further it and to take steps towards its success. The plaintiffs employed a considerable number of men without caring whether they were members of the union or not. "None of the employees," he continued, "had complained about the conditions of their work and the strike was declared without any notice being given to the plaintiffs. In order to bring about the success of the strike, the members of the union organized a system of pickets on the streets and avenues leading to the factories of the plaintiffs. As the plaintiffs did not want to see their employees molested, they had recourse to the protection of Montreal and Outremont police. During the first days of the strike, towards the end of July and the beginning of August, when the picketing system was in full activity, there was trouble between the police and the strikers, and a great number of arrests ensued, the strikers were taken before the criminal courts and convicted in many cases of the offences charged. At the same time a number of public meetings were held in the strikers' quarters and there the heads of the union incited the strikers to continue their operations.

"Two questions arise out of these actions: the first is to discover if, under the circumstances, the plaintiffs had a right to an injunction against the defendants. The circumstances of these cases are absolutely the same as those mentioned in the decision of the Court of King's Bench in the case of International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Rothern, in which it was said that 'employees have a right not to work and they have also a right to join a trade union. But if a combination not to work is lawful, a combination to prevent others from working is prima facie unlawful. A workman has a right in his own interest peaceably to persuade another workman or a body of workmen legally to terminate their contracts of employment, and to cease work, but he has no right, by coercion or intimidation, to persuade workmen not to work or to cease working. During a strike, if things done or words spoken or written are such that they will excite fear or a reasonable apprehension or fear of danger and so influence those for whom they are intended as to prevent them from freely doing what they desire and the law permits, they may be restrained and the courts are entitled to look beyond the mere letter of the act or word into its spirit and intent. Picketing during a strike for the purpose of peaceable persuasion is legal, but it is

not legal for the purpose of compulsion by coercion and intimidation, where means adopted are not lawful, for example, the massing of a large number of pickets to intimidate the workers, the strong, persistent and organized picketing, accompanied by threats, abusive and offensive language, assaults and personal violence.'

"In the presence of this decision," Mr. Justice Cousineau continued, "this court is convinced that the plaintiffs in the present cases have a right to the remedy demanded.

"There remains the second means invoked by the defendants, a means resulting from a lack of civil status." His Lordship here cited the jurisprudence on the point, remarking that a judgment of the Court of King's Bench would make it appear conclusive that there was a right of action against a union, even though the union might not be legally incorporated. But in the case of Local Union No. 1562, United Mine Workers of America, vs. William Williams, and W. H. Rees, a majority of the Supreme Court of Canada decided in 1919 that, "No action lies against an unincorporated and unregistered body in an action of tort such as the present one."

The Court reviewed other jurisprudence, both of Canada and the United States, then reverted to the Civil Code, which does not provide for actions against unincorporated bodies. In the present case, His Lordship pointed out, the plaintiffs took action against "the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an unincorporated association," and against "S. D. Genis, H. Schneid and J. Holtsman," officers of the union. It was true that some of the defendants were assigned personally, but the proof relative to their participation in the strike was not conclusive. Therefore, because there is no provision in the law for action against an unincorporated body, His Lordship quashed the interlocutory injunction and dismissed the plaintiffs action, each party paying its own costs.

#### Unforeseen Risk Cannot be Assumed by Workmen

A trainman employed by the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company was standing on a train of twelve cars with the engine attached, signaling to the engineer in connection with the backing of the train on a side track. The weather was very cold, and it required a series of hard bumps to move the cars. After about a dozen bumps had been made, during which the cars were

moved about 150 feet, the engineer gave the cars an unusually hard bump, with the result that the trainman was thrown down between the cars and severely injured. Action being taken on behalf of the injured man for compensation, the jury returned a judgment against the company for \$30,000. This amount was reduced by the trial court to \$21,500, on the ground that the trainman was 57 years of age. On appeal by the company this judgment was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. The company next carried the case to the United States Supreme Court, alleging that the employee had assumed the risk when he gave the signal, and that that circumstance gave the engineer the right to bump the cars as much as he judged to be necessary.

The Supreme Court decided the case in favour of the injured trainman without leaving their seats. The Court took the view that when the trainman signaled to the engineer he expected an ordinary movement and not a violent jerk, which, as the man himself expressed it, "came so quick that it took the car right out from under me". Commenting on the company's plea that the employee had assumed the risk the Court pointed out that the employee assumed the risk of what ought to be expected under such circumstances, but that what actually happened was "an unexpected, unusual, and extremely dangerous thing".—(*United States Supreme Court—New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company versus E. M. Grenfell.*)

The executive council of the American Federation of Labour, in session at Miami, Florida, in February, considered the draft programme to be submitted at the next convention. According to press reports, the principal proposals will include the absolute suspension of immigration to the United States for ten years; a federal public building programme to be carried out largely during periods of unemployment; and a systematic plan for reducing working hours and days.

A bill was introduced in the Ontario Legislature early in March by the provincial Minister of Health to require that men employed at granite cutting shall wear compressed air masks as a preventive of silicosis. This disease was added in 1926 to the list of occupational diseases which are compensable under the Workman's Compensation Act (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1926, page 450). The rates of compensation were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, page 341.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of March showed a moderate increase, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,422 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 944,681 persons, as compared with 936,108 in the preceding month. This increase caused the index number (average, 1926=100) to rise from 110.5 on February 1, to 111.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on March 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. At the beginning of March, 1929, the percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions stood at 6.8, as compared with percentages of 6.3 at the beginning of February, and 7.0 at the beginning of March, 1928. The percentage for February was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,673 local trade unions with a combined membership of 188,888 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a small decline from the previous month in the volume of business transacted in February, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, but an increase was shown in the comparison with the volume of business at the corresponding period last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.23 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$11.15 for February; \$10.92 for March, 1928; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 96.1 for March, as compared with 95.7 for February; 97.7 for

March, 1928; 97.3 for March, 1927; and 101.3 for March, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada was less during March than in the preceding month, and was also less than in March, 1928. Eleven disputes were in existence during the month involving 1,363 workpeople and resulting in a time-loss of 3,079 working days. Corresponding figures for February, 1929, were nine disputes, 1,480 workpeople, and 28,946 working days; and for March, 1928, thirteen disputes, 1,095 workpeople and 7,806 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of March the Department received two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a Board being appointed in one of these cases before the close of the month. Particulars of the proceedings under the Act during the month are given on page 373.

### Quebec to consider Old Age Pensions

The Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of the Province of Quebec, stated in legislature on March 22 that the provincial government desired to reach an understanding with the Federal Government on the subject of old age pensions. The Government did not wish, he said, to adjourn the question indefinitely, for it was a social question which had to be met, and the solution which the Federal Act offered did not meet the views of this province.

"Since this is a joint federal and provincial matter that we are dealing with," the premier said, "we should talk the matter over again. That it is a joint matter is shown in the fact that Ottawa has asked us to pay 50 per cent of the cost, plus all the cost of administering the law. We are not ready to accept this. We do not think it to be the proper method to handle the old age problem, but the problem of old age is before us, and we must settle it."

### 8-hour day inquiry in Alberta

Among the labour measures recommended to the Alberta government by the Alberta Federation of Labour before opening of the present session of the legislature the general provision of an 8-hour day for industry occupied a prominent place (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 191). The government undertook to give consideration to this and to the other suggestions submitted by the Federation. In the meantime the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as well as individual employers in the province, by means of telegrams and interviews with members of the provincial government, protested strongly against the adoption of general eight-hour day legislation, chiefly on the grounds that the three prairie provinces were competing for new industries, and that such restrictive legislation would place Alberta under a severe handicap as compared with Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The government conceded that there was some force in this contention, and on March 8 the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, the provincial premier, informed the Legislature that the government did not intend to bring down an eight-hour day measure during the current session. He intimated however that during 1929 a complete industrial survey would be made in Alberta, in order to secure information as to the seasonal nature of many industries and other material relating to the question of a legal limitation of the hours of labour in the province.

### B. C. Male Minimum Wage Act amended

The legislature of British Columbia at its recent session passed a new Male Minimum Wage Act, the former Act having become inoperative when the orders issued under its authority were declared invalid by the Supreme Court of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1310). Under the new Act the Board administering the law will fix a minimum wage rate if an employee in any industry asks for such intervention. In such a case the Board would fix a minimum wage for the class of work affected and not for any other class of labour employed in the industry. However, the Board has authority also to intervene and to fix wages on its own initiative. The identity of workmen applying for the Board's intervention will be kept secret. The Act provides that appeals may be taken in the courts against decisions of the Board, whose rulings under the original Act were final. The Board has author-

ity to fix wages on a weekly, daily, or hourly basis. Under the original Act the minimum hourly rate only could be fixed, and this arrangement was said to involve a hardship in connection with the payment of wages to employees on duty for long hours but not actually working all this time. An outline of the labour legislation enacted at the recent session of the provincial legislature will be given in the next issue.

### Workmen's compensation in Saskatchewan

The provisions of the new Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan are outlined on another page of this issue in the account of the work of the session of the Legislature recently concluded. The Act is to take effect on January 1. The Hon. J. G. Gardiner, the premier of the province, in a speech at Moose Jaw on March 18, intimated that a special session of the Legislature would probably be called before the end of the current year for the purpose of making any required amendments to the Act in the interests of the labour men of the province. He invited all parties interested to send delegations to the government during the summer to submit any proposals they might have for improving the Act.

In regard to the exclusion of the six railway brotherhoods from the scope of the new Act it was stated in the Legislature when the bill was under discussion that one of the chief reasons actuating the railwaymen in desiring to remain under the old act was that under its provisions they might receive up to 100 per cent compensation for the losses incurred through industrial accidents, whereas the new Act provided only 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent compensation. In this connection Mr. W. G. Baker, representing Moose Jaw, pointed out that under the old Act common law rights prevailed, which meant that the employer was responsible for the acts of his employees. He illustrated the point by stating that if he, as a conductor, sent a brakeman out to flag a train and the brakeman failed to do so, and he, as conductor, was killed, his widow could bring suit against the company. He said further that in all provinces of Canada except Alberta and Saskatchewan, the widow would be compelled to sue the brakeman under such circumstances. Railwaymen are similarly excluded from the scope of the Alberta Act, unless by a vote of their respective organizations they have expressed their wish to be brought under its provisions (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1179).

**Purpose of  
compensation  
"reserve fund"**

Misunderstanding having resulted from the use of the name "reserve fund" as applied to the fund accumulated by the Workmen's Compensation Board for the payment of compensation, the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts of the British Columbia Legislature, after hearing the evidence of Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Board, recommended to the Legislature on March 12 that the name of the Fund should be changed. "It was felt," the committee stated, "that the title Reserve Fund was a misnomer and gave a wrong impression. The name leads the public to believe the fund is a general one accumulated for no special purpose, and one which the Board has on hand as an emergency fund. The fund, in reality, is created to meet the obligations incurred by the Board through awards to workmen, but which obligations are for future payment. When a person is injured or has a claim, his case is established on an actuarial basis, and this fund provides the means of meeting his claim during the time that claim exists, whether for a period certain or for the term of the life of the recipient. In other words, it is a pension fund. It was felt that, at the earliest possible moment, the name should be changed to 'Pension Fund' or some other suitable name."

**Alberta Coal  
Miners' Wages  
Security Act**

The provisions of the Coal Miners' Wages Security Act, which became law at the 1928 session of the Legislature of Alberta, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 582. This Act requires mine owners, when requested to do so, to make a return to the Department showing their assets and liabilities, etc. Owners must furnish a bond or other security in an amount equal to the largest sum paid in wages in one month during the previous year. In reply to a question in the legislature on February 5, the minister stated that the number of coal mining companies which had complied with these provisions before December 31, 1928, was 159, of which number 112 did so by securing exemption, filing security or bonds, and 47 were working in partnership and did not employ help. Eighty-eight mines, he said, had failed to comply with the Act at the end of 1928. The total of mines operating at the end of the year were 247. Eight mining companies or operators failed to pay wages during 1928, of which number three were delinquent prior

to the passing of the Act. Since January 1, 37 additional mines have complied with the Act.

**Unemployment  
relief in  
Alberta**

In reply to a question in the Alberta Legislature on February 5, it was stated that up to January 31, 1929, 758 men had been furnished with unemployment relief, the total expenditure being \$5,588.75. Of the men who were relieved, 415 were in Canada for less than two years; 178 were in Canada for less than one year; 76 were Canadian born; 170 were British born; 355 were central European, while the origin was not stated in 157 cases. Seventy-three of the men came into Alberta from other provinces since October 1, 1928. These figures do not include any of the men for whom the colonization and transportation companies were responsible. There were 500 unemployed persons for whom the companies were responsible; these men were directed to the local offices of the transportation companies, and it was understood that the companies issued tickets on various rooming houses and restaurants covering meals and lodging. It was further understood that 300 of these men were placed in positions, leaving 200 still obtaining relief from the companies.

**Child welfare  
in Manitoba**

Among the legislation enacted in Manitoba in 1928 was an Act establishing a Department of Health and Public Welfare (Statutes of 1928, chapter 21). This new department has charge of the administration of the Child Welfare Act and other Acts relating to social welfare in the province. It will be recalled that the Mother's Allowance Commission was abolished in 1924, its functions being transferred to the Child Welfare Bureau established under the Child Welfare Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1924, page 373; August, 1924, page 626, etc.). The administration of this Act was the subject of a commission of inquiry whose report was presented to the provincial legislature at its recent session. An outline of this report is given on page 383 of the present issue. Miss Gertrude Childs, formerly secretary of the Social Welfare Commission of Winnipeg, was recently appointed as supervisor of Mothers' Allowances in the province. Visitors in connection with this work are in future to be stationed at central points throughout the province, including Dauphin, Brandon and Portage la Prairie, instead of working out from Winnipeg.

### Protective legislation for female workers

A letter stating the reasons underlying special protective legislation for female workers has been addressed to the English press by a group of labour women in England, the signatories including Miss Margaret Bondfield, M.P., Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., Miss Gertrude Tuckwell and many others. The letter is suggested by the coming amendments to the factory legislation which, it is stated, will be among the earliest legislation in the next Parliament of Great Britain. Advocates of complete sex-equality in matters of social legislation have opposed special laws on behalf of female workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1927, page 1277, etc.). On the other side, the reasons for special legislation are stated in the letter as follows:—

“First, the youth of the majority of women industrial workers. A very large proportion of these workers are under 25; for the purposes of the Factory Act every girl who has attained her 18th birthday is a woman.

“Secondly, the fact that women outside the cotton trade are not, like their male fellow-workers, in industry for life, but commonly leave their occupation on marriage.

“This industrial impermanence leads to a third disability of their industrial position; they are (again excluding the cotton workers) for the most part unorganized. While marriage in the case of a man helps to keep him a steadfast trade unionist, the prospect of marriage at the end of a few years of employment makes the young women hard to recruit and harder to hold for organization. It is idle, in the fact of the constitution of modern industry, to talk of the ‘freedom’ of an unorganized girl or woman to bargain, as an individual, on the extent of her overtime or her willingness to undertake night-work, with an employer who has not only the primary advantage of being the work-giver, but can oppose to her all the additional weight of his employers’ association.”

A summary of the bulletin recently issued by the Women’s Bureau of the United States Department of Labour dealing with this subject is reviewed on another page of this issue.

### Validity of women’s protective laws in U.S.A.

The validity of State legislation on the subject of the hours of labour of women and minors is now established in the United States by a series of legal decisions in cases where various acts of this character had been challenged. The present

standing of the laws relating to female employees is stated in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, in its issue of February, 1929, as follows:—

The constitutional power of the State to fix a reasonable maximum on the number of hours which women may be employed is no longer open to question. This power, first recognized in 1908 in a case involving a 10-hour law for women, was based on the difference between the sexes, the physical welfare of women being considered an object of public interest. Nine years later reasonable hours of labour legislation was upheld upon the basis that the physical well-being of both men and women was an object of public interest.

In regard to legislation for the protection of minors it is found that “the State stands in the position of *parens patriae* as to minors and may exercise practically unlimited supervision and control over their contracts and occupations. Considering the physical, moral, and intellectual well-being of minors it can and does make regulations concerning their attendance at school, prohibits their employment absolutely when under stated ages or until a fixed degree of education has been acquired, limits the hours of labour when employment is permitted and prohibits altogether employments in certain occupations which it considers dangerous to their safety, health, or morals.”

### Labour views of employers’ welfare plans for workers

A criticism by organized labour of employers’ schemes for the welfare of their workers is made in the *Canadian Congress Journal*, March, 1929. After a reference to the work of trade unions as pioneers in schemes of mutual benefit for their members, the *Journal* proceeds as follows:—

“During the past few years there has been developed within the ranks of employers a number of similar measures under their own control; group insurance, pension schemes, etc. having been put into effect by an ever-increasing number of large corporations. Whilst these undoubtedly bring benefits to many individuals they are tending to the creation of new social and industrial problems. As the administration of these schemes is usually retained by the management they create an additional autocratic power in industry and, being based usually upon years of continuous service, tend to restrict the free movement of workers from one job to another. Again, both group insurance and old age pensions, when administered by private industry, have led to the establishment of a policy of refusing to employ men who have passed the age of

forty or forty-five in order to keep the cost of such schemes at the minimum. A still worse feature is the moral effect upon employees who are subject to the paternalism of the employer, throughout the entire period of their working life . . .

"It would appear to be good policy for employers to frankly seek the co-operation of workers' organizations in their welfare plans and, in that way, remove the strong suspicion which at present exists that many of these are created to provide a substitute for trade union organization and to secure new means of dominating labour. This failure to recognize labour as an equal partner does not lead to permanent industrial stability.

"Through the extension of welfare schemes of the kind above referred to employers are, however, still further demonstrating the practicability of insuring large groups against sickness, etc., and of providing death benefits in the same way as trade unions have done for so many years, without particular regard to the individuals physical condition, or age within certain limits, and are thus bridging the gap between the voluntary efforts of the trade unions and the time when the State will assume fully its responsibility in this matter."

#### Another view of industrial pension schemes

Industrial pensions in the United States were discussed in a paper contributed by Mr. Murry W. Latimer, of Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., at a

joint meeting of the American Association of Labour Legislation and the American Statistical Association, held recently at Chicago. Mr. Latimer finds that pension schemes established by employers fail to provide an adequate solution of the problem of old age dependency. "From the point of view of employees," he says, "the chief disadvantage of the industrial plans is that they require a very long period of service to qualify for the pension roll. This fact, coupled with the lowering of the maximum hiring age, makes it impossible for many workers to receive an industrial pension. Thus far, there is no evidence to indicate a tendency on the part of industrial corporations to lower service requirements or to arrange for interchange of pension credits. Although the stability of employment has undoubtedly increased in the last few years, and although this condition may be permanent, one would hardly be justified in saying that there is much chance for industrial pension plans to provide any large proportion of industrial workers with protection against old-age dependency for some time to come."

Industrial pensions, Mr. Latimer points out, have come to be looked on by employers as being mainly a reward for service and "an aid in stabilizing the personnel". Three other agencies providing old age pension systems, in addition to employers, are mentioned in the paper, namely, the state, as a social body; private charity; and trade unions and fraternal organizations.

#### Displacement of labour by mechanical devices

Further references were made during the past month by industrial and labour leaders to the unemployment problem resulting from the progressive mechanization of industry. The extent of this problem is indicated in the statement quoted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 682, to the effect that industries in the United States, with 11 per cent fewer manual workers, produced in 1927 26 per cent more goods than they produced in 1919. President William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, in an address at New York on March 15 suggested that the federal government should establish some agency to make plans for dealing with the existing crisis of "technological unemployment". He made it clear that labour accepted further mechanization as inevitable, and on the whole advantageous, but pointed out that special measures must be taken to protect the workers during the period of transition to the mechanical age.

"Compared with the labour movements in many other countries, the American Federation of Labour has taken a most advanced position in its acceptance of this great industrial change. Although the organized labour movements of some of these countries have set themselves in opposition to the introduction of mechanical and use of mechanical processes in industry because of the widespread unemployment which ensued, the A. F. of L. has accepted it, has adjusted itself to it, and will be found co-operating with management in its extended and efficient use of mechanical technique and mechanical improvements."

In the *New Republic*, March 20, 1929, the question of "Men and Machines" is discussed by Mr. Stuart Chase, who reaches the following conclusions:—

"Machinery saves labour in a given process; one man replaces ten. A certain number of these men are needed to build and service the new machine, but some of them are permanently displaced. Now if the articles called for remain the same, and the financial set-up remains the same, sooner or later, half

the workers (let us say) in the country can produce what once required the labour of all the workers. The other half are on the park bench. But as an alternative all can continue to work for half as many hours in the day. Or all can combine to work a full day and produce twice as much. There are thus three possible choices. No one of these clean-cut alternatives has, of course, been taken. The ideal result would be something in the nature of hours reduced a third, and output of sound necessities and comforts increased two-thirds. This would end hard work and poverty forever. Instead, hours have fallen a little, output has increased considerably, but the present financial control neither releases sufficient purchasing power to enlarge output as far as the machine is readily capable of enlarging it unhindered, nor promotes the kind of output which necessarily makes for the good life. If purchasing power has reached its limits of expansion because mechanization is progressing at an unheard-of rate, only accelerating unemployment can result. Meanwhile, the better able we are to produce, the worse off we shall be. Even if the zero hour for acceleration has not yet arrived, the misery of normal unemployment continues unabated."

#### Labour age limits in industry

One of the effects of mechanization has been to reduce the maximum age limit at which the workmen in various industries are retained in employment. The National Association of Manufacturers (United States), recently referred this subject to a committee for investigation. The report of this committee, as outlined in the *New York World* (March 21) showed that maximum age limits are in effect in 30 per cent of the manufacturing plants of the United States.

"Among this 30 per cent, the limits range from twenty-five to seventy years for unskilled and semi-skilled workers, and from thirty-five to seventy years for skilled workers. The most frequent limits are forty-five for the unskilled and semi-skilled, and fifty for the skilled. In employing semi-skilled and unskilled workers, 25 per cent of the companies with hiring age limits use the forty-five year limit, with 50 per cent setting the limit higher and 25 per cent lower than forty-five. Of companies having maximum limits for skilled men only 18 per cent place the limit below forty-five, 63 per cent, use forty-five or fifty years and 19 per cent place the limit at about fifty years.

"The majority of companies having maximum hiring age limits set such limits for a

number of different reasons. Twenty-two per cent relate to physical condition of the workers or the work; plant pension plans are given as the cause for 21 per cent of the establishment of maximum age limits, and the tendency of older employees to slow up at their tasks is given as the cause of 19 per cent.

"The heavy cost of workmen's compensation insurance, the liability of older employees to injuries, and added danger to other employees when working with older men, is given as the cause in 14 per cent of the cases where such limits exist. Existence of group life insurance plans is the cause for 11 per cent of the maximum age hiring limits, since the addition of large numbers of aged employees would heavily increase the cost of insurance premiums."

#### Old age and invalidity insurance in Finland

A bill to establish a compulsory and contributory system of old age and invalidity insurance was introduced in the Parliament of the Republic of Finland towards the end of 1929. Under this legislation the obligation to insure applies to all Finnish citizens of 21 years of age or over. No distinction is made between men and women, or between wage earners and independent workers. The only persons excluded are those persons of 21 years or over who have lost their capacity for work as a result of physical or mental disability. The financial resources of the scheme will be made up of contributions from insured persons, the State and the local authorities. The rate of contribution of insured persons varies according to their income, those with a weekly income less than 100 marks contributing 2 marks per week (the exchange value of a Finnish mark is about 2½ cents), while those with 400 marks and over per week contribute 6 marks per week. There are three intermediate grades between these extremes. The State and the local authorities increase the individual contributions by a maximum sum of 1,500 marks for each person eligible for a pension whose other annual income does not exceed 1,000 marks a year. No public contribution is payable if the property of the insured person is liable to income tax. When pensions are paid to both husband and wife, the contribution from the public authorities is reduced by 20 per cent. The Bill contains provisions for increasing the participation of the State and the local authorities when the person in receipt of a pension has dependent children. The age at which old-age pensions are payable is fixed at 65 years.



The amount of the basic pension constituted by the insured person's contributions varies according to the number of years of payment. Thus, a person in the poorest class, that is, with a weekly income less than 100 marks, who has paid contributions for ten years, will receive 147 marks, supplemented by the contributions of the State and the local authorities. Persons who are 65 years of age or over at the moment of coming into force of the new insurance system will be eligible for a pension after 10 years of participation in the scheme.

The administration of invalidity and old-age insurance will be undertaken by committees appointed by the local authorities, a State Insurance Office under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs, and five inspectors appointed by Parliament.

### **Reduction in migration of farm labour in United States.**

The rural exodus in the United States appears to be losing momentum rapidly, according to the report of the United States secretary of Agriculture for the year 1927, recently published. During the year the movement of population away from farms was smaller than in several previous years, while the movement back to farms was larger, the net loss of farming population having been 192,000, the smallest loss in recent years.

The following figures are given as to the movement of population to and from farms. The gross number of persons leaving farms for cities since 1922 is estimated at about 2,000,000 a year. Simultaneously an opposite movement from cities to farms is estimated at about 1,000,000 to 1,400,000 persons a year; in other words the net annual loss of farm population has ranged between 1,000,000 and 600,000 persons. This loss has been partly counter-balanced by an increase of births over deaths; making allowance for this, the estimated absolute annual loss in recent years must have ranged between 650,000 and 200,000 persons.

The Secretary of Agriculture points out that "some relative loss of population from the country to the town is apparently a normal characteristic of our agriculture, by reason of the comparatively high natural rate of increase in the country and because of the progressive substitution of mechanical power for man power. A readjustment of farm personnel to a diminishing labour requirement need give us no concern. It is an evidence of health and progress rather than of deterioration in agriculture. Continuance of present tendencies in the movement of farm population may bring us within a few years to

a point at which the annual loss will not exceed the proportion necessary to allow for draining off the excess in natural increase and for the drop in labour requirements."

The report points out that the following groups can be distinguished among the persons leaving farms—young adults just ready to enter various occupations, older persons seeking better earnings or jobs more interesting to them than farming, a fair sprinkling of prosperous adults desiring the comforts of urban life, and a group forced to leave agriculture through the disabilities of age.

As regards the movement of adolescents away from the farm, it is, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, "quite compatible with the well-being both of agriculture and of the nation." They probably leave farming either because they do not take to farm life, and therefore seek other occupations or because in any case more children are born on farms than can find a suitable place in farming.

The employees' pension of the New York Central Railway spent \$2,591,000 in pensions in 1928, an average of \$722 a pension. It has spent \$19,504,000 on 9,655 pensions since the system was started in 1910. There were 4,469 on the pension list at the close of 1928, of whom 2,722 were retired under the provisions of the age limit, 1,362 for disability and 385 voluntarily.

A resolution favouring the adoption of Mothers' Allowance legislation in Nova Scotia was adopted at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society at Halifax on March 13.

Provincial legislation to require that all restaurant attendants and other handlers of food in Manitoba shall undergo periodical medical examination was recommended in a resolution adopted by a meeting held under the auspices of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in February. The meeting was attended by leading hotel and restaurant keepers and members of the public health committee of the Board.

The labour legislation recently recommended to the New York State Legislature by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt included the prohibition of the granting of temporary injunctions in industrial disputes without notice of hearing, and provision for trial before a jury of any alleged violations of injunctions. Governor Roosevelt also recommended that workmen's compensation be extended to cover all occupational diseases.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of March was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

*Nova Scotia.*—Although not many requests for farm workers had been received as yet, spring work was about to open up. Fishing catches were reported as good, and the fish industry appeared to be quite busy. While logging was held up pending river driving, some progress was reported. The coal mining industry was fairly well engaged, and, although short time at the mines was fairly prevalent, fair production was reported. Manufacturing was stated to be normally active. Apart from the City of Halifax, where considerable building and construction work was proceeding, and the pulp mill project near Liverpool, very little work in the construction industry was being carried on throughout the province. Transportation was reported as being rather heavy, while trade was good for the season. There was an increase in the demand for women houseworkers, with a sufficient number of applicants available locally.

*New Brunswick.*—The agricultural industry was very quiet, although spring work would be opened up shortly. The fishing industry was reported as quiet, with only light catches. Logging was seasonally slack, in anticipation of river driving. The customary volume of production was reported from the manufacturing industry. Not much construction work was being carried on, although the volume of building was not unfavourable for the season. Transportation was fairly active, with port activities at St. John continuing quite brisk. There were the usual demands for women domestic workers with fair numbers of applicants to the offices.

*Quebec.*—Orders for farm workers were beginning to be received by the employment offices. Requests for river drivers for the logging industry were being received, and men were being placed. Manufacturing industries, generally, appeared to be maintaining, and in some cases increasing, activity, except in the city of Montreal where textiles and boots and shoes were reported as rather quiet. Although building and construction had not yet opened up to any considerable extent, orders for different building tradesmen were being received and filled. Transportation was active, while trade was commented upon as being good. There were many calls for all classes of

female domestic help, with plenty of applicants reporting.

*Ontario.*—At the different employment offices there was a noticeable and general increase in the demand for farm labourers, with single men particularly being sought. Manufacturing conditions were quite good, with orders for skilled mechanics of various sorts being relatively numerous; the automobile trades in Toronto, Oshawa and Windsor were specially mentioned as being active. In view of the fact that even at this early date building tradesmen were well employed, and in view of the further fact that substantial building programs were in prospect for the forthcoming season, particularly in the Sudbury mining field, there was some indication that the supply of workers of this class would be sufficient to cope with the situation during the summer months. The logging season seemed to be fairly well over, and only cleanup work was proceeding. The mining industry presented the usual phenomenon of considerable activity but very few vacancies for additional workers. Orders for women domestic workers were not difficult to satisfy, except in so far as competent cooks-general were concerned.

*Manitoba.*—The demand for farm help was rapidly increasing, but sufficient applicants to fill all vacancies were available. The demand for logging workers had practically terminated for the season. While some building work was proceeding in Winnipeg, construction was awaiting finer weather before being begun; a rather promising building program was in prospect. Manufacturing continued active. The demand for casual labourers was almost negligible. There was good demand for women domestic workers, orders from the country increasing, with a fair number of applicants presenting themselves.

*Saskatchewan.*—The demand for farm hands showed a decided increase, and, while actual shortages of these workers had not yet developed, some difficulty was being experienced in filling orders in some cases. Construction work was beginning to open up, although not many workers were being taken on yet. The demand for general labour was fairly quiet, being as usual much in excess of the number of such applicants. The demand for women houseworkers was increased, with some difficulty in securing sufficient applicants in all cases.

*Alberta.*—The demand for farm help for spring work showed a substantial increase, with applicants rather plentiful at the different

centres. Building activity was good for the time of year, and, with fair sized programs in contemplation, further development in this line was anticipated with the oncoming warmer weather. There was practically no demand

for workers for the logging industry nor for the coal mining industry. The demand for women workers for domestic services, particularly for country district, continued brisk, with a shortage of applicants.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		180,854,473	194,255,726	229,564,777	177,319,251	163,934,160
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		97,020,555	96,979,301	120,418,027	85,932,397	79,506,417
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		82,259,345	94,942,041	106,974,564	88,565,196	82,564,479
Customs duty collected..... \$		15,506,308	14,753,062	19,627,309	12,881,684	11,797,596
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,427,281,316	4,095,329,745	3,215,407,776	3,101,933,416	3,399,113,036
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		162,332,853	158,119,625	176,805,067	160,622,392	162,029,910
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,518,536,768	1,525,986,284	1,487,737,722	1,477,807,215	1,466,081,100
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,238,466,643	1,220,963,096	1,148,782,772	1,100,187,256	1,090,011,806
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	102.6	209.4	207.4	149.5	146.0	149.3
Preferred stocks.....	106.9	108.1	107.4	109.9	110.9	111.5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	101.2	98.1	97.1	88.7	87.7	89.8
(2) (2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	96.1	95.7	94.5	97.7	96.8	96.9
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.52	21.41	21.55	21.15	21.25	21.41
(4) Business failures, number.....	181	175	185	149	208	210
(4) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	699,542	2,417,897	2,241,169	6,846,062	3,961,779	3,249,415
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	111.4	110.5	109.1	102.6	102.0	100.7
(2) (5) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	6.8	6.3	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.6
Immigration.....		4,634	4,164	14,665	4,312	3,692
Railway—						
(9) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	259,327	264,129	220,814	253,191	255,776	243,235
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	18,145,568	19,614,509	18,871,671	17,393,076	19,587,484	18,871,671
(8) Operating expenses..... \$			16,235,672	16,361,270	16,176,971	16,492,282
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		14,458,245	15,865,599	16,807,501	14,973,001	15,320,285
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		12,656,872	13,939,667	13,174,294	12,369,913	13,442,249
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			3,110,143,709	2,923,456,738	3,013,199,841	3,227,187,540
Building permits..... \$		10,473,479	8,364,670	14,918,247	10,323,405	7,716,587
(2) Contracts awarded..... \$	27,125,300	28,425,800	41,962,000	22,946,100	25,875,200	20,480,000
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	86,176	93,939	87,764	78,390	64,691	65,006
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	137,158	117,445	116,260	118,258	98,820	84,295
Ferro alloys..... tons	5,972	5,790	6,475	4,629	4,056	4,619
Coal..... tons		1,610,528	1,536,641	1,405,423	1,413,853	1,683,476
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt..... lbs.	506,861	690,737	720,892	929,874	505,322	773,808
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	45,483,000	57,449,000	74,495,000	38,995,000	38,995,000	51,624,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	6,514,000	8,420,000	6,696,000	6,696,000	5,719,000	5,129,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	13,089,000	18,485,000	12,239,000	11,854,000	11,854,000	19,635,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		154,106,766	111,709,490	189,899,862	165,110,815	212,560,964
Flour production..... bbls.		1,698,000	1,617,000	1,617,000	1,464,000	1,579,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		44,468,000	17,746,000	59,485,000	64,809,000	30,841,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		47,874,000	48,618,000	43,308,000	44,207,000	42,791,000
(10) Sales of insurance..... \$		46,957,000	50,116,000	44,505,000	39,962,000	47,270,000
Newsprint..... tons		187,200	212,191	197,976	189,822	186,721
Automobiles, passenger.....		28,486	17,164	15,232	10,315	6,705
(11) Index of physical volume of business.....	183.7	211.6	164.1	163.7	159.0	159.0
Industrial production.....	203.1	209.0	163.2	166.1	160.3	160.3
Manufacturing.....	179.8	180.9	168.2	158.4	147.0	147.0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Revised and based upon 1926 as 100.

(4) Bradstreet.

(5) Figures for end of previous months.

(6) Figures for four weeks ending March 30, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(7) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(8) Including lines east of Quebec.

(9) MacLean's Building Review.

(10) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford Conn.

(11) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

*British Columbia.*—There were only a few orders for farm workers notified to the employment offices, and some difficulty was being encountered in securing suitable applicants in all cases. Judging by the demand for workers for it, the logging industry was quiet, although from other indications it appeared fairly active in some districts. Mining appeared quite busy, and some orders for additional workers were being listed. Though the number of building tradesmen unemployed did not seem unduly large for the time of year, the construction group for the most part was awaiting the advent of more favourable weather before building programs were proceeded with. Manufacturing showed a slight improvement. General conditions in this province seemed quite favourable.

There was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,422 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 944,681 persons, as compared with 936,108 in the preceding month. This increase caused the index number (average, 1926=100), to rise from 110.5 on February 1 to 111.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.0 on March 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces contractions were indicated. In the Maritime Provinces, improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and transportation and construction were also busier. Logging and mining, however, reported seasonal losses. In Quebec, the decrease was due to seasonal curtailment, mainly in transportation, construction, logging and trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was decidedly brisker. In Ontario, manufacturing recorded considerable recovery, and construction, services and communications were also more active, while transportation, mining, logging and trade were seasonally slack. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing and railway construction showed increases, while mining and transportation reported reduced activity. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging, mining, transportation and construction, while only small changes were noted in other industries.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec City, Ottawa and Winnipeg. In Montreal, there were continued gains, chiefly in manufactures; on the other hand, trade and construction showed seasonal curtailment. In Quebec, manufacturing afforded more employment, while construction and transportation were slacker. In Toronto, iron and steel and textiles reported a considerable increase, but there was a seasonal falling-off in construction. In Ottawa, manufactures were more active, but trade was seasonally dull. In Hamilton, manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textiles, afforded more employment. In the Border Cities, pronounced improvement was indicated, mainly in automobile factories. In Winnipeg, the decline was largely in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. In Vancouver manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded substantial increases.

A review of the returns by industries shows marked improvement in manufactures, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories; construction, communications and services also recorded increased employment. On the other hand, logging, mining, transportation and trade showed seasonal curtailment.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of March, 1929.

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

According to the reports tabulated at the close of February from a total of 1,673 local trade unions, with a membership aggregating 188,888 persons, 12,834 or a percentage of 6.8 were without work on the last day of the month, compared with an unemployment percentage of 6.3 in January. The situation, however, showed slight improvement over February a year ago when the percentage of idle members stood at 7.0. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta unions all contributed during February to the total increase in unemployment recorded over January, the bulk of which occurred in Nova Scotia and Quebec, while the declines in the other provinces were nominal only. Of the gains in employment registered from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions none were particularly outstanding. In comparing with the returns for February of last year, Nova Scotia unions reported a more favourable situation during the month under review, and advances in employment of much lesser degree were manifest by Quebec, Ontario and

British Columbia unions. On the other hand, contractions in activity were indicated from New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions, which in part offset the gains in the other provinces.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the unemployment situation reported by trade unions at the close of February, 1929.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of February, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,445 references of persons to vacancies and effected a total of 20,184 placements, of which 11,744 were in regular employment and 8,440 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 8,353 were of men and 3,391 of women. Applications for work were received from 31,932 workers, of whom 21,908 were men and 10,024 women, while employers notified the Service of opportunities for 13,350 men and 8,549 women, a total of 21,899 vacancies. A decline was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but an increase was indicated when a comparison was made with the corresponding month last year, the reports for January, 1929, showing 24,865 vacancies offered, 38,328 applications made, and 22,300 placements effected, while in February, 1928, there were recorded 21,092 vacancies, 30,733 applications for work, and 19,690 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of February, 1929, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

#### BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during February, 1929, was \$10,318,338 as compared with \$8,364,670 in the preceding month and \$10,318,338 in February, 1928.

The *MacLean Building Review*, estimated the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in March at \$27,125,300. Of this amount, \$9,458,200 was for business buildings, \$8,802,700 was for residential buildings, \$6,607,500 was for engineering undertakings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during March, 1929, by provinces, was as follows:—Ontario, \$13,917,600; Quebec, \$6,694,100; New Brunswick, \$53,000; Nova Scotia, \$125,500; Prince Edward Island, \$16,100; British Columbia, \$2,592,800; Alberta, \$983,700; Saskatchewan, \$1,444,800; Manitoba, \$1,297,700.

#### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 369.

Active business conditions have prevailed in Canada since the beginning of the present year, according to indexes of physical volume maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*. The physical volume of business averaged greater in January and February than in any other two-month period during the ten years under observation. Automobile production was at a specially high level in February, surpassing all previous records for the month. The output of the primary iron and steel industry indicated the marked activity in this group, and reflected in turn the expansion in plant and equipment which is fairly general throughout Canadian industry and transportation systems. The production of newsprint and the export of lumber showed recession in February from the levels of the preceding month. Crude rubber, petroleum and cotton were imported in lesser volume than in January, after the usual adjustment for seasonal tendencies. Coal production was greater in February than in January, notwithstanding the shorter month. Exports of the better grades of asbestos were greater than in January, while judged by experts and receipts at the Royal Mint the production of metals showed a recession.

**EXTERNAL TRADE** A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in February, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$97,042,055 as compared with \$96,959,301 in the preceding month, and with \$86,006,897 in February, 1928. The chief imports in February, 1929, were: Iron and its products, \$26,619,257; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$18,451,058; non-metallic minerals and products, \$11,080,683.

The domestic merchandise exported during February, 1929, amounted to \$82,259,345, as compared with \$94,942,041 in January, 1929, and with \$88,565,196 in February, 1928. The chief exports in February, 1929, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$25,482,643; Wood, wood products and paper, \$19,871,478; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$9,482,681.

In the eleven months ending February, 1929, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$1,248,848,550 and imports \$1,130,350,273.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in March, 1929, was very much less than in February, none of the disputes occurring during the month involving large numbers of workers or lasting for any length of time. The time loss in man working days was also less than in March, 1928. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 1,363 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 3,079 working days, as compared with nine disputes involving 1,480 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 28,946 working days in February. In March, 1928, there were on record thirteen disputes, involving 1,095 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 7,806 working days. At the end of March there were on record three disputes affecting 141 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was slightly higher at \$11.23 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$11.15 for February; \$10.92 for March, 1928; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; 10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March 1914. The increase was due to slightly higher prices for eggs, butter, beef, veal, fresh pork, beans and evaporated apples. Slight declines occurred in the prices of lard, rice, granulated sugar, tea and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.52 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$21.41 for February; \$21.15 for March, 1928; \$21.29 for March, 1927; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$21 for March, 1925; \$21 for March, 1924; \$21.42 for March, 1923; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20 for March, 1918; and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Rent was slightly higher.

In wholesale prices the revised index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again slightly higher at 96.1 for March, as compared with 95.7 for February; 97.7 for March, 1928; 97.3 for March, 1927; and 101.3 for March, 1926. In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were higher, two were lower and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced

were: the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to higher prices for live stock, meats, fowl, butter and cheese; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to higher prices for some lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, chiefly because of higher prices for scrap iron; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of advances in the prices of copper, lead, spelter and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due mainly to advances in some lines of paint materials. The Vegetables and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group declined, the former due to lower prices for grains, mill feed, foreign fruits, sugar, potatoes, rubber, naval stores and some vegetable oils, which more than offset higher prices for flour, tea, coffee, apples and hay, and the latter due to lower prices for jute, hessian and wool, which more than offset advances in the prices of cotton, silk, flax fibre, hemp, sisal, and manila rope. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged.

### Accidents in Ontario in March

In March, 1929, 6,236 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, and of these thirty-four were fatal. These figures showed a small decline from February, when there were 6,640 accidents including 49 fatalities, but the figures for March, 1929, are higher than those for March, 1928. The total benefits awarded to injured workers and their dependents in March, 1929, were \$626,806, of which \$105,768 was for medical aid. These figures show very little change from February when total benefits were \$626,148, including \$102,002 for medical aid.

Speaking recently of the upward tendency in the number of accidents reported to the Board, Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, pointed out that this may be explained to some extent by the increase in payroll in the province in 1928 and to the growing practice of reporting the most minor type of accident to the Workmen's Compensation Board. Mr. Morley states that the growing interest of executives in accident prevention has already begun to produce results. There are all told about 25,000 plants under compensation in Ontario, of which 8,000 are under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. The payroll of these eight thousand, however, is about two-thirds of the total.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1929

**D**URING the month of March the Department received two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, as follows:—

(1) From locomotive engineers employed by the Canadian National Railways and being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The dispute grew out of the employees' desire to amend certain rules governing the service of the applicants. The number of employees directly concerned was given as four thousand. The Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation shortly after the close of the month and

appointed Board members as follows: On the company's recommendation, Mr. J. L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, Ontario; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., Ottawa, Ontario.

(2) From certain employees of the Dominion and Atlantic Railway Company being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Ninety employees were stated to be directly affected by this dispute, which concerned wages and working conditions. The application was under consideration at the close of the month.

### Labour Courts in Germany

A system of Labour Courts was established in Germany in 1927 by an act passed in December in the preceding year, the new tribunals consisting of (1) local labour courts; (2) State labour courts; and (3) the Federal Labour Court. The work of these courts since they began to function on July 1, 1927, down to the end of that year, is described in a recent report from Berlin (*Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 21, 1928).

The local courts consist of a chairman appointed by the State and of two members respectively representing the employers and workers. State labour courts and the Federal labour court are presided over by specially qualified judges, assisted by assessors representing employers and workers appointed by the Federal government from nomination lists submitted by the respective National trade organizations.

The great majority of the cases heard by the local tribunals arose out of disputes between employees and workers regarding their contractual relationships as employers and employed, or out of unlawful acts connected with the employment. Of the total number of 164,618 cases filed for hearing 136,264 were disposed of by the end of the year 1927, of which 38,942 cases were settled by amicable agreement in conciliation proceedings before the chairman of the Court, as provided for under the Act with a view to the settlement of a dispute without recourse to legal proceedings. A further 16,859 cases were settled by amicable arrangement during the course of the formal proceedings before the Court. A total of 50,716 further cases were disposed

of by decision of the chairman alone, who has power to pronounce judgment in cases where no formal hearing takes place either by default or on account of the withdrawal of the claim or the abandonment of the case by one of the parties. Thus the Courts were called upon to pronounce judgment after process of trial in only 21.8 per cent of all cases disposed of.

Appeal against the findings of a local court were made to the State Labour Courts in 4,545 cases.

Further appeals to the Federal Labour Court are permitted in cases where the judgment of the lower court is claimed to rest on the non-application or incorrect application of a legal provision or a clause of a collective agreement affecting the terms of individual contracts of employment. During the six months ending December 31, 1927, 123 such appeals were filed.

The second edition of a descriptive pamphlet on old age pensions in Austria, by Dr. Fritz Rager, secretary of the Vienna Bureau for Wage Earners and Salaried Workers, was published recently. Dr. Rager, in a preface to this edition, calls attention to the remarkable growth in public sentiment in favour of social insurance during the past half year. The benefits of old age pensions were extended to agricultural workers at the beginning of the present year. This and other recent developments are described in the second edition, which also contains an outline of the most important problems arising in the administration of old age pensions.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during March was eleven, as compared with nine during the previous month. The time loss for the month was very much less than in February, none of the disputes reported involving large numbers of workers for any length of time. As compared with March, 1928, while a larger number of workers were involved, the time loss in man working days was only about one-half as great.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Mar., 1929.....	11	1,363	3,079
*Feb., 1929.....	9	1,480	28,946
Mar., 1928.....	13	1,095	7,806

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Four disputes, involving 515 workpeople, were carried over from February, and seven disputes commenced during March. Eight of these eleven disputes terminated during the month, five being in favour of the workers, two in favour of the employer and one resulting in a compromise. At the end of March, therefore, there were on record three disputes involving strikes or lockouts, as follows: plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; shipwrights, Vancouver, B.C.; and musicians, Ottawa, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 21, 1927;

fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928, and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., August 13, 1928.

Information has reached the Department as to a dispute at Edmonton, Alta., involving bricklayers engaged in sewer construction, owing to a dispute as to the class of labour which should be employed on the work and consequently the rate of wages. The employer secured other workmen to proceed with the job. Only three employees being affected, the dispute is recorded as a "minor dispute" as defined in a previous paragraph.

Information has also reached the Department that a strike involving telegraph operators employed by stock-brokers in the United States, commencing about March 18, 1929, involved small numbers in certain cities in Canada including Montreal and Vancouver. No particulars as to this dispute have been received.

A strike of painters in Victoria, B.C., was reported about March 25, but an increase of 10 cents per hour was agreed to in about ten days. Particulars have not yet been received.

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

**TIE CUTTERS, UNION LAKE, ONT.**—As reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* tie workers on strike for an increase in wages had been offered a partial increase by the employer early in March, approximately one hundred out of the three hundred originally on strike returning to work on the employer's terms, the other two hundred having secured work with other employers.

**TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—As stated in the March issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the strike of textile workers in a cotton factory in Hamilton was called off on March 4, the employer agreeing to take back the workers still on strike without discrimination, whenever there were places for them, under the same conditions as before the strike. A small number of the strikers had secured work with other employers.

**PHOTO ENGRAVERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees involved in this dispute, having been dismissed on January 7, agreed to return to work on March 11, the employer having undertaken to give positions to all former employees who had not secured work elsewhere, or who did not secure positions within a week, with the same wages and working conditions as before the dispute. On March 11, when the



workers reported at the plant, a dispute arose as to a change in conditions. One of the workers was arrested for trespass but the charge was withdrawn in court after the evidence for the prosecution was given. The workers involved have since secured work elsewhere, but the union has not declared the dispute terminated.

PLUMBERS, KINGSTON, ONT.—At the end of March the union reported nine workers still on strike receiving strike pay, and eighteen other strikers not employed, while eleven had secured work with other employers since the beginning of the dispute, April 2, 1928, which was due to a demand for an increase in wages of \$1.00 per hour.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring prior to February, 1929.</b>			
LOGGING— Tie cutters, Union Lake, Ont..	100	200	Commenced Jan. 26, 1929, for increase in piece rates and in the monthly rate. Terminated Mar. 4, 1929. Compromise.
MANUFACTURING— Textiles— Textile factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.....	400	800	Commenced Jan. 30, 1929, against changes in working conditions involving reduction of staff. Terminated Mar. 4, 1929; in favour of employer.
Printing and Publishing— Photo engravers, Toronto, Ont.	6	48	Alleged lockout, commenced Jan. 17, 1929, of union employees. Work to be resumed Mar. 11, 1929, on previous conditions; a dispute arising, workers secured employment elsewhere.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures— Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	9	216	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Underminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring during February, 1929.</b>			
MANUFACTURING— Clothing (including knitted goods)— Women's clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man....	15	75	Commenced Mar. 4, 1929, for increase in wages and abrogation of piece work system. Terminated Mar. 11, 1929 in favour of workers.
Iron, Steel and Products— Auto. factory workers (tool and die makers), Oshawa, Ont.....	25	450	Commenced Mar. 5, 1929, against appointment of foreman. Terminated Mar. 27, 1929; in favour of employer.
Auto. factory workers (assemblers), Toronto, Ont.....	40	20	Commenced Mar. 20, 1929, against change in piece work system. Terminated Mar 21, 1929; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION— Buildings and Structures— Certain building trades, Murray Bay, P.Q.....	600	400	Commenced Mar. 6, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated Mar. 7, 1929; in favour of workers.
Shipbuilding— Shipwrights, etc., Vancouver, B.C.....	125	750	Commenced Mar. 25, 1929, for increase in wages. Underminated.
TRANSPORTATION— Electric Railways— Trackmen, Winnipeg, Man....	36	36	Commenced Mar. 13, 1929, against a new working condition. Terminated Mar. 14, 1929; in favour of workers.
SERVICE— Recreational— Musicians, Ottawa, Ont.....	7	84	Commenced Mar. 25, 1929, to maintain union working conditions. Underminated.

**WOMEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees in a women's clothing factory ceased work on March 4, demanding an increase in wages for the lower paid employees and the abrogation of piece work. Work was resumed on March 11, the demands of the workers having been conceded.

**AUTO FACTORY WORKERS (TOOL AND DIE MAKERS), OSHAWA, ONT.**—A number of employees, tool and die makers, ceased work on March 5, protesting against the appointment of a certain man as foreman and also against the employment of workmen brought from foreign countries when Canadian workmen were available. The employer stated that the strikers would have been laid off in a short time as their services were not required until the autumn. Through the intervention of the Minister of Labour negotiations were carried on between the parties and the employer agreed to give employment to the strikers without discrimination, and at the end of March five had been re-engaged. The remainder of the strikers who had not secured work elsewhere were re-employed early in April.

**AUTO FACTORY WORKERS (ASSEMBLERS), TORONTO, ONT.**—Assemblers in an automobile factory in Toronto ceased work on March 20, objecting to a change from individual piece work to group piece work, a system which the workers believed would cause a reduction in their earnings. The employer agreed to return to the old system and work was resumed within a few hours.

**CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, MURRAY BAY, P.Q.**—Labourers engaged on the construction of a building ceased work on March 6, demanding an increase in wages from 30 cents per hour to 40 cents per hour, and the following day were joined by carpenters and plumbers, the carpenters demanding an increase to 75 cents, an increase previously from 50 cents to 65 cents per hour not being considered

satisfactory. On March 7 the employer conceded the demands of the strikers and work was resumed at one o'clock that afternoon.

**SHIPWRIGHTS, ETC., VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Shipwrights, joiners, caulkers and boat builders ceased work on March 25, demanding increases in wages from \$6.50 to \$7.50 per eight-hour day. The employer had offered to pay \$7 per day but this offer was not accepted. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported.

**TRACKMEN, WINNIPEG, MAN**—Workers were involved in a dispute resulting from the provision by the employer of white belts to wear when working on the street at night in order to prevent accidents, owing to a number of instances where trackmen had been struck by motor cars. The electric railway company secured information as to what measures were in use elsewhere, and decided to have the trackmen wear a shoulder strap and belt made of white canvas covered with luminescent paint. The trackmen refused to wear these and were told that they must do so or be discharged. Their representative brought the matter to the attention of the Minister of Labour, and at his suggestion the men resumed work next day pending discussion with the employer as to a suitable device. The employer also lifted the order to wear the belts pending such discussion, and asked the employees to submit suggestions.

**MUSICIANS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—Musicians employed at a theatre ceased work on March 25, demanding the employment of seven persons in the orchestra instead of five as desired by the management. The union claimed an agreement had been signed providing for seven persons. Work was resumed on April 8, the management having agreed to the terms of the union when the stage hands gave notice of a strike in accordance with their agreement with the musicians' union.

The transitional period named in connection with the British Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927, which was to have ended on April 18, 1929, has been extended for one year. The Act provides that, after the transitional period it will be a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit that at least 30 contributions (or in the case of disabled ex-service men, 10 contributions) have been paid in the two years preceding the date of the applicants claim for benefit. During the transitional period greatly reduced contribu-

tions are required. The Minister of Labour announced in the House of Commons on March 7, that while there had been an improvement in employment in the depressed areas the change had come too late to affect materially the circumstances of a number of claimants to benefit. A bill to extend the transitional period was introduced on March 13. An outline of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1927, page 1146.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

During February, 15 new disputes were reported. The total number of disputes in progress during the month was 24, involving 9,100 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 78,000 working days for the month. Of the 15 disputes beginning in February, 2 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 4 on other wages questions, 2 on questions of working hours, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 2 on other questions. Settlements were made in 12 disputes, of which 2 were in favour of workpeople, 4 in favour of employers and 6 ended in compromise. In the case of three other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute involving 1,500 workers in the wrought iron manufacturing industry in Lanarkshire, Scotland, which began on January 28, terminated on March 2, when it was agreed to refer the matter of working hours and tonnage rates to arbitration.

### Irish Free State

During the year 1928, the number of disputes which began was 52, as compared with 53 in the previous year. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 2,190 and the time loss 54,292 working days. Of the 52 disputes which began during the year, 36 were over wages questions, 3 concerning hours of labour, 11 concerning the engagement or dismissal of workers and 2 on other matters concerning conditions of employment.

Settlements were reached in 54 disputes. Workers' claims were wholly admitted in 5 cases, admitted in part in 16 and rejected in 8; employers' claims were wholly successful in 11 cases, successful in part in 6 and rejected in 5; in addition, 3 disputes ended with an indeterminate result.

The principal disputes for the year include paper box makers at Dublin from July to November, causing a time loss of 13,000 working days and builders' labourers at Cork in October and November with a time loss of 9,000 working days.

Table I gives a classification of the disputes for the year by industries.

TABLE I.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE IRISH FREE STATE DURING 1928, BY INDUSTRIES

Industries	Number of disputes	Work-people involved	Working days lost
Food, drink and tobacco.....	7	266	4,416
Mining and quarrying.....	2	86	1,378
Building and allied trades.....	8	364	10,371
Engineering and shipbuilding.....	4	282	3,288
Textile.....	3	113	1,817
Clothing, boot and shoe.....	2	61	582
Printing and paper.....	1	168	13,360
Furniture and woodworking.....	1	18	90
Chemical.....			
Railway, tram and omnibus.....	1	6	48
Other transportation (dock labour, etc.).....	3	155	960
Retail trades.....	2	52	3,528
Gas, water and electricity.....			
Public utility services.....	17	559	8,814
General and miscellaneous trades.....	1	60	5,460
Total.....	52	2,190	54,292

### Belgium

2,254,424 working days as compared with 1,658,836 in 1927.

Of the 192 disputes, 132 were over wages questions, 20 concerning discharge of workers, 13 on trade union questions and the others on various other questions. The results of the disputes were: 59 in favour of workers, 72 in favour of employers, 57 ended in compromise and the others had an indeterminate result.

Statistics for the year 1928 show that the number of disputes which terminated during the year was 192, of which 191 were strikes and one a lockout. The number of establishments concerned in these disputes was 528 and the number of workpeople involved 77,785, of which 74,707 were directly and 3,078 indirectly involved. The time loss for the year was

Table II gives an analysis of the disputes by industries.

TABLE II.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BELGIUM DURING 1928, BY INDUSTRIES

Industries	Disputes terminating	Establishments	Workpeople affected	
			Directly	Indirectly
Mining.....	16	16	14,883	471
Quarrying.....	9	27	4,685	213
Metals.....	38	93	14,182	252
Ceramics.....	15	58	1,638	137
Glass.....	7	17	3,607	644
Chemicals.....	9	9	616	.....
Foods.....	5	7	591	5
Textiles.....	29	60	9,007	1,121
Clothing.....	5	5	142	24
Construction.....	13	91	6,098	90
Woodworking and furnishing.....	17	92	3,810	.....
Hides and leather.....	9	23	1,149	92
Tobacco.....	1	1	75	.....
Paper.....	3	3	723	18
Books.....	1	6	54	.....
Transportation.....	6	7	12,773	.....
Commercial establishments.....	9	13	724	11
Total.....	192	528	74,707	3,078

### Germany

Revised figures for the year 1927 have recently been published. These show the number of disputes which terminated to be 857, directly involving 490,115 workers and resulting in a time loss to those directly involved of 5,896,108 working days. Corresponding figures for the year 1926 were 365 disputes terminated, directly involving 91,205 workers with a time loss to those directly involved of 1,353,780 working days.

### Netherlands

Preliminary figures for the year 1928 give the number of disputes beginning in the year as 187, involving 1,211 establishments and 15,000 workers.

### United States

The number of disputes which began during December was 42 and 44 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 40,317 and the time loss was 967,822 working days.

About 3,000 rayon factory workers were involved in a strike at Elizabethton, Tennessee, from March 12 to 22. The demand of the strikers, who were not organized at the beginning of the strike, was for increases in wages. During the course of the dispute,

large numbers of strikers joined the union and a settlement was reached granting a partial increase in wages and no discrimination to be shown against union employees.

A strike occurred in San Francisco, California, of 3,000 Chinese laundry workers from January 30 to February 4, for a reduction in the hours of work on Saturdays from 15 to 10. It was reported that the strikers were successful and that the new schedule of working hours which was agreed on provided for 15 hours a day for the first five days of the week, 10 hours on Saturday and 12 hours on alternate Sundays.

### Australia

During the third quarter of 1928, the number of disputes reported was 67, directly involving 25,358 workers and resulting in a time loss for all workers involved of 259,461 working days for this period.

At the end of March, no settlement had been made of the strike of several thousand timber workers against the acceptance of the award of the Arbitration Court increasing the hours from 44 to 48 per week in this industry.

### New Zealand

Table III is taken from the Monthly Abstract of Statistics, New Zealand, and is an analysis of the disputes for the year 1928.

TABLE III.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN NEW ZEALAND DURING 1928

Industry	Number of disturbances	Number of firms involved	Number of workers affected	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)	Working days lost	Approximate loss in wages
Meat-freezing.....	1	3	859	13	13-00	nil	£ 1,861
Coal-mining.....	24	34	8,441	163	6-79	20,824	19,854
Shipping.....	15	15	492	41	2-73	913	329
Miscellaneous.....	1	1	30	36	36-00	1,080	1,200
Totals.....	41	53	9,822	253	5-88	22,817	23,244

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN IN 1929

A NUMBER of measures of labour interest were enacted during the session of the Saskatchewan Legislature which opened on December 4, 1928, and closed on February 2, 1929. These measures included a new Workmen's Compensation Act, a new Electrical Licensing Act, and amendments to the Minimum Wage Act, the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Old Age Pension Act and The Telephone Department Superannuation Act.

### Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, which comes into force on proclamation, embodies the majority of the recommendations of the Workmen's Compensation Commission which was appointed in March, 1928. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, page 344; February, 1929, page 182). Part I of the Act applies to all employees and workmen in the industries set forth in Schedule 1, including those carried on by provincial and municipal authorities, public utilities commissions and boards, and school boards. Certain railway employees are not included within the scope of the law, but may be brought under its operation by order of the Board approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council after a majority of the members of their organization have voted for such inclusion. These employees are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Telegraphers and Maintenance of Way Employees. Casual labourers, outworkers, farm labourers, and domestic servants are not included. An industry or workmen not within the scope of Part I may be admitted by Order in Council on recommendation of the Board or by the Board on application of the employer. 'Workmen' is defined to include the driver of a vehicle doing work for another and to exclude school teachers, persons whose work is mainly clerical and telegraph and telephone operators.

Compensation is payable for accidents and for those industrial diseases mentioned in the Schedule to the Act. An 'accident' is defined to include a wilful and intentional act not being the act of the workman, and a fortuitous event occasioned by a physical or natural cause. No compensation is payable for hernia unless it is a clinical hernia of a disabling character and of recent primary demonstrability and its onset can be shown to have been immediately preceded by a strain or other accident. The workman must at the time of the occurrence of the strain or other injury

report his condition immediately to his employer or cease work and report within twenty-four hours. If the workman does not submit to an operation within two weeks of the occurrence, compensation will cease. The period of disability is deemed to end at the expiry of forty-two days from the date of the operation unless extended by the Board.

The industrial diseases for which compensation is payable are anthrax; poisoning by lead, mercury, phosphorus, arsenic and benzol; ankylostomiasis, miners' phthisis, stone worker's or grinders phthisis; silicosis, pneumonconiosis, and compressed air illness.

In case of the death of worker, the compensation to a widow or invalid widower is a monthly payment of \$40 together with an additional payment of \$10 per month for each child under 16 years of age. Orphan children receive \$15 per month to the age of 16 years. When there is no widow, or the widow dies, a suitable foster mother is entitled to the same payment as if she were the widow, the children's payments then remaining at the same rate as during their mother's lifetime. The widow or foster mother is also entitled to a lump sum of \$100 in addition to compensation payments. Where the dependants are persons other than the foregoing, a sum reasonable and proportionate to their pecuniary loss, to be determined by the Board. Alien dependents residing outside of Canada may be awarded a lesser sum which according to the conditions and cost of living in their country of residence will maintain them in the same degree of comfort as dependants of the same class residing in Canada. Compensation to an invalid child is continued as long as, in the opinion of the Board, the workman, if he had lived, would have continued to support the child. Funeral expenses of the workman are paid up to the amount of \$125. Exclusive of such burial expenses the compensation payable may not exceed 66 2-3 of average monthly earnings of the workman, but this provision may not operate to reduce the total monthly compensation to a widow or invalid husband with one or more children below \$12.50 per week. A dependent widow who marries receives a lump sum equal to the monthly payments for two years.

Permanent total disability is compensable at the rate of 66 2/3 per cent of the average weekly earnings of the workman during the twelve months preceding the accident if he has been so long employed, and if not, for such lesser period as he has been in the employment of his employer.

Compensation for permanent partial disability is paid at the rate of 66 2/3 per cent of

the diminution of average earnings. If, however, the impairment of earning capacity does not exceed 10 per cent the Board may award a lump sum in lieu of periodical payments. Temporary total and temporary partial disability are for their duration compensable at the same rate as permanent total and permanent partial disability respectively.

Compensation for temporary total, or permanent total disability may not be less than \$12.50 per week, or, where the average earnings of the workman are less than this amount, it must equal the amount of such earnings. The minimum compensation for partial disability, whether temporary or permanent, is a corresponding amount in proportion to the impairment of earning capacity.

In computing average earnings, \$2,000 is the maximum amount taken into account. No compensation is payable for disability lasting less than seven days but where it is payable, payment is made as from the date of disability.

In addition to the compensation payments an injured workman is entitled to medical and surgical aid and hospital and skilled nursing services and, if necessary, to an artificial member or members and apparatus and to the repairs thereon for one year. Medical aid is to be furnished by the Board and paid for out of the accident fund, and no deduction from the wages of the workman may be made therefore. Exception is made, however, in cases where an employer establishes or has established an arrangement for medical aid which is as favourable to the workman as that provided under the Act. Such arrangement, if approved by the Board, may be continued, in which case the employer is entitled to reimbursement out of the accident fund or a reduction of his rate. The employer must furnish at his own expense, immediate transportation to the workman's home or to a hospital. He may also be required by the Board to maintain first aid services.

The Board may take such measures and make such expenditures as may be necessary for the rehabilitation of the injured workmen.

Work which is performed partly in Saskatchewan and partly in an adjoining province or country is considered to be performed in Saskatchewan and a workman engaged thereon and his dependants are entitled to compensation provided that the employer has included or ought to have included the workman in his returns to the board. Workmen and dependants who are entitled to compensation under the law of the place where the accident happens must elect whether they will claim compensation under such law or under the Saskatchewan Act.

A dependant who is not a resident of Canada is not entitled to compensation unless the law of the country or place in which he resides gives reciprocal benefits to Canadians. The amount of the compensation paid under the Saskatchewan law to such dependants may not be greater than that payable in a like case under the law of their country or place of residence.

The workmen of a contractor or sub-contractor are deemed to be the workmen of the principal unless such contractor or sub-contractor is assessed as an employer under Schedule I or is individually liable for payment of compensation, or unless and until the Board is satisfied that the responsibility of such contractor or sub-contractor is sufficient protection to his workmen for the benefits provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act.

*Workmen's Compensation Board.*—The Act is administered by a Board of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council who will hold office during good behaviour or for ten years, but may be removed at any time for cause. A member is eligible for reappointment on the expiration of his term. Members of the Board will receive such salaries as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. They may not have any interest in any accident or employers' liability insurance company or in any device for the prevention of accidents.

The Board may, of its own motion or at the request of employer or workmen review any award of compensation.

The Board is empowered among other things to inspect premises and to investigate employments and places of employment, and to determine the safety devices or other means to be adopted for the prevention of accidents and industrial diseases, and to make regulations for the same purpose; to establish and maintain museums for the exhibits of safety devices etc., to arrange for the delivery of lectures and to publish and distribute bulletins for the information of employees, workmen and the public; and to appoint advisory committees on which employers and workmen are represented to assist in establishing standards of safety and to recommend rules and regulations. Before adopting any such rule or regulation the Board may hold a conference with a committee of not more than five employers, representatives of the industries affected and a committee of an equal number of the workmen in these industries.

A sum not exceeding \$25,000 may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to assist in organizing the work of the Board and meeting its initial expenses.

The accident fund is provided, as in the other provinces having a state scheme of workmen's compensation, by contributions from employers in the classes or groups of industries in Schedule I of the Act.

### Other Legislation

*Power Commission Act.*—The Power Commission Act makes provision for a commission of one, two or three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to manufacture and supply electrical power. The Commission may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, make regulations for the safety of persons who may be in the vicinity of, or using or working on, the works or undertakings of any corporation, and may also order investigations into accidents which are directly or indirectly due to electrical hazards.

*Electrical Licensing.*—The Electrical Licensing Act, which comes into force on May 1st, 1929, provides for the licensing of supply houses, contractors journeymen and electricians. The Saskatchewan Power Commission is charged with the duty of appointing a Board consisting of not less than one or more than three members qualified in electrical engineering and construction, to examine candidates for licensing. Any person wishing to carry on business as a contractor must furnish a guarantee bond of \$500 for himself and \$500 for each journeyman on his payroll. On furnishing such bonds and complying with the conditions of the Power Commission he will be granted an interim permit; and on production to the Board of twenty-five service connection permits, of which at least five are for buildings other than residences, duly signed by inspectors, he will be granted a license. Contractors incorporated in Saskatchewan at the date of the coming into force of the Act (May 1, 1929), or unincorporated contractors who have paid a business tax, are entitled to receive a contractor's license on depositing the necessary bond. A contractor's license may not be granted to an individual unless he holds a journeymen's license or to a firm unless one of its members holds such a license or employs at least one journeyman. An interim permit, renewable at the option of the Commission, may be issued for a period not exceeding one year, during which period the holder of the permit may work as a journeyman without a journeyman's license. Journeymen and electricians must satisfy the Board that they have served at least three years' apprenticeship to the trade and are conversant with the requirements of the Act and regulations or must pass an examination as re-

quired by the Commission. A candidate for a journeyman's license must satisfy the board that he is competent to do work on a new or existing electrical installation, in renewing, repairing, or changing electrical wires, conduits or apparatus for light, heat or power on an employer's account, and that he is conversant with the Act and the regulations. Failure to pass the required examination debars a candidate from presenting himself again for a period of six months. An apprentice may not do any electrical work or install any electrical material or appliances except as an assistant to, in the presence of or under the supervision of a licensed journeyman or electrician employed upon the same piece of work or contract. Penalties are provided for breaches of the law. The Power Commission may appoint the necessary inspectors for the purposes of the Act and may make regulations for carrying out its provisions. All electrical work done in Saskatchewan must conform to the requirements of the latest authorized edition of the Canadian Electrical Code, and any amendments and additions thereto made from time to time by the Commission. Municipal by-laws regulating the installation, erection or use of electrical equipment or apparatus or the licensing of electricians are only effective in so far as they are not repugnant to the Act.

*Minimum Wages for Women.*—An amendment (effective on May 1, 1929) to the Minimum Wage Act provides that prosecutions for offences created by the Act shall be instituted within six months after the commission of the alleged offence. A section is added to the Act forbidding an employer to discharge an employee who has been in his service continuously for six months or more without giving her at least one week's written notice of the termination of her employment. This provision does not apply however to cases in which an employee is discharged for any of the causes set forth in Section 3 of the Master and Servant Act. These causes are:—

(a) drunkenness; (b) absenting himself by day or night without leave from his proper service or employment; (c) dissipating his employer's property or effects.

*Mechanics' Liens.*—The Mechanics' Lien Act was amended by the repeal of the section dealing with the transfer of proceedings from one district court to another and the substitution of new provisions. The new section provides that where an action has been entered in a judicial district other than that in which the land in question is situated the judge shall order the transfer of the record

before the trial of the action. Formerly the order for transfer might be made at any stage of the proceedings. The amendment comes into force on May 1, 1929.

*Old Age Pensions.*—A section was added to the Old Age Pension Act to provide for the payment, to such person as the pension authority may direct, of sums payable at the death of a pensioner. Where a cheque issued to, or on behalf of, a pensioner remains undorsed at the date of his death and has been returned to the Provincial Treasurer, another cheque for the same amount is to be issued to such person as the pension authority may direct.

*Telephone Department Superannuation.*—A number of changes were made in the Telephone Department Superannuation Act by an amending Act which comes into force on May 1, 1929. Provision is made for the payment of superannuation allowances to any person who, in the opinion of the Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, is not physically qualified for the requirements of his employment. A new section provides that, in computing an allowance or payment to be made to the employee, his widow or other person, the period of previous employment with the government shall be taken into account. This will be done in the case of an employee who left the Department at any time prior to May

1, 1928 and has again become an employee, and in the case of any person who was employed in a permanent position in any other department of the government and has become an employee of the Department of Telephone and Telegraphs. This provision will not apply however, to an employee whose previous service did not cover a continuous period of three years or more, nor to one who on leaving the employment of the government received a gratuity, unless he repays the same.

*Child Welfare.*—The Child Welfare Act was amended to provide for the payment of an allowance to a married woman acting as foster mother to orphan children. Formerly an allowance was only payable to a foster mother who was unmarried or a widow. This amendment comes into force on May 1, 1929.

*Vehicles Act.*—An amendment to the Vehicles Act which comes into force on May 1, 1929, provides that a license may be suspended or revoked when the owner or operator has been convicted of an infraction of any of the provisions of the Act, the regulations made thereunder the Public Vehicles Act, the Criminal Code or the Liquor Act.

*Companies Act.*—In the revision and consolidation of the Companies Act the section which deals with the liability of directors for the wages of employees remains unchanged.

## THE MINING INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA IN 1928

THE annual report on mining in Nova Scotia, describing the work carried on during the twelve-months' period ending September 30, 1928, has been published by the provincial Department of Public Works and Mines. The Minister, in an introductory note, comments on a slight decline evident during the year in the largest producing industry of the province, that of coal mining. "It is clear," he says, "that remedial measures towards this industry are requisite and that when taken they will require a lapse of some time before showing beneficial results. On the other hand, further developments are promised in metal mining, and already it appears certain that a lead-zinc industry will shortly be started. The principal facts in connection with the mining industry during the past year are summarized in the following paragraphs.

The average number of men employed at the coal mines show the total to be 13,431, as compared with 13,253 of the previous year.

The total number of man-days worked was 3,093,584, as compared with 3,204,753 in the fiscal year of 1927, which is decrease of 111,169 days.

The coal output for the year was 6,020,203 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's output of 6,643,205 tons, a decrease of 623,002 tons.

The coal sales for the year were 5,518,535 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year's sales of 5,948,099 tons, a decrease of 429,564 tons.

The quantity of coal distributed for consumption in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year was 1,794,137 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with the previous year 1,859,144 tons, a decrease of 65,007 tons.

Shipments to the United States were 39,474 tons during the fiscal year, as compared with 3,551 tons for the previous year.

The shipments to the St. Lawrence markets in the fiscal year were 2,444,709 tons of 2,240 pounds, as compared with 2,459,702 tons for the previous year, a decrease of 14,993 tons.

The coal industry last fall again reached large proportions showing great improvement since the settlement of labour difficulties and the prospects for steady work at the collieries during the winter of 1928-1929 were then very promising.



The quantity of coal supplied the Dominion Iron and Steel Company was 874,490 tons as against 864,341 tons in 1927, an increase of 10,149 tons.

The total output of coal used by the coke ovens in the province last year was 577,652 tons—568,502 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 9,150 tons by the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, while this year a total of 591,045 tons were used—580,733 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel and 10,312 tons by the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company.

The total quantity of coke manufactured in the province this year was 395,843 tons—388,426 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 7,417 tons by the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company. Last year there was a total of 393,537 tons produced—387,270 tons by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and 6,267 tons by the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company.

The quantity of tar manufactured from coal during the fiscal year was 6,419,681 imperial gallons, as against 6,655,699 gallons manufactured during the previous year.

The benzol gas from coal, manufactured for motor fuel, etc., during the year was 1,174,928 imperial gallons, as against 1,102,543 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 27,615 gallons.

One thousand four hundred and forty ounces of gold were produced during the year,

showing a decrease of 867 ounces, as compared with last year.

While no shipments of arsenical concentrates were made from the Province during the fiscal year, a large quantity was recovered from the mill tailings of the operating companies.

2,071,301 silicate brick were manufactured during the past year. This is an increase of 1,143,042 as compared with the previous year.

The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 972,211 tons for the fiscal year. This is an increase of 120,258 tons over the previous year.

Mr. Norman McKenzie, inspector of Mines for the province, expresses the Department's appreciation of the important assistance rendered to the Province by the federal Department of Mines through the Canadian Geological Survey.

The report contains a detailed description of the various operations in each mine during the year. Annual examination for certificates of competency were held during the year for mine managers underground managers, overmen, mine examiners, and stationary engineers, the results being given, along with the names of local boards for granting certificates. A directory of mines in the province is included in the report, which is a substantial illustrated volume, and a complete guide to the mining industry in Nova Scotia.

## REPORT OF CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION IN MANITOBA

THE report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Manitoba Legislature in June, 1928, to enquire into the administration of The Child Welfare Division of the provincial Department of Health and Public Welfare, has recently been made public. The commissioner was Miss Charlotte Whitton, secretary of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare.

The report covers all the activities carried on under the Child Welfare Act, dealing with questions connected with the administrative machinery of the department, and with juvenile courts and delinquency; bereaved and dependent children (mothers' allowances); neglected children; children of unmarried parents; feeble-minded children; handicapped children; immigrant children; child welfare organizations; adopted children; and children under guardians.

### Mothers' Allowance

That part of the report dealing with the administration of Mothers' Allowances contains the general finding that beyond a limited advocacy of the extension of the classes of

beneficiaries at present eligible under the Act, the criticism encountered in the course of the inquiry was directed almost entirely towards the efficiency of administration rather than towards the terms of the statute. As regards the efficiency of the administration, the recommendations of the Commissioner are as follows:

1. That administrative organization of the Mothers' Allowance legislation in Manitoba should be substantially recast along the lines of decentralization of visitors throughout the province, and delegation to a thoroughly competent and experienced supervisor of all supervision and administrative detail.

2. That when this has been effected, all cases at present in receipt of allowance should be submitted to the most thorough investigation and review, and adjusted accordingly. This review should not ignore the fundamental instruction of the Statute that the allowance is to be paid only where the child is "likely to suffer because of the lack of adequate means to supply proper care for such child."

3. It is suggested that in order to effect reorganization and review, upon the appointment of a supervisor all applications for admission to allowance should be held in abeyance for a minimum period of sixty days until the present volume of cases carried could be given at least cursory review, classification and assignment, and the details of internal administrative policy and procedure be adjusted accordingly.

4. That, thereafter no family be admitted to allowance in Manitoba without the most thorough prior investigation and verification by personal inquiry of the facts of the case as represented in the application.

With reference to the standards adopted for determining the amount of allowances, the chief recommendation was as follows:—  
 "That the whole budgeting principle as at present applied to the computation and payment of allowances in Manitoba should be substantially revised along the lines of establishing, by regulation, a maximum standard allowance, periodically reviewed, and calculating within these limits a grant affording a decent minimum of living to each family, with due consideration of their individual needs."

The commissioner considered that special allowances for house repairs, etc., should not be granted, but that the mothers in receipt of allowances should be taught to plan and save for such extras. The report also declares that payments on principal for the acquisition of property are not a justifiable charge on public funds voted for mothers' allowances.

*Adequacy of the allowance.*—The report makes a comparison between the standard allowance and (1) living costs; (2) wages; (3) Workmen's Compensation; (4) military pensions; (5) Winnipeg City relief.

Under the first head the Commissioner found that the standard allowance for a woman and three children namely, \$69 (where earnings were deducted, and in all other cases \$74), tested against three theoretical cost of living budgets, compiled in the Dominion Department of Labour on the basis of current prices in Winnipeg, was found to compare as follows:—

Manitoba Standard allowance, \$69 or \$74 per month.  
 Budget on Poverty level, \$61.70 per month.  
 Budget on minimum subsistence, \$88.30 per month.  
 Comparative health and decency budget, \$104.18 per month.

"That is, the Manitoba standard allowance (\$74 per month) under the present schedule for city cases contemplated a standard of

living roughly about one-fifth above the poverty line budget (19.9%), but still about (16.2%) one-sixth short of the minimum subsistence budget calculated by the Dominion Department of Labour. It is far short (29%) of the comparative health and decency budget. With the earnings deductions made, it is still sustained at about one-eighth (11.8%) above the poverty line; about a fifth (21.8%) below the minimum subsistence line, but about a third (34%) short of the comparative health and decency budget. It should be recorded, however, that no less an authority than Paul Douglas states that "only the skilled classes of labour with steady employment secure the Health and Decency Budget; very many workmen in various classes, skilled, without steady employment, semi-skilled and unskilled in fairly regular employment live on the minimum subsistence level; and the unskilled labourer, except when he has a good job, and many other classes, when out of steady employment, live on the 'poverty level.'"

When compared with wages the standard allowance was regarded by the commissioner as "exceedingly generous." "The Manitoba standard," she states, "tested against actual wages and earnings, in the chief industries, and in agriculture in Manitoba showed that in comparison with the actual income of thousands of struggling wage-earners' families the allowance is exceedingly generous and that the greatest care must be given to any increase in the latter, lest the indirect additional burden thus placed on to the low-paid wage-earner as a taxpayer should depress further a minimum standard of life being laboriously and courageously maintained."

Commenting on the situation as thus indicated by the above two main comparisons, the commissioner points out that the relations thus revealed between the earnings of the low-paid wage-earner in Manitoba and actual living costs indicate the "utter necessity" of some such measure of social assistance as mothers' allowances in case of the incapacitation or death of the wage-earner; but that they also raise in very definite form the question of the application of a minimum living wage consistent with decent minimum standards of life. The comparison further suggests that consideration should be given to some form of compulsory, contributory insurance against dependency, resulting from the sickness, death or unemployment of the bread-winner.

The comparison of the standard allowance with workmen's compensation also revealed a favourable scale, according to the commissioner, who found that the standard mothers'

allowance is \$74 or \$69 as against \$61 payable to the same family under Workmen's Compensation, that workmen's compensation families have actually been subsidized by mothers' allowances, and that the whole present scale of mothers' allowance in Manitoba compares favourably with, and in general exceeds, the workmen's compensation rates, though the latter bear an ascertained relationship to actual earnings.

Having regard to the quite different nature and basis of the military pension (designed both as an allowance and pension) the Commissioner found that the regulations and schedules governing the Manitoba allowances bear reasonable comparison with the schedules and actual payments of military pensions in

Manitoba. Similarly, the standard allowance did not suffer in comparison with Winnipeg City Relief, the Commissioner stating that "the standard mothers' allowance tested was \$74 and \$69, as against \$61.25—the maximum amount payable under the Winnipeg Social Welfare Commission, while the greater adequacy of the grant, the comparative freedom in its disbursements, and the different basis of payment all were found to have a profoundly beneficial psychological effect on the mother. It should be remembered also, however, that the mothers' allowance families come on the allowance directly, generally without the long strain of penury and hardship which so many city relief families have borne for long years."

### Mothers' Allowances in Ontario

Dr. Gertrude Lawlor, chairman of the Toronto board of the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Commission, outlined the work of the Commission in the course of an address delivered at the annual meeting of the local board on March 4. She strongly recommended that the Act should be amended to provide for a mother of one child, and for a mother whose husband is confined to prison for a long period. Dr. Lawlor pointed out that at present mothers whose husbands are insane or totally and permanently incapacitated, or whose husbands have deserted them, and are presumed dead, are eligible for pensions.

Under the Act flat monthly payments are \$40 for a mother with two dependent children; \$45 for a mother with three children; \$50 with four; \$55 with five, and \$60 with six or more. Equitable reductions are made when beneficiaries own their own homes, have wage-earners or other assets not disqualifying. Allowances are paid to a widow, who has with her two or more of her own children

under 16 years of age, and who has not adequate means to provide for them. She may have \$500 in cash and an equity in her home of not more than \$4,000. She must have been a resident in Ontario at the time of the death of her husband and for the two years immediately prior to her application for the allowance, as well as at the time of the application. She must be a British subject by birth or by naturalization.

To the 1,074 mothers in Toronto receiving allowances under the Mother's Allowance Board, \$500,357 was paid during the year, and in the province payments reached \$2,190,407 for the year. The average number of children per family receiving pensions in Ontario is 2.67. Fifty per cent of the local payments are met by the city. Although the Toronto board handles one-quarter of the allowances paid in Ontario each year, the administration cost is less than \$900 per year.

At Hamilton there are 245 mothers receiving pensions.

### The Work of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board

Mr. H. G. Fester, a member of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, gave an address at Hamilton on March 2, on "the question of a minimum wage." Outlining the progress of minimum wage legislation the commissioner stated that from Europe the movement spread to the United States, where for some years it has had a precarious existence owing to constitutional difficulties. Nevertheless the States of California, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Minnesota have succeeded in surmounting this obstacle and very effective laws are being ad-

ministered in these States. In Canada, minimum wage legislation was first adopted by our Western Provinces, to be followed later by Ontario and Quebec. At present all Canadian provinces have such laws, excepting New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. No board has so far been appointed under the Nova Scotia Act of 1920.

In Ontario, minimum wage legislation was passed early in the year 1920 and following closely upon the lines adopted in the United States, the law is confined to female labour.

In the fall of 1920, the Ontario Minimum Wage Board was appointed. The personnel of the Board consists of two employers' representatives, two employees' representatives, and an independent chairman who represents the general interests of the public at large. The Ontario Act is sufficiently wide in scope to admit of considerable flexibility in the administration of such regulations as the Board has seen fit to adopt. During the eight years of its existence, the Board has succeeded in covering about ninety per cent of all women who work for wages. The work of the Board consists of the issuing of orders and their enforcement; the collection of wage statistics from all firms employing female labour; the correction of any discrepancies which these returns reveal; inspecting payrolls; collecting arrears of wages where underpayments occur; and prosecuting such firms as deliberately flaunt the

orders of the Board, or otherwise seek to mislead the Board or its inspectors.

On the whole, Mr. Fester stated, the orders of the Board are well obeyed by employers. As a consequence, prosecutions are rare and collections of arrears very modest, considering that Ontario is a very highly industrialized province. The friendly attitude of employers and employees has made easy the task of enforcement. This has resulted in material economic advantages to the working women of the province. For employers, the law has tended to stabilize wages and to promote efficiency, all of which has been to the mutual advantage of industry as a whole.

Whatever the future may hold in store it is safe to assert that up to the present time, the Ontario Minimum Wage Board Act has been a complete success from every standpoint.

### MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

A STUDY of the minimum wage laws of various countries and of the results achieved by this legislation, is made in a bulletin (No. 467) recently published by the United States Department of Labour. The principal countries included in the investigation are Great Britain, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Argentina, Mexico, and Uruguay.

*Underlying Principles.*—Estimating the motives behind minimum wage laws it is stated that "the historic starting point of minimum wage legislation was the wish to abolish sweating. Its basic justification remains the guaranty of a minimum of existence to all workers. This goal is attainable, by its very definition, only through fixation of a living wage. Different underlying principles, however, have been followed in these countries in adopting the policy of fixing wages. The principle of ensuring payment of a living wage is stated to have been the starting point of the minimum wage laws of Australia, New Zealand, the United States (for females and minors), Canada, South Africa, Mexico, Argentina, and Hungary. The ability of industry to pay increased wages was the preponderant consideration in Austria and in less degree in Germany. In Great Britain, the agricultural wage board policy was the outcome of a wish to increase the efficiency of the workers. The latter motive operates also in Russia, where provision is made for an increase in wages, to correspond with an increase in production." The writer remarks that "bargaining and opportunism rule in Great Britain, Czechoslovakia and largely also in Germany. While in Great Britain it

has worked well, elsewhere it may be dangerous to proceed without principles."

*Administration.*—Wage Boards are the most usual machinery employed for administering the minimum wage policy. It is pointed out, however, that the direct fixation of wages is not practised in connection with employments where strong unions are able to take care of the problem of sweating. In such occupations the policy of industrial arbitration is preferred. New South Wales and several other Australian States, New Zealand, Italy, and Rumania, have chosen that method. The example of Australia and New Zealand shows that this way also is practicable, but the purpose of elimination of strikes has been better attained, it is thought, by the wages boards of Victoria, which settle all matters prior to a conflict.

*Results.*—Direct fixation of wages by the central state authorities is considered by the writer to be "less suitable for advanced industrial states than for a more primitive economy. No state which has reached high deferentiation in its industries applies it."

The conclusion of the report is that all reports from Australia, New Zealand, and England are positive on the point that sweating, among home workers particularly, has been eliminated. Reasonably good results have been obtained also in the home-work trades of Norway and Argentina. There was no "sweating," to a similar extent, in the United States and Canada, since home work as the sole means of livelihood is rare in these countries, but the difficult economic status of female workers in shops and stores who do not live with their families has been much relieved.

The effect of minimum wage legislation is found to have been in the direction of a general increase in wages. In this connection Mr. J. W. MacMillan, chairman of the Ontario Minimum Wage Board, is quoted as stating that in that province, as the result of minimum wage legislation, "the whole pillar of wage structure rises, although the top less than the bottom."

Discussing the question whether minimum wages tend to displace slow workers, and therefore lead to unemployment, the bulletin states that "reports from the United States and from Canada do not indicate that any great hardships have resulted for the women employed in stores and shops. The general situation of the labour market, the proportion of material resources to the human material, are so favourable to the workers that practically all are absorbed by the needs of industry."

The problem is different in Great Britain and in Australasia. Some home-work trades, the competitive strength of which was based on low wages, have been replaced by factories. Not all home workers have been absorbed in industry. No serious hardship, however, has resulted in Australasia, the general conditions of the labour market being favourable. Great Britain suffers from general unemployment, but most of the reports do not indicate a serious increase due to the shifting from home work to factory.

The evidence of the British "Cave" Committee and the reports of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia are quoted as showing the tendency of some employers to make up for the higher wages by better supervision and application of better technique. The point has its importance because of reducing the net cost of minimum wage to the industries.

Many states testify that the employers who pay fair rates of wages appreciate the elimination of the competition of "sweaters." It is recalled that the delegates of British employers at the recent Geneva conference favoured to a certain extent an international convention for minimum wage legislation. Great Britain has abolished sweating and wishes to exclude competition from nations which have neglected to do so. As to the effect of this legislation on industry it is stated that "the British and American experience furnishes no instance of any manufacturing industry or any mercantile trade being hurt in any perceptible way by minimum wage, as the increase in cost of production which these limited laws bring about is too small proportionately. The prosperity of the women-employing industries of Massa-

chusetts has grown since the introduction of minimum wage."

Australia applies far more general laws and is ready, on principle, to suppress an industry if it is unable to pay a living wage. "In practice accommodations have been found and the country continues to prosper." The same is true of New Zealand.

While home industries have been frequently put out of business through the application of minimum wage laws, that is the natural course of industrial progress.

*Canada.*—Chapter 7 of the Bulletin is devoted to the subject of "State interference with wages in Canada." Following the larger interpretation of minimum wages legislation as including provision for the settlement of industrial disputes, the writer discusses the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and proceeds to enumerate the provisions of the various provincial acts which provide for the establishment of minimum wages for female employees, and of the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia, the latter province being described as "the pioneer province of comprehensive minimum wage legislation."

The Bulletin quotes the reports of Boards in Canada as showing that minimum wage policy has not resulted in any deleterious loss of employment, and that employers have been led to adopt better methods of work.

"Summing up the Canadian minimum wage legislation it appears that such legislation has eliminated sweating of female employees, helped skilled employees further to increase their wages, has not led to any serious unemployment, and has been a factor for industrial peace and for greater efficiency in industry. There are no apparent efforts from responsible quarters opposing its maintenance or the extension of the legislation from women's to men's trades. The latter development began in British Columbia and is on the point of being extended by efforts of the Federal Parliament.\* Canada follows the same general trend which has manifested itself in her sister dominions, Australia and New Zealand, toward minimum wages for all workers."

\* This statement refers to the action taken by the House of Commons in 1926 in referring to the Standing Committee on International and Industrial Relations the subject of a resolution proposed by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth favouring the establishment of a legal minimum wage sufficient to provide for a reasonable standard of living. The committee recommended that a conference of provincial and Dominion representatives intimately in touch with labour conditions throughout Canada be held in the near future to consult as to the best means to be employed of giving effect to the labour provisions of the Treaties of Peace. No further action has yet been taken in this connection.

## BILL TO LEGALIZE LABOUR AGREEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

REFERENCE was made in the July, 1928, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (p. 704) to a draft Bill which has been prepared by the American Bar Association, to create a federal industrial council of the United States with power to legalize voluntary arbitration agreements between organizations of employers and workers and to make awards under such agreements binding. Public hearings were held in New York last year on this draft legislation in the course of which evidence was given by representatives of employers' organizations and of the American Federation of Labour. The hearings showed that there was general acquiescence in the principle that where groups of men voluntarily enter into contracts providing for arbitration of industrial disputes, there is no reason in public policy why these agreements should not be made enforceable at law and binding on the parties.

The Committee on Commerce of the American Bar Association, reporting to the Annual Meeting of the Association in Seattle in July last, observed that "no men knew better than lawyers that honourable men need no law or courts to enforce their contracts; yet whenever the stress of economic conditions puts one of the parties in the position of facing great loss, it is the law which stands in the way of the breach and holds the party to his contract. Millions of dollars of property pass on the exchanges on slips of paper, mere memoranda of obligations, and rarely do these transactions reach the courts; but the knowledge that they are legally binding furnishes the foundation for such transactions."

It is now announced that the American Bar Association will sponsor the introduction of legislation in the United States Congress at the regular session opening in December next on the lines of the above-mentioned draft bill. In a report urging the necessity for this measure, the Committee on Commerce of the Association points out that there is no statute providing for legal agreements between employers and workers such as the provision in the United States Arbitration Act which permits of binding agreements between business organizations. Declaring that the Bar Association was neither for nor against the closed shop, the report stated that it was important, however, to overcome suspicions concerning the fear that the committee would encourage the closed shop by making it clear that "the bill's entire purpose is to leave parties free to enter any form of trade or industrial organization they desire, letting each industry decide for itself what it deems desirable in that in-

dustry, applying only the well-established principles of the common law that so long as the contract is not against public policy nor the result of fraud or duress, it shall be valid in law.

"To the criticism that this may favour the company union, all that the committee can say is that the industry must decide for itself whether the company union is satisfactory or not," the report continues. "To the criticism that this favours organized labour, the committee answers that it neither favours nor disfavors organized labour. Each industry must decide for itself.

"But where, as in such cases as have been pointed out, in great industries like the clothing industry or others, there is necessity for continuous impartial arbitrational machinery to keep industry going, where dislocation or interruption of the industry affects the whole commercial structure of the nation, the committee is of the opinion that these methods of self-government should receive the sanction of law and that the present obstruction, namely, the rule that such contracts are revocable at the pleasure of the parties, should be removed from the law as an anachronism. To say that men shall solemnly enter into engagements intended to give stability to industry and be free to repudiate those engagements seems to us to be an intolerable condition in the law and one that should be remedied at the earliest opportunity."

In the opinion of the committee, if the various conflicting industrial interests could be brought together into a federal industrial council much good would be accomplished; from time to time, as a result of counsel and deliberation, recommendations could be made to Congress and to the public generally, "and out of such a council will come a real American labour policy." The committee was of the opinion that the council should have no power to make decisions, but should act only as an advisory body. In conclusion, the committee reported that the idea of establishing such a council "met with most enthusiastic approval from men who have given a large part of their lives to such work."

An employing company in the province of Quebec was found guilty, on March 12, of having violated the provisions of the Lord's Day Act, by causing their employees to work in a mill on Sunday, February 3. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

## EFFECT OF LABOUR LEGISLATION ON THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF WOMEN

REFERENCE was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1928, page 1320, to the *Bulletin* (No. 68) recently published by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour on the "Effects of Labour Legislation on the Employment Opportunities for Women." This bulletin contains the findings of the inquiry undertaken by the federal department in 1926 as the result of a conflict of opinion which had developed at the Women's Industrial conference held at Washington in 1926, between those who favoured protective legislation, and on the other side the advocates of "equal rights", who denied the need for such special laws (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1926, page 308; June, 1926, page 531). The ground of the opposition of the latter group was that legislation applicable to women only handicapped women in securing and retaining employment.

It is pointed out that labour legislation is divided broadly into two parts—(1) laws definitely prohibiting employment of women: (2) laws regulating their employment. The laws which regulate their employment may become prohibitory in their actual effects. The total number of women in the United States whose working hours are regulated by labour legislation amounts to about two and three-millions, only one-third of the eight and one-half million gainfully employed. Business and professional women, those in supervisory positions, and in general in the higher ranks of opportunity, are not generally covered by labour laws. These laws have been directed towards the control of conditions in industrial, mercantile, and factory occupations.

The results of the investigation are summarized in the report as follows:—

In general, the regulatory hour laws as applied to women engaged in manufacturing processes of industry do not handicap the women, but serve to regulate employment and to establish the accepted standards of modern efficient industrial management. When applied to specific occupations, not entirely akin to the industrial work for which the laws were drawn, this regulatory legislation in a few instances has been a handicap to women.

Laws prohibiting night work for women in industry are chiefly a reflection of the usual attitude of employers regarding such practice, but occasionally they result in a limitation of women's employment. When applied indiscriminately to special occupations that are professional or semi-professional in type, night-work prohibition or regulation has resulted in restrictions of women's employment.

In almost every kind of employment the real forces that influence women's opportunity are far removed from legislative restriction of their hours or conditions of work. In manufacturing, the type of product, the division and simplification of manufacturing processes, the development of machinery and mechanical aids to production, the labour supply and its costs, and the general psychology of the times, all have played important parts in determining the position of women. These factors have varied with the different industries and localities, but everywhere they have been far more significant in their influence than has any law regulating women's hours of work.

In other occupations other influences have been dominant in determining the extent of women's employment. In stores a more liberal attitude and successful experimentation with women on new jobs; in restaurants the development of public opinion as to the type of service most suitable for women; in pharmacy a gradually increasing confidence in women's ability on the part of the public; in the metal trades a breaking down of the prejudices against women's employment on the part of the employers and of male employees, and demonstration of women's ability among certain lines—these are the significant forces that have influenced and will continue to determine women's place among wage earners. Such forces have not been deflected by the enforcement of legislative standards and they will play the dominant part in assuring to women an equal chance in those occupations for which their abilities and aptitudes fit them.

The financial year 1927 was the first year in which the effects of the Act of June 25, 1926, amending the German Federal Miners' Insurance Act, became fully apparent. The fourth report on the working of the Federal Miners' Insurance scheme shows that expenditure on benefits in all branches of insurance, and, consequently, the cost of insurance in respect of the individual member, have increased considerably. The average membership of Sickness Funds under the miners' insurance scheme for the year 1927 was 789,960, representing 750,528 manual workers and 39,432 non-manual workers. The membership of the Pensions Fund at December 31, 1927, was 734,543 in the Manual Workers' and 51,363 in the Non-manual Workers' Pension Fund. The number covered by invalidity insurance was 733,541 on December 31, 1927.

## PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Final Report of Committee of Inquiry

THE Committee on Industry and Trade, appointed by the Labour Government in Great Britain in July, 1924, recently published their final report. The Committee is composed of eighteen members, including leading industrialists, detached economists and well-known representatives of labour. (Previous reports were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June 1926, page 582; April, 1927, page 412). The Committee was instructed to inquire into the conditions and prospects of British industry and commerce with special reference to export trade and to make recommendations in regard thereto. The sections of the final report which concern labour are mostly contained in the section entitled "Conditions of Employment in Relation to Competitive Power."

*Wages.*—The Committee state that the central wages problem of the present time is "to combine the maintenance of a reasonable standard of weekly earnings with a maximum of output obtainable at a given wages cost," and give their opinion that on the whole the existing voluntary methods of settlement of wages questions are vastly preferable to any uniform system imposed by law. In particular, they found no substantial support for any proposal for compulsory arbitration. The Report expresses hopes that the leaders on both sides in the course of negotiations will succeed in satisfactorily solving the difficulties regarding the relations between wages in different industries, the relation between wages in "sheltered" and "exposed" trades, and the relation between wages in skilled and unskilled occupations.

Regarding methods of remuneration, the Committee associate the solution of the central wages problem with the principle of payment by results, and express the hope that no effort will be spared to overcome difficulties which stand in the way. They record with satisfaction the amount of success which has been achieved by profit-sharing and co-partnership, but express the opinion that such schemes will in the future, as in the past, be most successful in "sheltered" industries or public utility undertakings. They state that they see grave difficulty in attempting to fit the system of family allowances into the present framework of collective bargaining, but make the suggestion that, if a general desire for some such provision should become manifest it might be met by a scheme of compulsory insurance. While expressing approval of the use of the cost-of-living index figure for determining wages in times of fluctuating prices,

they look forward to the time when stability will render its use unnecessary.

*Collective Bargaining.*—Regarding the machinery of collective bargaining, the Committee consider the essentials to be that the voluntary negotiating machinery shall cover the whole field of industry, shall work smoothly and effectively, and shall make all possible provision for avoiding stoppages and ending such stoppages as occur. As to the limits of State action, the Committee record that their evidence was practically unanimously opposed to the prohibition by the State of stoppages, and express agreement with that view. Further, the Committee do not advise in this country similar legislation to the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Finally, the Committee state that their evidence showed that in most industries the relations between employers and employed are close and friendly, and that there was striking absence of any general demand for a change in the existing machinery for industrial negotiation.

*Hours of Labour.*—The Committee record their opinion that most employers regard the post-war reductions as a *fait accompli*, and that any general proposal to lengthen the normal working day would meet with the most strenuous resistance from the trade unions. The report emphasizes, however, the vital importance of elasticity.

On the subject of the international regulation of hours, the Committee examine the position in the light of the references to maximum hours and the 48-hour week in the Peace Treaties, and discuss the failure of the Washington Convention to meet with general acceptance. Having reviewed the evidence, they express the opinion that the weight of argument is in favour of adhesion to a revised Convention, but against unconditional ratification of the present instrument. The Committee feel that it is impossible to recommend either the unconditional ratification of the Washington Convention or the abandonment of any attempt to reach a more satisfactory international agreement. Even those members who are most sceptical of satisfactory revision do not dissent from the view that the attempt ought to be made. The report then suggests amendments required in a revised Convention; and also suggest, failing revision, the possibility of an agreement to exchange and publish full information as to actual hours.

*Joint Industrial Councils.*—The Committee consider it desirable that some form of Works



Committee should be established as a normal part of the administration of great industrial undertakings, and make a number of suggestions as to the essentials for the successful conduct of such Committees. They do not favour the proposal that the establishment of Works Committee should be made universal by law.

The Committee examine the proposal for the establishment of a National Industrial Council and express doubt whether there is sufficient ground for the immediate creation of a Council with a definite organization and regular meetings. They do not think however, that the same doubts apply to the convening at regular intervals of a national conference representing organizations of employers and employed. Such a conference, they think, would accomplish most of the valuable results that could fairly be expected from a National Industrial Council without incurring the risk of a failure.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—Regarding insurance against unemployment, the Committee point out the necessity for avoiding adverse effects on industrial mobility, and discuss the provisions of the latest Unemployment Insurance Act from this angle. They also discuss the effects of the unemployment insurance scheme on the will to work, and express the view that the mass of unemployment in this country is not the result of measures taken for mitigating the hardships of unemployment. They express the opinion that the unemployment insurance scheme represents one of the greatest advances in social amelioration during the past generation, and that it has amply justified its establishment.

The Committee then discuss the provision of work for the unemployed, and state that the only real cure for unemployment is the expansion of production and trade.

*Standard of Living.*—The Committee discuss the relations between the standard of living and wages, and express the hope that carefully conducted researches into the movement of the standard will be greatly extended and periodically repeated. Meantime, they say, the limited results already obtained confirm the conclusion to be drawn from the statistics of the movements of real wages that while there has been no marked upward or downward change in the general level of the standard of living since the immediate pre-war period, there has been a very appreciable improvement in the standard of life of the less highly paid sections of workers.

*Minority Report.*—The report is signed by fifteen out of the seventeen members. Seven members, however, including five of those who have also signed the Report, have signed a memorandum appended to it in which they express the view that the report is inadequate to the serious situation of the country, and indicate lines on which they think further action should be taken. In particular, they suggest the establishment of two new bodies, a National Economic Committee, whose function should be to know the facts and to draw up plans for industrial reorganization, and a National Employment and Development Board, whose function would be to see that these plans were actually carried through to the public interest.

## FURTHER CONFERENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN ON PROPOSED NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

REFERENCE was made in the last issue (page 265) to the refusal of the two main employers organizations in Great Britain, namely the National Confederation of Employers' Associations and the Federation of British Industries, to accept the recent proposals of the conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations (composed of a group of employers associated with Lord Melchett, formerly Sir Alfred Mond, and of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress) for the establishment of a joint National Industrial Council. The constitution and functions of the proposed council were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1928, page 1037; August, 1928, page 846. The employers' organizations, while declining to accept the proposals of the confer-

ence as presented for their consideration, emphasized the importance of doing everything in their power to further the promotion of industrial peace, and with this object in view, they extended an invitation to the General Council to hold a new joint meeting to be attended by representatives of the two employers' organizations and of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress.

The General Council, in a reply sent on February 28, accepted the proposal to hold a further conference. The letter said: "Your decision that you cannot accept the interim report of the Conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations is greatly regretted, but the Council are desirous of hearing your explanation of the difficulties in this connection and of obstacles which stand in

the way of consultation through a National Industrial Council. The Council would then consider whether, in the light of the proceedings at this conference, further steps could usefully be taken."

### Recommendations on Unemployment

A further meeting of the Conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations was held on March 12, at which Lord Melchett proposed, and Mr. Ben Tillett (chairman of the Trades Union Congress General Council) seconded, the adoption of an interim joint report on unemployment. The report was adopted, with one dissentient. The following is a summary of the principal recommendations of the Report:—

An inquiry into the consolidation of existing pensions and insurance funds should be set up by the Government.

Largely increased funds should be provided for assisting emigration; and a scheme of settlement, aiming at a 20-year program, set up.

Unemployment in the mining industry should be considered as a special case, and relief measures and schemes continued at an accelerated rate.

Trade facilities should be re-instated under more liberal conditions. Export credits should also be extended "in reasonable cases."

Augmented pensions should be made available to workers of 65 and over who cease work.

The government should create and maintain a development fund capable of financing important national schemes. Further extension of constructional schemes should be undertaken, and existing schemes hastened in their application.

Rationalization should be pressed forward, with safeguards for the consultation of trade unions, and for the making of provision for displaced workers.

Serious consideration should be given to the question of raising the school-leaving age.

The Government should undertake immediately an inquiry into currency and banking policy. The Treasury and the Bank of England should make every effort to have the recommendations of the Genoa Conference put into operation.

### Origin of Proposal for National Council

The present proposal for a National Industrial Council arose out of an interim joint report approved by the Conference on Indus-

trial Reorganization and Industrial Relations on July 4, 1928. This report dealt with the gold reserve and its relation to industry with trade union recognition, victimization, and the prevention of disputes, and with rationalization. It also proposed the formation of a National Industrial Council, composed of the members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, as representing the workers, and of an equal number of representatives of the employers, nominated by the Federation of British Industries and by the National Confederation of Employers' Associations; and a Standing Committee of the National Industrial Council, nominated as to half of its members by the General Council representatives of the Council and half by the Confederation representatives, to act as the elective and executive authority for the provision of Joint Conciliation Boards for industrial disputes.

The Report further indicated that the necessary steps would be taken by the employers' and General Council sections of the Joint Conference respectively to bring the recommendations of the Conference to the consideration of the appropriate employers' organizations and before the Trades Union Congress.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress brought proposals before the annual meeting of the Congress in September and a motion for the acceptance of the Report was carried by a majority of 3,075,000 against 566,000 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1928, page 1098).

The announcement that a workmen's compensation law was adopted by the legislature of the State of North Carolina on March 6, has been received with interest as an indication that the "new industrial south" is falling into line with the rest of the United States in regard to progressive labour legislation. The enactment of a similar law is stated to be a leading issue in Arkansas and Florida. The other states without such provision are South Carolina and Mississippi. The new law of North Carolina, which goes into effect on July 1, provides compensation based on 60 per cent of wages with a weekly maximum of \$18 a waiting period of seven days, and a limit of \$5,500 for disability and \$6,000 in case of death. Administration is by a commission of three full-time members appointed by the Governor. Special provision is made for accident prevention.

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL CONTROL IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

**I**NDUSTRIAL relations in the book and job printing industry in the United States are surveyed in a bulletin (No. 481), entitled "Joint Industrial Control in the Book and Job Printing Industry," recently published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, United States Department of Labour. Describing the results of organization for joint control the writer finds that no broad generalizations are possible as to the value of different sorts of industrial relations organizations under all conditions, and the bulletin only summarizes the practical results of the typical organizations studied in their several fields of activity.

The chief fields in which industrial relations organizations work, and in which they exert varying degrees of control, are summarized as follows: (1) Establishing standards of wages, hours, and working conditions; (2) protection of individual workers; (3) promotion of co-operation for efficiency and production; (4) promotion of craftmanships by apprenticeship training; (5) education of both groups of the industry in policies and programs.

The bulletin summarizes the advantages and weaknesses of joint control in industry, as reflected in the various types of organization. As regards joint councils operating in open shop plants, it is claimed that these are more favourable to co-operation since they are established with that objective rather than of conflict, and accordingly emphasize the common interest of the two groups, although differences of interest are recognized and dealt with through the established machinery. Joint councils also considered favourable to satisfactory relationships within such plants because of their emphasis on shop committees to handle grievances and eliminate hindrances to good will and co-operation. They interest the employees by means of group insurance and the payment to skilled employees of wages equivalent to union rates. The chief source of strength of these plans is declared to be the personal confidence of the employees in the integrity and good faith of the leading employers, whether or not the plan specifically guarantees to employees freedom from discrimination or provides for the arbitration of differences.

Dealing with the elements of weakness in joint control schemes operating in open-shop plants, the writer says: "The chief weakness of these open-shop organizations is the narrow territory covered as the result of lack of interest of employing printers. The organizations are therefore unable to effect standards widely and follow the union standards for the

most skilled workers, while the open-shop scales, whether they are considered minimum scales or 'normal scales,' are not objectively defined and cannot be universally enforced even within the organization. In addition to the lack of continuous interest and support from the employers, there has been evident a striking lack of employee interest. Employees in these organizations with no outside support have shown no such vital, aggressive, and independent interest as would have forced more active interest on the part of the employers. The organizations have therefore not grown and have not called forth enough aggressive leadership among the employees to make fullest possible use of the organization for the interest of the workers. These organizations are at a disadvantage in having to compete for employee interest with the trade-unions which are the traditional form of organization in the industry. They attempt to substitute for the unions which developed from a momentum by the employees a new type of organization based upon a conscious theory and receiving its impetus from the employers. The employers have not been sufficiently interested to overcome this inherent disadvantage and establish a broad organization which could then appeal more successfully for employee interest. Since these organizations depend for their success fundamentally upon the active interest and consent of the employers they have developed no power to enforce widely their standards and policies."

The writer then proceeds to summarize the advantages and disadvantages of joint control in union shops, as follows:—

"Because both groups are strongly organized and possessed of considerable economic power, their relationship is characterized by a real vitality. The agreed upon standards of wages, hours, and conditions are to a large degree enforced in the local market, thus establishing in large sections of the industry an equality of labour costs as a basis for competition. The joint machinery gives to the individual worker a substantial measure of protection against discrimination or other grievances from failure of a firm to observe the agreed-upon conditions. A relationship which is on the whole friendly between the unions and the league makes possible constructive co-operation when a common interest is seen. Particularly in the field of apprenticeship, because of the recognition of common interest in craftmanship it has been possible to agree upon standards of training,

establish apprentice schools under joint control and support, and generally enforce training requirements which must in time materially affect the level of craftsmanship in the industry.

"On the other hand, there are several disadvantages in a relationship based upon strong organization of both groups. Since both the unions and the employing printers are organized separately, chiefly to protect their own interest in opposition to the other group, a fundamental antagonism exists which needs to be overcome before co-operation is possible. Moreover, this type of organization does not emphasize good shop relationships and does not therefore directly try to educate employers in methods of industrial relations within their plants, although the fact of union organization does not appear a barrier to satisfactory relations between the men and the management.

"The standardization by union rules is something of a hindrance to efficiency

in that the plant is restricted in its freedom to organize its production on the basis of experiment and its own experience. It is possible for very strong unions, moreover, to make unreasonable use of their power and enforce rules which are to the disadvantage of the industry and therefore ultimately of the employees themselves. Another serious weakness is in the local character of the standards enforced, although the widening competition in the industry makes differences between localities in hours, complement of men on machines, and wages a disadvantage to the employers in those cities where the unions are very strong. Finally the fact that the unions are organized on the craft basis results in a lack of unity of action between the various unions, to the detriment of their interests, and although the strength of the chief unions affects the wage scales of the others who are less strong, this power is not used to help enforce standards for groups which find organization difficult to maintain."

### CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES' INVESTMENT PLAN

**T**HE Canadian General Electric Company Limited gave effect on April 1, 1929, to "Employees' Savings and Investment Plan No. 3." Fifty-four per cent of the employees of the company who were eligible to subscribe have already done so, their subscriptions averaging 3.6 shares each. The company report that the employees have found the plan to be of great benefit to them, and that it has also been instrumental in building up good will towards the company. The following information is taken from a circular issued by the company to its employees:

#### Employees' Savings and Investment Plan No. 3

In response to many requests by employees that the Savings and Investment Plan be continued, and to further encourage the habit of saving, as well as affording the employees an additional opportunity of investing their savings in the Company in which they are employed, it has been decided to offer Employees' Savings and Investment Plan No. 3, which will become effective April 1, 1929.

The purchase of shares under this plan is entirely voluntary and inability of an employee to subscribe will not in any way affect his status or position with the Company.

*Description of Stock.*—Cumulative Preference Stock of the Company. Par value \$50 per share.

*Dividends.*—7 per cent per annum, cumulative; paid on the first day of January, April, July and October.

*Extra Payment.*—(a) So long as the employee remains in the service of the Company and continues to hold shares acquired under this plan, in addition to the 7 per cent dividends, the Company will pay in each year an amount equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent of the par value of the said shares for every 1 per cent of the net earnings of the Company in such year over and above 8 per cent on the sum of its average Common Stock outstanding and the average balance in surplus account during such year, after all deductions and charges including the 7 per cent preference dividend, such extra payment to be made as soon as possible after the close of the year. (b) The Company will make an extra payment of 1 per cent on the par value of the shares acquired under this plan for any year in which said earnings are not of sufficient amount to provide, under the preceding clause, for an extra payment of 1 per cent or over. (c) The Company reserves the right to modify or cancel these provisions for extra payment at any time upon one year's written notice mailed to the address of the employee as shown by the records of the Trustees hereinafter referred to.

#### Terms and Conditions

*Employees Eligible to Purchase Stock.*—Any employee on the payroll of the Company who has been in the continuous service of the Company since September 30, 1928, or who has been in the continuous service of a subsidiary Company and the Company successively since said date, or who has been in the con-

tinuous service of the General Electric Company and/or its subsidiary companies and the Company successively since said date.

*Number of Shares an Employee May Purchase.*—One to Ten shares.

*Purchase Price.*—Fifty dollars per share.

*Terms of Payment.*—(a) Four dollars per share per month, or one dollar per share per week if paid weekly or bi-weekly, to be withheld from the employees' salaries or wages.

(b) If so desired any employee may make payment in cash in full for shares applied for, in which case remittance (payable at par in Toronto) must accompany the purchase agreement. Balances outstanding, if purchase made under (a), may be paid at any time.

(c) Dividends on the stock will be applied toward payment until such time as the shares are fully paid for.

(d) In addition, as early as possible in the year 1930, the extra payment, as hereinbefore provided, will be credited to the employee's account for payment on the stock, or paid direct to the employee if stock is fully paid for.

(e) Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum will be charged on unpaid balances.

*Rights of an Employee Before Stock Fully Paid For.*—(a) If Employment Terminated: The total amount paid in by the employee by means of deductions from pay will be refunded, plus interest at 5 per cent per annum. No allowance will be made for accrued dividends nor for the credit of extra payment, and no interest will be charged on unpaid balances.

(b) In Case of Death: The total amount paid in by employee by means of deductions from pay, and accrued dividends, less interest at 5 per cent per annum on unpaid balances, will be paid to the estate of the deceased employee.

(c) Withdrawal: Any employee may withdraw from the purchase agreement at any time, and in case of withdrawal refund will be made on same basis as if employment terminated.

*Rights of an Employee When Stock Fully Paid For.*—(a) Agreement Receipt: When the stock has been fully paid for it will be identified in the records of the Trustees as being held for the benefit of the employee, but will be carried in the names of the Trustees on the Share Register of the Company. As an evidence of the employee's interest in such shares the employee will be given an Agreement Receipt embodying the provisions of this plan.

(b) Turning Back to Trustees: Any employee may at any time turn the shares back to the Trustees at par plus unpaid accrued dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, the Trustees to make payment for such shares within sixty days after the receipt of notice of desire to turn back the shares accompanied by the Agreement Receipt covering such shares.

(c) Transfer of Stock to Employee: At any time after the employee has held his interest

in the shares for a period of five years, he shall have the right to have the shares placed in his name in the Share Register of the Company and receive regular Certificates therefor, providing the then current market price be par or less. Should the then current market price be above par he shall have the right to have the shares placed in his name upon making payment of the difference between par and the market price. Upon the issuance of the Certificates the extra payment as hereinbefore provided shall cease.

*Trustees Option to Purchase:* The employee shall give to the Trustees or their nominee the right or option to purchase the shares at any time at par plus unpaid accrued dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and the employee shall agree that if for any reason he leaves the employ of the Company he will surrender the Agreement Receipt for par plus unpaid accrued dividends at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, or in case of his death such Agreement Receipt shall be surrendered by his personal representatives.

*Non-Transferable:* No assignment, transfer, pledge or sale of applications, payments accumulated, agreement receipts, or rights under this plan is permitted.

*Administration:* The Assistant General Manager, Treasurer and Secretary of the Company, or such other parties as may be named by the Company, will act as Trustees under this plan. The Trustees will purchase on behalf of the subscribing employees the number of shares required, and will receive the amounts to be applied against the purchase price of the stock.

*Method of Subscribing:* Any employee eligible to purchase stock under this plan, who desires to do so, will insert in the purchase agreement form the number of shares to be purchased, sign the form and file it with the Secretary at Toronto on or before March 27, 1929.

*Recording of Stock:* Stock purchased under this plan will be recorded as of April 1, 1929, and dividends will accrue from that date.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ended December 31, 1928, includes a statement regarding the pension department (an outline of the company's pension plan was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1928, page 381). At the end of the year there were 1,612 pensioners on the roll. Of this number 870 were over 70 years of age; 708 between 60 and 70 years of age; and 34 were under 60 years of age. Pension allowances during the year amounted to \$860,673. The balance in cash and investments in the fund at the end of the year was \$1,454,458.

## Employees' Pensions on Canadian National Railways

Questions concerning the standing, in regard to pensions, of employees on railways taken over by the Canadian National Railways were answered by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, in the House of Commons on March 18. An outline of the bills to establish pension system on the Canadian National Railways was given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, Page 264. The questions were as follows:—

1. Will all employees at present engaged on railways being taken over by the Canadian National Railways be retained in as good positions as at present, and advanced in the service in accordance with their ability?

2. What will be done in so far as participating in the new Canadian National Railways' pension scheme for those employees working on railways now or hereafter acquired by the Canadian National Railways?

3. What maximum age limit will permit an employee, medically fit, to enter the service and participate in pension benefits?

4. How many years' service are required and at what age may an employee under the new Canadian National Railways' pension scheme apply for a retiring allowance?

5. What percentage of his pay will be receive if retired, owing to injury, or incapacity, before the expiration of the ordinary years of service required for pension?

Mr. Dunning's replies to these questions were as follows:—

1. Full consideration will be given to each individual and if retained in the service each will be given credit for seniority earned on the line on which employed.

2. Any employees of railways acquired by the Canadian National will participate in the proposed pension plan in the same way as employees now in the service of the railway.

3. Fifty years of age is the maximum.

4. The age at which an employee becomes eligible for pension is 65, and 15 years' continuous service are required to qualify.

5. All pension allowances are calculated at the rate of one per cent for each year of service on the highest average rate of wages or pay during any ten consecutive years of service.

Pensions to disabled or incapacitated employees are granted as follows:

To an employee of the age of 60 and under 65 years with 20 or more years of service to his credit retired by reason of permanent physical or mental disability upon the certificate of the company's chief medical officer that for such reason the employee is unfitted to follow his usual or any other suitable employment in the company's service.

To an employee who, after ten or more years of service to his credit, becomes incapable of continuing his service by reason of injuries received whilst actually at work in the employment of the company, but only for so long as his incapacity shall continue.

## Old Age Pension Administration in Northern Ireland.

The statutory conditions for the receipt of non-contributory old age pensions in Northern Ireland, the rates of pension payable and the causes which disqualify a person for receiving a pension are identical with those in force in Great Britain (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1928, page 1319) but certain changes in the method of administering the service have recently been introduced.

Since April 2, 1928, the administration of contributory and non-contributory old age pensions (including Blind Persons' Pensions) has been vested solely in the Ministry of Labour. As regards non-contributory old age pensions the machinery set up under the Act of 1927 is similar to that for dealing with claims for unemployment benefit, and may be summarized as follows:—

1. The claims are investigated at the homes of the claimants by investigating officers attached to the Employment Exchanges and reports of the investigations are submitted,

with suitable recommendations to the headquarters of the ministry.

2. The initial decisions on claims or questions are given by pension officers appointed by the Minister of Labour.

3. If the Pension officer decides to allow a pension at the full rate of 10 shillings per week, payment begins immediately. Where, however, the decision of the pension officer is to disallow a pension or to allow a pension at a lower rate than 10 shillings per week, the claimant is notified of the pension officer's decision and the grounds for it, and is advised of his right of appeal.

4. A claimant who is dissatisfied with the pension officer's decision has the right of appeal to the Local Pension Court for the district. This court consists of a chairman (who is generally a person with legal qualifications) appointed by the minister, and two or more members chosen from a panel established for the district by the Minister of Labour.

5. When an appeal is lodged against the decision of the pension officer, the claimant concerned is notified of the date, time and place of the sitting of the local pension court, and is afforded an opportunity of appearing before the court and of being represented by any other person (including counsel or a solicitor) that he may select.

6. The local pension court considers the appeal and makes a recommendation to the pension officer, who must give effect to the recommendation of the Court, unless he disagrees with it.

7. Where the pension officer disagrees with the recommendation of the local pension court, or where the claimant (by leave of the court) appeals against the court's recommendation, the matter is referred to the umpire, who is an independent person appointed by the Governor of Northern Ireland. The decision of the umpire is final and conclusive, and not subject to appeal to any court.

Payment of non-contributory old age pensions is made through the Post Office as heretofore.

## NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

### Fishermen's Course—Halifax

Nineteen Nova Scotia fishermen have taken advantage of the six-week course given by the Biological Board of Canada, which includes new methods of freezing fish in brine, instruction in preparation of dried fish, in navigation and care of motors.

### Technical-Commerce School—North Toronto

Erection of a million dollar technical-commercial school in North Toronto is favoured by the Advisory Vocational Committee and a recommendation to this effect is to be sent to the local Board of Education.

The proposed school would cost \$1,098,000 and would be of the same size and type as the recently completed Western Technical-Commercial School.

### Training School for Hotel-men

Creation of a training school for hotel-men was advocated by the Province of Quebec Hotel Association at a recent meeting in Montreal. The desirability of raising the standard of qualifications for those selecting hotel work as their vocation was stressed, and after the question was debated by those attending the meeting it was proposed that the Provincial Government be approached in connection with the projected establishment of a training school.

### Proposed Classes in Plumbing at Technical Schools

At a recent convention of the Association of Plumbing and Drain Inspectors of Ontario, held in Brantford, it was recommended that plumbing and drainage classes be established in all technical schools in the province, and

the Association intends to take the matter up with the Department of Education and the plumbing inspectors of municipalities which have such schools.

### Technical School for Brandon

The negotiations with a view to the establishment of a technical school at Brandon, under way for some time, have been successful, and it is understood that the new institution will be opened during the fall of the present year. A special committee from the school board is to look over the Ramsay Building on Pacific Avenue, with a view to converting it into the technical school.

### First Aid Work at Institute of Technology and Art—Calgary

The value of practical training in first aid work, especially to men engaged in the mechanical trades, was emphasized by Professor Corbett, director of the Department of Extension at the University of Alberta and honorary secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association, when he recently addressed a special meeting of students at the Institute of Technology and Art. Professor Corbett referred to the importance of a working knowledge of first-aid in meeting emergencies which might arise in the course of every day life. To a person working with machinery an acquaintance with the principles of first aid is of great importance, he said.

At the conclusion of the address, J. H. Ross, vice-principal of the Institute, announced that arrangements were being made to hold first aid classes at the school for the benefit of the students. At present the classes will only be open to students attending the institute, but it is thought that later it may be possible to offer the service to outsiders.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### "Safest Mill in Canada" Competition

The *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, March 14, 1929, announced the results of the "Safest Mill in Canada" competition that was conducted among pulp and paper mills throughout Canada from July 1, to December 31, 1928. (The results of previous competitions were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1928, page 532; March, 1927, page 289, etc.). The results for 1928, are stated as follows:—

"The mills have been divided into two groups according to size, and again we have mills from the Atlantic to the Pacific striving to obtain perfect records, not merely, of course, for the honour of winning the trophy but particularly for the more worthy object of preventing injury and death. The winner in Class "A" is the Sturgeon Falls plant of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, with an accident index of .221. This is the time lost in days per 1,000 hours exposure to hazard, and is arrived at by dividing the total time lost in days, which is 83, by the total pay-roll hours, which are 374,562. This figure is slightly higher than the record of .133 that was made in 1927 by the Laurentide Division of the Canada Power and Paper Company. This mill is a close second in the 1928 contest with a rating of .239; and the Hawkesbury plant of the Canadian International Paper Company is third with .248. The Sturgeon Falls plant was third in 1927. In the 1926 contest, Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company was first, Laurentide Division second, the Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company third, and the Hawkesbury mill fourth. This would seem to indicate that accident prevention is not a fad with our paper mills.

"In the "B" division, we again have three mills with perfect records. Bennett Limited of Chambly Canton, Que.; Garden City Paper Company of Merritton, Ont.; and Don Valley Paper Company of Toronto. The Don Valley mill won the contest in 1926 with a clear record, and last year the Lincoln mill of Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company, Garden City Paper Company, and Mansons Limited were the three no-accident mills for the six months' period. It will be seen from the tables that the pay-rolls hours of the winner are nearly 50 per cent greater than the mill given second position, and has more than twice the degree of hazard on this basis than the mill in the third position. This, however, does not detract from the satisfaction that should be felt by all of these plants.

Taken as a whole, it would appear that average rating for the non-fatal accidents is

better than it has been in previous years. The fatal accidents, unfortunately, have been more numerous in 1928, being nine in Class A and one in Class B, whereas in 1927 there were 3 in Class A and 1 in Class B and in 1926 ten in Class A and two in Class B."

### Safety Work of Dominion Iron and Steel Company

A recent issue of the *Nova Scotia Industrial Safety News*, published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association outlines the safety activities at the plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Sydney. The safety record indicates that this plant, with a working force of approximately 3,000 men, reduced the number of lost time accidents by 80 per cent during the past five years. In the year 1924 the plant had 351 lost time accidents, and in the intervening years the number of accidents has been gradually reduced, the company closing the year 1928 with only 125 lost time accidents, the lowest in its record.

A noteworthy feature of the record is the fact that while the number of accidents has been materially reduced the time worked has increased from 731,250 man-days worked in 1924 to 928,044 in the year 1928. Using 10,000 man-days worked as a basis of comparison the number of accidents has been reduced from 4.8 in 1924 to 1.3 in 1928. The accompanying table gives a summary of the accident experience of the plant for the years 1924 to 1928 inclusive:—

ACCIDENT REDUCTION RECORD AT SYDNEY STEEL PLANT, 1924-1928

Year	Number of accidents	Accidents per 10,000 man-days worked
1924	351	4.8
1925	222	3.1
1926	244	3.2
1927	141	1.7
1928	125	1.3

The number of dressings made at the plant emergency hospital during 1928 totalled 16,848, as compared with 9,121 in 1927, and in addition to the 125 lost time accidents during the year, 3,939 minor accidents involving no loss of time were treated at the emergency hospital. There were three employees fatally injured during the year. The report states that the importance of first aid training and its value in preventing minor accidents developing into serious cases is fully recognized in the safety activities of the company, very successful classes in the instructional course of the St.



John Ambulance Association being conducted by the company doctors. In addition, the mass meetings conducted by the Superintendent and the Safety Engineer, and the bulletin board reviews have been important factors in the educational campaign conducted throughout the plant. It is emphasized that an outstanding and gratifying feature of the accident prevention work is the interest manifested by the workmen and all the superintendents and foremen in the different departments.

**Safety Competitions in Nova Scotia Mines**

At a meeting held at Glace Bay, officials from all the mines of the British Empire Steel Corporation in Cape Breton and Pictou assembled to receive the results of the accident prevention competitions held at the various collieries of the corporation. General superintendent J. J. McDougall presided, while Martin L. Fraser, field secretary of the Accident Prevention Association of Nova Scotia, presented the trophies to the winners.

No. 22 colliery was awarded the President McNaught cup for having the lowest accident rate during the year 1928.

Four other silver cups were awarded to the winners of the different groups of collieries, the awards being based on the frequency rate of accidents. The group winners were: Group one, Caledonia colliery, No. 4;

Group two, Reserve collieries Nos. 5 and 10;

Group three, Acadia mine, No. 3;

Group four, Waterford mine, No. 14.

**Canadian Success in Railway Safety Contest**

In a statement issued recently Mr. P. E. Cowley, president of the New York Central Railway, announced that the 1929 safety campaign on all the various lines of the system was underway. The president also intimated that in order to create greater interest in accident prevention he would personally award a trophy to the railroad in each of two groups making the lowest casualty ratio for the entire year. In group "B" is the Michigan Central Railroad, the Canadian division of which won many safety first laurels. The car department of this division was particularly successful in accident prevention during 1928 having only two reportable accidents. President Cowley said:—"The information supplied by our safety bureaus still shows a wide variance in accident ratios between roads, divisions, departments, shops, yards, terminals, freight stations, etc., thus indicating there are weak spots in our safety program that should be corrected. We will look for substantial im-

provements in this regard. Our duty is plain. These accidents can and should be prevented. To succeed in accident prevention work we must recognize our personal responsibility. We must do our full part in removing the cause in so far as it is possible. To accomplish this, we must be active and have an intimate knowledge of accidents, their causes and remedies, remembering that good safety records can be achieved only by conscientious efforts on the part of everyone."

**Safety Trophy of Canadian Cement Company**

The Canada Cement Company plant at Exshaw, Alberta, recently won the safety trophy offered annually by the Portland Cement Association for perfect score in safety performance which means no accidents throughout the year.

The trophy is open to competition among practically all Portland cement manufacturers on the continent, and the victory of the Exshaw plant in 1928 gives the Canada Cement company a remarkable record, since five of its plants have now won this trophy in the past four years.

Between 1920 and 1927 the Canada Cement company reduced accidents by 76 per cent and increased man-hour efficiency by 86 per cent.

An address on "Getting results in accident prevention," by Mr. A. C. Tagge, president of the Canada Cement Company, was reprinted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 724.

**Reducing Accidents in Metal Mines**

An article contributed to the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, March 16, 1929, by J. T. Ryan, of the Mine Safety Appliance Company, (U.S.A.), called attention to the common mistake of placing the responsibility for safety on a few special men, rather than considering it as a major part of mining operations in which responsibility would fall on all operating officials. Analyzing the causes of the 3,135 underground metal-mine fatalities that occurred in the United States in the ten-year period 1917 to 1926, Mr. Ryan found that 81.6 per cent fall in five of the fifteen major classifications of causes as follows:—

Cause—	Fatalities.
1. Falls of rock or ore from roof or wall.....	1,301
2. Explosives.....	432
3. Haulage.....	314
4. Falling down chute, winze, raise, or stope.....	284
5. Mine fires.....	229

The fall of rock or ore which took such a large toll of lives is the principal cause of fatalities and non-fatal accidents, and is considered the most difficult to eliminate or to reduce materially. However, a great deal, he considers, can be accomplished in this direction by giving more attention to the timbering, by closer and more effective supervision, and lastly, and of equal if not greater importance, by a well-directed campaign of safety education for the face workers.

As to the second classification, explosives, "little can be said in the way of excusing this tremendous loss of lives, the second highest in the industry. These accidents can and should be reduced by improved blasting practices and more alert supervision in the handling and use of explosives. Consideration should also be given to the adoption of electric firing where it is not used."

Improvement in the haulage accident classification can be brought about by improved tracks, haulage equipment, and safety education.

*Mine Fires.*—The last classification, that of mine fires, is at present given scant attention, except by a few companies which have experienced disasters or expensive fires. "Few realize, Mr. Ryan states," that fires occupy fifth place in causes of fatalities in metal mines. We look upon fires as a greater hazard of coal mining because the combustible material is already there to fire. But as a matter of fact more fires occur in its metal mines than in the coal mines. Fortunately few of them cause loss of life; yet there are enough to class this as the fifth greatest cause of fatalities, with the total loss far greater than in the coal mines, which employ over four times the number of men. That this hazard is not generally appreciated is attributable largely to the fact that we are prone to look upon metal mines as being non-combustible. They should be, but they are man-made combustible by material taken in and left there, with not enough precaution taken to prevent ignition. The combustible material taken into and left in a mine, which is the source of many mine fires, is hay, straw, manure, explosive boxes, explosive wrappings, sawdust, partly used carbide, and trash in general."

The principal causes of metal-mine fires are open lights, electricity, smoking, and blasting. Open lights have been by far the most serious fire hazard. At present, several large metal-mining companies are trying electric cap lamps to eliminate this hazard and improve the safety and efficiency of their workers.

### Country Health Units for Canada

The March issue of the *Canadian Public Health Journal*, (Toronto) contains a series of contributions to the discussion of full time country health units with a view to their establishment in Canada. The Dominion Council of Health, at a meeting held at Ottawa in December, resolved to request the Dominion government to further the establishment of such units by voting an annual grant of money for the purpose and this resolution was endorsed later by the Canadian Public Health Association. The *Journal* contains an introductory note by the Hon. Dr. Montgomery, Minister of Health and Public Welfare of Manitoba, and among the contributors are Dr. McCullough, of the Department of Health, Ontario; Dr. A. Lessard, director of the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health; Dr. H. E. Young, provincial health officer of British Columbia; Dr. F. C. Middleton, acting deputy minister, Department of Public Health, Saskatchewan, and others.

### Safety First Program in Alberta

Mr. J. A. Kinney, a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, addressed the Trades and Labour Council of Lethbridge recently in regard to the proposed adoption by the Council of a Safety-First program, consisting of classes for the members. Mr. Kinney stated that encouragement was shown by the Board to these classes, generally formed under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, and that several such classes had been formed throughout the province and in the mining camps. The meeting received this suggestion very favourably, and as a consequence a class may be formed amongst the delegates of the Lethbridge Trades Council.

Speaking more particularly to workmen in the building industry, Mr. Kinney referred to the cause of many accidents through protruding nails, and mentioned that the Board had endeavoured to eliminate as much as possible this particular form of accident by having notices displayed on different buildings warning the workmen against this particular cause. Mr. Kinney also explained the urgent need for reporting each accident, no matter how slight, to the foreman or someone responsible and also getting medical attention for any injury.

One delegate stated that workmen are penalized by some employers when they report accidents, receiving demerit marks for alleged "carelessness," and that consequently many minor injuries go unreported through the fear of discharge.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### New Brunswick Federation of Labour

THE sixteenth annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Fredericton on March 5-7, 1929, with about fifty delegates in attendance. Mr. J. E. Tighe, president of the Federation, presided, and in his opening address complimented the government for increasing the grant for free school books and for the promise of a commission to enquire into the advisability of providing an Old Age Pension law for the Province. The president drew the attention of the delegates to the fact that the coming convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada would be held in the city of Saint John, and urged that everything possible be done to have a large representation of locals at this convention.

Secretary-treasurer Melvin presented his report which showed a balance on hand at January 1, 1928, of \$256.83; receipts for the year, \$415.84; expenditures, \$308; leaving a balance at the close of the year of \$364.67. Secretary Melvin also read the report of the executive board, which dealt among other things, with the following subjects: appointment of a Fair Wage Officer for the Maritime Provinces; free school books; road construction pay; the Factories Act; the Technical Education Act. It was reported that the executive had submitted to the convention of the provincial command of the British Service League resolutions on old age pensions, mother's allowance and minimum wages for women, and that these resolutions were adopted by that body. The executive recommended that the convention continue to press for the adoption of Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowance and Minimum Wage Acts.

The Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of the Province, in an address to the convention spoke of the good financial position of New Brunswick, but pointed out that in order to maintain this position it was necessary for the government to be careful in undertaking new obligations. However, a commission of inquiry on Old Age Pensions would be appointed.

Mr. John A. Sinclair, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and Mr. Thomas Martin, Fair Wage Officer and eastern representative of the Department of Labour, also addressed the convention.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, so that a larger number of cases be included under the "permanent total disability" clause;

Return to the public of surplus earnings of privately owned and operated public utilities;

Insertion in any contract or agreement granting concession to industries of a clause providing for the payment of wages in keeping with Canadian standards of living;

Assistance from the government for the entertainment of the delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convention to be held at Saint John;

Enforcement of the same regulations as apply to theatres, in the exhibition of moving pictures in churches, schools, etc., and that the installation and operation be in charge of licensed operators;

Abolition of the amusement tax on all theatre tickets of fifty cents and under;

Appointment of an industrial safety inspector;

An Old Age Pension Act for the Province, supplementing the federal Act, and if a commission is appointed that one member be a man approved by the Federation;

Enactment of legislation providing for the payment of a minimum wage of fifty cents per hour in all government departments, and that all government contracts contain a clause providing for the payment of this minimum to labourers;

That the male heads of families engaging in fishing operations be granted a fishing license for a small fee, while free permits be issued to adolescence members of such families.

The following officers were elected: President, E. R. Steeves, Moncton; First vice-president, S. Burns, Fredericton Jct.; Second vice-president, Robert H. Carlin, Saint John; Third vice-president, John H. Wallace, Reynolds; Secretary-treasurer, George R. Melvin, Saint John.

On the third day of the convention, adjournment was made in order that a delegation, composed of Messrs Simon Burns, G. A. E. Lister, J. A. Whitebone, J. S. MacKinnon, E. R. Steeves, together with President Tighe and secretary-treasurer Melvin, might wait on the government to present the legislative program of the Federation.

The requests presented were as follows:

Ratification of such of the decisions of the International Labour Body as have been considered to come within provincial jurisdiction;

Enactment of a provincial Old Age Pension Act;

Establishment of Mothers' Allowances and Minimum Wages for women and young persons;

Public ownership of public utilities;

Extension of the policy of providing free school books until all school books in the public schools are free;

Labour representation on public boards and commissions;

That the provincial government urge upon the Dominion government the need of renewing the Technical Education Act;

Amendments to the new Mining Act so as to provide for better regulation and inspection with reference to working conditions;

Establishment of a maximum nine-hour day in the lumber industry;

First Aid instruction in schools;

Amendment to the Provincial Elections Act so as to provide for advance polls in provincial elections for railway employees and others whose employment requires their absence from home on polling day;

Amendments to the Factories Act;

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act;

That where industries are encouraged by the government grants or concessions the government should see that such industries pay wages assuring Canadian living standards;

Enactment of legislation providing the inclusion of a clause in all contracts let by the Government to provide for a minimum wage of fifty cents for all labourers and that the same minimum be paid by all departments of the government;

That surplus earnings of privately owned and operated public utilities be returned to the public;

That all moving pictures be governed by the regulations applying to theatres;

Elimination of the Amusement Tax from all tickets of a value of fifty cents and under;

Appointment of an inspector of scaffolding and staging on construction work;

Financial assistance to entertain the delegates to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada convention;

Cancelling of all private fishing leases, and asking that a fishing license system similar to that used for hunting be inaugurated.

### **Nova Scotia Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada**

The legislative demands of the Nova Scotia executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were presented to the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of the Province, and members of his Cabinet on March 15, by a delegation composed of Messrs. P. J. Healey, M. D. Coolen, John A. McDonald and W. M. Halliday, members of the executive committee, together with representatives of the various local unions. The demands were as follows:—

The enactment of a provincial Act giving effect to the Federal Old Age Pension Act;

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act;

Appointment of a Board under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act;

A fair wage clause to be inserted in all government contracts;

Legislation providing for an eight-hour day;

Free school books;

Appointment of a stationary boiler inspector;

Sale of liquor under government control.

### **Labour Legislative Program in Manitoba**

Prior to the recent session of the Manitoba legislature representatives of the Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council laid before the Provincial Government proposals for labour legislation which included the following suggested measures:—

Raising the status of the Bureau of Labour to that of separate department;

Amendment to the Child Welfare Act to make it apply to one child, to children whose fathers are confined to public institutions or

are physically unable to support the family, and to children who have been deserted for two years; a substantial increase in the appropriation to admit of more liberal treatment for those coming under the act; prohibition of the employment of women for two months before and two months after child birth, maintenance to be paid out of the fund provided by the government; and entering into arrangements of a reciprocal nature with the governments of other provinces so far as extension of the benefits of the legislation is concerned;

Amendment of the Minimum Wage Act to make it apply to all boys under 18 years of age;

A liberal appropriation for the efficient carrying-out of the spirit of the Building Trades Protection Act;

An Act for compulsory public liability insurance for automobile owners, the government to collect and hold the policy at time of issuing the license;

More adequate protection of railway crossings;

A liberal appropriation to the Bureau of Labour for general safety-first inspection work;

A mining Act with adequate safety measures;

Amendments to the Act regarding the examination and licensing of electrical contractors and journeymen electricians.

### Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada

Following an invitation extended by the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, and the Montreal Labour Council of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and endorsed by the Executive Board of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, delegates representing various national and independent Canadian unions of building construction workers assembled at 1006 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, on March 17, 1929, and formed a new organization known as the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada.

The memorandum issued prior to the inaugural conference set forth the purpose of the meeting as follows:—

With a view to establishing harmony among the various national organizations of workers in the building construction industry and to consolidating their position, it is agreed that a conference of all the national unions in the building construction industry will be held at 1006 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, on the seventeenth of March, 1929; the representatives of all the unions concerned to have authority to signify the adherence of their respective unions to a provisional organization of the nature of an amalgamated building workers' union of Canada, the branches of which shall have, wherever practicable, full provincial autonomy.

The unions represented by delegates at the conference were; the Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada; the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers; the Canadian Electrical Trades Union; the National Union of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of Canada; National Lathers' Union; General Workers' Union of Canada and the Canadian Union of Cement Finishers.

Prior to the submission of the draft constitution, the following motion relative to the objects of the new body was adopted:—

Whereas, we, the representatives of the national and local unions of building construction workers affiliated with or chartered by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, meeting in the city of Montreal, Quebec, on the 17th of March, 1929, are convinced that:—

(a) the Canadian workers in the building construction industry require a new organization through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards;

(b) the rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of the industry into fewer and fewer hands make craft unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employers, because craft unions permit one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby facilitating their own defeat;

(c) these conditions must be changed, the interests of the working class upheld, and all possible relief for the workers secured;

(d) this can be done only by an organization aiming steadily at the complete prevention of exploitation and formed in such a way that all its members in the industry may make common cause whenever any dispute as to conditions of work or wages occurs in any section of the industry; be it therefore

Resolved, that a national industrial union be and is here established under the following constitution.

According to the constitution, any *bona-fide* Canadian building trades union will be eligible for affiliation. Under the constitution all the unions represented are to merge their identity in the new organization, the officers of which will be re-elected by a vote of the entire membership.

### Ontario Provincial Conference of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union

The twenty-third annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Conference of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union was held in Niagara Falls, Ont., on February 11-14, with twenty-six delegates present, representing seventeen local unions.

President William Jenoves, who presided

over the convention, reviewed the activities of the executive since the last meeting. He advised the delegates that their organization was "assimilating more mechanics from year to year than to date the building industry has been able to give employment thereto." This, the president stated, applied to the

bricklaying trade in particular. Pleasure was expressed at the appointment by the provincial government of a representative of the Conference on the Apprentice Committee of Ontario. The president made reference to the suit against local union No. 25, Fort William, Ont., in regard to the members refusing to work on a job where bricklaying had been sub-contracted. This, it was stated, was contrary to the constitution.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the membership to be 2,214, a gain of 191 during the year. It was also reported that as a result of legislation passed at the last convention, the finances of the conference had been increased approximately \$200.

The finance committee reported that receipts for the year, together with the balance brought forward from last year, amounted to \$3,097, expenditures, \$1,592, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,505.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

That a synopsis of the case of Local No. 25, Fort William, Ont., be published in the *Journal* of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union;

Endorsing an educational campaign among the members in regard to the five-day week;

Urging uniformity in hours of labour throughout the province, namely eight hours per day, and forty-four hours per week;

That a clause be inserted in the annual agreements providing that all apprentices shall be paid at least half of their board and lodging expenses in addition to their regular wage when working away from home.

The officers elected were: president, William Jenoves, Toronto; first vice-president, J. S. Barker, Hamilton; second vice-president, C. E. Needham, Windsor; third vice-president, James Hill, Woodstock; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Johnson, Kitchener.

It was decided to hold the next convention on the second Monday in February, 1930, in the city of St. Catharines.

### I.F.T.U. Inquiry into Hours of Labour

The International Federation of Trade Unions has published in the February (the second issue) of its official organ, the *International Trade Union Movement*, the results of a special enquiry into the working hours prevailing in various countries during the first week of October, 1928. The inquiry was the outcome of instructions given to the Executive Committee at the I.F.T.U. convention held at Paris in 1927, when the question of the eight hour day was under discussion. The Committee was to communicate with the National trade unions centre every two years, beginning in 1928, with a view to the investigation of weekly working hours, and to the preparation of statistics relating thereto. It is pointed out that the International Labour Office at Geneva, "the best equipped institution in the world for conducting such international statistical enquiries", has not yet published any report dealing with the actual hours of work in the various countries. Accordingly the I.F.T.U. though not so well equipped for the task, undertook to fill the gap. It is admitted that as a first attempt, such a compilation could not be an unqualified success. "Nevertheless it is a beginning, and as such it shows the importance attached in the 'free' trade union movement to statistics of the kind."

The statistics published refer to actual working hours, including the *actual* working hours, including overtime work, and cover also workers on short time. The industries

examined were eight in number, the building, printing, chemical, woodworking, metal, boot and shoe, textile and mining industries. Sixteen national centres participated in the enquiry namely, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Latvia, Memel, Palestine, Poland, Southwest Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. The number of workers covered was 5,424,206, of whom 70.5 per cent belonged to Germany.

The British trade unions were unfortunately unable to conduct the enquiry, partly on account of the large number of organizations, both large and small, into which the trade union movement is split up, and partly because the trade councils lack the necessary machinery.

The Canadian centre stated that in a new country such as Canada, whose organizations cover so vast a territory, it would not be practical to gather information that would be sufficiently reliable to have any actual value.

The enquiry showed that of the total number of workers covered 7.4 per cent were on short time work; 7.9 per cent were working less than 48 hours; 66.6 per cent were working 48 hours; 8.4 per cent were working over 48 hours, but not more than 51 hours; 12.0 per cent were working over 51 hours, but not more than 54 hours; 3.4 per cent were working over 54 hours, but not more than 60 hours; and 0.3 per cent were working over 60 hours.

## Benefits Provided by Trade Unions

A recent bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, entitled "Beneficial Activities of American Trade Unions," presents the results of a detailed study of the functioning of the labour movement in a field that has been greatly extended and developed during recent years. It is pointed out that labour organizations have extended their scope in many cases far beyond the original field of wages, hours and working conditions. This growth of the labour unions from their strictly economic beginnings is outlined as follows:—

"After collective bargaining is gained by the organization the provision of 'benefits' is usually the next step. Then may be undertaken measures intended to improve the workers' economic position, such as the establishment of labour banks, credit unions from which members may obtain loans, building and loan associations, legal aid departments; construction of homes; supply of services or goods by such means as mail-order buying; co-operative stores, etc. Or unions may take social or protective measures, such as the establishment of various kinds of insurance, of definite health services, etc., or educational or recreational activities. Finally, as conditions in the industry become more or less stabilized and the union ceases to have to fight for its existence, union leaders have greater leisure to consider broader problems, those of the industry and even of society in general. At the unemployment conference sponsored by organized labour, which was held in the spring of 1927, one labour representative expressed himself to the effect that 'the time has passed when trade-unions could confine their efforts to strictly organizational matters, and every union should now have its affairs so arranged that its officers will have time to devote to the big economic and industrial issues, such as unemployment.'"

This modern trend towards wider activities is fairly general, but there are still a number of unions which regard all activities aside from collective bargaining for wages, hours and conditions, the payment of strike and lockout benefits, and possibly of death benefits, as being quite subordinate to the real purpose of trade unions. However, the general conclusion is that the more prosperous and progressive the union, the greater its endeavours to extend the field of its service to its members.

Dealing with general welfare activities, the report summarizes the various measures pro-

vided by unions in the form of "benefits." These are common to the great majority of trade unions. Strike or lockout benefits are listed as being the first for which provision is made. Death is the next emergency most often provided for, sickness and disability also being prominent in benefit plans. Outlining other benefit policies developed by trade unions, the report continues as follows:—

"A few unions have even assumed the responsibility of making some provisions for the surviving family after a member's death. Some unions pay cash benefits to members found to be suffering from tuberculosis, or pay for their treatment in a sanatorium; others which do not pay benefits for this disease make regular or occasional contributions to private sanatoriums, with the understanding that their members shall be entitled to treatment if needed. Others pay for certain disablements peculiar or common to the trade. Even those labour organizations which have no regular benefits often have a 'benevolent' or 'relief' fund from which, in special cases, deserving members may receive assistance in times of financial stress. These benefits paid by the international organization are in a great many cases supplemented by similar benefits paid by the locals. A few organizations provide annuities for members who, by reason of advancing age, illness, or disability, are unable to continue at the trade, and several of the larger international unions also maintain homes for their aged members, the superannuated unionist being given a choice between the pension and residence at the home. Only well-financed unions can afford to pay such benefits, however, for the constantly mounting costs make the burden of a pension system prohibitive for all but the largest and most prosperous organizations."

It is stated that the amounts paid during 1927, in benefits and insurance, by 73 international organizations alone, totalled nearly \$25,000,000. "If to this be added the more than \$3,000,000 paid in old-age pensions, some half million dollars for maintenance of union homes for aged, the amounts (not known) paid in unemployment benefits, and the sums paid in benefits by local unions, it is seen that labour organizations are providing a tremendous amount of assistance to their less fortunate members."

The death benefits of individual international unions range in amount from \$20 to \$1,500, and disability benefits from \$50 to

\$800. The weekly benefits payable in case of sickness range in amount from \$4 to \$10, and in time from 7 to 16 weeks per year. Old-age pensions range from \$5 to \$70 per month; in cases where the old-age pension is really a lump-sum benefit, not a continuing annuity, the amount ranges from \$50 to \$800.

Few of the trade-union benefit funds, it is reported, are on an actuarial basis. In the majority of cases a certain amount, estimated as sufficient to cover the expenditure for benefits, is added to the dues; if this proves to be insufficient the assessment is increased. In actual practice many organizations are reported to have accumulated in this way funds that will be sufficient to cover any liabilities for benefits. Others have not been so fortunate, or have failed to take into account the increasing need for money, with the result that they find their funds in a precarious situation as regards future payments. This uncertain stability of benefit funds has led a number of labour organizations either to drastic reorganization of their systems on an actuarial basis, or to the substitution of group or other kinds of insurance.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—A new feature in benefit development is noted in the tendency to shift responsibility for certain conditions on to the employer, this being particularly apparent in connection with the problem of unemployment. Many unions consider

that the industry and not the employees or their organization should bear the burden of unemployment. This responsibility has already been assumed in some industries. The report points out that a system of unemployment insurance, the expense of which is borne entirely by the employer, has been secured in the cap and felt-hat industries of New York city. For the past five years a contributory system borne equally by employers and workers has been in operation in the men's clothing industry of Chicago. Its extension to the Rochester market has been recently incorporated into the new agreement between the clothing manufacturers of that city and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, while in New York city the provision incorporated into the agreement several years ago now becomes effective and employers' contributions began September 1, 1928. These agreements regarding unemployment insurance were noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, page 319, and October, 1928, page 1041. It is also stated that there are a few cases in the street railway industry in which death or sick benefits, or both are paid by the employer under the terms of a collective agreement between union and employees.

Other aspects of union welfare activities are also surveyed, including provisions for safety and health, recreation and sports, labour banks and other business enterprises, housing schemes, and union-management co-operation.

### Union Fund to check "Sweatshops" in Garment Industry

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is raising a fund of \$250,000 for the purpose of checking the threatened revival of the so-called "padrone system" of sweated labour, which was abolished in 1910, following the strike of the cloak and suit industry in that year. The fund is in the form of a bond issue for three years, paying interest of 5 per cent, and secured by the property of the union.

The "padrone system" was explained by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the union, in a recent address at New York. "Under this system," he said, "a cloakmaker took four or five helpers into a shop and received the wages for the entire group. He distributed as much or as little as possible among the people who worked for him. The employer in a shop recognized but a few men. These were the 'padrones' or inside contractors who profited by the arrangement. The

helpers had no standing and received no consideration from the employer."

The president reported that the fund was being liberally supported both by the workers in many shops and by members of the general public. He claimed that the growth of the chain store system encouraged "sweating" in industry. "These chain stores," he said, "once former purchasers of cloaks, suits and dresses from manufacturers, now buy cloth, distribute it among the sweat shops and have the garments made up direct. Needless to say, this system leads to the demoralization of the workers, slipshod workmanship, low wages, long hours, loss of business by the legitimate manufacturer, and a further depression of the industry's standards." He pointed out that the "padrone system" does not exist in shops having contractual relations with the union, but are confined to the outlaw shops.



## National Women's Trade Union League of America

The National Women's Trade Union League of America has issued a call for its eleventh (the first triennial) convention, to be held at Washington, D.C., on May 6-11, 1929. Some account of this organization was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1928, page 1096. The convention call states that "twenty-five years ago the League arose from a desire to 'assist in the organization of women wage workers into trade unions and thereby to help them secure conditions necessary for healthful and efficient work and to obtain a just return for such work.' So reads the first statement of its objective. Complex work relationships had grown apace since the day when woman's intimate household tasks—spinning, weaving, the making of garments—had become mechanized. From the beginning of time she had stayed at home. The machine age, the new ways of work, her new freedom (with its menace as well as its hopes), had called her into the factory. The man worker, out-distancing her with his lead in bargaining power, could not understand how inextricably her economic welfare was bound with his, and with the whole industrial structure. Her social significance and her status

as a worker were as yet unrecognized, and inertia—the inertia of the underpaid and overworked—kept her inarticulate. The Women's Trade Union League became her spokesman, the interpreter of her problems, and out of a consciousness that 'groups cannot be led from the outside, but from within the fellowship of their daily life and labour must their salvation come' envolved its responsibility for the development of a trained leadership from within the ranks of the working women themselves."

The purposes of the League were recently described by its secretary as follows:—

"To encourage self-government in the workshop; to develop leadership among the women workers; to insure the protection of the younger girls in their efforts for better working conditions and a living wage; to secure for girls and women equal opportunity with boys and men in trades and technical training, and pay on the basis of occupation and not on the basis of sex; to secure the representation of women on industrial tribunals and public boards and commissions, and to interpret to the public generally the aims and purposes of the trade union movements."

### Women's Labour Conference in Alberta

A women's conference was held at Edmonton, Alberta, in March, to consider the working conditions of female employees in shops and factories. The conference adopted the following standard budget of a working woman in the province, submitted by the Employed Girl's Council of Regina, as the proper basis for a minimum wage:—

Per week

Board.. . . . .	\$ 8 00
Room.. . . . .	2 50
Washing.. . . . .	1 00
Car fare.. . . . .	75
Insurance.. . . . .	50
Clothes, toilet sundries, marcel, etc. . . . .	3 75
Reading, study, stationery, correspondence.. . . . .	1 00
Loss of time through sickness, holidays, etc. . . . .	1 00
Extra cost of illness, medicine, dentistry.. . . . .	50
Savings for unemployment, old age, etc. . . . .	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$20 00

The conference decided to recommend to the consideration of minimum wage boards in Canada the adoption of the standard hours of labour as laid down by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, which includes the following provisions:—eight-hour day; half holiday on Saturdays; one day's rest in seven; time for meals not less than thirty minutes; rest periods, ten minutes in each working period without lessening the working day.

It was stated in the Alberta Legislature on February 19, that candidates for coal miners' certificates in the Province from January 1, 1928, to February, 1, 1928, numbered 3,526, the number of certificates granted being 2,628. The total number of certificates issued up to February 1, was 10,108. The number of certificated miners in employment on January 1, 1929, was 6,491, including 2,695 hand cutters, 530 machine cutters, 2,568 machine loaders, 86 ventilation men, 209 road makers and 403 timbermen. In addition there are 150 men who have been granted provisional overmen's certificates, and who may be working as miners as well as overmen.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE DOMINION CIVIL SERVICE, 1927-1928

ACCORDING to a report recently issued by the Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total number of employees in the Civil Service of Canada at the close of the fiscal year 1927-28 was 41,243 (27,406 permanent and 13,837 temporary) an increase of 1,651 over the total of 39,592 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

The total expenditure on salaries for civil servants amounted to \$82,311,447, during the fiscal year. Of this amount, \$46,683,077 was expended on salaries of permanent employees, \$15,291,909 on temporary employees, while \$20,336,460 was paid out for salaries and wages of the non-enumerated classes. Comparing the fiscal year 1927-28 with 1926-27 there was an increase of \$3,183,974 in salaries of permanent employees, an increase of \$1,269,760 in salaries of temporary employees, while the salaries and wages of non-enumerated classes increased by \$1,629,834. The increased expenditure on salaries was attributed as being partly due to the increase of 1,651 employees over the preceding year; to the flat increase of \$120 per annum granted to the greater percentage of civil servants from April 1, 1927, and also to the customary annual increments of salaries throughout the year.

It is explained that the non-enumerated classes consist of employees engaged by several departments in work of a casual nature, and who for various reasons do not come under the operation of the Civil Service Act. The record of their number is not always available though the expenditure on wages and salaries is recorded.

The ten largest departments with their totals of permanent and temporary employees and salary expenditure for March, 1928, are shown in the accompanying table:—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES FOR MARCH, 1928

Department	Number of employees	*Salaries and wages, March, 1928
		\$
Post Office—		
Civil Government.....	838	110,755
Outside Service.....	10,033	1,367,944
Total.....	10,871	1,478,700
National Revenue.....	4,673	674,309
Income Tax Division.....	1,098	143,055
Total.....	5,771	817,364
Marine and Fisheries—		
Marine Branch.....	3,420	214,447
Fisheries Branch.....	341	60,359
Meteorological Branch.....	522	14,775
Total.....	4,283	289,581

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES AND SALARIES FOR MARCH, 1928—Con.

Department	Number of employees	*Salaries and wages, March, 1928
		\$
Public Works—		
Inside Service.....	322	55,940
Outside Service.....	2,922	256,014
Government Telegraph Service.....	689	65,456
Total.....	3,933	377,412
Interior.....	2,229	337,301
Pensions and National Health—		
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	1,890	240,720
Federal Appeal Board.....	49	10,509
Pensions.....	30	7,718
Health.....	320	39,764
Total.....	2,289	298,691
Agriculture—		
Main Department.....	863	127,752
Experimental Farms.....	418	63,515
Health of Animals.....	565	94,397
Total.....	1,846	285,665
Trade and Commerce—		
Main Department.....	103	15,983
Grain Commissioner's Staff.....	752	118,759
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	237	28,404
Weights and Measures.....	124	19,632
Electricity and Gas.....	85	14,365
Commercial Intelligence Service.....	62	20,085
Total.....	1,363	217,230
Railways and Canals.....	1,328	189,290
National Defence—		
General Defence Administration.....	241	36,005
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.....	58	7,579
Militia Services.....	549	51,415
Naval Services.....	151	18,594
Air Services.....	65	7,076
Military Topographical Surveys.....	23	4,426
Royal Military College.....	72	9,939
Northwest Territories.....	4	730
Total.....	1,163	135,767

\*Salaries and wages are exclusive of the non-enumerated classes.

### Civil Service Salaries in Lower Grades

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on April 4 as to the number of employees of the Dominion Government in receipt of salaries less than \$85 per month, the Secretary of State intimated that in the Department of National Revenue the number of those receiving \$65 per month and under was 120; 51 received between \$65 and \$75, and 95 received between \$75 and \$85 per month. All these employees are in the lower grades such as junior clerks, junior stenographers, junior typists, messengers, watchmen and labourers.

In the Post Office Department four employees received \$65 or less; one received between \$65 and \$75, and 75 received between

\$75 and \$85. In the Department of the Interior 10 received \$65 or less; four received between \$35 and \$75; and 29 received between \$75 and \$85. In the outside Service of the Department of Public Works there are no employees in Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver who receive a salary with a maximum which is not greater than \$85 per month, except one messenger at Ottawa who is receiving \$65 per month with a maximum of \$85.

The Minister stated further that the government had received requests from organized bodies of the Civil Service to fix through the Civil Service Act a minimum salary of \$100 per month for employees of the government, but that there was at present no announcement to be made in regard to any action on this proposal.

### Post Office Department

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General, replying to a question in the House of Commons by Mr. J. T. Thorson, member for Winnipeg South Centre, regarding proposed increased remuneration for employees of the Post Office Department (including railway mail clerks, letter carriers, postal clerks and mail porters) outlined the action with the Civil Service Commission in respect of his recommendation for further wage increases for these employees. The following extract of Hon. Mr. Veniot's reply is taken from Hansard of April 5:—

With regard to higher compensation to railway mail clerks, this question was taken up last year by the commission and at that time

nothing definite was decided. During the summer vacation I again took the matter up; after consultations here in Ottawa between the executive of the railway mail clerks and the officials of the department a certain agreement with regard to the classification or grading of railway mail clerks was arrived at. That agreement was submitted to the Civil Service Commission for their consideration, and after some considerable discussion the question was finally decided by a system of grading in connection with the railway mail clerks. Under this system the clerks are divided into two classes, class A, and class B, being railway mail clerks in charge of runs, railway mail clerks assisting and so on. The Commission accepted that grading, but excluded a certain number of railway mail clerks, whom they did not grade. There are about 1,300 railway mail clerks, and under the system of grading adopted by the Civil Service Commission I think 242 of these clerks were not included. When that was reported to the Post Office Department I took it up with the Civil Service Commission and asked why these 242 clerks were not graded and why they received no consideration with regard to increased compensation.

In my first letter to the commission I suggested that all railway mail clerks should receive an increase of at least \$60 per annum according to their grading but they gave an increase of forty cents per hundred miles to the higher grade and twenty-five cents to the minor grade instead, and in that way granted what was considered by the executive to be sufficient compensation. When the commission refused the minimum increase of \$60 per annum which I suggested for the 242 clerks mentioned, I proposed that they at least give those 242 men, who were not included in the new classification, an increase of fifteen cents per hundred miles. The Civil Service Commission refused to consent to that. The railway mail clerks who were affected favourably have accepted the decision of the commission, but they are asking that the 242 left out be considered.

### Civil Service Federation of Canada

The *Civil Service Review* for March contained an article by Mr. C. V. Phelan, President of the Civil Service Federation of Canada, describing the progress of that organization since the date of the last annual convention (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1928, page 1100). The Federation now comprises the following affiliated organizations:—

The Civil Service Association of Ottawa; Dominion Customs and Excise Officers' Association; Dominion Public Works Federation; Quebec Marine Civil Service Association; Nova Scotia Marine Civil Service Association; St. John Marine Civil Service Association;

Association of Marine Department Employees (Prescott Branch); Quebec Marine Labour Association; Marine Signal Mechanics Association of Prescott; Maritime Fisheries Civil Service Association; Immigration Employees' Association of Canada; Quebec Immigration Branch Civil Service Federation; Niagara Falls Immigration Association; Walkerville Immigration Association; Meteorological Civil Service Association; Dominion Civil Servants' Association (Victoria); Dominion Grain Inspectors' Association; Dominion Weighing Department Association; Sault Canal Employees' Association; Dockmasters' Association; Office Cleaners' Association.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Governing Body of the International Labour Office

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held two sessions during the month of March, the Forty-Third Session meeting on March 11, continuing on the following day, and the Forty-Fourth Session meeting on March 15 and continuing until March 17.

*Proposed Revision of the Eight-Hour Day Convention.*—At the first of these sessions attention was mainly directed to the proposal advanced by the British Government, represented by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, for the revision of the Eight Hour Day Convention of the International Labour Conference which was adopted in Washington ten years ago. The Ministers of Labour of France and Germany were also in attendance at the Governing Body. The Government of Canada was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer in Geneva.

The Director of the International Labour Office, in introducing the subject, reminded the Governing Body that the Hours Convention, like all the other Conventions of the International Labour Conference, contains a clause stating that at least once in ten years the Governing Body should submit to the Conference a report on the working of the Convention and should consider the desirability of placing the question of its revision or modification on the agenda of the Conference.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the British Minister of Labour, observed that the British Government had always been in favour of the principle laid down in this Convention and that British industries, with few exceptions, already conformed to the Convention. Why then did Great Britain not ratify the Washington House Convention? The reason was that it contained points in which ambiguity might arise and which might be interpreted in different ways by the countries which ratified it. Ambiguity in a national law might have a very different effect from ambiguity in an international Convention. The ill effects resulting from ambiguity in a national law could to a large extent be avoided because of the possibility of uniform interpretation. In the case of an international Convention, however, any ambiguity might lead to widely different interpretations. A discussion of the difficulties of interpretation of the Eight-Hour Convention was held in London in 1926. The agreement reached at this conference was no doubt an advance towards a final solution, but the London Conference did not itself produce a final solution, in the first place because the five countries there represented could not arrogate to themselves the right to bind other countries, and any other

country might interpret a point differently and would then have been within its rights in appealing to the Permanent Court of International Justice for a ruling; in the second place, the law officers of the Crown had advised that even if the conclusions reached at London were embodied in an Act of Parliament, Great Britain would not be legally entitled to ratify the Convention. For example, they considered that the five-day week of forty-seven hours which was practised in some industries was not admissible under the Convention. Great Britain desired that the Eight-Hour Convention should be revised in such a way as to ensure that it would be uniformly applied by all countries.

The British Minister of Labour accordingly proposed that the Convention should define more closely the expression "hours of work" so as to ensure that the rules of the Convention were always applied to the same unit of measurement. It should also be made clear whether the expression "week" meant the six working days or the calendar week. He suggested that the Convention itself should give guidance as to the line of demarcation between industry on the one hand and commerce and agriculture on the other, instead of leaving this to the competent authorities of each country. He also asked for greater precision as regards the exceptions in case of accident and *force majeure* and the provisions relating to continuous processes. He further asked that the Conference should consider the special problem which arose in certain countries in connection with small undertakings employing not more than five workers. He thought greater elasticity was desirable in the provisions which allowed the normal forty-eight hours' work to be distributed in other ways in certain cases. The British Government wished it to be possible to distribute the forty-eight hours over five or even four days. It might also be desirable to allow averaging out of hours in the case of seasonal industries and those dependent on climatic conditions. Among other points dealt with in the British revision proposal were the question of continuous processes in which a fifty-six hour week might be worked, the regulation of overtime, making up for time lost, difficulties of application to certain transport undertakings and the article of the Convention which stated that its application could be suspended in any country by order of the Government in case of war or other events endangering national safety.

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland added: "If at this moment we had an amended Convention in the drafting of which these points had been satisfactorily considered and settled, I would

recommend my Government to-morrow to ratify, and I am sure they would consent." His proposal, he stated was not in any way intended as an ultimatum but was inspired solely by a desire to collaborate with a view to arriving at a clear and intelligible Convention which, so far from diminishing the protection or lowering the standards provided by the Washington Convention, would increase the first and drive home the second.

The workers' representatives on the Governing Body strongly opposed the proposed revision of the Eight-Hours Convention and contended that there was no reason why Great Britain should not ratify the Convention as it stood, as Belgium and certain other countries had already done. Certain countries, however, had made their ratifications conditional on that of Great Britain; on this account the workers would not cease to demand ratification of the Hours Convention, for as industry developed it became more and more necessary to have legal regulation of hours of work guaranteed internationally. It was admitted that the workers' group would not object to incorporating the results of the London Conference in the Convention as a protocol.

The Ministers of Labour of Germany and France supported the suggestion that the resolutions of the London Conference might be treated by Great Britain as a protocol to the Eight-Hours Convention. In company with the Government representatives of Belgium, Italy and Spain, they expressed opposition to the proposal for the revision of the Eight-Hours Convention which had been put forward by the British Minister of Labour.

The proposal of the British Government delegate was supported by the Indian and Swedish Government representatives and by the Employers' delegate from Great Britain. The Polish Government representative, the French Employers' representative and the Indian Employers' delegate favoured the reference of the question of revision to a committee of the International Labour Conference.

A proposal by the Indian Employers' delegate for the immediate opening of the procedure for revision of the Hours Convention, was rejected by 12 votes to 9 (the six votes of the employers' group and those of the Governments of Great Britain, Sweden and India). A proposal of the French employers' delegate for the immediate consultation of all the States Members of the Organization and the setting up of a special committee, was rejected by 13 votes to 7 (the six votes of the employers' group and that of the British Government). The Governing Body rejected by 11 votes to 6 a proposal of the French employers' delegate embodying in another

form his idea for the consultation of Governments. It then rejected successively by 8 votes to 8 and 9 votes to 7, two proposals for the setting up of a Committee which would report to the Governing Body at its May Session, the first of which was submitted by the Minister of Labour of Great Britain, and the second by the Government delegate of Poland.

*Agenda of the 1930 Session of the Conference.*—At its Forty-Fourth Session the Governing Body decided not to place any fresh questions on the agenda of the 1930 Session of the International Labour Conference. This Session will thus be devoted to the second discussion of the questions of forced labour and hours of work of salaried employees, which are to be discussed for the first time by the Conference in 1929.

*Conference on Silicosis.*—The Governing Body decided to arrange for a Conference on Silicosis to be held at Johannesburg in 1930, with the assistance of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. The agenda of this Conference will include the following items; the medical aspect of silicosis (i.e. the pathological and clinical phenomena of the disease), preventive measures, and compensation.

*Permanent Migration Committee.*—In pursuance of the wishes expressed by the workers' organizations, the Governing Body considered the organization of the Office's work in regard to migration. Owing to the continually increasing interest of the majority of countries in these problems, the Governing Body decided to continue and intensify the Office's efforts in this sphere. For this purpose it decided to substitute for the old migration committee a new Permanent Migration Committee consisting of 12 members of the Governing Body (four members from each group) together with experts.

*Report of the Standing Orders Committee.*—The report of the Standing Orders Committee on the problems concerning the denunciation, revision or modification and amendment of Conventions of the International Labour Conference will be transmitted without modification to the forthcoming Session of the International Labour Conference. It was decided to defer until the May session of the Governing Body the discussion of standard clauses to be inserted in future Conventions.

*International Management Institute.*—The Governing Body decided to guarantee its contribution to the International Management Institute at the same rate as in 1927 for a period of three years as from July 1, 1929. In view of the importance of the study of rationalization to the work of the Economic Organization of the League of Nations, and in view also of the resolutions adopted by the

Economic Conference requesting that certain studies should be undertaken for it on the effects of rationalization, the Governing Body decided to express the hope that the Economic Organization would consider the desirability of collaborating with it in furthering the work of the Institute.

*The Budget, 1930.*—The Governing Body approved the budget estimates for the International Labour Organization for 1930. The British Government representative and the members of the employers' group abstained from voting. The net amount of the budget for 1930 as approved by the Governing Body is 8,405,678 francs.

*Joint Maritime Commission.*—The Governing Body decided that the ninth session of the Joint Maritime Commission should be held between April 15 and 20, 1929, the agenda of this session to include the following questions:—

Consideration of the proposed draft Convention on the protection of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships;

Preparation for the Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference;

Director's Report.

*Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee.*—The Governing Body approved the summoning of a session of the Mixed Advisory Agricultural Committee for July, 1929, on the proposal of the International Institute of Agriculture. The Committee will have to consider, besides the results of the work carried on by the two institutions in collaboration, various questions, including the rural exodus, rural housing, propaganda by means of the cinema, and vocational agricultural education.

*Committee on Social Charges.*—The Governing Body decided to call a meeting of the Committee on Social Charges for May 24 and 25, 1929, to consider the information collected by the Office concerning social charges in the various countries.

*Committee on Conditions of Work in the Textile Industry.*—It was decided that the Committee set up to supervise the Office's enquiry concerning conditions of work in the various branches of the textile industry should meet on June 24 and 25, 1929.

*Date of the Next Session.*—The Forty-Fifth Session of the Governing Body will open at Geneva on May 27, 1929.

### Germany and the Eight-Hour Day Convention

On November 20, 1928, the Federal Minister of Labour of Germany laid before the Reichsrat a government bill for the protection of labour which was subsequently presented also in the Reichstag. During the course of discussion of this measure on Jan-

uary 21, 1929, the minister observed that this bill was in harmony with the provisions of the Washington Convention on the subject of hours of labour, so that once it and a bill concerning work in mines, at present in course of preparation, were adopted, there would be no further obstacle to the ratification by Germany of the Eight-Hour Day Convention. "Thus," the minister stated, "the government intended to ratify the Eight-Hour Day Convention as quickly as possible."

### Ratification of Conventions

The formal ratifications by Spain of three Conventions of the International Labour Conference were registered by the Secretariat of the League of Nations last month. The first of these is the Convention concerning the eight-hour day. The Spanish government has, however, made its enforcement of this measure conditional upon ratification by Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy. Up to the present this Convention has been ratified by fourteen countries. Of these, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, Luxemburg, Portugal and Roumania ratified it unconditionally. The ratifications of the other five states, namely, Austria, France, Italy, Latvia, Spain, are subject to certain conditions.

The two other Conventions ratified by Spain are those concerning workmen's compensation for industrial accidents, and concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. The former of these Conventions has now been ratified by nine States and the latter by twenty-two.

The total number of ratifications now stands at 341, an increase of 6 over the February total.

### Director's Visit to the Far East

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, has returned to Geneva from an extensive tour of the Far East.

During his stay in China, the Director met all the members of the government and the leaders of the Kuomintang, the party at present in power, as well as representatives of employers' and workers' organizations. He endeavoured to prevail on the government to ensure direct and complete representation of China at the Sessions of the International Labour Organization. He also had an opportunity of discussing with the competent authorities the Labour Code which is being drafted by the Chinese government.

In Japan, the Director met the members of the government and the heads of the departments dealing with labour questions. He discussed on the spot with the authorities

concerned the position of Japan as regards International Labour Conventions, examining with them the possibility of further ratifications, and inquiring into the application of the Conventions already ratified by Japan. He also took advantage of his presence in the country to develop the relations of the International Labour Office with the workers' and employers' organizations.

On his way back to Geneva, Mr. Thomas visited French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, where he obtained first-hand information on the subject of the enforcement of Article 421 of the Treaty of Peace, which relates to the application of International Labour Conventions to colonies and dependent areas.

The Director's visit to the Far East was an opportune response to invitations from States which constitute a considerable part of the population of the world, and went far to emphasize the world-wide character of the International Labour Organization.

### Principles of a Convention on Employment of Foreign Workers

The *International Labour Review* for March, 1929, publishes the first part of a study of this subject by Louis Varlez, Professor in the University of Ghent, formerly Chief of the Migration Service of the International Labour Office.

Among the essential duties entrusted to the International Labour Organization by the Peace Conference are those of guaranteeing the equitable economic treatment of all workers, national and foreign, lawfully resident in a country, and protecting the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own. Since the signature of the Treaties of Peace, foreign workers have constantly been the subject of discussion both in the International Labour Office, and among Governments and the persons directly interested. Thousands of contracts of employment, hundreds of laws, and dozens of treaties have been drawn up to fix these conditions; employers and workers, Governments and private organizations, have held meetings without number to examine these problems; and yet it cannot be said that a completely satisfactory solution has so far been reached. The fact is that resolutions have in themselves no executory force, that contracts remain individual, that laws have no force beyond national frontiers, that bilateral treaties establish relations only between the two contracting parties; and that none of these methods can produce that universal agreement which is indispensable for the general acceptance of the solution. It is therefore being more and more often urged that the

International Labour Organization should reinforce the innumerable provisions already to be found in contracts, laws, and treaties by an International Convention establishing the general principles to be applied in this question by common agreement between the Governments, the workers, and the employers, and should replace the existing state of anarchy and uncertainty by an equitable and general system for all foreign workers. To construct a complete corpus of the general law relating to foreign workers will be a tremendous task that cannot possibly be accomplished by a single Convention. But this difficulty, and the consequent limitations, should not be allowed to hamper the preliminary work or research on the general principles of these regulations.

The first part of Professor Varlez's study describes the many important views already expressed by Governments and individuals on this formerly much controverted subject, and shows that the multitude of suggested solutions already display a consensus of opinion on many points. From this comparison of documents and the conclusions to be drawn from them it will be easy for those who are interested in the question, and for those especially to whom it is of considerable practical importance, to push forward their search for the lines on which a satisfactory and possible solution of these weighty problems may be found to-day.

### The Coal Problem

The delegation of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations appointed to investigate the coal problem held a technical and economic consultation with a number of experts representing the workers' point of view from February 27 to March 2, a consultation of experts belonging to employers' circles having taken place from January 8 to 12. At the present stage of its work in connection with the coal situation, the Economic Committee is merely collecting evidence of a statistical and scientific nature. It is not concerned for the moment with the interests at stake, but simply with the facts, particularly facts of an economic character, such as statistics of output and trade, problems of production, commercial policy and prices. In order to obtain scientific knowledge of these facts, the Committee thought it desirable to ask for the assistance of experts chosen by the delegation without neglecting any of the interests involved, whether of producers or consumers, countries or persons, or workers. The experts consulted were chosen by the Economic Committee on the advice of the International Labour Office.

In the course of the discussion, the workers' experts took the position that the world coal

crisis could be cured only through concerted international action. In the opinion of several speakers, the first practical step in this direction would be an effort under the auspices of the International Labour Organization towards the reduction and equalization of hours of work in coal mines, while the ultimate goal

would be the formation of a permanent international coal council for the regulation of production, export quotas, etc., and the progressive standardization of working and social conditions. On this council the governments, owners, workers and consumers would all be represented.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in February was 6,442, their employees numbering 944,681 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,673, having an aggregate

membership of 188,888 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions:

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### Employment Situation at the beginning of March, 1929, as reported by the Employers

There was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,422 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 944,681 persons, as compared with 936,108 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 8,600 workers caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to rise from 110.5 on February 1, 1929, to 111.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on March 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing, but improvement was also indicated in construction, communications and services, while logging, mining, transportation and trade were seasonally slacker.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces contractions were indicated.

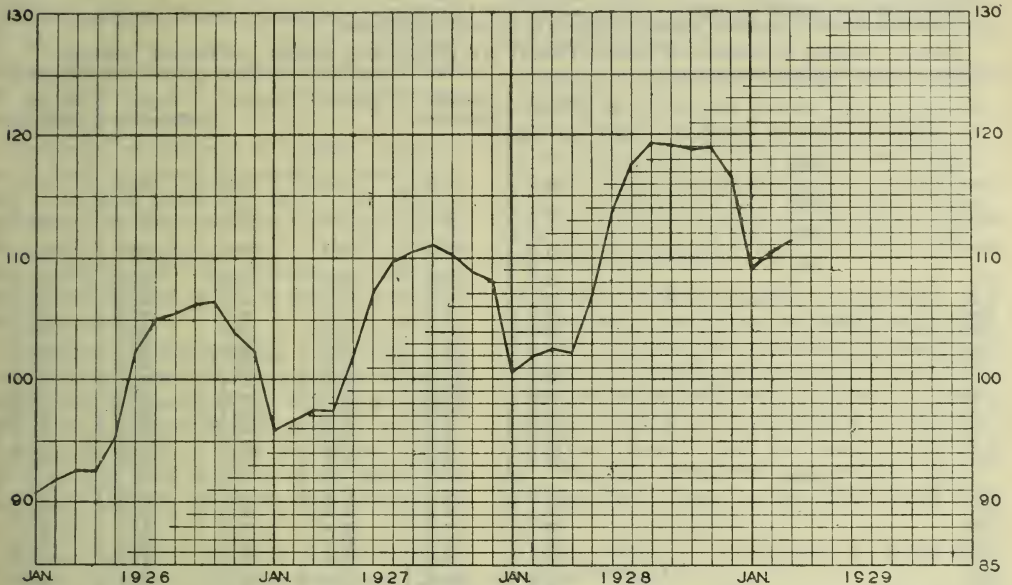
*Maritime Provinces.*—There was a large increase in the Maritime Provinces, where 510 employers enlarged their staffs from 69,636 persons on February 1, to 71,348 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in food and iron and steel works, and transportation and construction were also busier. Logging and mining, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on March 1, 1928, had shown a slight gain, but the index then was many points lower than on the date under review.

*Quebec.*—In spite of the fact that activity declined at the beginning of March, employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the late winter of any other year of the record. The decrease as compared with the preceding month was due to seasonal curtailment in logging, transportation, trade and construction. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was decidedly brisker, the iron and steel, textile, lumber, leather, food, electric current and electrical appliance divisions showing the largest gains, while pulp and paper and tobacco factories were slacker. State-



## EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year. 1926 as 100.



ments were tabulated from 1,427 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 256,200 employees, as against 259,133 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 104.7, as against 100.9 on March 1, a year ago.

*Ontario.*—Further expansion was registered in Ontario, where the 2,949 co-operating establishments added 5,201 persons to their labour forces, bringing them to 411,589 on March 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the same date of the years, 1921 to 1928. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and construction, services and communications were also more active than on February 1; logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, were seasonally slacker.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The contractions shown in the Prairie Provinces involved a smaller number of workers than those recorded on the same date in the six preceding years, while the index was higher than on March 1 in any other year of the record. Data were tabulated from 877 firms, with 126,816 employees, compared with 127,631, in their last report. Manufacturing and railway construction registered moderate increases, while mining and transportation reported the greatest declines.

*British Columbia.*—Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important

advances in employment, as did logging, mining, transportation and construction, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 658 reporting employers aggregated 78,728 persons, as against 73,320 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been indicated on March 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower; the level of employment was higher on March 1, 1929, than in the early spring in any other year of the record.

#### Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec City, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

*Montreal.*—Continued gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in the manufactures division, within which iron and steel plants recorded especially important recovery; on the other hand, trade and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 756 firms employing 126,835 workers, as compared with 125,946, in the preceding month. The tendency on March 1, 1928, was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.—Manufacturing afforded more employment, while construction and transportation were slacker. The working forces of the 101 co-operating employers totalled 10,390 per-

sons, compared with 10,565 on February 1, 1929. The index was higher than in the winter of earlier years of the record; larger losses had been noted on the same date in 1928.

NOTE: "Relative Weight" in Tables I, II, III and IV shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Mar. 1.....	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
1922						
Mar. 1.....	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
1923						
Mar. 1.....	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	83.3	81.5
1924						
Jan. 1.....	89.8	95.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
April 1.....	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1.....	93.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July 1.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug. 1.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Sept. 1.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
1925						
Jan. 1.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
April 1.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1.....	93.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
1926						
Jan. 1.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	108.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.6	27.1	43.6	13.4	8.3

*Toronto.*—Iron and steel and textiles reported a considerable increase, but there was a seasonal falling-off in construction. According to returns received from 853 firms in Toronto, they had enlarged their staffs from 116,740 workers in the preceding month to 117,544 at the beginning of March. Although rather more extensive gains had been indicated on the same date last year, the index then was over ten points lower.

*Ottawa.*—Employment in Ottawa showed a small decline; manufactures were more active, but trade was seasonally dull. The 134 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 60 persons, bringing them to 11,192 on the date under review. Activity was greater than on March 1, 1928, when a similar reduction had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, where 206 firms employed 36,683 workers, as compared with 35,662 in their last report. Contractions had been received on the same date last year, and the situation then was not so favourable.

*Windsor and The Adjacent Border Cities.*—Further pronounced improvement was indi-

cated in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. Data were received from 127 firms with 20,782 employees, or 1,077 more than on February 1. Employment was at a decidedly higher level than at the beginning of March, 1928, although important gains had then been indicated.

*Winnipeg.*—There was another, but smaller reduction in Winnipeg, where 300 employers reported 30,560 workers, as against 30,692 in the preceding month. The decline was largely in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Employment was much more active than on March 1 of last year, when similar losses were registered.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing (especially of lumber and iron and steel products), construction and transportation, recorded increases in Vancouver. Returns were compiled from 262 employers, whose staffs were increased by 1,050 persons to 27,130 at the beginning of March. Gains on a smaller scale had been shown on the same date of a year ago, and the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
—								
1922								
Mar. 1.....	81.6		90.5				84.5	78.9
1923								
Mar. 1.....	87.0		94.7	98.2	93.9		88.4	78.3
1924								
Mar. 1.....	88.9		93.4	95.1	87.6		85.8	81.5
1925								
Mar. 1.....	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3		84.6	88.1
1926								
Mar. 1.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
1927								
Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.....	108.7	119.9	105.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Mar. 1, 1929...	13.4	1.1	12.4	1.2	3.9	2.2	3.2	2.9

### Manufacturing

The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,856 manufacturers employing 542,072 operatives, as compared with 527,987 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed seasonal gains which largely exceeded the average increase recorded on March 1, and there were also important advances in textiles, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal and leather works. Pulp and paper and tobacco establishments, however, registered reduced employment. The general improvement in manufactures was greater than on March 1, 1928, when the index number, as in the early spring in other years since 1920, was several points lower than on the date under review.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Employment in this industry showed a further decline which involved fewer workers than that recorded on the same date last year. The index number stood at 104.7, as compared with 94.6 on March 1, 1928. The working forces of the

167 reporting establishments aggregated 15,946 persons, as compared with 16,071 in the preceding month. The decrease, which took place mainly in Ontario, was most pronounced in meat-packing plants.

*Leather and Products.*—There was continued improvement in employment in this industry at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 174 manufacturers, whose staffs, at 16,479, were greater by 277 workers than on February 1. The largest gains were in boot and shoe factories in Quebec. A rather greater increase had been noted on the same date a year ago, when the index number was higher.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further additions to payrolls on a much larger scale than on March 1, 1928, were made in the lumber group, saw-mill, container, vehicle and furniture establishments reporting heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 682 employers, whose staffs rose from 43,838 workers on February 1 to 47,510 at the beginning of March. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the most noteworthy increases were regis-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1923=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
Mar. 1. 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1. 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1. 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1. 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1. 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1. 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Jan. 1. 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1. 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1. 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1. 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1. 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1. 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1. 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1. 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1. 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	156.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1. 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1. 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1. 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.2	106.9	121.2
1928									
Jan. 1. 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1. 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1. 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1. 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.3	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1. 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1. 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1. 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1. 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1. 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1. 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1. 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1. 1928	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929									
Jan. 1. 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1. 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1. 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	119.1	117.8
Relative weight of employment by industries as at Mar. 1, 1929	100.0	57.4	4.5	5.3	2.9	11.9	7.8	2.0	8.2

tered in British Columbia. The index number was higher than on March 1 in any other year since 1920.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Considerable gains were recorded in the edible plant product group, particularly in sugar, biscuit and confectionery factories. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics,

307 in number, had 27,274 workers in their employ, or 939 more than at the beginning of February. This advance (shared in by all provinces except British Columbia) was larger than that indicated at the beginning of March last year, when the index number was lower.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—In contrast with the increase in employment in this group on

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	*Relative Weight	March 1 1929	Feb. 1 1929	March 1 1923	March 1 1927	March 1 1926	March 1 1925	March 1 1924
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	57.4	115.7	112.8	104.7	99.8	94.9	88.6	93.1
Animal products—edible.....	1.7	104.7	105.1	94.6	90.6	86.6	83.2	83.1
Fur and products.....	0.1	84.8	80.0	88.2	83.2	94.4	85.0	105.3
Leather and products.....	1.7	93.3	92.3	108.9	105.6	100.7	96.7	103.4
Lumber and products.....	5.0	95.0	87.6	88.9	85.5	83.3	77.7	81.7
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.7	81.1	71.0	77.4	74.6	75.0	70.3	74.4
Furniture.....	1.1	123.8	121.9	113.7	105.8	98.9	89.6	92.2
Other lumber products.....	1.2	115.5	111.6	106.4	105.0	97.9	92.1	78.7
Musical instruments.....	0.3	103.3	102.5	95.3	95.8	91.9	81.9	81.8
Plant products—edible.....	2.9	100.2	97.2	93.8	94.4	92.1	90.9	89.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	108.0	109.6	108.3	99.8	94.7	89.8	92.5
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	103.2	104.7	110.2	96.7	91.0	84.9	87.9
Paper products.....	0.9	109.7	110.4	106.0	103.5	98.5	92.7	97.2
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	114.3	116.3	107.0	103.2	98.9	95.9	97.6
Rubber products.....	1.9	138.5	138.9	119.5	108.5	105.6	90.5	84.6
Textile products.....	8.7	110.5	107.5	106.8	103.1	99.6	94.5	93.1
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.3	110.6	109.1	110.4	104.0	99.4	94.6	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	111.5	110.7	102.1	102.3	97.4	87.4	88.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	109.9	102.3	103.7	102.6	100.3	96.5	101.6
Other textile products.....	1.1	110.3	109.4	111.6	104.0	102.6	100.0	96.4
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	121.9	127.3	121.7	104.1	92.5	96.1	97.5
Tobacco.....	0.9	111.4	120.3	—	—	—	—	—
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	138.6	138.3	—	—	—	—	—
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	152.9	151.0	148.0	107.3	119.2	114.8	115.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	112.9	112.8	108.9	101.6	98.6	96.1	101.7
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.1	107.7	109.6	96.0	92.1	81.4	69.6	82.3
Electric current.....	1.5	116.5	115.6	109.0	97.1	93.5	97.1	92.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	130.4	130.3	109.6	107.4	94.1	92.8	90.4
Iron and steel products.....	18.0	132.1	126.5	106.9	103.5	97.8	87.7	100.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.9	141.4	134.7	114.1	104.1	93.4	90.6	116.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.4	127.1	127.1	117.3	104.4	96.1	87.6	98.2
Agricultural implements.....	1.2	125.3	121.1	104.0	111.7	94.0	60.6	75.0
Land vehicles.....	8.5	134.8	126.9	103.7	101.6	100.0	93.4	103.8
Automobiles and parts.....	2.9	194.9	177.7	120.3	114.7	104.9	84.7	97.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.4	112.8	105.2	104.8	114.1	96.8	93.2	111.5
Heating appliances.....	0.6	132.1	118.5	103.3	100.2	94.2	87.7	95.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.1	173.2	167.6	127.3	101.2	96.1	73.5	97.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	134.6	132.0	100.4	105.9	102.3	85.1	88.9
Other iron and steel products.....	2.2	111.9	111.6	105.3	101.3	96.5	84.8	93.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.1	135.3	128.0	116.1	105.8	94.6	81.4	87.6
Mineral products.....	1.3	126.3	126.1	106.4	96.9	96.4	93.4	91.7
Miscellaneous.....	0.5	112.1	108.9	99.6	104.4	95.1	94.6	99.7
<i>Logging</i> .....	4.5	167.8	178.3	159.6	137.5	139.0	146.2	163.9
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.3	115.9	117.8	111.4	101.6	93.0	97.2	104.3
Coal.....	3.0	111.6	113.7	109.7	104.2	95.0	98.8	109.4
Metallic ores.....	1.5	125.6	128.3	122.6	102.1	92.5	102.2	97.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.8	115.8	115.4	100.4	92.3	84.5	70.3	85.2
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.9	112.0	110.9	101.2	99.8	94.7	91.3	90.5
Telegraphs.....	0.6	109.4	108.1	98.4	96.0	88.6	83.2	84.4
Telephones.....	2.3	112.7	111.7	101.9	100.9	96.2	93.5	92.3
<i>Transportation</i> .....	11.9	99.8	101.6	97.3	95.7	92.3	90.1	95.2
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	112.3	114.4	103.4	96.9	96.4	94.8	97.9
Steam railways.....	8.5	101.3	102.6	99.0	99.0	95.1	93.1	98.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.1	74.4	78.6	77.9	75.7	72.4	67.3	71.1
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	7.8	80.0	79.3	73.3	72.3	65.6	58.8	57.0
Building.....	3.8	94.3	93.0	79.3	87.3	67.8	57.4	50.4
Highway.....	0.6	40.7	43.0	49.9	27.4	25.4	46.7	27.3
Railway.....	3.4	81.4	79.9	75.1	76.2	78.2	65.1	73.0
<i>Services</i> .....	2.0	119.1	117.3	105.3	97.3	93.0	88.7	88.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	113.7	113.2	99.1	92.5	91.6	88.7	90.6
Professional.....	0.2	129.3	118.5	114.6	100.9	101.0	94.7	93.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	124.5	123.4	111.5	103.0	92.0	86.6	85.2
<i>Trade</i> .....	8.2	117.8	119.7	109.7	101.2	95.8	91.3	90.5
Retail.....	5.8	121.9	124.5	112.3	102.4	96.0	89.3	87.9
Wholesale.....	2.4	109.0	109.4	104.6	99.0	95.6	95.0	95.2
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	111.4	110.5	102.6	97.5	92.6	88.1	91.8

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

March 1, 1928, there was a falling-off on the date under review, chiefly in pulp and paper mills and printing and publishing shops. A combined working force of 62,896 persons was reported by 480 co-operating manufacturers, who had 63,782 employees on February 1. The situation was practically the same as in the early spring of 1928. The largest decline took place in Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—Little general change in employment was recorded in rubber factories, 38 of which employed 17,592 workers, as against 17,625 in their last report. The index number was higher than on March 1 in any other year of the record. Small gains were made in Ontario, but there was a reduction in Quebec.

*Textile Products.*—Garment and cotton factories registered an increase which involved a much larger number of employees than that reported on March 1, 1928. The level of employment then, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower. The payrolls of the 508 co-operating establishments aggregated 81,868 persons, as compared with 79,511 on February 1. Considerable improvement was registered in Quebec and Ontario, while elsewhere only small changes occurred.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Losses in employment were noted on March 1 in tobacco factories; the index number, at 121.9, was practically the same as on the same date last year. Data were received from 142 firms employing 15,580 workers, or 696 less than in their last report. The bulk of the decrease was in Quebec.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Activity declined slightly in building material plants, in which the situation was better than on the same date in earlier years of the record. Statements were compiled from 129 manufacturers with 10,546 employees, as against 10,776 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in plants producing electric power advanced moderately, according to the 88 co-operating firms, who employed 14,014 workers, compared with 13,936 on February 1. There were increases in Quebec and Ontario, but declines in the Prairie Provinces. The index number was higher than on March 1 in any other year of the series.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—The trend of employment was upward in electrical appliance factories, 45 of which enlarged their payroll by 106 persons to 13,135 on the date under review; Quebec registered most of the gain. Similar improvement had been indicated at the beginning of March, 1928, when the index number was much lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Continued advances on a larger scale than on the corresponding date last year were reported in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was in greater volume than in the early spring in any other year of the record. Automobile and railway car shops registered the greatest increases, but there was also an upward movement in rolling mills, agricultural implement, heating appliances and structural steel works. Returns were tabulated from 651 establishments having 169,948 persons in their employ, or 7,206 more than in the preceding month. The most noteworthy expansion was in Ontario, but general improvement was noted throughout the Dominion.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelting and refining and lead, tin, zinc and copper works showed heightened activity, while aluminum plants reported curtailment; 104 firms had 20,206 workers on their payrolls, as against 19,118 at the beginning of February. The additions to staffs were made chiefly in Ontario. The level of employment was considerably higher than on March 1 in any other year of the record.

*Mineral Products, n.e.s.*—Statistics tabulated from 81 employers indicated that they had enlarged their forces from 12,167 workers in the preceding month, to 12,190 at the beginning of March. The situation on the corresponding date a year ago had shown greater improvement, but the index number then was decidedly lower.

### Logging

Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 246 firms had 42,937 men in their employ, or 2,496 less than in their last report. The decline involved much the same number of workers as that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago, when the index was some eight points lower.

## Mining

*Coal.*—Although a gain was noted in British Columbia, employment in both eastern and prairie coal fields showed a falling-off, which, however, involved the release of fewer workers than that indicated on March 1, 1928; when the index number was over two points lower. Seventy-eight operators reduced their labour forces from 29,185 persons on February 1, to 28,698 at the beginning of March, 1929.

*Metallic Ores.*—In contrast with the advances indicated on the same date last year, there were reductions in employment in this group, mainly in Ontario. Data were received from 70 mines employing 14,402 workers, as against 14,827 at the beginning of February. The situation was rather better than in any other March on record.

## Communications

Additions to staffs were indicated on telegraphs and telephones, which afforded more employment than in the early spring in other years of the record. Returns were received from 185 companies and branches with 27,087 employees, compared with 26,826 in the preceding month. Only slight improvement had been registered on March 1, 1928, when the index was lower.

## Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Statistics tabulated from 128 employers in this division showed that they had reduced their payrolls by 372 persons to 21,896 at the beginning of March; this decrease took place mainly in Quebec. Similar losses were noted on the same date in 1928, when employment was not so active.

*Steam Railways.*—Continued and greater reductions were registered in steam railway operation, from which 1,050 workers were released by the 104 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents on whose payrolls were 80,115 persons. A greater loss had been indicated on March 1 last year, when the index number was rather lower. Large declines were noted in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A further decrease occurred in shipping and stevedoring, mainly in Quebec, while in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia gains were recorded. Employment was not so active as on March 1, 1928, when advances were indicated. On the date under review, 67 employers reported a staff of 10,614 persons, or 593 less than in the preceding month.

## Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Contrasting with the decline indicated on the same date last year, there was an increase in employment in building construction at the beginning of March. The 557 contractors furnishing data had 35,519 employees, as against 35,050 on February 1. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces recorded reductions, while elsewhere improvement was shown. The index number was higher than in the early spring of any other year for which data are available.

*Highway.*—Shrinkage in employment involving almost the same number of workers as on the corresponding date in 1928 was indicated in this group on March 1, when 158 employers reported 6,152 workers, as compared with 6,577 on February 1. Most of this contraction took place in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Employment was in smaller volume than on March 1, of a year ago.

*Railways.*—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance showed an increase, which was much larger than that registered on the same date in 1928, when the index number was lower. Data were received from 39 companies and divisional superintendents employing 32,024 persons, or 590 more than at the beginning of February. The advances were chiefly in the Prairie Provinces.

## Services

Heightened activity was noted in the service group, 201 establishments reporting a staff of 18,728, compared with 18,489 on February 1. Activity was higher than in the same month of earlier years of the record.

## Trade

Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees; there was a decrease of 1,229 in the personnel of the 668 firms furnishing data, who had 77,039 workers. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on March 1 of any other year for which statistics are available. The index stood at 117.8, compared with 109.7 at the beginning of March, 1928, the previous maximum for that date.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.





TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS IN CANADA BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufactures	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
February 1919	17.5	0	4.1	1.0	8	1.0	7.2	4.8	13.0	0	0	4.0	4.7	5.9	9.4	4.6	0	15.4	9.9	13.6	2.7	3.5	0	0	1.8	2.4	5	4.8	5.2	
February 1920	3.6	0	4.9	3.0	6.6	3.0	4.6	7.7	3.1	2.7	0	7.3	4.7	4.8	1.9	2.5	0	12.1	10.3	13.9	2.4	3.5	0	0	0	3.5	1.6	4.5	4.0	
February 1921	69.1	16.6	7.4	4.0	2.7	4.0	5.4	3.6	3.1	2.6	0	7.3	13.2	4.8	10.4	0.2	28	37.1	10.5	15.6	5.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	0	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	
February 1922	63.5	3.2	7.4	3.0	2.4	3.0	4.1	3.2	3.8	3.8	0	10.3	3.1	14.1	12.4	0.2	24.4	34.2	6.2	12.6	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.9	2.9	3.5	10.1	10.6	
February 1923	3.1	4	6.2	6.7	2.4	4.7	4.6	11.9	3.2	3.8	0	10.3	3.1	4.3	6.2	0	10.8	34.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	1.9	5.0	0	1.9	2.9	1.7	0	6.4	
February 1924	38.0	3.4	10.6	1.6	6.9	1.6	4.6	11.9	1.4	10.2	14.2	13.7	5.0	10.9	10.1	0	1.9	34.7	3.3	7.3	4.0	2.7	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.0	1.7	0	7.8	
February 1925	6.5	3.4	10.6	1.6	6.9	1.6	4.6	11.9	1.4	10.2	14.2	13.7	5.0	10.9	10.1	0	1.9	34.7	3.3	7.3	4.0	2.7	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.0	1.7	0	7.8	
February 1926	3.4	3.4	12.1	3.0	3.3	4.0	5.0	8.3	7.2	10.9	0.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	7.2	2.8	27.0	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
January 1927	3.1	0	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
February 1927	3.1	0	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
March 1927	1.0	0	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
April 1927	1.0	0	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
May 1927	5.2	0	3.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
June 1927	1.0	0	3.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
July 1927	1.0	0	3.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
August 1927	1.0	0	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
September 1927	1.0	0	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
October 1927	2.1	0	2.6	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
November 1927	13.9	0	2.6	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
December 1927	23.7	0	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
January 1928	23.7	0	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
February 1928	27.5	0	6.3	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
March 1928	0	3.1	10.4	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
April 1928	0	3.1	10.4	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
May 1928	1.0	1.0	7.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
June 1928	0	1.0	7.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
July 1928	0	1.0	7.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
August 1928	2.1	1.2	16.3	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
September 1928	4.0	1.2	16.3	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
October 1928	19.9	0	1.0	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
November 1928	19.9	0	1.0	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
December 1928	19.9	0	1.0	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
January 1929	0	0	1.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	
February 1929	0	0	5.5	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.7	6.2	6.2	5.5	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.0	6.8	0.2	31.3	34.6	3.3	12.9	5.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.4	1.3	0	8.1	

ductions ranging from 4.4 per cent in Regina to 7 per cent in Edmonton.

The chart which accompanies this article indicates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1923, to date. The projection during February extended slightly upward from that of the preceding month, showing that unemployment was somewhat more prevalent than in January. The curve at the close of February, however, rested at a point slightly lower than in the same month of last year, indicating nominal improvement in conditions during the month under review.

Varying conditions were reported in the manufacturing group of industries during February, resulting in a small net increase in unemployment for the group as a whole when compared with January. Reports were tabulated from 467 unions of workers in the manufacturing industries during February with a combined membership of 54,140 persons, of whom 3,514 were without work at the end of the month, a percentage of 6.5 compared with 5.6 per cent in January. The recessions in employment when compared with January were confined almost entirely to railway carmen in the Province of Quebec, and wood

workers in British Columbia, and these were partially offset by the better situation obtaining for garment workers in Quebec. Reductions in activity were apparent also among glass workers and general labourers, who, however, form a small percentage of the total members reported in the manufacturing industries. In addition to the expansion registered in the garment trades and mentioned above, noteworthy improvement was evident among papermakers, especially in Ontario. In comparing with the returns for February of last year in the manufacturing industries when 7.3 per cent of idleness was reported, a large number of trades shared in the employment advance shown during the month under review, principal among which were the garment trades, the improvement among these tradesmen being augmented by gains in activity for iron, steel and leather workers, cigar makers and printing tradesmen. On the other hand, wood workers and general labourers reported the most outstanding contractions in work available.

Unemployment among unions of coal miners appeared in greater volume during February than in the preceding month, the major part of which was reported from Nova Scotia where an explosion in one of the mine shafts caused a number of persons to be thrown out of work. Alberta and British Columbia unions also shared in the unemployment increase, though to a lesser extent than in Nova Scotia. The February situation was based on the reports received from a total of 47 unions of coal miners with 19,032 members, of whom 5.6 per cent were unemployed on the last day of the month, compared with 1.5 per cent of inactivity in January, and with 4.9 per cent at the close of February, 1928. Alberta and British Columbia unions together accounted for the small recession in employment reported during February over the same month of last year, while in Nova Scotia a slightly larger percentage of members were reported at work. A considerable amount of short time was indicated by coal miners, both in the eastern and western coal areas.

The building and construction trades remained slack during February, the percentage of unemployment showing a nominal increase over that reported in January. Reports for February were tabulated from 207 unions of building tradesmen with 23,871 members, and of these 4,731 or a percentage of 19.8 were idle at the close of the month, contrasted with 19.0 per cent in January. The situation was, however, more favourable than in February of last year when the percentage of idleness stood at 23.2. The heaviest contractions in employ-

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Feb., 1919.....	5.7	2.7	4.9	5.5	2.8	4.5	4.2	7.8	5.2
Feb., 1920.....	5.1	2.4	2.3	2.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	10.2	4.0
Feb., 1921.....	14.4	7.3	10.7	14.8	9.9	12.1	10.3	42.1	16.1
Feb., 1922.....	11.0	7.4	7.5	10.1	17.0	9.9	8.5	20.1	10.6
Feb., 1923.....	5.7	1.7	6.4	7.0	9.5	5.2	4.8	6.4	6.4
Feb., 1924.....	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
Feb., 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.3	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept. 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	3.2
Oct. 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	.9	0.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8

ment when compared with January were recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers; while among bridge and structural iron workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers the declines were nominal only. These, however, were largely offset by advances in employment for granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, carpenters and joiners and electrical workers. Decided improvement over February, 1928, conditions, was indicated by painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, plumbers and steamfitters, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers during the month under review, while bridge and structural iron workers and electrical workers were afforded a slightly greater volume of work. On the other hand, carpenters and joiners suffered the most extensive curtailment in employment, and minor declines in activity were registered by granite and stonecutters and hod carriers and building labourers.

The transportation industries showed practically no change in the situation during February from that of January, the 714 unions of transportation workers from which returns were tabulated at the close of February with 65,809 members reporting 4.5 per cent of unemployment, compared with 4.7 per cent in January. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute practically 81 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, together with street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs, recorded small increases in the volume of work afforded during February, while among navigation workers the trend of employment was slightly unfavourable. Employment in the transportation industries, as a whole, declined slightly from February a year ago when 4.1 per cent of inactivity was registered, steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs reporting minor reductions in activity during the month under review, while among navigation workers a better situation prevailed. Among street and electric railway employees the percentage of unemployment remained the same in both months of the comparison.

Longshore workers, whose returns are tabulated separately each month, registered 10.5 per cent of unemployment among their members during February, as compared with 12.4 per cent in January and with 13.4 per cent in February, 1928. The percentage for February this year was based on the returns received from 15 associations of longshoremen with an aggregate membership of 7,415 persons.

Retail clerks registered a larger percentage of unemployed members than usual during February, the Quebec tradesmen being wholly responsible for this situation. Reports were tabulated at the close of February from a total of 8 unions of these tradesmen with 1,038 members, 8.8 per cent of whom were idle compared with .8 per cent in January. A considerable falling off in employment was also indicated from February last year when 1.2 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

The unemployment percentage indicated by reports tabulated from 66 unions of civic employees with 7,040 members at the close of February was very slight, namely .8 per cent, contrasted with 1.5 per cent of inactivity in January and with 1.9 per cent in February last year.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades, 109 reports were received during February, combining a membership of 5,472 persons, 6.3 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month compared with percentages of 6.2 in January and with 8.0 in February last year. A slight drop in the volume of work available from the January level was indicated by hotel and restaurant employees during February, while among stationary engineers and firemen the reductions were nominal only. On the other hand, theatre and stage employees and barbers reported moderate improvement. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen were all busier during February than in the corresponding month of last year, while theatre and stage employees reflected less favourable conditions.

Adequate work was provided for fishermen during February, as indicated by the reports received from 2 unions of these workmen with 755 members, while in January the percentage of unemployment stood at 6.6, and in February last year 27.5 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Lumber workers and loggers with 2 unions reporting 906 members in February, indicated that 5.5 per cent of the members were without work at the end of the month compared with a fully employed situation in January and also in February of last year.

Table II summarizes the returns by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1927, to date, and Table I shows the percentages of inactivity registered in the different groups of industries for the same months.

### Employment Office Reports for February, 1929

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1929, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a decline of 4 per cent from that of the previous month, while an increase of nearly 7 per cent was shown when a comparison was made with February, 1928. Farming was the only group to show a gain of importance over January, while the largest declines occurred in logging, services, and construction and maintenance. In comparison with February a year ago, all groups except logging, farming, and construction and maintenance showed increased placements, the highest gain being in services and the heaviest decline in construction and maintenance.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1927, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a slight rise during the first half of the month, but declined somewhat during the latter half of the period. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 70.3 during the first half

and 67.0 during the second half of February, 1929, in contrast with the ratios of 68.2 and 69.1 during the corresponding periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 66.0 and 60.7 as compared with 63.4 and 64.9 during the corresponding month of 1928.

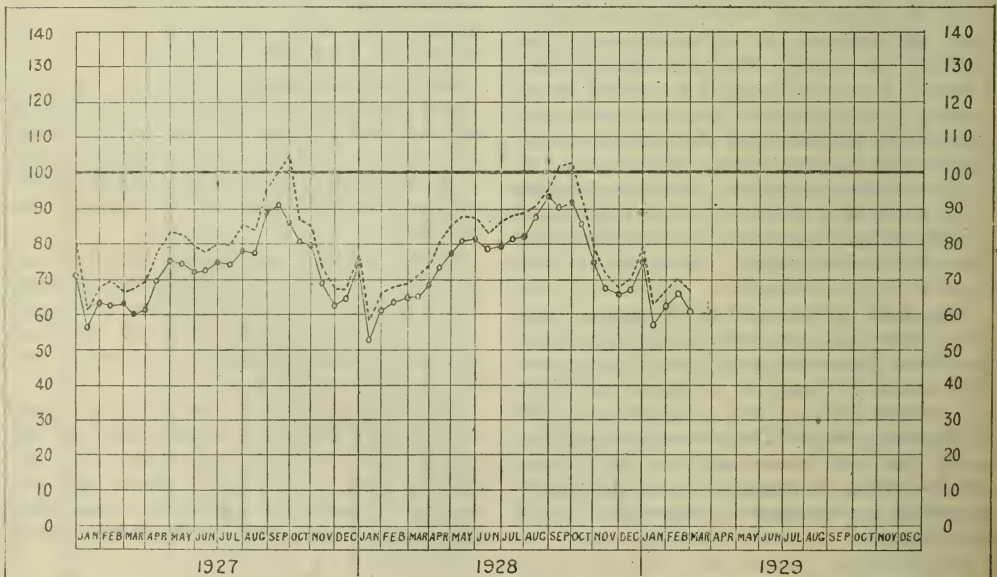
The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1929, was 913, as compared with 957 during the preceding month and with 844 in February a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,331, in comparison with 1,475 in January, 1929, and with 1,230 during February last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1929, was 841, of which 489 were in regular employment and 352 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 877 during the preceding month. Placements in February a year ago averaged 788 daily, consisting of 487 placements in regular and 301 in casual employment.

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



During the month of February the offices of the Service referred 21,445 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 20,184 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 11,744, of which 8,353 were for men and 3,391 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,440. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 13,350 for men and 8,549 for women, a total of 21,899, while applications for work numbered 31,932, of which 21,908 were from men and 10,024 from women.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	105,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (2 months).....	25,482	17,502	42,984

#### NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decline of nearly 13 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during February when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 9 per cent less than in January, but were 14 per cent higher than during February, 1928. There were fewer placements in the manufacturing industry and trade than during February last year, but these declines were more than offset by gains in logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were: manufacturing, 40; logging, 73; transportation, 44; construction and maintenance, 61; trade, 44 and services 299, of which 218 were of household workers. There were 130 men and 62 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During February orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick called for over 19 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but showed a gain of nearly 12 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 16 per cent in placements in comparison with January, but a gain of nearly 16 per cent over February, 1928. All groups except tran-

sportation participated in the gains in placements over February last year, although services was the only division to show any improvement of importance. Placements in this group numbered 442, of which 363 were of household workers. There were 45 placements in the manufacturing industry. During the month regular employment was obtained for 62 men and 57 women.

#### QUEBEC

Orders received at employment offices in the province of Quebec during February called for about the same number of workers as in the preceding month, but showed a gain of over 33 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 3 per cent in placements from January, but a gain of nearly 5 per cent over February, 1928. The manufacturing industry and construction and maintenance were the only groups to show declines of importance in placements in comparison with February last year, and these losses were more than offset by increased placements in logging, services and trade. Industrial groups, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, included: manufacturing, 92; logging, 280; construction and maintenance, 330; trade, 45 and services, 485, of which 399 were of household workers. There were 749 men and 475 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during February, were over 15 per cent less than in the preceding month, but over 9 per cent better than during the corresponding month last year. Placements declined nearly 14 per cent when compared with January, but were over 9 per cent higher than during February, 1928. The most noteworthy increases in placements over February last year were in the manufacturing industry, transportation, services and trade, while logging and construction and maintenance showed the largest declines. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 1,798; logging, 1,202; farming, 370; mining, 68; transportation, 265; construction and maintenance, 1,721; trade, 598 and services, 3,443, of which 2,021 were of household workers. During the month 4,064 men and 1,415 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during February, was over 17 per cent

less than during the preceding month, and 6 per cent lower than in the corresponding month last year. There were over 18 per cent less placements than in January, and nearly 3 per cent fewer than in February, 1928. Services, transportation and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1929.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Un-placed at end of period	Regular Placements same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	619	68	625	619	192	387	590	186
Halifax.....	336	37	337	309	73	236	366	51
New Glasgow.....	151	30	152	177	104	35	129	84
Sydney.....	132	1	136	133	15	116	95	51
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	557	11	625	561	119	442	382	83
Chatham.....	65	3	78	63	14	49	39	15
Moncton.....	161	8	178	166	59	107	88	24
St. John.....	331	0	369	332	46	286	255	44
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,536	263	3,529	1,521	1,224	25	1,552	1,182
Hull.....	408	122	436	314	312	2	68	339
Montreal.....	666	97	2,121	609	525	1	1,159	483
Quebec.....	234	7	466	257	204	19	148	161
Sherbrooke.....	77	12	267	116	75	0	114	92
Three Rivers.....	151	25	239	225	108	3	63	107
<b>Ontario</b> .....	10,631	1,183	14,030	10,172	5,479	4,054	7,046	5,058
Belleville.....	134	4	138	124	76	48	86	129
Brantford.....	267	40	335	257	146	99	232	123
Chatham.....	193	20	211	183	155	28	44	143
Cobalt.....	76	10	87	65	65	0	47	139
Fort William.....	292	0	292	281	217	64	172	313
Guelph.....	133	43	185	132	64	50	141	42
Hamilton.....	835	5	1,410	814	355	459	929	155
Kingston.....	632	33	627	609	60	549	126	79
Kitchener.....	196	52	397	227	109	64	237	82
London.....	430	42	459	458	314	104	309	273
Niagara Falls.....	204	24	222	203	92	94	192	69
North Bay.....	113	4	149	149	139	10	0	210
Oshawa.....	393	10	459	367	218	149	235	183
Ottawa.....	508	108	772	501	298	81	320	233
Pembroke.....	275	37	288	260	202	58	13	169
Peterborough.....	164	22	161	163	81	63	94	89
Port Arthur.....	638	0	573	560	529	31	41	639
St. Catharines.....	298	17	365	272	160	112	347	88
St. Thomas.....	180	24	208	159	89	70	91	82
Sarnia.....	142	12	142	129	77	52	98	112
Sault Ste. Marie.....	123	99	317	123	72	44	134	90
Sudbury.....	151	15	220	167	135	32	5	196
Timmins.....	234	28	246	192	178	14	51	213
Toronto.....	3,395	496	5,032	3,170	1,392	1,428	2,328	988
Windsor.....	625	38	735	607	256	351	274	219
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	2,547	55	3,768	2,652	1,284	1,308	1,613	1,497
Brandon.....	178	29	165	126	105	21	37	98
Dauphin.....	55	3	85	46	26	20	38	39
Winnipeg.....	2,314	23	3,518	2,480	1,153	1,267	1,538	1,360
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	1,800	193	1,958	1,657	921	698	924	1,243
Estevan.....	35	3	56	23	20	3	31	32
Moose Jaw.....	402	61	464	384	213	133	328	243
North Battleford.....	48	8	41	43	21	22	2	65
Prince Albert.....	169	27	173	137	80	57	45	131
Regina.....	540	44	650	533	334	201	396	318
Saskatoon.....	337	19	341	329	181	146	79	333
Swift Current.....	60	18	53	45	19	26	18	45
Weyburn.....	65	6	65	58	30	28	17	43
Yorkton.....	144	7	115	105	23	82	8	33
<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,097	77	2,766	2,037	1,515	517	1,449	1,807
Calgary.....	470	20	768	487	365	122	294	375
Drumheller.....	150	0	205	137	77	60	35	148
Edmonton.....	1,084	40	1,375	1,052	881	166	1,007	991
Lethbridge.....	254	13	276	225	118	107	53	67
Medicine Hat.....	139	4	142	136	74	62	60	226
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	2,112	114	4,631	2,226	1,010	1,009	3,396	1,111
Cranbrook.....	136	3	145	133	125	8	27	133
Kamloops.....	85	18	208	90	52	12	78	78
Nanaimo.....	57	0	49	28	16	12	99	8
Nelson.....	57	0	61	56	50	6	16	62
New Westminster.....	66	0	141	66	34	32	159	60
Penticton.....	54	6	59	46	12	26	55	11
Prince George.....	48	1	42	42	42	0	0	79
Prince Rupert.....	52	2	58	51	42	9	107	27
Revelstoke.....	25	0	80	22	22	0	28	10
Vancouver.....	1,056	78	3,247	1,196	481	570	2,389	461
Victoria.....	476	6	541	496	134	334	438	182
<b>All Offices</b> .....	21,899	1,964	31,932	21,445	11,744	8,440	16,952	12,167
Men.....	13,350	737	21,908	13,118	8,353	4,560	13,772	8,945
Women.....	8,549	1,227	10,024	8,327	3,391	3,880	3,180	3,222

in the corresponding month last year. Construction and maintenance and logging showed the largest reductions under this comparison. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, included: manufacturing, 77; logging, 290; farming, 351; construction and maintenance, 131; trade, 158 and services, 1,539, of which 1,324 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 810 of men and 474 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during February, were 10 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and nearly 8 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined, being nearly 11 per cent below January, and over 8 per cent lower than in February, 1928. The manufacturing industry, services and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made than during February last year, and these gains were more than offset by the losses in other divisions. Farm placements showed the largest decline. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 58; logging, 62; farming, 315; transportation, 51; construction and maintenance, 141; trade, 134; and services, 853, of which 479 were of household workers. Regular employment was obtained for 550 men and 371 women during the month.

#### ALBERTA

During the month of February positions offered through employment offices in Alberta were nearly 5 per cent more than in the preceding month, but over 12 per cent lower than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also showed approximately the same percentage of change under each comparison. The manufacturing industry, mining and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than during February last year, and in these the gains were small. Logging and construction and maintenance showed the largest reductions in placements. Industrial groups, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were: manufacturing, 186; logging, 457; farming, 402; mining, 75; construction and maintenance, 207; trade, 79 and services, 599, of which 479 were of household workers. During the month 1,252 men and 263 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of over 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in British Columbia during February when compared with the preceding month, but a nominal gain only when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 9 per cent less than in January, and less than 1 per cent lower than in February, 1928. Increased placements over February last year were made in manufacturing, farming, mining, transportation, services and trade, but these gains were offset by declines in logging and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 251; logging, 292; farming, 131; mining, 54; transportation, 112; construction and maintenance, 177; trade, 141 and services, 851, of which 503 were of household workers. Regular employment was obtained for 736 men and 274 women during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected a total of 11,744 placements in regular employment, 5,550 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they are registered. Of the latter, 980 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 819 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 161 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices granted 35 certificates for reduced transportation during February, all of which were issued to bushmen transferred from Quebec City to employment within the territory covered by that office.

In Ontario 172 persons secured reduced rate certificates during February 169 of whom went to provincial employment, the remainder representing an interprovincial movement. Of the former, 121 were bush workers, the majority going to points in the Port Arthur, Sudbury and Fort William zones and receiving their certificates for transportation at these zone offices. Port Arthur, in addition, transferred 20 construction labourers to Kingston, and 10 to Toronto; Sudbury 1 lumber loader to Ottawa, and Fort William 1 miner within its own zone. From Toronto 10 hydro-electric labourers were conveyed at the

special rate to St. Thomas, 2 iron workers to Kingston, and 1 dairy man to Chatham. The Ottawa office granted certificates to 1 tailor bound for Windsor, and to 1 stonecutter going to Hamilton, while Chatham despatched 1 iron worker to Kingston. Of the three persons travelling outside the province 2 were metal workers and 1 an engineer who were transported from Cobalt to employment in the Quebec zone.

Certificates for reduced transportation granted in Manitoba during February totalled 400, all of which were issued at Winnipeg. Of these 254 were for provincial points and 146 for centres in other provinces. Transfers within the province included 1 farm hand, 17 farm household workers and 7 hotel workers going to Brandon, 2 hotel workers and 1 housekeeper to Dauphin, and 88 farm hands, 73 railway construction labourers, 9 building construction labourers, 42 bush workers, 12 miners, 1 farm housekeeper, and 1 hotel employee to points within the Winnipeg zone. Of those travelling to districts outside the province, the Port Arthur zone was the destination of 76 bush workers, 1 truck driver, 1 farm hand, 2 construction labourers and 2 hotel employees. To the Yorkton zone were transported 20 bush workers, 8 farm hands, and 1 hotel worker; to Regina 13 farm hands, 1 farm domestic, and 3 hotel workers, and to Prince Albert 1 farm hand and 1 bushman. The remainder of the interprovincial movement was of farm hands and farm household workers for the Estevan, North Battleford, Moose Jaw and Weyburn zones.

Persons benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate from Saskatchewan centres during February were 67 in number, 66 of whom went to employment within the province. Included in this provincial movement were 28 farm hands and 2 farm domestics for various points within the province, the majority of whom travelled from Regina and Saskatoon. From Regina, also, 1 barber, 2 kitchen workers and 1 housekeeper journeyed to Moose Jaw, 2 domestics to Swift Current, 1 housekeeper to Saskatoon, and 1 housekeeper and 1 hotel cook to Estevan, while from Saskatoon, in addition, 2 bushmen were despatched to Prince Albert and 3 gravel pit workers to Yorkton. The remaining transfers within the province were from Prince Albert, which office transferred 1 bushman to Yorkton and 20 bushmen and 1 hotel

cook within its own zone. The 1 worker travelling outside the province was a bushman who was carried at the special rate from Regina to employment in the Dauphin zone.

The movement of labour from Alberta centres during February was entirely provincial, and comprised the transfer of 229 workers. A large proportion of these secured their certificates for reduced transportation at Edmonton, from which centre 6 bush workers travelled to Lethbridge, 1 farm hand to Calgary, and 138 bush workers, 27 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 13 sawmill workers, 4 miners, 1 housekeeper, 2 bridge construction workers, 1 building construction worker, and 3 hotel employees to centres within the Edmonton zone. In addition, the Calgary office was instrumental in transferring 10 lumber mill workers, 2 farm hands, 2 farm domestics, and 9 bush workers to Lethbridge, 2 farm hands to Medicine Hat, 3 farm hands and 1 hotel cook to Drumheller, 1 hospital employee to Edmonton, and 2 farm hands to employment within its own zone.

Business transacted by British Columbia offices in February involved an issue of 77 certificates for reduced transportation, 66 of which were provincial and 11 interprovincial. The latter were granted to farm hands, of whom the Vancouver office transferred 8 to Alberta, 1 to Saskatchewan, and 1 to Manitoba, while Victoria despatched 1 to employment in Saskatchewan. Within the province, Vancouver issued certificates to 1 miner, 2 farm hands, 2 bush workers, 1 hospital employee, and 1 construction line man travelling to Kamloops, 8 power construction labourers to Penticton, 2 miners to Revelstoke, 1 miner, 1 bushman, and 3 engineers to Prince George, and to 3 miners, 2 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 1 hotel worker, 2 power construction workers, 1 sawyer, and 1 domestic going to employment within the Vancouver zone. The balance of the provincial movement consisted of the transfer of 14 bush workers and 1 miner from Nelson, 4 miners and 1 bush man from Prince Rupert, and 13 bush workers from Prince George to employment in their respective zones.

Of the 980 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February, 638 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 328 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 11 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and 3 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.



## Building Permits Issued in Canada during February, 1929

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during February, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was higher by \$2,108,809 or 25.2 per cent than in the preceding month, and by \$155,141 or 1.5 per cent than in February last year: the total stood at \$10,473,479 during February, 1929, as compared with \$8,364,670 in January, 1929, and \$10,318,338 in February, 1928, which had one day more for registration of building projects. The February, 1929, total was the highest for that month in the record for the 61 cities, which goes back to 1920, while building costs continue lower than in most years of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted nearly 600 permits for dwellings, valued at over \$2,000,000 and nearly 1,000 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of \$8,000,000. In January authority was given for the erection of some 400 dwellings and 900 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$2,600,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Ontario and the four Western Provinces reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1929, while elsewhere comparatively small declines were indicated. The largest gain, of \$1,035,697, took place in Alberta; this was chiefly due to the authorization of an addition to a leading hotel in Calgary.

As compared with February, 1928, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta registered gains, that of \$1,578,798, or 38 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced. Of the decreases in the remaining provinces, that of 48.1 per cent in British Columbia was greatest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal recorded a reduction in the value of the permits issued as compared with January, 1929, and February, 1928. In Toronto, there was a decline as compared with the preceding month, but the total was higher than in the same month of last year. Winnipeg reported an advance in both comparisons, while in Vancouver the value of the building authorized was greater than in January, 1929, but lower than in February, 1928, when a permit was issued for the construction of a grain elevator valued at \$2,000,000. Of the other cities, the following registered increases in the value of building authorized during February as compared with January, 1929, and February, 1928:—New Glasgow, Sydney, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Belleville, Chatham, Kitchener, London,

Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, York Townships, Windsor, Riverside,

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES.

Cities	Feb. 1929	Jan. 1929	Feb. 1928
	\$	\$	\$
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	23,532	423,450	21,240
*Halifax.....	15,432	423,400	21,240
New Glasgow.....	1,200	50	Nil
Sydney.....	6,900	Nil	Nil
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	14,155	5,385	18,950
Fredericton.....	5,000	Nil	Nil
Moncton.....	4,550	Nil	Nil
Saint John.....	4,605	5,385	18,950
<b>Quebec</b> .....	990,885	1,060,305	1,714,808
*Montreal—Maison-neuve.....	782,610	856,515	1,303,385
Quebec.....	77,275	65,890	44,273
Shawinigan Falls.....	5,200	8,000	Nil
Sherbrooke.....	20,000	27,000	11,600
Three Rivers.....	25,400	18,900	80,350
Westmount.....	10,400	84,000	275,200
<b>Ontario</b> .....	5,738,040	4,871,197	4,159,242
Belleville.....	9,650	Nil	100
Brantford.....	4,150	3,884	12,979
Chatham.....	131,000	1,500	13,100
Fort William.....	22,450	3,200	537,300
Galt.....	3,675	23,374	2,795
Guelph.....	7,885	7,640	22,085
Hamilton.....	255,800	283,800	238,750
Kingston.....	70	9,310	14,170
Kitchener.....	61,216	17,067	6,531
London.....	135,200	28,125	101,800
Niagara Falls.....	57,191	37,212	20,660
Oshawa.....	22,250	560	106,625
Ottawa.....	91,035	255,400	59,590
Owen Sound.....	Nil	Nil	7,200
Peterborough.....	7,535	11,450	17,860
Port Arthur.....	9,510	9,310	10,175
Stratford.....	510	3,815	965
St. Catharines.....	116,200	18,075	25,475
St. Thomas.....	45,600	950	1,000
Sarnia.....	70,085	30,236	12,925
Sault Ste. Marie.....	5,660	4,484	9,850
Toronto.....	2,710,559	3,019,162	2,452,407
York and East York Townships.....	806,950	449,125	232,800
Welland.....	1,700	20,400	7,000
Windsor.....	687,750	348,900	164,800
Ford.....	8,700	6,300	11,525
Riverside.....	87,600	8,600	19,400
Sandwich.....	2,250	224,600	4,100
Walkerville.....	371,000	31,000	43,000
Woodstock.....	4,859	13,718	2,275
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	515,350	261,985	392,100
*Brandon.....	5,800	Nil	8,050
St. Boniface.....	10,800	16,885	19,750
Winnipeg.....	489,750	245,100	364,300
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	270,075	91,170	311,625
*Moose Jaw.....	1,400	21,350	2,150
*Regina.....	158,750	65,220	97,775
*Saskatoon.....	109,925	4,600	31,700
<b>Alberta</b> .....	1,170,870	135,173	372,805
*Calgary.....	1,094,440	79,913	328,730
*Edmonton.....	71,150	27,100	27,835
Lethbridge.....	4,180	28,160	15,455
Medicine Hat.....	1,100	Nil	785
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	1,820,572	1,516,005	3,507,568
Kamloops.....	1,000	Nil	Nil
Nanaimo.....	4,735	Nil	4,100
New Westminster.....	19,275	37,425	147,300
Prince Rupert.....	2,360	7,050	2,825
*Vancouver.....	1,525,785	1,226,405	3,179,010
North Vancouver.....	10,250	14,150	46,000
*Victoria.....	257,167	230,975	128,333
Total—61 Cities.....	10,473,479	8,364,670	10,318,338
Total—35 Cities.....	8,849,943	7,439,266	9,087,988

<sup>1</sup> Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, formerly given separately.

Walkerville, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, Nanaimo and Victoria.

*Cumulative Record For First Two Months, 1929.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as the index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The table on page 431 gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in January and February, 1929, and February, 1928. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months, (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials, in first two months, (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1929.....	10,473,479	18,338,149	185.2	99.6
1928.....	10,318,338	18,034,925	177.3	96.4
1927.....	7,638,176	13,314,713	130.8	97.1
1926.....	7,139,549	11,859,083	116.6	102.4
1925.....	5,902,118	11,349,388	111.6	103.2
1924.....	4,093,800	8,554,379	84.0	112.3
1923.....	5,679,671	9,819,169	96.5	110.1
1922.....	4,738,105	8,064,642	79.3	108.3
1921.....	3,683,359	6,278,923	61.7	140.5
1920.....	6,156,287	10,173,311	100.0	137.5

The aggregate for the elapsed months of 1929 was higher by 4.5 per cent than the total for the same months of 1928, the previous high level of this record of ten years.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during February. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the March, 1929, issue relates to the situation existing in January, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentage based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for January and previous months taken from the March, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

### Great Britain

Employment during February was adversely affected by the severe weather which set in towards the middle of the month and continued until the end of the first week in March. Dur-

ing the first half of February employment steadily improved, but in the second half there was a heavy increase in the numbers unemployed in the building trade, public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and artificial stone manufacture, canal, river, dock and harbour service, and all branches of the mining group of industries other than coal mining.

On the other hand there was an improvement throughout the month in a large number of industries not affected by the weather.

In coal mining there was a substantial decrease both in the number of persons wholly unemployed and in the numbers temporarily stopped. The other principal industries in which employment improved included pottery, pig-iron manufacture, general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the textile trades, other than cotton and carpet manufacture, the clothing trades, boot and shoe manufacture, and shipping service.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th February, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 12.2 as compared with 12.3 at 21st January, 1929, and 10.4 at 20th February, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 25th February, 1929, was 13.9, as compared with 13.8 at 21st January, 1929; for females the corresponding figures were 7.9 and 8.5. The percentage wholly unemployed at

25th February, 1929, was 9.8, the same percentage as at 21st January, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th February, 1929, was approximately 1,430,000, of whom 1,137,000 were men and 218,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 28th January, 1929, it was 1,434,000, of whom 1,113,000 were men and 236,000 were women; and at 27th February, 1928, it was 1,139,000, of whom 911,000 were men and 158,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States decreased 0.6 per cent in January, 1929, as compared with December, 1928, and pay-roll totals decreased 2.9 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous, mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0.3 per cent in January, 1929, as compared with December, 1928, and pay-roll totals decreased 3.3 per cent, as shown by reports made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics by 12,138 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in January had nearly 3½ millions of employees whose combined earnings in one week were more than 87½ millions of dollars. These employees represent 51 per cent of all employees in the 54 industries considered and 40 per cent of the total number of employees in all manufacturing industries of the United States.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for January, 1929, is 95.2, as compared with 95.5 for December, 1928, 95.4 for November, 1928, and 91.6 for January, 1928; the weighted index of pay-roll totals in January, 1929, is 94.5, as compared with 97.7 for December, 1928, 96.1 for November, 1928, and 89.6 for January, 1928. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

Twenty-one of the fifty-four separate industries had more employees in January, 1929, than in December, 1928, the outstanding increases having been 11.5 per cent in steam fittings and 10.1 per cent in automobiles, the increases in both industries having followed a period of several months of declining employment. Millinery and lace goods, shipbuilding, boots and shoes, automobile tires, and agricultural implements also reported notable increases in employment, the increases ranging from 5.6 per cent to 4 per cent, while much

smaller increases were reported in the cotton goods, carpet, women's clothing, iron and steel, foundry and machine shop, hardware, machine tools, millwork, leather, paper and pulp, fertilizer, chewing tobacco, electric-car building, and electrical machinery industries.

Part-time work in January was evidenced by reports for pay-roll totals; only 8 of the 21 industries reporting increased employment showed increased pay-roll totals as well. Moreover, four of these eight industries—steam fittings, automobiles, agricultural implements, and shipbuilding—reported a much smaller percentage of gain in pay-rolls than in employment. Always inventory-taking and repairs during the early part of January, in a large number of industries, have a depressing effect upon the pay-roll totals of such industries, this effect as a rule considerably exceeding the decrease in employment.

The notable decreases in employment and pay-roll totals in January were from 10.1 to 13.5 per cent each in the first item and from 10.9 to 21.1 per cent each in the second item, and were in the confectionery, stove, brick, cigar, and carriage and wagon industries. These decreases were all seasonal.

The East North Central geographic division reported a gain in employment of 2.7 per cent in January, and the East South Central division a gain of 0.8 per cent, while all other changes in geographic divisions, both in employment and pay-roll totals, were decreases, the Pacific division having shown the greatest of these in each item, and the West North Central the smallest; the Middle Atlantic division reported the same decrease in employment as the West North Central division, but with a much greater decrease in pay-roll totals.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The

final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the March issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed

percentages during the various months in the 23 cities work out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MARCH, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

**T**HE movement in prices during the month was toward somewhat higher levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.23 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$11.15 for February; \$10.92 for March, 1928; \$11.05 for March, 1927; \$11.46 for March, 1926; \$10.74 for March, 1925; \$10.58 for March, 1924; \$10.79 for March, 1923; \$10.54 for March, 1922; \$13.23 for March, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for March, 1918; and \$7.68 for March, 1914. The advance was due to slightly higher prices for eggs, butter, beef, veal, fresh pork, beans and evaporated apples. The prices of lard, rice, sugar, tea and coffee were somewhat lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.52 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$21.41 for February; \$21.15 for March, 1928; \$21.29 for March, 1927; \$21.77 for March, 1926; \$21.00 for March, 1925; \$21.00 for March, 1924; \$21.42 for March, 1923; \$20.96 for March, 1922; \$23.87 for March, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.00 for March, 1918; and \$14.35 for March, 1914. Rent was slightly higher due to increases reported from Woodstock and Victoria.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 96.1 for March, as compared with 95.7 for February; 97.7 for March, 1928; 97.3 for March, 1927; and 101.3 for March, 1926. Eighty-six prices quotations were higher, seventy-six were lower and three hundred and forty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups advanced, two declined and one was unchanged. The groups which advanced were: the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to higher prices for livestock, meats, fowl, butter and cheese; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to higher prices for some lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, chiefly because of advances in the prices of scrap iron; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of increased prices for copper, lead, spelter and silver; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due chiefly to higher prices for paint materials. The Vegetable Products group declined, lower prices for grains, millfeed, foreign fruits, sugar, potatoes, rubber, naval stores, and some vegetable oils more than offsetting higher prices for flour, tea, coffee, apples and hay. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was also lower, higher prices for cotton, silk, flax fibre, hemp, sisal, and manila rope being more than offset by declines in the prices of hessian, jute and wool. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, higher prices for beverages, meats, butter, cheese and cotton fabrics more than offsetting lower prices for fish, foreign fruits, potatoes, sugar and rubbers. Producers' goods were also higher. In this group building and construction materials advanced, mainly because of higher prices for some lines of lumber, paint materials, copper wire, brass sheets and manila rope. Manufacturers' materials showed a slight increase. Materials for the meat packing industries, for the metal working industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials advanced, while materials for the milling industries, for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather industries and for the chemical industries declined.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed

houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quota-

(Continued on page 442)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1915	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1923	Mar. 1924	Mar. 1925	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1927	Mar. 1928	Feb. 1929	Mar. 1929
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c. 27.2	c. 30.4	c. 37.6	c. 44.4	c. 48.0	c. 44.4	c. 66.6	c. 74.6	c. 69.2	c. 56.6	c. 55.0	c. 54.4	c. 55.2	c. 58.0	c. 66.6	c. 69.8	c. 70.0	70.0
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	32.8	33.2	47.6	48.8	43.6	32.2	30.2	29.0	31.6	32.2	39.0	43.4	45.0	43.6
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	17.3	17.9	26.0	26.3	26.1	19.7	18.5	18.3	18.4	19.3	20.2	22.0	24.2	24.9
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	22.1	32.3	33.9	31.9	26.6	27.6	27.4	28.9	29.5	29.2	30.1	30.5	30.5
Pork, leg...	1 "	13.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.2	21.5	34.4	37.5	34.9	29.5	26.5	23.1	25.3	29.7	28.6	25.1	27.5	28.0
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	36.8	36.8	65.2	71.6	68.2	52.4	51.4	46.6	47.8	54.8	53.8	50.6	53.0	53.0
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	25.9	27.2	46.5	52.6	54.5	40.5	40.3	34.9	34.4	41.9	39.8	35.8	37.8	37.9
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.6	37.2	68.0	79.2	59.4	43.0	45.6	43.6	47.0	49.4	44.6	43.4	45.0	44.4
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	37.0	33.9	58.9	73.9	55.0	50.7	52.3	47.7	52.5	46.4	50.9	46.1	49.7	51.3
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	33.3	29.1	50.5	63.3	50.6	45.6	41.9	40.3	45.7	38.7	44.7	40.1	41.4	44.7
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	53.4	52.8	72.0	90.6	90.6	76.2	71.4	74.4	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.8	75.0	75.0
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44.6	49.4	52.0	58.0	61.2	67.0	97.6	132.6	106.2	75.0	91.6	87.0	72.6	91.2	86.8	83.2	88.0	89.0
Butter, cream-ery...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	35.5	38.7	54.3	72.9	63.0	43.5	53.5	49.1	40.6	50.7	48.6	45.6	48.3	49.0
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.2	24.3	33.1	40.7	39.0	31.1	33.4	33.2	33.0	33.2	33.0	33.3	33.8	33.8
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	19.2	23.4	30.4	38.2	37.7	28.4	33.4	33.2	33.0	33.2	33.0	33.3	33.8	33.8
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	64.5	69.0	114.5	136.5	127.5	105.0	102.0	100.5	120.0	114.0	114.0	115.5	115.5	115.5
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	38.0	67.0	76.0	66.0	48.0	44.0	44.0	42.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	49.0	49.0
Rolled oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	21.0	24.0	37.5	41.5	34.0	27.5	27.5	27.0	32.0	29.0	30.0	31.5	31.5	31.5
Rice...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	11.8	12.0	20.6	32.0	24.0	19.2	20.6	21.0	21.0	21.8	21.8	21.2	21.0	20.8
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	12.0	18.2	33.6	23.4	19.8	17.2	17.0	17.0	16.1	15.8	16.4	16.6	22.2	23.4
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.5	21.3	28.7	22.9	22.6	21.0	18.9	20.7	19.6	20.0	20.3	20.8	21.2
Prunes, medium size...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	12.2	12.8	17.1	27.0	21.4	18.4	19.2	16.3	15.6	15.7	15.1	13.3	13.6	13.7
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	22.4	32.8	42.4	72.8	50.4	34.4	45.6	48.4	35.6	31.6	33.6	32.0	30.4	30.0
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	15.0	20.0	33.8	24.0	16.4	21.6	23.2	17.0	15.0	16.0	15.2	14.2	14.2
Tea, black...	1 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	8.6	9.9	12.7	16.4	14.3	13.6	15.5	17.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
Tea, green...	1 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	10.1	12.1	16.9	15.7	14.7	15.5	17.4	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.6
Coffee...	1 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5	10.0	10.2	15.2	14.4	13.3	13.4	13.6	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.2	15.1
Potatoes...	2 pks.	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	40.5	61.0	72.2	140.3	57.4	52.0	40.8	53.7	50.5	98.0	61.3	55.4	43.9	43.8
Vinegar...	1/2 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
All Foods.....		\$ 5.48	\$ 5.96	\$ 6.95	\$ 7.34	\$ 7.68	\$ 8.36	\$ 12.66	\$ 15.98	\$ 13.23	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.79	\$ 11.58	\$ 10.74	\$ 11.46	\$ 11.05	\$ 10.92	\$ 11.15	\$ 11.23
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.1	c. 3.3	c. 4.6	c. 4.6	c. 4.7	c. 4.1	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.1
Coal, anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.6	53.5	71.7	92.8	118.4	108.7	118.0	110.7	105.1	112.7	105.3	102.8	102.2	102.4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	38.6	37.6	57.9	66.8	86.4	68.7	74.6	69.2	64.6	65.7	64.5	63.8	63.1	63.2
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	41.9	41.6	68.6	77.5	88.3	78.7	79.8	78.2	77.7	76.7	76.1	75.4	75.8	76.9
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.9	30.3	49.4	59.4	65.9	58.5	59.4	57.5	56.2	55.6	56.0	55.2	55.2	55.2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.7	23.0	26.3	33.1	38.8	31.8	31.4	30.6	30.6	30.1	31.8	31.1	31.1	31.0
Fuel and light*		\$ 1.50	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.88	\$ 2.71	\$ 3.30	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.63	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.34	\$ 3.29	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.29
Rent.....	1/2 mo.	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.89	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.75	\$ 4.77	\$ 3.96	\$ 4.53	\$ 5.69	\$ 6.62	\$ 6.91	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.92	\$ 6.88	\$ 6.86	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.90	\$ 6.94	\$ 6.96
††Totals.....		\$ 9.37	\$ 10.50	\$ 12.76	\$ 14.02	\$ 14.35	\$ 14.21	\$ 20.00	\$ 25.01	\$ 23.87	\$ 20.96	\$ 21.42	\$ 21.0	\$ 21.0	\$ 21.77	\$ 21.29	\$ 21.15	\$ 21.41	\$ 21.52

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.46	8.48	12.61	16.24	13.75	10.83	11.12	10.58	11.12	11.72	10.96	10.85	11.08	11.17	11.17
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.70	7.45	11.07	14.17	12.21	9.80	9.73	9.61	9.82	10.97	10.12	9.58	9.97	9.93	9.93
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.36	8.44	12.61	15.80	13.40	10.78	11.01	10.88	10.98	12.08	11.08	10.86	10.98	11.00	11.00
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.23	8.14	12.62	15.26	12.78	10.10	10.57	10.17	10.14	11.16	10.35	10.11	10.43	10.49	10.49
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.80	8.32	12.72	16.03	12.99	10.39	10.71	10.55	10.47	11.53	11.12	10.97	11.12	11.16	11.16
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.25	8.51	12.67	15.90	13.18	10.41	10.27	10.10	10.43	10.52	10.42	10.50	10.92	11.14	11.14
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.24	8.46	12.63	15.67	13.32	10.58	10.62	10.13	11.09	10.82	11.35	11.04	11.40	11.62	11.62
Alberta.....	6.02	6.80	8.00	8.33	8.35	8.40	12.98	15.78	13.16	10.17	10.41	10.13	11.04	10.84	10.95	10.91	11.37	11.65	11.65
British Columbia.....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.91	8.72	12.95	16.95	14.21	11.47	11.50	11.38	11.95	12.03	11.79	11.91	12.16	12.23	12.23

† December only. § Kind most sold. \* For electric light see text.

†† An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, nor sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	35-0	30-0	27-6	21-8	17-3	24-9	30-5	28-0	26-5	37-9	42-5	59-0
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	35-7	30-7	27-9	24-0	19-1	18-9	24-7	28-2	25-8	36-5	40-5	56-5
1—Sydney.....	39-2	31-6	31-1	25-2	21-3	18-2	24-3	30	27-1	35-8	38-7	52-5
2—New Glasgow.....	31-2	30	25-7	21-7	15-6	.....	23-3	28-7	25-1	33-7	39-7	54-6
3—Amherst.....	37-7	29-8	31-6	26-3	19	17-5	25	25	23-3	37-5	42-5	56-7
4—Halifax.....	35	30	25	21	17	19	25	26-5	27-5	41-2	45	63-3
5—Windsor.....	40	35	32	30	25	22	25	30	26-7	36-2	39-2	55-7
6—Truro.....	30	27-5	30	21-5	17	.....	.....	27-5	24-5	35	37-7	47
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	35-2	29-2	26-4	21-3	15-9	18-1	25-5	28-3	25-9	37-0	42-0	53-4
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	33-7	30	21	17-2	13-8	.....	.....	29-7	26-2	39-2	43-3	59-2
8—Moncton.....	40	30-8	30	28-3	22	20	26	29-3	25-4	33-8	39-6	53-2
9—St. John.....	37-2	31-7	30-5	25-8	18-5	16-2	25	28-3	25-8	35	38-3	56
10—Fredericton.....	39	25	25-5	20	15	.....	.....	25-7	26-2	40	46-7	60
11—Bathurst.....	29-4	27-7	26-2	18-5	13-4	22-0	27-2	24-4	24-7	35-2	40-1	59-2
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	29-9	28-7	24-8	19-8	13	26-2	27	24-2	25-7	31-5	38-2	56-7
12—Quebec.....	30	27-5	29-2	18-8	14-8	22-9	27	25-5	25-4	36-7	45	62-1
13—Three Rivers.....	36-2	32-5	32	23-6	14-9	21-7	31-5	27-7	25-3	39-8	41	66-4
14—Sherbrooke.....	26-5	26-6	22	16-2	12-4	19-2	23-7	22-1	24	41	41-5	57
15—Sorel.....	24-5	25-4	21-6	16-8	13-4	24	25	21	20-5	30	35	55
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	25	28	25	15	12	24	25	25	25	.....	40	60
17—St. John's.....	25-7	24-7	21	18	12	23-5	25	21-3	24-8	.....	45	55
18—Theford Mines.....	35-4	31-4	32-6	19-7	15-4	18-9	31-2	26-5	25-7	34-9	38-5	60-2
19—Montreal.....	31-8	27-6	27-2	18-5	13	17-7	29-1	26-3	25-7	32-6	36-6	60
20—Hull.....	36-2	31-2	28-6	23-0	18-4	26-8	30-7	28-3	27-3	34-8	33-9	59-0
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	34-1	29-4	28-7	23-0	14-6	22-2	28-6	26-7	25	36-4	40-3	60-8
21—Ottawa.....	35-7	31-1	28-7	20-6	16-7	21-6	26-5	28	25-7	38-6	42-7	58-3
22—Brockville.....	34-8	29-2	28-4	21-8	15-9	22-3	27-7	25-8	25-3	32-8	37-1	54-6
23—Kingston.....	33-4	29	28-2	23	16-2	27	31-7	29	24	40-6	43-4	60-3
24—Belleville.....	34	30-6	27-6	23-2	22	30-7	31	28-2	30	34-7	38-2	68-2
25—Peterborough.....	36	31-6	27-6	22	20	27-6	33-7	26-8	28	34	38-3	57
26—Oshawa.....	35	29-6	27-6	22-6	20-2	26	27-7	27-3	27-4	34	38-3	60
27—Orillia.....	36-6	30-4	29-5	21-5	19-4	27-8	32-9	27-4	25	36-6	41-4	59-1
28—Toronto.....	40-1	33-7	32	24-1	18-1	31-2	34-5	30-2	29-6	34-1	36-7	59-3
29—Niagara Falls.....	35-4	31-4	27-8	22-8	17-8	27-4	25	27-3	26-5	31-9	34-4	53-1
30—St. Catharines.....	36-9	32-2	30-1	23-7	19-8	28	35-7	26-3	25-5	34-5	38-6	59-5
31—Hamilton.....	39	33-3	30	24-6	19-8	28-2	33-7	29-8	27-5	34-5	37-1	60-8
32—Brantford.....	36	31	30	25	19-3	25	32-5	28	.....	34-5	37-4	56-8
33—Galt.....	34-3	30	27-8	22-5	19-3	27-9	31-2	26-4	30	31-2	34-8	55-9
34—Guelph.....	35-6	31-7	26-7	23-6	19	27-1	.....	27-4	.....	30-9	35-2	56
35—Kitchener.....	36-6	33-4	30	24-4	18-3	25	33	26-7	25	32-7	35-7	54
36—Woodstock.....	36-6	31-8	26-4	21-4	20-8	26-3	30	28	26-5	35-8	39	59-5
37—Stratford.....	36-2	31-5	29-6	23-2	17-8	25-9	26-1	28-8	24-6	33-8	38-2	57-9
38—London.....	36	32	26-3	22	18-9	27	31-5	28-2	28	32-6	36	57-7
39—St. Thomas.....	34-9	29-9	28-5	23-4	17	28-6	30-8	26-1	26-1	32-5	37-2	57-6
40—Chatham.....	35-5	29-5	28-1	23-1	16-9	27-3	30-8	28-9	28	34	38-4	59-2
41—Windsor.....	37	31-2	28-7	23-2	20-5	29-3	30	29-5	27	32-2	36-8	61-7
42—Sarnia.....	35	30	27-5	23	18-2	29	25	29	25-3	35	38-3	60
43—Owen Sound.....	43-3	36	31-7	25	17	28-3	29-3	30	25-8	33-3	38	59-3
44—North Bay.....	40-2	34-5	32-7	25-4	18-7	28-4	31-5	34-4	28-9	35-5	39-2	60-7
45—Sudbury.....	36	32	27-3	21-2	17-7	25	33	30-6	28-2	35-9	41-4	61-3
46—Cobalt.....	35-2	30	28-5	23-6	19-2	27-7	29	29-8	25-7	35-6	40	58
47—Timmins.....	37-2	32-8	29-8	23-2	17	26-7	35	28-2	28-7	36-2	41-5	59-2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	35	29-2	27-7	23-1	19	24-7	36-5	28-3	30-4	40-3	47-1	62-7
49—Port Arthur.....	34-6	29-4	26-8	22-1	18-3	25	32	28-3	27-6	40-1	45-4	61-4
50—Fort William.....	33-2	26-6	24-8	22	14-8	20-8	30-5	26-9	23-5	40-1	45-4	59-0
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	34-9	27-4	26-7	19-1	15-7	22-3	32-3	27-3	25	39-9	45	58
51—Winnipeg.....	31-5	25-8	22-8	18-8	13-8	19-2	28-7	26-5	20	40-3	45-7	60
52—Brandon.....	33-8	28-3	25-9	20-1	15-2	22-5	32-3	26-9	25-8	43-7	50-1	62-2
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	34-8	26-8	23-9	18-3	15-6	21-3	30-7	25-1	25	41-7	48-2	63-1
53—Regina.....	30	30	25	22	15	22	30	20	25	43-3	50	60
54—Prince Albert.....	32-8	26-6	26-1	19-7	15-2	21-6	35	26	25	44-8	50-6	59
55—Saskatoon.....	37-4	29-7	28-5	20-4	14-9	25	33-5	26-4	28-3	45-1	51-5	66-5
56—Moose Jaw.....	33-6	27-2	24-9	19-8	15-3	24-5	32-9	26-9	26-1	41-3	48-2	56-0
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	30	26-2	24-6	19-5	15-7	25	33	25-7	27-1	42-2	50	53-7
57—Medicine Hat.....	36-5	30	26-5	22-5	15	26-5	35	29	25	43-2	50	55-5
58—Drumheller.....	35	27-3	27	20	15-2	24-9	33-6	28-6	27-6	42-4	48-9	55-6
59—Edmonton.....	32-1	25-8	23	17-7	14-5	22-8	30-9	26-7	25	40-6	48-2	59-3
60—Calgary.....	34-2	26-5	23-5	19-5	16	23-2	32	24-6	25-7	38-3	43-8	56-4
61—Lethbridge.....	38-4	31-9	29-1	22-5	20-2	28-6	38-1	32-6	29-1	47-6	53-2	62-6
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	38	30	28	20	15	25	.....	.....	.....	29-3	47	51-2
62—Fernie.....	40	32-2	30	23-5	20	28	40	35	26-7	45-9	52-1	60-7
63—Nelson.....	38-7	33	30	26-1	23-7	31	38-7	33-7	28-3	50-8	58-3	62
64—Trail.....	35-8	30-5	26-6	20-5	19-5	28-3	36-4	30-1	30-2	43-3	50-4	63-3
65—New Westminster.....	33-2	31-1	29	22-7	20-5	28	37-7	31-5	28-7	44-5	51	64-4
66—Vancouver.....	40	32-7	29-5	23-2	20-7	28-9	36-1	29-5	26-6	48-8	53-1	62-1
67—Victoria.....	40	33-3	29-3	22-3	22-3	29-3	40	33-3	.....	50-8	53-1	66-9
68—Nanaimo.....	38	32	30	22	20	30	38	35	33-8	50	56-3	65
69—Prince Rupert.....												

aPrice per single quart higher. bAdjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart. cPrice in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1929

Fish								Eggs			Butter			
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19.7	30.6	21.0	13.4	58.5	20.9	20.5	37.2	22.2	51.3	44.7	12.5	44.5	49.0	
15.0	32.5			54.0	18.3	18.0	29.7	22.2	50.6	46.3	11.7	44.9	51.1	
12				48-60	18.4	16.8	28.3	22.3	59.6		b 12-14	42.5	49.8	
	30-35			60	17.9	18.7	33.9	20.1	47	44.1	12	47.5	51.7	
16	35			50	18.8	16.3	32.3	21.3	40.7	39	10	44.5	49.8	
				60	18.4	16	24.1	23.2	58.6	53.5	a & c 12.5-13.3	42.2	50	
12				50	18	20	34	25	48.2		10	48.7	55	
20	30			50	18.1	20.3	25.3	21.3	49.6	42.2	12	44.2	50.4	
14	35			60	19	20	33.1	22	36.2	31.8	10-12	40	45.6	
15.5	36.7		10.0	57.5	19.0	18.9	31.6	22.9	48.1	43.9	12.1	43.9	48.0	
12	35		10	60	18.5	19	35.1	22.8	50.7	44.2	10-12	46.8	49.5	
18	35		10	60	18.9	18.7	34.2	21.8	53.9	46.2	a 13-5	45.5	50.5	
20	40			60	18.7	18.4	32.4	22	45.9	41.2	12	43.4	46.9	
12				50	20	19.3	24.8	25	41.7		12	40	45	
16.9	31.4	22.1	10.6	60.0	22.0	21.3	31.7	22.2	53.6	45.3	12.1	44.0	47.6	
10	25	20		50	21.7	21.2	32.4	22.6	55.4	45.7	12-14	43.7	47.6	
15	30-35	25	10	60	25	22	30.3	23.4	60.9	52.6	14	45	48.4	
18-20	35	30	10		17.2	23.7	30.6	22.3	55.6	46	a 11-1	43.3	48.1	
20	25	15	10		25	20	34	22	45.9	35	12	47.4	48.1	
		20				20	27.8	19.7	46.7	40	10	45	46.7	
15		30	12	75	25	20	31.1	20.5	51.2	46.7	10	47.5	47.5	
			8	55			30	24.2	51	45	12	41.7	48.2	
18-20	35-45			60	20	22.3	33.8	20.8	60.9	47.7	14	45.3	48.5	
20	30-32	15	10	60	19.9	21	35.4	24.3	54.8	48.6	13	44.5	46.2	
18.1	30.2	22.1	12.0	61.7	20.1	20.2	39.9	21.5	49.6	43.7	12.7	45.3	49.3	
20	35	25			22.8	20.3	43.3	20.9	56	37	13	44	49.2	
16	30	22	8.3		19.5	18.4	39.3	23	44.4		11	45	47.9	
15	30	22	10-20		19.3	18.7	37.9	19.3	48.1	40.1	11	41.9	47.3	
20	28	25	15		21.7	21.2	36.5	24	41.7	36	a 9	48.8	48.9	
	25	20		60	16	24.7	39.5	24	43.9	40	10	44	48.1	
					20	18	39.1	22.4	47.8		13	45	48.5	
20	30	18-20	10		20	20.3	37.2	23	38.9	36.4	a10-11.4	44.2	49.5	
15-20	30-35	20			20	19	43.3	21	56.4	47.6	a 13-3	46.3	49.28	
22	35	25			21.6	22.2	42.4	20.2	52.4		c 13	41.7	49.8	
14	35	20			17.4	19.2	44.6	19.7	52.8	49	13	46.8	48.5	
20	40	25		60	19.5	20.7	46.8	20.1	51.7	49.9	13	46	50.31	
20	30	25	15		19.4	17.8	39	20.3	48.8	44.9	12	47.5	49.2	
15	35	23	12		20	21.6	37.8	19.6	46.4	42.8	a 11-8	46.3	49.1	
20		25		60	20	21	38.7	21.3	50	47	12	46	49.6	
		20	10	50	21.7	22.2	32	18.6	43.1	42.4	12	44	48.5	
20	28	25	15		20	21.5	32.7	19	48	41.2	12	43	47.3	
18	25	20		55	20	24.2	40.4	20	48.4	42.7	a 11-8	44.3	48.1	
15	25	22			20.7	19.5	41.6	21	47.3	43.3	11	46.7	48.6	
18	32	20		50-60	20.9	19.7	45.6	21.6	44.2	40.5	12	47.6	48.8	
20	35	20	12		22.6	23	38.4	21.3	43.6	36.4	c 12	44.3	49.4	
20	30	25			20.5	21.3	45.5	19.7	53.6	49.8	14		49.9	
20	35	25			20.7	22.5	46.2	22.7	50		12	46.5	52	
		22			18	15.6	35.2	19.6	41.8	38.5	12	46.2	48	
					17.5	21	38.2	22	54.7	53.7	15		48.6	
	25	25	10	75	19.2	19.5	39.1	23.8	61.2		14	43.5	50.2	
	25-30	15		75	21.2	20	32.1	25.4	58.4	50	17		53.3	
	20				20.2	17.7	36.8	22	65.4	55.8	a 16-7		50.8	
	25	22-30			21.7	21.8	48	23.4	58.5	45	14	47.5	50.7	
15	25-30	18	10		21.7	16.7	42.7	24	45	40	a 14-3		49.7	
15	25	17-25		65	20	17	38.4	23.8	44.5	41.5	a 14.3	45	50.4	
		18.0			20.0	18.9	37.4	21.4	60.4	48.9	12.5	45.2	48.2	
20	28-35	16-20	15	50	17.5	16.9	41.1	20.4	60.3	50.7	c 13	48.3	50.3	
		18			22.4	20.8	33.7	22.4	60.4	47.1	12	42	46.1	
27.5	30.6	16.0	16.3		25.3	21.6	36.6	23.1	60.7	52.3	12.8	39.0	48.4	
25-30	30-35	15			25	23.1	39.1	21.4	60	57.5	a 12.5	38.8	48.9	
30	30	15	12.5		25	22.5	27	23.3	61.7	55	a 12.5	40	48.8	
25-30	30	20			26	20.7	40	24.1	62.2	50.6	13	38.9	46.6	
25	30	13			25	20	40.4	23.5	58.9	46.2	13	38.4	49.3	
25.1	28.3	17.1	16.7		24.2	22.7	38.4	22.9	57.0	48.1	12.2	42.4	47.9	
30	30				25	23	40.3	24.6	56.1	51	12	44.3	49.4	
25	30	18			25	25	31.7	22.7	52	39.2	a 12.5	40	46.2	
25	23-25				22	23.4	36.5	23.7	62.6	54.9	a 12.5	43.7	47.8	
25-30	30-35	15-16	12		24	20.9	42.2	22	59.1	50.3	12	43.5	48.6	
18	25	15	20		24.8	21.3	41.2	21.4	55	45	12	40.4	47.5	
24.5	28.8	20.0	16.8		23.2	22.3	41.4	23.6	48.3	40.3	13.1	47.7	50.3	
30	30	20			22.6	25	41.9	25	57		a 12.5	50	62	
30	35	20			26.2	25	33.7	25.9	47.1		a 14.3	50	52.5	
30	35				24.4	22.5	38.3	26	52.1	45	a 14.3	50	52.1	
25	30				21	22.5	46.4	21.5	45.8	40	a 11.1	47.1	49.1	
16-17.5	20-24	20	12		20	19.6	44.8	20.5	44.7	38.6	a 11.1	44.3	48.6	
20	28				22.5	20.4	41	20.8	42.6	36.3	a 14.3	47.8	49.7	
20	25				21.2	23	44.3	24.6	42.8	37.5	a 12.5	48.3	50.6	
	25	15			20	20	40.6	24.2	54.4	44.4	a 14.3	46.3	50	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2s, per can.	Corn, 2s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33-8	7-7	18-3	4-9	6-3	10-4	12-3	15-7	16-0	16-2
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	32-7	8-1	17-4	5-3	6-4	10-0	13-9	16-6	16-0	16-1
1—Sydney.....	32-2	8	17-3	5-3	6-4	10	13-9	16-3	16-2	17
2—New Glasgow.....	32-4	8	16-8	5-1	5-8	10-2	13-8	15-5	15-4	15-4
3—Amherst.....	31	8	17-6	5-1	6-6	9-8	13-7	17-1	15-7	15-3
4—Halifax.....	32-7	8	17-1	5	6-6	10	12-5	16-6	15-8	15-6
5—Windsor.....	35	8-3	18-7	6-1	6-7	10	15	19	17-2	17-6
6—Truro.....	32-9	8	17-1	5-2	6	10	14-3	15-2	15-5	15-9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29-6	7-4	18	4-9	5	9-9	15	17-1	14-9	14-9
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	33-7	8-7	18-0	5-2	6-2	19-3	14-3	15-3	15-3	15-5
8—Moncton.....	34-7	8-7	18-3	5-5	6-6	12-1	14-7	15-4	15-3	15-3
9—St. John.....	34-7	8-7	18-6	4-8	5-8	9-4	13-1	14-2	14	13-9
10—Fredericton.....	33-5	8-7	17	4-8	6-4	9-6	14-3	14-4	14-6	14-5
11—Bathurst.....	32-8	8-7	18	5-6	6	10	15	17-2	17-2	18-2
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	31-1	6-4	17-5	5-0	6-1	9-5	12-6	14-3	15-7	14-6
12—Quebec.....	31-5	7-5	17-1	5	6-2	9-7	12-6	14-7	14-9	15-3
13—Three Rivers.....	32-1	6	18-2	5-3	6	9-7	13-7	14-6	17-9	14-5
14—Sherbrooke.....	29-4	6-6-7	17-1	4-8	6	9-7	13-4	13-8	15-6	14-8
15—Sorel.....	29-2	6	18	4-5	6	10	10-8	13-6	14-7	14-7
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	28-5	5	16	4-4	6	9-6	13	14-6	15-8	13-7
17—St. John's.....	30-3	5-3-6-7	17-2	4-9	6-5	9-9	13-3	15	16	15
18—Theford Mines.....	31-9	6-7	18-1	5-7	6-5	8-1	13-1	15-1	18-2	15-5
19—Montreal.....	33-3	5-3-8	17-9	5-1	5-8	10-1	12-1	14	14-6	14-4
20—Hull.....	30-4	6-8	17-5	5-2	6-2	8-4	11-7	13-1	13-6	13-6
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	31-1	7-3	17-7	4-7	6-2	10-8	12-7	14-9	14-8	15-0
21—Ottawa.....	34-5	7-3-8	17-9	5-3	6-7	11-8	11-4	14-6	15-1	15
22—Brockville.....	32-1	6-7	16-2	5	5-8	10-6	11-7	14-1	14	14-2
23—Kingston.....	31-6	6-7	15	4-8	5-3	10	11	13-3	12-1	13
24—Belleville.....	31-1	6-6-7	16-7	4-5	5-2	10-2	12-4	14-4	14-4	14-1
25—Peterborough.....	33-4	7-3	16-8	4-5	5-6	11-1	12-5	14-8	14-5	14-8
26—Oshawa.....	37	7-3	16-5	4-6	6	10-8	11-2	14-7	15-1	14-7
27—Orillia.....	34	6-7	18-4	4-4	6	10-5	12-6	15	14-8	15
28—Toronto.....	37-2	6-7-7-3	18	4-8	5-9	10-2	11-8	14-9	14-8	14-9
29—Niagara Falls.....	37-5	7-3	18-5	5-1	6	10-3	13-2	15-6	16-6	16-7
30—St. Catharines.....	32-7	7-3	17-7	4-7	6-2	10-7	12-6	14-3	14-3	14-5
31—Hamilton.....	35-8	7-3	18-1	4-1	6-1	11-1	12-3	14-9	14-5	14-4
32—Brantford.....	35-1	6-7-8	17-1	4-3	5-5	11-7	12-8	14-7	14-4	14-4
33—Galt.....	36-2	7-3	18	4-3	6-1	12-4	13-9	14-9	14-4	14-7
34—Guelph.....	35-2	7-3	18-6	4-6	6-3	11-4	13	14-5	14	14-8
35—Kitchener.....	34	6-7	18-4	4-1	5-6	12	12-2	14-6	14-6	14-6
36—Woodstock.....	32-5	6-7-7-3	17	4	6-3	11-2	12-2	15	14-5	14-5
37—Stratford.....	31-7	7-3	18-8	4-3	6-8	11-7	13-3	15-1	14-2	15
38—London.....	33-4	6-7-7-3	18-1	4-5	6-1	10-8	12-3	14-8	14-6	14-8
39—St. Thomas.....	32-2	7-3-8-7	18-1	4-5	6-4	12-1	13-3	15-3	15-1	14-9
40—Chatham.....	34-1	6-7	18-2	4-3	5-8	10-8	14-5	14-8	15-6	14-5
41—Windsor.....	32-6	8-9-3	18-2	4-5	5-9	10-7	13-9	14-6	14-7	15
42—Sarnia.....	39	7-3-8	19-3	4-4	6-7	10-8	12-7	15	15	15
43—Owen Sound.....	33-8	6-7-7-3	18-1	4-1	5-7	10-4	12-3	15-2	14-7	15
44—North Bay.....	33-5	7-3	.....	5	7	10	12-7	14-6	14-6	14-6
45—Sudbury.....	34-7	8-8-7	16-9	5-2	7-7	9-9	15-6	15-3	15-7	15-3
46—Cobalt.....	36-7	8-3	18	5-3	7-2	12-4	14	17-9	17-4	18-1
47—Timmins.....	31-2	8-3	.....	4-7	6-7	8	12-2	15-2	15-2	15-2
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32-2	8	18	5-4	8	12	15	15-1	15-7	15-7
49—Port Arthur.....	35-1	6	18-8	5-3	5-8	10	11-2	15-4	15-2	16
50—Fort William.....	33-5	6	16-7	5	6	9-8	10-6	14-9	15	15-1
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	31-5	6-7	.....	5-2	6-6	11-8	12-7	13-3	18-0	17-6
51—Winnipeg.....	34-2	6-4-7	18-2	5	6-7	11-4	12-3	17-7	17-4	17-8
52—Brandon.....	34-7	6-3-7	.....	5-3	6-4	12-1	13	18-8	18-5	17-4
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	34-5	8-1	20-0	5-0	6-6	10-8	12-2	13-3	18-1	18-4
53—Regina.....	34	8-8-4	20	4-9	6-5	11-6	12-1	18-3	17-6	17-1
54—Prince Albert.....	35	8	20	4-8	7-2	8-5	11-6	18-1	18-1	18-1
55—Saskatoon.....	33-5	8	19	5-1	6-7	11-5	12	18-1	18-4	19-3
56—Moose Jaw.....	35-4	8	21	5-3	5-8	11-5	13	18-6	18-1	18-4
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	34-8	8-6	18-7	5-0	6-6	10-9	10-3	16-7	18-1	18-9
57—Medicine Hat.....	34-6	8-9	21-7	5	6-6	12-5	11-7	17-5	20-7	19-3
58—Drumheller.....	36-7	8-9	18	5	6-6	11-1	10-2	16-8	18-5	21-5
59—Edmonton.....	33-5	8	19-8	4-9	6-5	10-2	9-8	15-7	17	17-9
60—Calgary.....	35	8	15-6	5-1	7	11-1	10	17-2	18-4	18-8
61—Lethbridge.....	34	8-10	18-2	4-8	6-3	9-9	9-7	16-2	16	17-2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	36-0	9-5	21-1	5-2	6-7	9-5	9-4	16-6	18-1	19-9
62—Fernie.....	35-7	10	19	5-2	5-7	10-6	9-8	17-5	18-1	18
63—Nelson.....	37-5	10	18	5-5	6-3	10-5	11	18	20-4	20-4
64—Trail.....	35	9-3	18-3	4-8	6-4	9-7	9-3	15	18-5	18-5
65—New Westminster.....	37-1	8-3-9-5	23-6	5-2	7-4	8-4	8	15-8	17-9	15-6
66—Vancouver.....	34-5	8-3-9-5	21-2	5-1	6-3	9	8-7	14-6	15-8	16
67—Victoria.....	36-6	10	24-2	5	7	9	9-2	15-5	15-9	16-3
68—Nanaimo.....	35-7	8-9	21-2	5	7-7	9-8	9-8	17-4	18-8	19-3
69—Prince Rupert.....	35-9	10	23-3	5-6	6-4	9-2	9-7	19-1	19-5	19-1



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
11-7	7-8	1-313	26-7	29-6	21-2	13-7	15-8	19-5	71-1	26-5	62-5	42-6
11-5	8-0	1-159	23-7	28-7	19-1	14-9	15-2	19-1	75-4	26-7	64-1	41-4
11-6	8	1-232	24-5		22-5	17-4	15-6	19-7	75	27-4	63-7	45
11-6	8-2	1-325	24-6	25		14-2	14-6	18-1	77-5	26	56-5	38-7
11-5	7-7	.928	18-1	26	19-3	15-3	14-6	18-4	75	27	67	42-5
12-3	8-1	1-05	22-9	36-4	16	14-7	14-8	19-8	68-4	26-2	58	37-2
10-7	7-8	1-35	25	29-2		15	16	20	75	30	70	47-5
11-1	8-1	1-068	21-3	26-8	18-6	12-8	15-6	18-5	81-7	23-4	69-5	37-3
9-5	7-5	.70	18-2	17-5	21	13-2	12-9	16-5		25-5	65	41-7
10-8	8-1	.802	18-4	30-9	19-8	14-6	14-5	18-4	68-2	26-8	61-2	45-8
11-3	7-7	.857	18-7	31-2	20	14-8	15-2	17-2	70	27-8	60	50
9-9	8	1-00	18-5	35	18-7	14-3	13-3	18-5	60-7	25-7	51-3	40-2
10-8	8-6	.70	17-9	26-5	20-3	13-2	13-7	18	74	26-3	72-2	43
11	8	.65	18-3		20	16	15-7	20		27-5	50	11
11-1	8-5	1-171	23-7	32-5	20-1	13-6	16-6	18-1	73-0	26-8	66-8	40-3
11-8	8-8	1-041	24-2	32	18-6	15-6	15-4	17-2	85-4	24-3	71-7	12
12	9-8	1-29	28-5	32-5	21-2	13-6	19-9	18-3		29	61-7	13
11-6	8-3	1-084	21-8	34-2	23-4	12-8	17	17-5	67-1	26-3	64-8	14
12-3	9-1	1-20	24-2		18-7	13-4	14-9	18-7	75	24	75	15
10-3	6-7	1-137	22-5		13	16-3			65	25-7	60	16
9	8	1-50	25	30	17-7	15	18-3	18-3		30	45	17
11-1	8-3	1-172	24-8		20	14	16-7	17-7		32-5	43	18
11-3	8-9	1-01	20-5	37-8	20-9	12-3	15-9	18-2		24-3	59-7	19
10-8	8-7	1-104	21-9	28-7	20	12-3	14-9	19	82-5	25	75	20
11-8	8-1	1-152	24-2	29-8	21-0	13-7	15-6	19-8	69-4	26-2	59-8	21
12	8-3	1-24	24	36-8	24	13-7	15	21-3	69-2	28-5	55	22
11-5	8-6	1-29	25	25		13	15	19-3	72-5	26	58-3	23
9-7	9-1	1-18	24-3	32-2	22-5	12-2	15	19	77-5	24-2	58	24
11-1	8-8	1-17	26-1	27-2		14-2	14-9	18-7	71-7	26-2	63	25
10-9	7-4	1-06	20-2	35-5	17	13-1	14-7	20	78-4	27-2	59-6	26
11-7	9	.90	20	25		13-7	15	19		26	62-5	27
11-9	8-2	.994	21-7	30	23	12-5	15-4	19-4	73-8	25-6	59-7	28
11-7	8	.967	20-5	28-3	19	13-1	15-2	19-4	68-9	25-5	59-8	29
12-8	7-5	1-14	22-9	28-6		13-7	16-7	20-4		25-6	65	30
11-9	7-3	1-29	24-7	27-5	18	13-8	14-9	19-2	69-7	23-2	54-6	31
12-7	8	.85	21-1	35	25	13-4	15-3	18-9		24-5	52	32
10-4	8-1	1-03	18-6	27		13-6	15-2	18-9	67-5	24-6	52-5	33
11-2	8	.983	22-4	31-4		14-6	14-5	19-4	53-3	24-8	61-7	34
12-4	8-4	.922	19-8	37-5		12-4	15	19-5	56-5	26-3	52-7	35
11-8	8-7	1-01	21-1	25		13-1	14-7	18-8	59	26-1	62	36
10	7	.967	21-5	25		12-5	13-7	16	63	25	55	37
12-8	7-7	1-15	24-8	26-9		15-1	15-6	20	67-5	24-9	65	38
12-1	8-6	.879	18	23-7		12-6	14	19-3	69-5	25-5	65	39
11-7	9-1	.937	20-3	24-3		13-9	14-9	19-8	73-3	27-2	70	40
11-1	5-7	.95	19-4	30-4		13-7	15-2	19-7	75	26-7	52-7	41
12-9	7-1	1-00	19-1	30-5		13-6	15-4	18-9	73-3	25-7	60	42
12-8	6	.975	20	29-2		15-3	16	19-3		27-7	68	43
12-6	7-6	1-23	25-6	23-6		13-1	15-1	20-1	71	27-2	68	44
11-9	7-5	1-21	32	37-7		14	16-2	18-6		26-7	57-7	45
11-5	10-1	1-46	31-1		20	14-1	18	21-6	77-6	28	71-7	46
13-1	10-3	1-66	38-2		25	16-3	20	21-3	81-8	27-8	67-5	47
11-2	8-7	1-56	32-5		20	12-2	16-5	20	64	25	51-5	48
10	9	1-38	30	30	18	16	19	22-5	75	30	57-5	49
13-1	8-4	1-53	31-8	31-1	21-4	14-4	15-9	22-2	68-1	26-2	60	50
13-1	7-7	1-54	30-4	35	20-2	14-2	15-9	22-7	65-9	27-2	57-5	51
12-6	7-1	1-375	27-6	25-0	20-5	13-9	16-7	20-4	71-7	27-9	63-8	52
13	7-1	1-58	31-6	25	21	14-1	16-2	20-7	72	27-8	58	53
12-1	7-1	1-17	23-6	25	20	13-7	17-2	20	71-3	27-9	69-5	54
12-5	7-6	1-715	36-8		23-3	14-2	13-2	22-3	72-9	26-7	65-5	55
12-2	8	1-64	34		25	14-3	17-6	22-5	72-9	27-6	65-7	56
12-7	8-2	1-71	38-3		20	13	20-4	23-1	72-5	27-5	62-5	57
11-8	6-7	1-68	35		25	14-7	16-4	21	71-7	25-8	65-8	58
13-3	7-5	1-83	40			14-7	18-2	22-5	74-7	26	68	59
12-8	6-3	1-872	24-5		22-4	13-1	16-5	19-8	71-7	26-3	64-4	60
13-3	6-1	2-18	45		23-7	12-8	17-7	21-2	73-3	27-5	70	61
12-5	6-7	2-13			25	13-7	16-7	19	75	25-3	65	62
13-2	6-4	1-38	27-2		21-8	12-1	16-2	18-9	69	25-7	58	63
12-8	6-2	2-13	37		20	13-6	16-6	20	73-8	26-8	65-4	64
12-2	6-2	1-54	28-7		21-7	13-2	15-2	19-7	67-5	26	63-5	65
11-5	6-9	1-956	38-6		23-1	12-6	15-4	19-1	71-8	27-2	64-3	66
11-7	7-5	2-144	40		22-3	14-4	16-2	19-4	73-7	31-9	70	67
11	9-1	2-02	48-3		25	12-2	15-5	19-5	77-7	29	68	68
10-3	7	2-432	45		25	13-3	15	20	75	25	61-7	69
10-2	6-1	1-53	27		19	12-9	15-6	17-8	69-6	27-3	64-1	70
11-6	5-5	1-62	27-1		21-5	12-1	14-7	17-7	62-6	23-7	55-5	71
12-7	6-7	1-95	29-8		24	11-8	14-7	18-1	71-9	25-5	58-9	72
11-8	6-4	1-79	31-2			12-9	15-7	20	66-5	28-3	68-2	73
12-5	7-1	2-158	50		25	11-5	15-5	20-4	78-3	26-7	68	74

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	cents 7.5	cents 7.1	cents 60.3	cents 70.5	cents 27.7	cents 15.8	cents 3.5	cents 65.8	cents 58.0	cents 12.3	cents 6.3	\$ 16.376
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7.8	7.2	64.9	69.0	28.7	13.6	3.7	65.1	44.6	13.6	6.8	16.375
1—Sydney.....	7.5	7.3	63.3	66.7	27	15.6	3.4	70.4	49	13.3	6.3	
2—New Glasgow.....	7.5	7.1	62.8	69.7	30	14	3.4	63.5	41.4	14.1	7.6	
3—Amherst.....	7.8	7.1	66.6	69.2	27.6	12	4.4	70	35.5	13	6.2	17.50
4—Halifax.....	7.3	6.9	70.1	68.3	29	14	3.5	58.7	58	13	7	16.00
5—Windsor.....	8.5	7.5	60	75	30	13.7	3.8	66	48.3	15	7.2	16.00
6—Truro.....	7.9	7.1	66.5	65.2	28.6	12.3	3.6	61.7	35.2	13.1	6.7	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.2	6.7	65	62.4	25.7	15	4	56.7	39	13.7	5.9	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	7.5	6.8	62.4	72.4	27.5	13.1	3.7	65.4	41.8	12.6	6.7	16.500
8—Moncton.....	8	7.3	63	74	30	13.5	3.2	67.8	41.3	13.8	6.7	16.50-17.50g
9—St. John.....	7.3	7	63.3	66.2	27.3	13	4.4	71.7	48	12.7	6.7	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.6	6.9	63.3	74.4	27.8	12.9	3.1	62	38	11.2	6.3	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	7.2	6	60	75	25	13	4	60	40	12.5	7	18.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	7.0	6.6	59.9	68.0	26.9	14.7	3.7	62.8	62.6	10.9	5.8	15.433
12—Quebec.....	6.8	6.3	58.7	71.6	26.1	17.3	3.1	63.1	66.7	10.7	6.3	15.00-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.6	6.9	62.5	72.3	28	14.4	4	61.4	60	12.3	6.1	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.9	6.6	60.4	68.6	27.8	13.9	3.5	58.9	60	10.9	6.1	15.75-16.25
15—Sorel.....	7.1	6.6	55	52	28	16	4.6	71.2	62.5	9.8	5.7	14.75
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.4	6	60.5	68.7	25	13.5	3.8	65	61.3	10	5.1	15.00-15.50
17—St. John's.....	6.9	6.6	63.7	71.7	26.5	14.2	4.1	56.7	70	12.3	6	14.00
18—Theford Mines.....	7.6	7	61.7	69.7	27.7	14.1	4	58.6	60.7	11.2	5.5	16.00-16.50
19—Montreal.....	6.6	6.4	59.4	69.1	26.5	15.2	3.2	63.5	62.5	10.7	5.7	16.40
20—Hull.....	7.2	6.9	57	68.4	26.6	14	3.3	67	60	10.2	6.1	15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7.4	7.1	61.7	72.3	26.6	14.1	3.4	66.6	59.9	11.3	6.2	15.900
21—Ottawa.....	6.9	6.7	60.9	73.8	27.5	14.3	3.1	62	58.5	11.7	6.8	15.25-15.75
22—Brookville.....	7.6	6.8	59	73	27.8	13.6	4	62	58	11.2	6.5	15.25
23—Kingston.....	6.6	6.2	56.2	66.9	25.7	12.5	4.2	64.3	57.8	11.1	6	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.4	7.2	61.9	69.1	24.5	14.1	3.5	63.7	62.8	11.2	5.8	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	7.3	6.9	62.7	70.7	25.5	14	3.2	64.4	53	11.2	6	15.75
26—Oshawa.....	7.5	7	61.7	75	25	11.8	2.9	65	60	11.2	6	15.50-16.00
27—Orillia.....	6.8	6.8	67	73.8	25	15	3.5	62.5	55	11.8	6	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	6.8	6.6	63	72	26.5	12.2	3.1	67.6	53.2	10.2	6.1	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.1	6.9	63.4	76.2	27	15.1	3.7	75	68.3	11	6.3	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7.2	6.9	63.1	74.9	25.4	13.5	3.4	72.5	59.2	10.6	6.3	14.00-15.00g
31—Hamilton.....	7.2	7	61.1	72.4	25.4	11.8	2.9	69.2	55.6	10.6	6.3	15.50
32—Brantford.....	7.1	7.1	60.9	71.9	26	13	3.3	65.4	65.8	10.3	6.4	15.00-15.50
33—Galt.....	7.1	6.9	63.5	73	25.4	13.9	3	66	64.8	10	5.9	15.50-16.00
34—Guelph.....	7.2	7.2	61.7	74.2	26.2	13.8	3.6	74.2	63.7	9.8	5.7	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.8	6.7	53.3	69.3	25.4	13	3.3	65	56.7	10.4	5.6	15.50-16.00g
36—Woodstock.....	7.5	7.5	65	65	25	13	2.4	65	60	10	7	15.50
37—Stratford.....	7.1	6.8	61.2	70.9	25.5	13.8	2.9	73.3	53.3	11	6.5	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	7.3	7.2	66.5	74.5	25.6	14.3	3.2	70.9	59.3	10.8	6.1	16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	7.9	7.7	65.4	72.3	26.1	14.4	3.3	72.7	58.5	11.4	6.5	16.00-16.50
40—Chatham.....	6.5	6.5	57.2	67.2	25.8	13.8	3.6	67.5	70	11.4	5.3	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.8	6.6	61.3	74.4	26.2	14.5	3.4	67.2	60	10.3	6.3	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	8.6	8.6	63.3	70	27.7	15	3	75	55	10	7.3	16.00
43—Owen Sound.....	7.5	7.2	68	72.4	26.2	13	3.6	67.5	62.5	12.3	6	15.50-16.00
44—North Bay.....	8	7.5	67	73.3	27.6	15.6	4.2	61.7	60	13	6.6	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.2	7.6	65	74.7	30	18.4	4	63.3	60	15	5.7	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.9	8.1	64.2	74.3	31.7	15.4	3.8	64.3	53.3	14.5	7.1	18.00
47—Timmins.....	7.4	7	52.5	70	27.5	13.7	3	65	55	10	5	18.50-19.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8.1	8.1	60	77.5	25	16.5	3.5	55	67.5	14	7	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	8.1	7.7	53.1	71.2	30.3	15	3.2	60.7	65	11.4	6.6	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7.6	7.4	60.8	73.6	29.5	15.5	3.1	64	60	11.4	6.2	17.00-17.50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7.8	7.5	59.7	70.9	30.0	14.4	3.4	63.7	54.6	12.5	6.7	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	8	7.7	58.5	71.7	28.7	14.1	3.4	59.8	53	12.4	6.8	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.5	7.3	60.8	70	31.2	14.6	3.3	67.5	56.2	12.6	6.6	22.00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	8.1	7.6	57.2	73.6	30.0	20.6	3.2	68.0	63.4	14.5	6.1	23.625
53—Regina.....	7.7	7.4	59.3	74.8	29.6	a19	2.9	72	62.5	14.5	6.1	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.3	7.7	50.8	74.2	30	a22	3.7	66	60	15	6	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.6	7.2	57.5	70.2	31	a21	3.2	60.8	61	13.3	5.2	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.6	7.9	61.1	75	29.2	20	3	73.3	70	15	7.2	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8.3	7.6	54.2	67.8	29.7	19.4	3.3	67.3	62.7	14.4	5.4	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.3	7.7	56.7	70.8	30	a20	3.2	73	74	16	5.4	
58—Drumheller.....	9.5	9	49	65.8	32.5	a22.5	3.4	61.7	62	15	6.5	
59—Edmonton.....	7.7	7.1	53.7	66.6	28.4	a18.3	3.2	67	57.5	14.2	6.1	
60—Calgary.....	8.5	7.5	59.2	67.6	28.6	a17.1	3.5	62.5	62.5	12.9	5.7	
61—Lethbridge.....	7.5	6.8	52.5	68.1	29	a18.7	3	72.5	57.5	14.1	5.2	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	7.4	6.9	56.5	68.1	29.2	21.8	3.6	66.4	61.6	13.7	6.5	
62—Fernie.....	8.4	8.1	61.2	68.1	27.5	a15	3.4	75	60	12.5	5.5	
63—Nelson.....	7.8	7.4	60	73.5	28	a23.3	3.7	68	67.5	15.6	7	
64—Trail.....	7.7	7.2	56.7	69.4	26.7	a26.7	3.3	65	60	13.7	6.3	
65—New Westminster.....	6.8	6.3	55	68	29.6	a19	3.6	60.4	58.2	13.3	5.8	
66—Vancouver.....	6.6	6.3	53.6	61.1	27.9	a19.9	3.4	64.3	54	13	5.3	
67—Victoria.....	7.3	6.6	58.8	66.1	29.6	a19.8	3.3	68.1	58.3	12.3	6.4	
68—Nanaimo.....	7	6.5	56.7	65.8	33	a23.7	4.2	68.7	60	14.2	7.2	
69—Prince Rupert.....	7.6	7	50	72.9	31.2	a26.7	3.7	61.7	75	15	8.2	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-\$60. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord					Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 10-114	\$ 13-000	\$ 12-309	\$ 14-658	\$ 8-917	\$ 11-119	\$ 9-806	c. 31-0	c. 11-5	\$ 27-833	\$ 19-933	
8-935	12-015	9-400	10-250	6-300	6-950	5-742	33-3	11-9	22-417	14-917	1
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	2
7-35							32	10	20-00	14-00	3
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	4
11-25-11-75	d11-60-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00		35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	5
	10-50-11-50	9-00	9-50	5-50	6-00		35	12-5	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	6
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	5-00-5-45	32	12-5	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	7
10-50	13-25	9-50	10-50	6-75	7-50	c7-50	30	15	20-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	31-3	12-6	27-000	19-259	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00		g32-35	12-8	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	8
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-33	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	9
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	10
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		30	12	18-00	15-00	11
9-629	13-958	14-255	16-359	9-667	11-592	10-766	29-3	10-2	23-333	15-188	12
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	10	27-00-35-00		13
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10-2	0-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	14
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	c16-00	27-28	9	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	15
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-33-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	8-3	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	16
	8-50	15-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	9-00	26	9-1	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	17
	15-00	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c10-50	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	18
11-90	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	19
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	20
10-696	12-237	13-400	15-981	9-887	12-539	11-494	29-1	10-5	23-286	21-317	21
9-25 1	3-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	22
9-25		14-00	17-60		14-80		30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	23
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	15-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	24
12-00	12-00	14-00	15-00	12-00	13-00	11-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	25
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	26
9-00-10-00	11-00-13-00	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	12-00	30	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	27
9-50-11-50	13-00-13-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	28
11-00	12-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	29
g	g10-75	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	30
9-00	g10-00-11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	9	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	31
12-00	12-00	16-00	16-50	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	32
10-00	12-50	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	c8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	33
11-50	11-00-12-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00	34
10-00	10-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	35
10-00-12-50	12-00-12-50	12-00	c15-00	6-00	c10-50		27	10	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	36
10-00	13-00	16-00	18-00-20-00		16-00		26	10	28-00-42-00	19-00-25-00	37
12-00	11-00-12-00	c18-00			c11-25	c11-25	24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	38
9-50	10-25-13-00	c20-00				c11-33	25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00	c20-00			c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	40
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	41
9-50	13-00	16-00	16-00	10-00	10-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	42
8-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	43
12-50	10-00	12-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		35	11-2	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	44
12-00-13-50	13-50	c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75		30	13	n	25-00	45
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	46
16-00	16-00	15-00	15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00		35	8	p	25-00-35-00	47
11-00	10-00	12-75	12-75		9-75	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	48
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	12-00	10-00	11-50		35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	49
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-00	11-00	8-50	9-50		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	50
10-688	16-125			9-250	10-125	9-099	32-5	13-5	35-000	24-599	51
12-00	15-50			10-50	11-50	9-00	30	12	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	52
6-75-12-00	16-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75		35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	53
10-250	17-590	8-000	11-875	8-333	10-375	12-333	34-4	14-2	35-000	23-759	54
9-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00	55
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	56
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	110-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	39-35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	57
10-00	116-75		c & i 15-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	58
6-813	13-250				11-000		31-5	12-1	30-000	21-759	59
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00	60
h6-50					12-00		35	15	r	25-00	61
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	8-00	7-00	30-35	12	35-00	25-00	62
h8-50-11-50	110-50				13-00		28-5	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	63
h4-00-6-50							30	12	30-00	18-00	64
10-247	12-130			9-500	10-417	5-398	j 36-0	13-4	26-438	23-625	65
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	7-50	37-40	15	20-00	13-00	66
9-50-11-50	12-80-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	67
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-00		37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	68
10-75-11-75	11-50				5-50		35	14	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	69
11-00-12-00	11-50				7-50	4-50	40	11	29-00	25-00	70
10-55-11-50	9-00			7-50	10-00	4-49	27	14	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00	71
47-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	72
12-00-14-50							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	73

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

(Continued from page 435)

tions in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts, extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities

for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps, two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On

#### INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1927	Mar. 1928	Feb. 1929	Mar. 1929
Al commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	101.3	97.3	97.7	95.7	96.1
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	99.9	96.0	98.1	90.1	88.9
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	103.8	100.8	107.0	108.2	110.5
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products...	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	103.1	93.0	93.3	93.2	92.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper...	44	63.9	80.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	100.4	98.5	98.8	98.2	99.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	100.6	97.5	94.1	93.3	93.4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	103.4	94.5	88.6	95.7	101.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	101.7	99.2	94.0	93.5	93.5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	140.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	99.9	99.2	96.1	94.4	94.5

the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1929\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

Index Numbers of Changes in the  
Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1913 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above-mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for  
Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1927 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again slightly higher, sirloin steak being up from an average of 34.9 cents per pound in February to 35 cents in March; round steak from 29.9 cents per pound in February to 30 cents in March; and shoulder roast from 21.7 cents per pound in February to 21.8 cents in March. Veal was higher in most localities, being up from an average of 24.3 cents per pound in February to 24.9 cents in March. Fresh pork advanced from an average price of 27.5 cents per pound to 28 cents. Bacon and ham showed little change. Lard was down from an average of 22.5 cents per pound in February to 22.2 cents in March.

Eggs advanced, fresh averaging 51.3 cents per dozen in March, as compared with 49.7 cents in February and 60.2 cents in January, and cooking averaging 44.7 cents per dozen in March, 41.4 cents in February and 48.4 cents in January. Prices for the most part were lower in the Maritime Provinces but in Ontario, Quebec and the Western Provinces showed an increase. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12.5 cents per quart. Butter was slightly higher, dairy averaging 44.5 cents per pound in March, as compared with 44 cents in February, and creamery averaging 49 cents per pound in March and 48.3 cents in February.

Bread, soda biscuits, flour and rolled oats were practically unchanged in the average. Beans rose from an average price of 11.1

cents per pound in February to 11.7 cents in March. Higher prices were reported from most localities. Onions were also higher, averaging 7.8 cents per pound in March, as compared with 7.5 cents in February. Potatoes were unchanged at an average price of \$1.31 per ninety pounds. Higher prices were reported from most localities in the western provinces but these were offset by declines in the eastern provinces. Evaporated apples were slightly higher averaging 21.2 cents per pound. Jam was slightly lower at 71.1 cents per four-pound tin. Granulated sugar was down from an average price of 7.6 cents per pound in February to 7.5 cents in March. Tea and coffee were slightly lower, the former averaging 70.5 cents per pound and the latter 60.3 cents. Coal prices showed little change, anthracite averaging \$16.38 per ton and bituminous \$10.11. Increases in rent were reported from Woodstock and Victoria.

#### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices moved to slightly lower levels. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis averaging \$1.269 per bushel, as compared with \$1.278. The high price for the month was \$1.304, reached on the 12th, and the low \$1.224, reached on the 26th. Coarse grains followed the movement in wheat, western barley being down from 77 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per bushel to 74 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; western oats from 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, rye from \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel to \$1.09; and American corn from \$1.11 per bushel to \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Flaxseed rose from \$2.04 $\frac{3}{4}$  per bushel to \$2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Flour was slightly higher, being up from \$7.50 per barrel to \$7.60. Rolled oats declined from \$4.05 per ninety-pound bag to \$3.85. Bran fell from \$34.25 per ton to \$33.62 and shorts from \$35.50 per ton to \$35.09. Sugar prices continued toward lower levels, raw at New York being down from \$1.96 $\frac{1}{4}$  per hundred to \$1.93 $\frac{3}{4}$  and granulated at Montreal from \$5.32 per hundred to \$5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Coffee at Toronto was slightly higher at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. Oranges were down from \$4.97 per case to \$4.34. Evaporated apples advanced from 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 18 cents. The price of potatoes continued toward lower levels, Quebec grades at Montreal being down from 82 cents per ninety pounds to 73 cents and New Brunswick grades at St. John from 85 cents per hundred pounds to 78 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Turpentine was down from 91 cents per gallon to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents and rosin from \$14 per barrel to \$12.25. Good steers at Toronto advanced from \$9.27 per hundred

pounds to \$9.40 and at Winnipeg from \$8.20 per hundred pounds to \$8.62. Veal calves rose from \$15.49 per hundred pounds to \$15.97. Hogs at Toronto advanced from \$11.08 per hundred pounds to \$11.79 and at Winnipeg from \$10.07 per hundred pounds to \$10.97. Dressed pork at Toronto advanced from 17 cents per pound to 17½ cents and at Montreal from 18½ cents per pound to 19 cents. In butter prices creamery prints at Montreal advanced from 43.9 cents per pound in February to 45.4 cents in March and at Toronto from 44.7 cents per pound in February to 45.9 cents in March. Fresh eggs at Montreal declined from 49½ cents per dozen to 47½ cents and at Toronto from 47.9 cents per

dozen to 43½ cents. Beef hides were down from 14-15½ cents per pound to 13-14½ cents. Raw cotton at New York advanced from an average price of 20.2 cents per pound in February to 21.2 cents in March. Raw silk at New York rose from \$5.45 per pound to \$5.65. Raw wool declined from 32-34 cents per pound to 30-33 cents. In non-ferrous metals copper rose from \$19.64 per hundred pounds to \$22.93; copper sheets from 31½ cents per pound to 32½ cents; copper wire from 22½ cents per pound to 25½ cents; lead from \$6.58 per hundred pounds to \$7.17½; zinc from \$7.30 per hundred pounds to \$7.37; and silver from 56.2 cents per ounce to 56.35 cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 138.4 for February, an advance of 0.1 per cent over January. Food advanced 0.8 per cent with advances in all groups. Industrial materials declined 0.4 per cent, declines in textiles and miscellaneous materials being partly counteracted by advances in metals and minerals.

The *Economist* index number has recently been revised. The new index number is on the base 1927=100, the number of commodities has been increased to 58 and the geometric average is used. The new series has been calculated from January, 1924, and is substituted for the old index number in the accompanying table of index numbers of wholesale prices. The index number for February, on the base 1927=100 was 95.6, a rise of about one per cent, due chiefly to an advance in cereals and meat and also in minerals; on the other hand, textiles and "other foods" declined.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-1877=100, was 120.1 at the end of February, an advance of 2.6 per cent. Foodstuffs rose 3.2 per cent, due largely to seasonal advances. Industrial materials advanced 2.5 per cent with advances in all groups, the most notable being in lead and copper and in timber, leather and olive oil.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 166 at March 1, an advance of one point over the previous month. The *Ministry of Labour Gazette* states—"This advance, unusual at this season of the year, was due to the widespread severe frost, which restricted the movement into consumption of some food-stuffs, and resulted in higher average prices of bacon, fish and potatoes, among the articles included in these statistics, and largely delayed the seasonal fall in the prices of eggs." Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

### Austria

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base, prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 133 for March as compared with 130 for February. Food advanced 3 points and industrial materials 4 points.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base, prices in gold, July, 1914=100, was 110 for March, as compared with 111 for February. The decline was due to a fall in food prices. Heat and light advanced and other groups were unchanged.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 139.3 for February, an advance of 0.3 per cent for the month. Agricultural products rose 1.7 per cent with advances in all groups, the principal one being in foods of animal origin; provisions advanced one per cent. The group "all raw materials and semi-manufactured goods" rose 0.3 cent. In this

(Continued on page 452)





INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base Figure 100 except where noted)

Country	France		Germany		Greece		Hungary		Italy		Latvia		Lithuania		Luxemburg		Netherlands		Norway		Poland		Russia	
	13 articles, Paris (c)	Cost of living, Paris (c)	Foods living	Cost of living	Foods living	Cost of living	Foods, Buda-pest	Cost of living, Buda-pest	21 Foods, chief cities	Cost of living, Milan	Foods, Riga	Cost of living, Riga	Cost of living, 84 towns	Cost of living, 6 towns	29 articles, 6 towns	46 articles, 10 towns	Foods, 30 towns	Foods living	Foods living	Foods, 229 towns	Cost of living, 229 towns	Foods living	Cost of living, towns	
Base period	1910=1000	1914	1913-14=1	1914	1914	1913=1	1913=1	1913=1	1st half, 1914	1st half, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	1st half, 1914	1893	1921-25	July, 1914	1914=1	1914=1	1914	1913	1913	1913	1913	
1910	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	(u)	(u)	100	100	100	113	113	(e)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1913	1075	1075	(b)	(b)	(b)	113.69	113.69	113.69	(b)	(b)	113.69	113.69	113.69	148	148	160	(b)	(b)	(b)	148	148	148	148	
1915	1288	1288				146.09	146.09	146.09	(b)	(b)	146.09	146.09	146.09	170	170	261				170	170	170	170	
1917	1371	1371				187.24	187.24	187.24	(b)	(b)	187.24	187.24	187.24	212	212	279				212	212	212	212	
1918	2210	2210				285.42	285.42	285.42	(b)	(b)	285.42	285.42	285.42	228	228	279				228	228	228	228	
1919	2811	2811				377.29	377.29	377.29	(a)	(a)	377.29	377.29	377.29	239	239	289				239	239	239	239	
1920	4006	4006				442.22	442.22	442.22	(b)	(b)	442.22	442.22	442.22	275	275	319				275	275	275	275	
1921	3292	3292				541.42	541.42	541.42	(b)	(b)	541.42	541.42	541.42	384	384	319				384	384	384	384	
1922	3188	3188				501.3	501.3	501.3	(b)	(b)	501.3	501.3	501.3	192	192	292				192	192	192	192	
1923	3446	3446				573.0	573.0	573.0	(b)	(b)	573.0	573.0	573.0	177	177	233				177	177	177	177	
1924	3870	3870				518.0	518.0	518.0	(b)	(b)	518.0	518.0	518.0	452	452	218				452	452	452	452	
1925	4523	4523				538.1	538.1	538.1	(b)	(b)	538.1	538.1	538.1	498	498	248				498	498	498	498	
1926	6171	6171				610.82	610.82	610.82	(b)	(b)	610.82	610.82	610.82	519	519	260				519	519	519	519	
1927	524	524				648.62	648.62	648.62	(b)	(b)	648.62	648.62	648.62	165	165	198				165	165	165	165	
1927-Jan.	6369	6369				628.8	628.8	628.8	(o)	(o)	628.8	628.8	628.8	166	166	180				166	166	166	166	
1927-April	6238	6238				655.27	655.27	655.27	(b)	(b)	655.27	655.27	655.27	142	142	180				142	142	142	142	
1927-July	5990	5990				691.21	691.21	691.21	(b)	(b)	691.21	691.21	691.21	102	102	188				102	102	102	102	
1927-Oct.	5593	5593				548.37	548.37	548.37	(b)	(b)	548.37	548.37	548.37	134	134	175				134	134	134	134	
1928-Jan.	5699	5699				536.16	536.16	536.16	(b)	(b)	536.16	536.16	536.16	102	102	175				102	102	102	102	
1928-Feb.	5699	5699				531.72	531.72	531.72	(b)	(b)	531.72	531.72	531.72	136	136	170				136	136	136	136	
1928-Mar.	5631	5631				533.02	533.02	533.02	(b)	(b)	533.02	533.02	533.02	144	144	168				144	144	144	144	
1928-April	5715	5715				551.19	551.19	551.19	(b)	(b)	551.19	551.19	551.19	135	135	175				135	135	135	135	
1928-May	5869	5869				526.46	526.46	526.46	(b)	(b)	526.46	526.46	526.46	165	165	175				165	165	165	165	
1928-June	5994	5994				526.0	526.0	526.0	(b)	(b)	526.0	526.0	526.0	109	109	171				109	109	109	109	
1928-July	5881	5881				521.6	521.6	521.6	(b)	(b)	521.6	521.6	521.6	134	134	171				134	134	134	134	
1928-Aug.	5869	5869				528.7	528.7	528.7	(b)	(b)	528.7	528.7	528.7	136	136	171				136	136	136	136	
1928-Sept.	5843	5843				529.96	529.96	529.96	(b)	(b)	529.96	529.96	529.96	144	144	171				144	144	144	144	
1928-Oct.	6089	6089				516.1	516.1	516.1	(b)	(b)	516.1	516.1	516.1	139	139	171				139	139	139	139	
1928-Nov.	6293	6293				519.8	519.8	519.8	(b)	(b)	519.8	519.8	519.8	151	151	172				151	151	151	151	
1928-Dec.	6436	6436				526.0	526.0	526.0	(b)	(b)	526.0	526.0	526.0	137	137	172				137	137	137	137	
1929-Jan.	6436	6436				526.0	526.0	526.0	(b)	(b)	526.0	526.0	526.0	137	137	172				137	137	137	137	
1929-Feb.	6436	6436				526.0	526.0	526.0	(b)	(b)	526.0	526.0	526.0	137	137	172				137	137	137	137	
1929-Mar.	6436	6436				526.0	526.0	526.0	(b)	(b)	526.0	526.0	526.0	137	137	172				137	137	137	137	









(Continued from page 445)

group, rubber advanced 18·8 per cent, metals other than iron 4·2 per cent, while skins and leather declined 5·3 per cent; other items in this group and manufactured goods showed only slight variations.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 154·4 for February, an advance of 0·8 per cent. Food advanced 1·6 per cent and other groups varied only slightly.

#### Australia

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Melbourne index number, on the base 1911=1000, was 1760 for December, as compared with 1735 for November. There were advances in jute, leather, etc., agricultural products, etc., dairy produce and building materials; declines were noted in groceries and meat; metals and coal were unchanged.

#### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Government Statistician, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1554 for January as compared with 1573 for December. This decline was largely due to a fall of 10·2 per cent in agricultural produce.

#### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 96·7 in February, a decline of

0·5 per cent from January. Farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting and miscellaneous products all declined, while small advances were noted in metals and metal products, building materials and chemicals and drugs; house-furnishing goods were unchanged.

The *Analyst* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 146·5 for March, showing little change from February. Food products and miscellaneous commodities declined and metals advanced, while other groups varied very little from the previous month.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$12.-8691 at April 1, a decline of 0·1 per cent from the previous month. The most notable declines were in hides and leather and in miscellaneous commodities, the latter due to lower prices for rubber. Other groups which declined were: breadstuffs, provisions, fruits, textiles, coal and coke, oils and naval stores. Two groups advanced, metals (due to a sharp rise in copper prices) and live stock. Two other groups, building materials and chemicals and drugs showed no change.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 161·0 for February, an advance of 0·1 per cent for the month. Clothing advanced 0·7 per cent; the other groups were practically unchanged.

## ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIES IN UNITED STATES

### Massachusetts Manufacturing Industries

The average yearly earnings per employee in manufacturing industries in Massachusetts from 1913 to 1927, and the average number of workers employed, are shown in the following figures taken from a recent press release of the Massachusetts Department of Labour and Industries and printed in the *Monthly Labour Review* (U.S. Dept. of Labour), March, 1929.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE YEARLY EARNINGS, IN MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1913 TO 1927

Year	Average number of employees	Average yearly earnings
		\$ cts.
1913	616,927	569 43
1914	606,698	562 57
1915	596,348	580 61
1916	682,621	656 23
1917	708,421	758 23
1918	719,210	944 65
1919	713,836	1,073 95
1920	695,832	1,280 74
1921	579,071	1,107 57
1922	612,682	1,106 73
1923	667,443	1,197 65
1924	589,364	1,207 76
1925	591,438	1,210 87
1926	602,343	1,225 56
1927	577,463	1,220 83

### International Typographical Union

The following data regarding average annual earnings of members of the International Typographical Union from 1909 to 1927 are taken from "Facts concerning the International Typographical Union," published at Minneapolis, 1928, and reprinted in the same issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, 1909 TO 1927

Year ending May 31—	Average annual earnings	Year ending May 31—	Average annual earnings
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1909	897 00	1919	1,264 88
1910	953 00	1920	1,615 25
1911	974 00	1921	1,909 03
1912	992 00	1922	1,795 44
1913	1,023 00	1923	1,919 23
1914	1,042 00	1924	2,093 69
1915	1,026 51	1925	2,172 03
1916	1,041 18	1926	2,325 41
1917	1,086 43	1927	2,328 71
1918	1,145 15		

**WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1925-28**

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the following year. Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1925, to 1929, inclusive, the first of these

giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the Bulletin for February, 1929, for the years 1926, 1927 and 1928, the unweighted figures for 1925 being also included. The averages for these years have been weighted according to the population in each district, whereas for the years prior to 1926 the figures were not so weighted. The weighting has resulted in slight differences in the averages, being a dollar or two dollars per month in some cases.

**I.—Average wages per month of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1925-28**

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season		
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
Canada.....	\$ 40	\$ 23	\$ 63	\$ 22	\$ 19	\$ 41
*1925	40	21	61	23	19	42
1926	40	22	62	23	19	42
1927	40	23	63	24	20	44
1928	40	23	63	24	20	44
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 31	\$ 16	\$ 47	\$ 18	\$ 13	\$ 31
*1925	31	16	47	17	13	30
1926	31	16	46	18	13	31
1927	30	16	46	18	13	31
1928	32	17	49	18	13	31
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 36	\$ 20	\$ 56	\$ 18	\$ 15	\$ 33
*1925	35	19	54	18	14	32
1926	36	19	55	17	13	30
1927	36	19	55	17	13	30
1928	34	19	53	17	15	32
New Brunswick.....	\$ 37	\$ 17	\$ 54	\$ 18	\$ 13	\$ 31
*1925	39	18	57	17	14	31
1926	37	20	57	18	14	32
1927	37	20	57	18	14	32
1928	40	19	59	18	15	32
Quebec.....	\$ 37	\$ 19	\$ 56	\$ 19	\$ 13	\$ 32
*1925	38	19	57	19	13	32
1926	37	19	58	19	14	33
1927	39	19	58	19	14	33
1928	39	19	58	19	14	33
Ontario.....	\$ 34	\$ 20	\$ 54	\$ 22	\$ 17	\$ 39
*1925	37	21	58	22	17	39
1926	37	22	59	22	16	38
1927	37	22	59	22	16	38
1928	36	22	58	23	18	41
Manitoba.....	\$ 38	\$ 22	\$ 60	\$ 21	\$ 19	\$ 40
*1925	38	22	60	22	18	40
1926	38	22	60	21	19	40
1927	38	22	60	21	19	40
1928	38	23	61	21	20	41
Saskatchewan.....	\$ 42	\$ 24	\$ 66	\$ 22	\$ 21	\$ 43
*1925	43	24	67	24	21	45
1926	43	24	67	24	21	45
1927	43	24	67	24	21	45
1928	44	25	69	25	22	47
Alberta.....	\$ 44	\$ 24	\$ 68	\$ 27	\$ 22	\$ 49
*1925	45	24	69	25	22	47
1926	45	25	70	27	22	49
1927	46	26	72	26	23	49
1928	46	26	72	26	23	49
British Columbia.....	\$ 46	\$ 26	\$ 72	\$ 26	\$ 21	\$ 47
*1925	49	27	76	27	23	50
1926	49	27	76	27	23	50
1927	51	27	78	28	23	51
1928	50	27	77	29	23	52

**II.—Average wages per year of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1925-28**

Provinces	Males			Females		
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
Canada.....	\$ 383	\$ 258	\$ 641	\$ 244	\$ 218	\$ 462
*1925	372	243	615	242	213	455
1926	384	245	629	247	220	467
1927	382	252	634	251	225	476
1928	382	252	634	251	225	476
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 293	\$ 176	\$ 469	\$ 175	\$ 138	\$ 313
*1925	294	190	484	180	145	325
1926	285	187	472	184	150	334
1927	310	203	513	198	157	355
1928	310	203	513	198	157	355
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 347	\$ 221	\$ 568	\$ 199	\$ 161	\$ 360
*1925	350	238	588	194	175	369
1926	350	212	562	189	151	340
1927	359	208	567	200	163	363
1928	359	208	567	200	163	363
New Brunswick.....	\$ 370	\$ 191	\$ 561	\$ 210	\$ 151	\$ 361
*1925	354	175	499	176	143	319
1926	372	216	588	193	154	347
1927	390	212	602	204	169	373
1928	390	212	602	204	169	373
Quebec.....	\$ 340	\$ 196	\$ 536	\$ 190	\$ 141	\$ 331
*1925	345	202	547	185	141	326
1926	347	190	537	183	146	329
1927	366	206	572	202	146	348
1928	366	206	572	202	146	348
Ontario.....	\$ 326	\$ 222	\$ 548	\$ 227	\$ 182	\$ 409
*1925	349	234	583	232	187	419
1926	366	239	605	250	195	445
1927	348	244	592	254	199	453
1928	348	244	592	254	199	453
Manitoba.....	\$ 357	\$ 260	\$ 617	\$ 221	\$ 215	\$ 436
*1925	367	247	614	233	205	438
1926	358	254	612	222	217	439
1927	353	258	611	226	225	451
1928	353	258	611	226	225	451
Saskatchewan.....	\$ 396	\$ 268	\$ 664	\$ 257	\$ 234	\$ 491
*1925	406	272	678	261	237	493
1926	415	277	692	260	236	496
1927	411	284	695	262	237	499
1928	411	284	695	262	237	499
Alberta.....	\$ 421	\$ 280	\$ 701	\$ 277	\$ 244	\$ 521
*1925	422	279	701	271	249	520
1926	446	290	736	294	250	544
1927	450	295	745	280	262	542
1928	450	295	745	280	262	542
British Columbia.....	\$ 470	\$ 300	\$ 770	\$ 282	\$ 232	\$ 514
*1925	452	315	767	278	254	532
1926	498	306	804	300	256	556
1927	501	305	806	320	268	588
1928	501	305	806	320	268	588

\*Averages unweighted.

\*Averages unweighted.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Fur and Products

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.**—MONTREAL FUR MANUFACTURERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND THE JOINT BOARD OF THE FURRIERS' UNIONS OF MONTREAL, LOCALS NOS. 66 AND 67 OF THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION.

Agreement to be in effect from January 29, 1929, to January 31, 1931. One month before the expiration of the agreement, the conciliation committee is to meet to discuss its renewal or revision.

A permanent conciliation committee to be formed consisting of five representatives (named in the agreement) of each party. Any vacancy on this committee can only be filled by a person who has been engaged as fur manufacturer or fur worker in Montreal continuously for three years.

No discrimination to be shown union employees. Open shop to be maintained.

Hours: 44 per week ending at noon on Saturday.

Overtime: time and one-half employees to receive pay for legal holidays, and if they work on these holidays, they are to receive time and one-half in addition to the regular pay. No overtime to be worked in the months of April to August inclusive. No employee to work overtime in any factory or shop other than the one in which employed during the day.

No work to be done by workers in their homes. No contracting or sub-contracting permitted inside the factory. Employers not to send any work to any place where conditions inferior to those covered by the agreement prevail. The principle of equal division of work to be observed as far as possible.

Wages: no wage schedule is mentioned in the agreement, but it is provided that if at any time the union considers that the working or wage condition in any shop is not equal to the general average of the Association shops, a meeting of the conciliation committee may be called and the Manufacturers' Association side of the committee agree to investigate such

conditions, and if unsatisfactory, to use their influence to endeavour to adjust same.

No strike or lockout to occur during the term of the agreement, but all disputes to be dealt with by the conciliation committee. Employees are not to work on any materials, the property of firms whose employees are on strike.

The maintenance of proper sanitary conditions and the observance of laws relating to fire protection and all other labour laws to be considered a part of the agreement.

No individual agreements to be made with union employees that are in contravention to this agreement, nor shall cash or other form of security be accepted from any union employee.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**—THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 435.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1929, to February 28, 1930.

Wages per hour: job foreman, \$1.20, journey-men wiremen, \$1.10; apprentices: 1st year, 25 to 40 cents, 2nd year, 40 to 50 cents, 3rd year, 50 to 60 cents; 4th years, 70 cents.

A journeyman is one who has had four years or more experience at one or more branches of the trade. A journeyman having charge of four or more men on jobs lasting a week or more shall be considered a job foreman.

An apprentice is one who has had less than four years' experience at the trade. Not more than one apprentice to one journeyman on work connected with all outside jobs.

The other clauses of this agreement are the same as in the agreement previously in force which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1926.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**—MASTER PAINTERS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS AND GLAZIERS, LOCAL No. 739.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1929, to February 28, 1931. Both parties agree to meet during January prior to the expiration of the agreement to formulate a new one.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1928, with the following exceptions:

Any eight hours may be worked in the twenty-four hour day at the regular rate of wage, such working time to be continuous.

Wages per hour: from March 1, 1929, to March 1, 1930, 90 cents; from March 1, 1930, to March 1, 1931, 95 cents.

**VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—VICTORIA ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 230.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1929, until 120 days' notice of termination or



change is given by either party. If either party violates any of the covenants of the agreement, the agreement may be cancelled without notice by either party.

Only union members to be employed, if available, the union agreeing to provide competent journeymen. Union members are not allowed to work with non-union workmen of any craft except under instruction of the executive of the union.

The union covenants and agrees:

"That they will themselves or through their association with other building trades unions, effectively prevent any electrical construction or work being carried out within the jurisdiction of Local No. 230 by anyone who has not signed this agreement.

"That this agreement nor any agreement will be entered into by Local No. 230 with any person, firm or corporation who has not been regularly carrying on an electrical business within the jurisdiction of Local No. 230 as a licensed electrical contractor for a period of six months previous to the date of the agreement."

Hours 8 per day: a 44-hour week. Shift work to be permitted only in cases of necessity; men on night or shift work to be paid for eight hours for working a seven and a half hour night shift.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on first five days of week, time and one-half all other overtime, double time.

Wages of journeymen electrical workers: \$1 per hour, except on jobs already under contract for which tenders are in.

Wages of apprentices: 40 cents per hour for 2nd year, 50 cents for 3rd year, and 62½ cents for 4th year.

Not more than one apprentice to one journeyman. Apprentices to work only under super-

vision of a journeyman. A journeyman is an electrician fully qualified to carry out any electrical work to the satisfaction of the contractor, and shall produce proof of examination for journeyman's card if asked.

For work out of town, fare to be paid by employers. No maintenance man to do construction work.

No stoppage of work by either party until the dispute has been considered and investigated by both parties. If unable to agree, a board of conciliation to be chosen composed of three representatives of each party, to settle the dispute. In the event of a strike of other building trades, the electrical workers will not stop work without giving 48 hours' notice.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE SHIPPING FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT WATERFRONT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

This agreement, which is in effect from December 1, 1924, to December 1, 1929, and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1925, provides that the wage schedule may be revised by a joint committee in any year. This schedule was revised on December 1, 1925, and a summary was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1926.

Effective from December 1, 1928, an increase in wages was agreed on as follows:

Dock men from 80 cents to 83 cents per hour straight time, and \$1.20 to \$1.25 per hour overtime; ship men from 84 to 87 cents per hour straight time, and from \$1.26 to \$1.30 per hour overtime.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for

the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless

for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages

as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may

be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

**Contracts Awarded Recently**

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

**DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a twin-screw ice-breaker for service in River St. Lawrence. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., 248 McCord St., Montreal. Date of contract, January 16, 1929. Amount of contract, \$759,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a twin-screw ice-breaker for service in Hudson Strait. Name of contractors, Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 8, 1928. Amount of contract, \$1,220,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Alterations and additions to R.C.N. Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, The Standard Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, March 1, 1929. Amount of contract, \$4,852. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Completion of Mooring Tower at Montreal Air Harbour. Name of contractors, Munn & Shea, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February, 1929. Amount of contract, \$43,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Concrete mixers.....	\$0 40 per hour	10
Concrete layers.....	0 35 "	10
Concrete finishers.....	0 65 "	9
Masons.....	1 12½ "	8 and 9
Bricklayers.....	1 12½ "	8 and 9
Carpenters.....	0 75 "	9
Joiners.....	0 75 "	9
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75 "	9
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 60 "	9
Lathers (metal).....	1 00 "	8
Plasterers.....	1 12½ "	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70 "	9
Plumbers.....	0 85 "	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50 "	9
Labourers.....	0 35 "	10
Carters (single team).....	0 50 "	10
Teamsters (double team).....	0 70 "	10
Motor truck drivers.....	22 00 to \$25 00 per week	
Riggers.....	1 00 per hour	8
Cement masons.....	1 12½ "	8
Tinsmiths.....	0 75 "	9

Construction of timber revetments and pile foundations for a grain elevator at Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, The Thunder Bay Harbour Improvement Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ont. Date of contract, January 25, 1929. Amount of contract, \$496,379.69. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Pile driver engineer.....	\$0 75 per hour	10
" boommen.....	0 50 "	10
" bridgeman.....	0 50 "	10
" firemen.....	0 50 "	10
" labourers.....	0 40 "	10
Common labourers.....	0 35 "	10
Carters, horse and cart.....	5 00 per day	10
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	7 00 "	10

Construction of 3,500 ft. of bank protection at Nicomen Island, B.C. Name of contractors, W. R. Jaynes Co., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, March, 1929. Amount of contract, \$32,480. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Pile driver foreman.....	\$10 00 per day	8
" engineer.....	9 00 "	8
" boomman.....	8 00 "	8
" bridgeman.....	8 00 "	8
" man.....	8 00 "	8
" fireman.....	5 50 "	8
Labourers.....	4 00 "	8

Interior finish and fittings in Laboratory Building, Fuel Testing Plant, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Alexander I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Jan. 8, 1929. Amount of contract, \$37,991. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Bricklayers.....	\$1 20 per hour	8
Plasterers.....	1 00 "	8
Marble setters.....	1 20 "	8
Terrazzo workers.....	0 75 "	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80 "	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 95 "	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 85 "	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 87½ "	8
Lathers (metal).....	0 75 "	8
Electricians.....	0 80 "	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65 "	8
Cement finishers.....	0 75 "	8
Concrete workers.....	0 45 "	8
Labourers.....	0 40 "	8-10
Driver, with horse and cart.....	0 75 "	8-10
" with team and wagon.....	1 00 "	8-10

Repairs to the Customs Examining Warehouse at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. B. Jinchereau & Fils, Inc., Quebec. Date of contract, March 18, 1929. Amount of contract, \$3,660. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours
Concrete workers.....	\$0 40 per hour	9 hour day
Stone masons.....	0 85 "	9 "
Bricklayers.....	0 90 "	9 "
Structural steel workers.....	0 65 "	55 hour week
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 55 "	9 hour day
Sheet metal workers.....	0 50 "	55 hour week
Lathers.....	3 00 per M	
Plasterers.....	0 85 per hour	9 hour day
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50 "	9 "
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55 "	55 hour week
Electricians.....	0 55 "	55 "
Labourers.....	0 35 "	9 hour day
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0 60 "	10 "
" 2 horses and wagon.....	0 80 "	10 "

Construction of two ice-breakers in concrete at Varennes, P.Q. Name of contractors, Joseph Trudeau and J. A. Bourbonnais, Vaudreuil, P.Q. Date of contract, October, 18, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,131.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a protection wall at Varennes, P.Q. Name of contractors, Joseph Trudeau and J. A. Bourbonnais, Vaudreuil, P.Q. Date of contract, October 18, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$21,650. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Replacement of wharf at Gray Creek, B.C. Name of contractor, Alex. R. McGregor, Nel-

son, B.C. Date of contract, Jan. 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,402.88. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channels in Richelieu River at Sorel and St. Ours, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Ltée., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, December 11, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$96,904.34. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of a wharf at Louisville, P.Q. Name of contractors, Farley & Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March, 1929. Amount of contract, \$15,372.26. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at breakwater extension at St. Francis Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, March, 1929. Amount of contract, \$10,312.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of a passenger elevator, Western Departmental Block, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, Feb. 28, 1929. Amount of contract, \$8,330. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Transcona, Man. Name of contractors, Fraser & MacDonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, March 7, 1929. Amount of contract, \$20,827. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of a passenger elevator in Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Turnbull Elevator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, Feb. 20, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,815. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of electric wiring and fittings in the Hull, P.Q., Post Office. Name of contractors, the Marchand Electrical Co., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 12, 1929. Amount of contract, \$979. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Buc-touche, N.B. Name of contractor, Joseph S. Roy, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, Feb. 11, 1929. Amount of contract, \$24,880. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an horticultural building at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Arthur W. Clark and Norman O. Cuthbertson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February, 1929. Amount of contract,

\$33,850. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Alterations, renovations and additions to the Agricultural Building at Sackville, N.B. Name of contractor, John S. Parker, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, Feb. 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$10,290. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Fittings in the Customs Examining Warehouse at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Daniel J. Riordan, Oshawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 8, 1929. Amount of contract, \$2,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Fittings in Postal Station "B," Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractor, Munn & Shea, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 27, 1929. Amount of contract, \$3,150. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Additional fittings in the Armoury, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Robert N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January, 1929. Amount of contract, \$12,116.28. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Supply and erection of entire superstructure of a double leaf rolling lift bascule bridge over Welland Ship Canal at C.N.R. main crossing, known as Bridge No. 6, including the approach spans, the signal system both on and off the bridge and the removal of spans of temporary division bridge. Name of contractors, Hamilton Bridge Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, March 4, 1929.

Amount of contract, approximately \$514,572. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of one twin span electric operated turntable, 100 feet long, complete with two tractors, etc., at Edmundston, N.B. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 26, 1928. Amount of contract, \$26,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and erection of steel works and machinery for new aprons at Point Tupper and Mulgrave Ferry Landings, N.S. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 13, 1929. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in March, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
	\$
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	638 48
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	1,237 83
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	4,484 21
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	428 76
Bag fittings.....	1,589 69
Scales.....	97 64

**Rural Exodus in Southwestern France**

A report recently presented to the French National Labour Council on the agricultural situation in the South-West of France states that the rural exodus from this area can scarcely be paralleled in Europe. Between 1911 and 1921 the eighteen departments customarily grouped as the south-west region lost 538,000 inhabitants of French nationality. Since the war great efforts have been made at re-settlement, both by bringing French citizens from other parts of France, and by regulating the stream of alien settlers flowing mainly from Spain and Italy.

The movement to resettle nationals has been furthered by the government, who have given grants to cover the cost of moving, in whole or in part. The settlers came from Brittany, where there was an agricultural crisis in 1920;

farms could not be obtained in tenancy, and there was so much pressure of population upon the land that many families contemplated emigrating to Canada. The Minister of Agriculture intervened, with the help of the agricultural organizations, and the result was that by February, 1927, 350 families from Brittany, making up 3,000 persons, had been settled in the Dordogne.

The Ontario Motor League and the Ontario Safety League are offering prizes to school children in Ontario for essays on "What can I do to prevent highway accidents." The contest will close on May 6. Particulars may be had by addressing: Safety Contest, Ontario Safety League, Metropolitan Building, Toronto 2.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Province has Jurisdiction to Regulate Marketing

In the case *Rex versus Chung Chuck* (British Columbia) reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1929, page 112, the accused subsequently appealed in the British Columbia Court of Appeal from the refusal by Mr. Justice Murphy, of his application for *habeas corpus*, the decision of the lower court being affirmed. The accused had been convicted on the charge of marketing potatoes without having obtained permission to do so from the Mainland Potato Committee of Direction as required by the Produce Marketing Act (Statutes of British Columbia, 1926-7, chapter 54). The judgment of the Court of Appeal was to the effect that a province may, by reason of the powers granted to it under section 92 of the British North America Act to legislate with regard to property and civil rights, regulate the marketing of merchandise within the province and in so doing does not infringe the Dominion's power under section 91 either to regulate trade and commerce, or to legislate with regard to criminal law, and such legislation does not impinge on the ground covered by section 498 of the Criminal Code, as that section only deals with undue and unreasonable restraint of trade. Nor is such legislation invalidated by reason of the fact that it affects the rights of traders without the province in dealing with traders within the province.

Chief Justice Macdonald, in giving judgment said:—

"The question in this appeal depends for its decision upon whether the Produce Marketing Act, 1926-27 (B.C.), c. 54, of the province, which admittedly attempts to regulate trade and commerce in its narrow sense, is an infringement of the Canadian parliament's undoubted power to regulate trade and commerce in its widest sense, viz., the general regulation of trade and commerce affecting the whole Dominion or of inter-provincial trade, as it is called in *Citizens Ins. Co. v. Parsons* (1881), 7 App. Cas. 93.

"Regulation of particular trades or callings by provincial legislation is permitted if it falls short of such infringement, and the question whether it does or does not is, I think, a question of fact, being the question whether or not it *unduly* trenches upon the powers of the Dominion Parliament to regulate trade and commerce in the sense above referred to. It is a question to be determined by the Court in the light of the facts and circumstances of the case.

"It is not in dispute that the marketing of fruits and vegetables in the localities to which the Act applies, was greatly in need of regulating, and that it was to provide for that need that the Act was passed. It established a committee of direction and gave them power in effect to dispose of the grower's produce as in their judgment the circumstances from time to time demand, and at prices fixed from time to time by them. These powers were granted with the evident intention of benefiting the growers by finding and stabilizing markets and preventing serious losses to them. I therefore do not think the Act interferes unduly with the general course of trade throughout the Dominion or goes the length of professing to regulate interprovincial trade. It was intended to be a good marketing Act and was passed with *bona fide* intention of curing bad marketing conditions.

"The transaction complained of in *Rex v. Chung Chuck*, (1928) 4 D.L.R. 659, 50 Can. C.C. 235, was the marketing of produce with a person residing here. Murphy, J., in a very able judgment disposed of that case by affirming the conviction of the accused. He did not deal with marketing outside the province. In the other three cases the goods were marketed in the province of Alberta, and Gregory, J., and Macdonald, J., in *Rex v. Wong Kit* (1928), 50 Can. C.C. 257, affirmed, in the respective cases before each, the acquittal of the accused though not questioning the correctness of the decision in Chung Chuck's case; they held that the legislature did not contemplate the application of the Act to transactions where one of the contractors resided in the province and the other in other parts of the Dominion. It follows from what I have said above that I am of the opinion that the Act was *intra vires*, the grower being here. The accused Chung Chuck was properly convicted."—*Rex versus Chung Chuck (British Columbia)*, 1929, 1 D.L.R. page 756.

### Accident on Way from Work held to be in Course of Employment

The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, in a decision given during March, awarded compensation to the dependents of a workman who had met his death under peculiar circumstances, which caused uncertainty as to whether or not the fatality arose "out of and in course of employment." The deceased workman was a foreman in charge of rock quarry operations carried on by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at

Michel. Towards the end of a shift he and his gang were returning along the highway on a loaded company truck. When they were approaching a roadside spring the foreman requested the driver to halt in order that he could get a drink of water. As the truck stopped the foreman jumped out on to the highway, and was struck down by an automobile which followed the truck.

A special commissioner heard the evidence on behalf of the Board. The claim for compensation made by the dependants was contested by the coal company on the ground that the deceased, when he sustained the fatal injuries, was not in the course of his employment. The employees testified that they always went to and from this place of work in the company's time. The Board ruled that the deceased had met his death by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and awarded compensation to his widow and children.

#### Compensation for Injury when Duties of Workman are not defined

A blacksmith employed by a contractor in connection with railway grading in Saskatchewan received a permanent injury to his right eye while engaged in babbitting axle boxes belonging to machinery used in the construction work, the metal having exploded from an axle-box into which the babbitt was being poured. When the workman claimed compensation the employer claimed that no cause of action existed under the Compensation Act, alleging that the injured workman was employed as a blacksmith "in or about the construction of a railroad," and denying that he had been required under the conditions of his engagement to babbitt or rebabbitt axle boxes. The trial judge dismissed the action, holding that the plaintiff's act, during which the accident occurred, was "unusual, dangerous, and wholly unnecessary," and could not therefore be considered as being within the course of the employment.

From this judgment the plaintiff appealed, the question at issue being whether or not the accident arose out of, and in the course of, the employment. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal reversed the decision of the trial judge. Mr. Justice Martin, in giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal, said:—

"Both the plaintiff and defendant appear to refer in their evidence rather as to what each of them considered to be the duties of a blacksmith engaged in railway construction work, than as to what the actual contract of hiring was, and, from all the evidence, I think it fair to conclude that the plaintiff's duties were at no time definitely defined. This, I

think, is an important feature in the case, because in order to ascertain what was expected of the plaintiff and whether any particular class of work was or was not within the scope of his employment, it becomes necessary to look at all the evidence, and ascertain what work he did with the sanction, expressed or implied, of the defendant, or the foreman who had charge for the defendant.

"In connection with the work, it was necessary from time to time to perform an operation known as 'babbitting' which consisted of taking old babbitt out of axle-boxes of the graders, melting it, adding new babbitt to it, and, pouring the melted metal into the axle-boxes. That work appears at no time to have been specifically assigned to the plaintiff. The defendant says it was not part of the plaintiff's work, but that it was the work of the man in charge of each grader. The preparation of the axle-boxes, the removal of the old metal, the melting of the metal, and the pouring of it, were all done at the blacksmith shop in which the plaintiff worked, and where there were blacksmith tools; including an anvil and a forge, without the assistance of which the work of babbitting would have been impossible. According to the plaintiff, he did the work himself on eight or ten occasions while at Melfort, and generally in the presence of the foreman, one Byers, to whose orders the defendant admits the plaintiff was bound to conform; he also says that at Foam Lake he had done the work three or four times prior to the occasion on which he received the injury.

"On the day of the accident, an Austin grader, which was in charge of one Gibson, had been brought to the blacksmith's shop for repairs, and was placed ten or twelve feet distant. . . .

"The plaintiff's evidence that he was accustomed to do the babbitting at Melfort, and this to the knowledge of the foreman, and that he had done it three or four times at Foam Lake prior to the accident, is not contradicted; so that we must take it that it was customary for him to do the work and that the foreman, at least impliedly, assented to his doing it, and treated the work as if it were a part of the plaintiff's duty. . . .

"It is contended, however, that when the plaintiff looked into the axle-box to see if sufficient babbitt had been poured he did an unnecessary act, and outside the scope of his employment, and that, by so doing, he added a peril to his employment, and is therefore not entitled to recover. . . .

"The plaintiff, in doing what he did while Gibson was engaged in pouring the metal, in order to ascertain whether or not sufficient

babbit had been poured, did what any reasonable man under the circumstances would have done; he did something 'incident' to his employment—incident to the work in which he was engaged. . . . The accident, in my opinion, arose out of the work in which the plaintiff was employed to do, and it arose in the course of the work which he was employed to do. This being so, the fact that he may have done the particular act which was the cause of the accident negligently, does not, under Section 6 (c) of the Act, affect his right to recover; for once it is found that what the workman was doing at the time of the accident falls within Section 4 of the Act, his right to compensation is not affected merely because he contributed to, or was the sole cause of the injury by reason of his own negligence or misconduct."

Section 6 (c) of the Act, cited in the judgment, provides that an employer shall be liable to pay compensation, whether or not "the workman contributed to, or was the sole

cause of the injury or death by reason of his own negligence or misconduct." Section 4, makes general provision for the payment of compensation for injury by accident "arising out of and in the course of employment".—*Wells versus Morgan, Saskatchewan, (1929) 2 D.L.R. page 155.*

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In connection with the drowning of five men at Paugan Falls, Quebec, on December 8, 1927, when the boom on which they were standing was prematurely released (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1928, page 226), the father of one of the deceased workmen brought an action for damages against the employer, the Fraser-Brace Engineering Company, Limited, in the Superior Court at Hull. The Court, giving judgment on April 12, 1929, found that the company was negligent in not having provided a cable sufficiently strong to hold the boom in the rushing water of the tail-race. The plaintiff was awarded \$1,200.



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a decline at the beginning of April, as compared with the previous months, continuing however at a higher level than at the corresponding period in previous years. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,508 employers of labour, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 940,036 persons, as compared with 946,997 in the preceding month. The employment index declined from 111.4 on March 1, to 110.4 at the beginning of April, as compared with 102.3, 97.4, 92.5, 88.3, 90.4, 88.7, 81.8 and 85.1 on April 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The average number of workers employed in 1926 by the reporting firms forms the base, equal to 100, upon which these index numbers are computed. At the beginning of April, 1929, the percentage of unemployment among their members reported by local trade unions stood at 6.0 as compared with percentages of 6.8 at the beginning of March and 6.5 at the beginning of April, 1928. The April percentage was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from an aggregate of 1,727 local trade unions covering a membership of 194,890 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase in the volume of business transacted by these offices during March when compared both with the business of the preceding month and with that of March, 1928.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.01 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$11.23 for March; \$10.27 for April, 1928; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$16.92 for May, 1920 (the peak); \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number

of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 94.1 for April, as compared with 96.1 for March; 98.3 for April, 1928; 97.5 for April, 1927; and 101.2 for April, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada was much greater in April than in the preceding month. Twelve disputes were in existence during the month, involving 2,310 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 24,201 working days. Corresponding figures for March, 1929, were eleven disputes, 1,363 workpeople and 3,079 working days; and for April, 1928, sixteen disputes, 1,813 workpeople and 22,037 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Act were received by the Department of Labour during the month of April. A Board was completed during the month following an application noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Particulars of recent proceeding under the Act are given on page 477.

### Progress of Old Age Pensions in Canada

Two additional provinces, Alberta and Ontario, have now enacted legislation giving effect within their respective territories to the federal Old Age Pensions Act, 1927. The provisions of the Ontario Act are outlined in this issue in the review of the labour legislation enacted at the recent session of the provincial legislature, and the Alberta Act will be outlined in the next issue in a similar review of the legislation in that province. Both these Acts take advantage of the offer of the Dominion to contribute 50 per cent of the amount of the pensions. Under the Ontario Act applications for pensions will be made to local authorities in the different municipalities, the municipalities paying 20 per cent of the cost, and the province paying 30 per cent in addition to the cost of administration. The Alberta Act provides for the appointment of a pension au-

thority to administer the Act, 40 per cent of the amount of the pensions being paid by the province and 10 per cent by the municipalities.

An outline is given on another page of this issue of an interim report prepared by the Commission appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia in August, 1928, to inquire into the subject of old age pensions in that province. This report discusses the special conditions existing in the Maritime Provinces in regard to the problem of making provision for aged destitute persons, due to different constitution of the population as regards age as compared with the western provinces, and gives estimates of the approximate number of pensioners and of the cost to the province of giving effect in Nova Scotia to the provisions of the federal Act.

The quarterly statement showing the number of pensioners, the amount of pensions paid, etc., in the three provinces in which the Act is in operation, is given on page 499 of the present issue.

#### **Fair wages on Quebec provincial government contracts**

An Order in Council was adopted in the province of Quebec on May 1 to provide for the insertion of a "Fair Wage" clause in all contracts let by the provincial Government, requiring the contractors to pay the rates of wages current in the district where the work is to be performed. The provisions of the new order are similar to those contained in the Dominion Fair Wages Order in Council, governing the conditions of employment in connection with Dominion government contracts. The text of the new Order will be given in full in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The general principle that current rates of wages should be paid to workmen employed under contracts let by the provincial government was adopted by the Legislature in 1908. The new Order in Council is designed to meet the wishes of organized labour in the province as presented on many occasions by delegations which interviewed the government pointing out the need for more definite provisions.

#### **Combines legislation declared valid**

The Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code were declared to be within the powers of the Dominion Parliament, by judgment delivered on April 30, 1929, in the Supreme Court of Canada. The reference for a decision as to the constitutional validity of these two measures, both of which provide against trade or industrial

combinations which operate to the detriment of the public, was made by the Dominion Government. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada is printed in full text on the concluding pages of this issue. An article referring to this judgment and including a summary of the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, together with the text of section 498 of the Criminal Code and a review of certain former Dominion combines legislation, appears elsewhere in this issue.

#### **Salary readjustment of postal workers in Winnipeg strike, 1919**

The House of Commons on May 6 adopted the principle embodied in a resolution submitted by the Government declaring that "it is expedient to provide for the readjustment of the salaries of certain postal employees who were dismissed in 1919 and subsequently re-employed, to give them payment as from the date of their re-employment for services actually performed at the rates of remuneration paid to other employees for similar services." The Postmaster General gave an account of the circumstances in connection with the re-employment of these postal workers, who had taken part in the Winnipeg strike in 1919. "On July 7, 1919," he said, "a special Act was passed authorizing the Civil Service Commission to appoint to the permanent staff any person employed to replace anyone who went out on strike, and in January, 1920, the government agreed to an arrangement whereby employees who had gone on strike would be re-employed, provided: First, that they had the approval of the Governor in Council; secondly, that they gave satisfactory assurance that a repetition of the offence would not occur; thirdly, that they passed the civil service examination; and in the fourth place, that they would begin anew in the service. The age limit was waived in their favour. Now these ninety-six men who were taken on after the strike and reinstated as the agreement here states were demoted to lower positions; that is to say, they came in at the bottom of the ladder or as postal helpers to work their way up. That is what they were supposed to do. But when they did return to employment they were engaged in the same advanced class they had occupied in the service before the strike, although they were paid the wages of employees of a lower grade. By way of comparison, although these figures may not be quite exact, I may put it this way in order to show what I mean. A postal clerk drawing a salary of \$125 or \$135 a month came back into the service as a postal helper

at \$85; he did the work of a postal clerk who would receive \$125 but he himself received a remuneration of \$85 only, or \$90 as the case might be. There was that spread between the two."

Mr. Veniot explained that it was desired to act in this matter in accordance with the principle "that the labourer is worthy of his hire, and that if these men were brought back and engaged in work of a higher class they should have been paid for that class of work."

### Canadians temporarily working in United States

The decision of the United States Supreme Court on the subject of the rights claimed by certain Canadian workers residing in Canada to cross the international border to employment in the United States is outlined on another page, in the reports on "Recent Legal Decisions Affecting Labour." The hearing of this case by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York in March last year was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 336. The lower court had ruled that workmen were included in the terms of the Jay Treaty of 1794, which granted persons of either nationality the right to transact "business" in the neighbouring country, and for that purpose to enter the other country temporarily without the usual immigration restrictions. The Supreme Court now reverses that decision, holding that the Jay Treaty was abrogated by the war of 1812, and that in any event the phrase "an alien visiting the United States temporarily for business," in the Immigration Act of 1924, does not include aliens entering the United States to labour for hire, since "business" here means intercourse of a commercial character.

The effect of this judgment is to declare valid the provisions of General Order No. 86 of the United States Department of Labour, under which the entry of the Canadian workers was challenged. However, since all the residents in Canada who were crossing the border daily to employment when General Order No. 86 was issued have now complied with its provisions through special arrangements made with the United States Department of State for the issue of immigration visas, the decision of the Supreme Court is not considered as likely to have any material effect on the Canadian border communities. The only persons now entering the United States who will be debarred as a result of the decision are those who have secured court injunctions since December, 1927, permitting their admission.

### Labour code of the province of Quebec

A new compilation of the labour legislation of Quebec was published recently with the approval of the provincial Department of Labour, under the title: "Code of Labour and Industrial laws of the Province of Quebec, and certain Federal laws, with Rules and Regulations concerning their Application, consolidated to Date." The editor is Mr. Gustave Franco, who is now chairman of the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Commission. The "Labour Code" is a new edition of a publication issued ten years ago under the title "Laws concerning the Inspection of Factories and Public Buildings." The new title is fully justified by the comprehensiveness of the present "Labour Code," which includes practically all the provincial legislation affecting labour, together with the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Old Age Pensions Act, and the Dominion Fair Wages Order in Council. The following is a list of the subject matters contained in the Code:—Amusement Tax Act; Conciliation and arbitration; Early closing of stores; Employment bureaus; Exhibition of moving pictures; Fair wages; Hotels, restaurants and lodging houses; Weekly day of rest; Sunday observance; Industrial establishments; Labour accidents; Lightning rods; Minimum wages for women; Municipal Strikes and Lockouts Act; Old age pensions; Public buildings, their safety; Public buildings, Fire Protection Act; Privileges of workmen and other persons; Professional syndicates; Scaffolding; Stationary engineers; Strikes and lockouts.

Mr. Franco, in the Foreword, states the purposes of the Code as follows:—"Quite a number of these statutes make provision for their fuller application by means of orders in council. These orders in council are considered, and from a legal standpoint, form part of the principal statute. Judges, in applying and construing statutes, very often refer to the Orders in Council passed in virtue of the power conferred upon the Department or the Government, to more effectively administer the act passed by Parliament of the Legislature. To properly facilitate the carrying out of these laws, it is essential that they be available to the public and compiled in a manner that is simple, clear, and precise.

"A compilation of this kind does away with the need for consulting or examining numerous documents and statutes, if one wishes to know what the provision of a given law or laws are, particularly as they may affect the

employer in his relations and obligations to his employees and vice versa. That is the object we seek to carry out in publishing The Labour Code of the Province of Quebec, which contains, consolidated to date, not only the legislation governing the relations of capital and labour, but in addition, valuable information useful to the economist, the jurist, the manufacturer and the worker. In this handy and immediately available form, they can without laborious and fatiguing research find ready to hand the desired information. This Code is in a measure an efficient link between the officers charged with the carrying out of the law, and those whom it affects."

### Problems of unemployment insurance

Wolman, of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Unemployment insurance is described as "a method for equitably distributing through the whole of the population some of the costs of industrial progress. The task before those who will undertake to write the unemployment insurance act of this country (that is, the United States) will be to distribute these costs without retarding the progress of industry." Unemployment insurance, in the writer's opinion, encounters its most critical difficulties in connection with the changing employment requirements of industry resulting from the successive disintegration of old crafts and their replacement by new crafts. "Where there is control over industry," he says, "wise social policy and practice would consist in breaking the fall, so to speak, or in prolonging the period of transition so as to give those who suffer from the change the time and the opportunity to adjust themselves to the new state of affairs. But it can readily be seen with what rare insight and acumen and political skill those charged with the administration of such devices must be endowed."

Mr. Wolman considers that the English system of unemployment insurance, although it is "one of the most efficient jobs of administration that it has ever been my good fortune to observe," and although "the fidelity and skill of the personnel associated with it is a tribute to the excellence of the English civil service and to the public spirit of English citizens," nevertheless fails to some extent because the intricate administrative duties and problems in connection with the payment of unemployment benefits are placed on the

employment exchanges, whose primary function should be the discovery of jobs and sending workmen to them.

The writer considers that one of the main risks of a national system is that it might tend to obstruct the free movement of labour by permanently attaching an employee to a particular job. This difficulty explains to some extent the slow progress of the movement in the United States. "Short and slight as has been the American experience with unemployment insurance," he says, "it has already developed characteristic features. It is entirely voluntary and is limited either to single industries or even establishments. It is not part of an elaborate national system of unemployment insurance and covers at this time no more than 250,000 persons." . . . "In the present state of the unemployment problem in the United States, the most pressing need is for a highly co-ordinated chain of public employment exchanges that would be in the position to make the maximum use of all the opportunities for employment there are. Such slight information as we have regarding recent unemployment indicates that the time required to pass from one job to another might be appreciably reduced if the public could be persuaded to assume this function that is so peculiarly its own."

### Measuring unemployment in Queensland

The fifth annual report recently presented to Parliament of Queensland, Australia, on operations under the Unemployed Workers Insurance Acts, 1922 to 1927, describes the method now in effect for measuring employment and unemployment at stated periods. In August, 1927, the Minister of Labour and Industry, with the object of building up a complete record to show the condition of employment and unemployment for all industries in Queensland, and with a view of assisting industry generally, decided to compile essential industrial statistics. It was determined that, in addition to the compilation of the statistics, inquiry should be made in respect of the demand for workers in any particular industry, or the surplus of labour available for industry, also to compile records of what industries were carrying more labour than they could absorb, and what industries could be assisted so that they could employ additional labour. Employers and employees in all callings and industries were specially requested by the Minister to co-operate in the investigation, the main object of which was to stabilize industry by reducing unem-

ployment. Promises of support were readily given in all cases.

After careful examination of the situation and discussion with representative employers and officials of employers' associations, and of unions, it was finally decided to make a statistical survey as on the last day of each quarter. Books of forms were prepared, each book containing forms for each of four quarters. Great care was exercised in the preparation of these books of forms, as it was desired to make the compilation of returns as easy as possible, and at the same time to allow of a record being kept by the employer. In order to ascertain with exactness the number employed, each employer of labour had forwarded to him a book of forms. The form asked for the following information:—

1. The number of workers (male and female) actually employed on the last day of each quarter.

2. The workers employed throughout the quarter—(a) fully employed; (b) partly employed, and period of such employment in days.

The number of unemployed is obtained from labour agents throughout the State and from union officials, as at the last day in each quarter.

The first survey was taken as at the 31st December, 1927, and figures were tabulated and dissected from 20,270 returns received. The second survey was taken as at the 31st March, 1928, 23,260 returns having been received. Further surveys will be taken as at the 30th June and the 30th September.

Many employers stated that the compilation of these returns assisted them considerably, inasmuch as it afforded them not only their employment statistics, but that they were also able, quarter by quarter, to check their sales against sales staff, or production against factory staff and also afforded a check on overhead generally.

The report points out that it has now been recognized that in Australia there is a great need for statistics of this kind, particularly as Australia is principally a primary producing country, and, as a consequence, weather plays a large part in production. Moreover, a survey of trade in previous years shows there have been definite business cycles, the cause of which cannot be definitely determined until some statistical system has been introduced. It has been found, however, that in good seasons the demand for labour has exceeded the supply, and that in bad seasons unemployment has been rife.

### Recording industrial accidents

The Province of Quebec Safety League recently issued in circular form a valuable bulletin (No. 11) advising employers of the necessity of keeping accurate accident statistics. A daily record, it is stated, of all accidents reported, whether grave or minor, should be kept by the medical department, hospital or first aid attendant. Later on, it may happen that even apparently trivial injuries become serious and result in litigation. This daily record should give the name and check number of the victim, cause and nature of injury, the place where accident occurred, the treatment given, and the disposition of the case. Besides that, at the time the injured workman reports for first treatment, the medical department should fill a case record card and make suitable entries thereon from time to time until complete recovery. The safety department must have free access to these records at any time.

Compilation is the next step after a good system has been adopted for recording the facts concerning each accident. Tabulation of data, it is recommended, should be done by a uniform system so that it may be possible to compare one plant and one industry with another. These tables can be compiled by taking into account the standard frequency or gravity rates. The first method is based on the number of "lost-time" accidents per 100,000 hours worked. The second is based on the number of days lost per 1,000 hours worked. These tables must take into consideration all accidents, diseases and injuries arising out of the employment and resulting in death, permanent disability, or in the loss of time of more than half a day. If a man loses two limbs or both eyes, he must be considered as permanently and totally incapacitated. Temporary disabilities are divided into three classes according to the lost time, that is; "over two weeks," "one week or two weeks", and "one week and under."

In regard to the causes of accidents it is pointed out that every accident is practically due to a combination of causes. According to competent authorities, however, all accidents must be ascribed to the proximate or immediate cause so that such condition or circumstances responsible may be eliminated in the future.

### New method for study of causes of accidents

A new way of approaching the study of industrial accident statistics is mentioned with approval in the *Industrial Safety News*, the quarterly publication of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association.

The new method was suggested by a recent paper by Mr. H. W. Heinrich, of the Travellers' Insurance Company, who propounded the theory that "no-injury" accidents would be a more fruitful subject of study than the serious and fatal accidents which are now used as the basis of statistical comparisons. It is pointed out that the study of no-injury accidents gives a larger "exposure to risk" to work with, and therefore shows the accident situation in truer perspective.

"Investigation" it is stated, "has established that the ratio of 10 to 1 between no-injury accidents and those causing injuries is a conservative one. It has also been demonstrated that the ratio between minor and major injuries is 29 to 1. Therefore in the average group of 330 accidents, 300 result in no injuries, 29 in minor injuries, and 1 in a major or loss time case. Accident prevention work has been based largely upon the analyses of the one major injury of every 330 accidents occurring. It records (but seldom analyses) the 29 minor injuries and ignores the 300 other occurrences."

Mr. Heinrich then gives the circumstances of several typical accidents which he states furnish convincing proof of the unsoundness of the theory that serious injury or major accidents should be made the basis of accident prevention work. The new theory is that the causes of minor injuries and of no-injury accidents are substantially the same as the causes of major injuries, and therefore by removing the real causes of either minor injury or no-injury accidents the major injuries are prevented. Since the one major injury in 330 accidents may result from the very first accident or from the last, or from any of those that intervene, the obvious remedy is to attack all accidents. "It is by the taking of this basis for safety work that the problem of industrial accidents will be the most speedily solved, for in this way it is more intimately merged with routine industrial work through the enforcement of supervisory responsibility."

The Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association recommends this new theory of accident recording to the serious consideration of employers of labour in the province.

#### Vital statistics of Canada for 1926

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics published during April the sixth annual report on vital statistics in Canada, giving the records of population for 1926, with details of births, deaths and marriages. The population of the Dominion in that year is estimated at 9,378,000, distributed as follows: Prince Edward Island, 87,000; Nova Scotia, 540,000;

New Brunswick, 407,000; Quebec, 2,562,000; Ontario, 3,146,000; Manitoba, 639,000; Saskatchewan, 821,000; Alberta, 608,000; British Columbia, 568,000.

The crude rate of living births per 1,000 of the population for 1926 was 24.8. The highest rates among the provinces were 32.1 for Quebec and 25.4 for New Brunswick, and the lowest were 17.7 for British Columbia and 20.1 for Prince Edward Island. It is estimated that 31.5 per cent of the fathers and 28.2 per cent of the mothers were born outside of Canada.

The total number of deaths, all ages, reported in the nine provinces of Canada for the year was 107,454 in an estimated population of 9,378,000, giving a crude death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population. It is pointed out that the difference between provinces in the crude death rates are, of course, not necessarily the result of better health conditions or a more virile stock in one province than in another, but are largely influenced by the age composition of the respective populations. For Canada as a whole, and indeed for every province, the heaviest death rate was from diseases of the heart, considered as a single cause. This rate was 122 per 100,000 of population. Diseases of early infancy stood next in order with a rate of 106. Pneumonia stood third in order with a rate of 90 per 100,000 and cancer fourth with 81. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system showed a rate of 69, while other forms of tuberculosis were responsible for 15 deaths per 100,000 of population, so that if all forms of tuberculosis were taken together the rate would be 84 per 100,000, slightly greater than cancer.

The total number of marriages reported for the nine provinces of Canada in 1926 was 66,658, giving a rate of 7.1 per 1,000 of population. The highest rate for a province was 7.8 per 1,000 in British Columbia, followed by Ontario with 7.5 per 1,000. The lowest rate was 5.3 per 1,000 in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The crude marriage rates are considerably affected by the age and sex composition of the population.

The report is in English and French and may be obtained at the price of one dollar.

#### Municipal pensions in Montreal

A proposal to establish a pension fund for municipal employees at Montreal is again before the City Council (A note on existing pension arrangements was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1926, page 219). It is proposed that the employees not covered by existing schemes, should be required to contribute 3 per cent of their salaries to a pension fund. Any permanent employee who has

reached the age of 65 years would be entitled to a pension equivalent to one-half his average salary for the last five years. The city also would contribute to the fund. At the present time the city of Montreal pays over \$130,000 a year in pensions which, it is thought, might be put into this fund. No pension exceeding \$2,500 would be granted.

It is stated that there are now 340 employees of the city belonging to the Catholic National Syndicates, who have group insurance of \$1,000 each for which they contribute a certain amount. The firemen and the policemen cannot be included in the city pension fund as they already pay 8 per cent on salaries to their own fund.

### **Fifteen years of minimum wages in California**

The Industrial Welfare Commission was created by the legislature of California in 1912 to investigate wages paid, the hours worked and the conditions of employment of women and miners, to determine the cost of living, and to fix the minimum wage, maximum hours of labour and the proper conditions in industry. The same legislature also submitted to the voters of the state in 1914 the following amendment to the state constitution:

"The legislature may, by appropriate legislation, provide for the establishment of a minimum wage for women and minors and may provide for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of any and all employees. No provision of this constitution shall be construed as a limitation upon the authority of the legislature to confer upon any commission now or hereafter created such power and authority as the legislature may deem requisite to carry out the provisions of this section."

It may be noted that the effectiveness of the California minimum wage law has not been impaired by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court declaring invalid (1923) the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia, and denying (1928) the constitutionality of the similar Arizona law.

The sixth biennial report of the State Industrial Welfare Commission, for the period 1926-1928, points out that the past fifteen years, during which the Act has been effective, furnish material for forming an estimate of the value of such legislation. "There is no doubt", it is declared, "that the minimum wage law of the State of California has been of tremendous value in protecting women and minor workers from low wages and has resulted in a more contented and efficient force of working women." The various objections raised against minimum legislation have been found to be without foundation. The argument that "the minimum wage will be-

come the maximum wage," is met by the statement that "the per cent of women employed in the mercantile, laundry, and dry cleaning, and manufacturing industries receiving actual weekly earnings in excess of the minimum wage of \$16 a week is constantly increasing, proving this objection to minimum wage to be fallacious."

Another argument advanced against this legislation, that it would result in learners being dismissed when their apprenticeship is completed and in their places being filled by learners at lower wages than those of experienced workers, is met by the record of the past fifteen years, which shows that the percentage of learners or lower paid workers becomes less each year—a proof that learners are not dismissed when completing their apprenticeship but are absorbed normally into the great group of higher paid workers. Other unfavourable anticipations that have not been realized are (1) that there would be evasion of payment of the minimum wage by the substitution of elderly and infirm workers, who may be employed for less than the minimum wage, for minimum wage workers; (2) that the minimum wage legislation, in bringing up the wage of the lowest paid women to the minimum, would reduce the wages of the higher paid women, who by their superior energy and ability have been able to secure for themselves adequate wages; (3) that minimum wage legislation would interfere with industry. This last objection is disproved by the fact that the number of women employed in the State increased over 100 per cent between 1919 and 1927.

### **Group nursing for the indigent sick**

The Toronto Academy of Medicine recently issued a statement as to the existing provisions in Toronto for medical and nursing services to the poor. Last year the Academy proposed to the city authorities that the expenditure of funds for the treatment of the indigent sick should be co-ordinated and supervised on the same principle that other charitable undertakings are organized. It was understood that this proposal was to be considered by a committee representing the hospitals in the city, with the possible addition of representatives of the nurses. A statement issued by the Academy of Medicine and appearing in the press contained the following paragraphs:

"Regarding the nursing problem, it is stated that persons of moderate means cannot afford the services of a registered nurse, and that the fees for the nurses should be reduced. On the other hand, it is pointed out that whereas

at certain seasons of the year the supply of trained nurses is wholly inadequate to meet the demand at other seasons, dozens of nurses although 'on call' are unable to secure employment. As a result, both nurses and patients suffer. In some cases the patient does not require the services of a highly trained nurse, but someone with some nursing experience is needed to minister to him or her.

"It is said that the average income of a registered nurse in Toronto does not exceed \$900 per annum. As a result, many of our most competent nurses are migrating to the United States where they are assured of continuous employment and where they receive \$3 to \$10 per day for eight-hour duty. The registered nurse must possess a preliminary of at least matriculation standing. She spends three years of intensive study of highly technical medical subjects in addition to arduous practical nursing during which time she receives no pecuniary remuneration. The problem requires careful study and the Academy of Medicine has had a special committee investigating every phase of the subject for the past three years endeavouring to arrive at a solution which will assure the nurse of a regular income and provide the patient of moderate means, with nursing care at a moderate rate."

### Hours of work in Great Britain

The position of the British Government in reference to the eight hour day Draft Convention of the International Labour Conference was stated in a recent speech by Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, British Minister of Labour, outlined in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 410). The last report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops may be quoted in this connection to show the actual conditions existing in British industry in regard to working hours:—

"Reports from all parts of the country and from Scotland show that the 48 hour working week remains the basic week, but at a busy season hours of 52 to 54 weekly may be worked. This is not due to any tendency to lengthen hours, but has always been the practice except in times of acute depression. In a few instances even longer hours, up to the legal maximum of 55½ hours in textile and 60 in non-textile works, obtain. The reports indicate that hours in excess of 48 are more frequently found in the Midlands and the South than in the North, where the depression in the textile trades continues and affects adversely other industries catering for textile workers. In trades affected by the vagaries of fashion, there appears to be a

growing tendency to keep stocks as low as possible and to place rush orders necessitating overtime employment, to be followed by short time. It is the irregularity of employment in many trades which operates against steady employment for 48 hours weekly. The practice, well established in the Midland towns, of allowing 1¼ to 1½ hours for midday meal, to allow workers to go home, appears to be extending south. The five day week maintains its popularity and there is a slight increase in the number of factories working on this system."

### Railwaymen compensated for removal of terminals

An Emergency Board was appointed on March 30, 1929, under the United States Railway Labour Act of 1926 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1926, page 423) to deal with a dispute between the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and the four chief railway Brotherhoods. The dispute arose out of the removal of the company's terminals from Longview Junction and Marshall to Mineola, Texas, the employees being obliged to move their homes to the new terminals and to readjust their living and working conditions to meet the new situation. The Board ruled that the carrier was under no legal or contractual liability in the matter, that the payment of compensation in such a case was not a policy generally sanctioned by custom, and that the weight of precedent was against it. "But after all", the report continued, "the fact that a thing has not often been done is no reason why it should not be done, if it be sound in principle and necessary to meet the demands of justice and fair dealing. Carriers are public service corporations in the broad meaning of those words. They are subject to governmental regulation and control. The acts of Congress contemplate efficiency of service, fair treatment of employees, and a reasonable return to stockholders. In other words there is a community of interest between the public, the stockholders, and the employees that must not be overlooked.

"The train and engine service employees are in a class by themselves. They must heed the call of the road and move when a terminal is changed, and the character of their employment is such that their opportunities to enter other fields are limited. These men are encouraged to buy their homes. Such ownership strengthens their moral fibre, makes them better citizens, and adds to their efficiency.

"The change from Longview Junction to Mineola and from Marshall to Shreveport will result in a substantial saving for the carrier. It is not fair, we think, that the carrier reap the entire benefit and that the employees be



compelled to bear the entire loss. \* \* \* \*  
Ordinarily, a change made for efficiency is a risk naturally incident to the employment, and in this respect the case for compensation is not so clear. But as before stated, a loss due to a change, made in the interest of economy, should not fall on the employees alone.

"We are therefore constrained to the view that in the circumstances here presented the loss should be borne equally by the carrier and the employees. The loss is the depreciation in the market value of the property involved, due solely to the change of terminal and to no other factor. The measure of depreciation is the difference between the market value of the property just before it became generally known that the terminal would be moved, and the market value immediately after removal.

"In announcing this principle we confine its application to the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, and baggagemen here involved, who are required by the conditions of the service to move their homes. It does not apply to employees who leave or are dismissed from the service. We further confine its application to actual homes of the said classes of employees, of the usual and customary size and character in the town of their location. It does not apply to any lots of unusual size or to any property held or used for mere investment. We are further of the opinion that the claims arising in this case should be settled in conference, or in case of disagreement, by arbitration."

### **Proposed compulsory conciliation in France**

The French Minister of Labour, M. Loucheur, recently introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill to provide for compulsory conciliation procedure in industrial disputes. He referred to the unsatisfactory results of the Act of 1892, making provision for optional conciliation. The voluntary plan was considered to have failed in connection with disputes extending to a group of undertakings or to an entire district, and it would probably become increasingly ineffective in consequence of the tendency of industrial disputes to take larger proportions as the feeling of solidarity develops among both workers and employers.

The chief provisions of the new Bill are as follows: In the event of a collective dispute, the parties concerned, or their representatives, must meet together before any cessation of work takes place, provided that either of the parties desires such a meeting. If no agreement is arrived at, the minister of labour or the prefect of the department may require them to meet again before any

stoppage of work occurs. In the event of these two attempts at conciliation being unsuccessful, and a strike or lockout taking place, a further recourse to conciliation may be had at the request of either of the parties or at the suggestion of the minister of labour or the prefect of the department. This meeting will be held in the presence of conciliators chosen by agreement between the two parties, or, in default of such agreement, by the minister or by the prefect, the reason being that once matters have reached this serious stage it is desirable to have present persons who, having no private interest in the dispute, may by invoking the national interest use their influence in favour of moderation and reason.

Should the Minister think fit, in place of naming conciliators he may summon the parties before the Superior Conciliation Commission, made up of an equal number of employers and workers chosen by the Minister from among the members of the National Economic Council.

Should the stoppage of work be prolonged, the minister or the prefect, acting on his own initiative or at the demand of one of the parties, may make renewed efforts to bring about the conciliation of the dispute.

A committee to investigate the possibilities of a national unemployment insurance scheme being established in Canada was appointed at a meeting of the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council, early in April.

The management of the Canadian National Railways announced recently that no deductions would be made in future from wages of injured workmen on account of allowances awarded to them by workmen's compensation boards.

The Alberta Minimum Wage Board held special sessions during April at the request of the Calgary Hairdressers and Beauty Parlours Association, to consider a proposal to suspend Order No. 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1925, page 779), so far as it affects beauty parlours the claim being made that the rate of wages established by the order is too high.

Acting under instructions of the American Federation of Labour Executive Council at its recent meeting in Miami, Florida, President William Green has addressed a letter to state and city central bodies of organized labour soliciting their assistance in a nation-wide survey of industry's attitude towards middle-aged workers and the effect of automatic machinery on employment.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of April was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farm work in the Province of Nova Scotia was progressing and some farm hands were being sought from the different employment offices. The fishing industry reported fair catches. Building and construction were fairly busy in Halifax, but not very much work had yet opened up in the other districts of the province. The coal mining industry reported normal production. Lumber operations were quiet, and some substantial cuts were awaiting river driving. Manufacturing was normally busy, this report including the iron and steel section of the industry. Trade was showing an improvement. The demand for women domestic workers was rather heavy, being in excess of the supply at Halifax.

Farmers in the province of New Brunswick were engaged on spring activities, and some orders for farm hands were being notified to the offices. The opening of the lobster season toward the close the month had increased activity in the fishing industry. The logging industry was fairly quiet, although vacancies for river drivers were being notified. With a fair program of work in contemplation the volume of activity in the construction industry was on the increase. Manufacturing continued normally active. Trade was fairly good, while transportation was brisk, the only unfavourable feature in this latter industry being the conclusion of the winter port activities at Saint John. Demands for women domestic workers were about as numerous as usual.

From the Province of Quebec it was reported that the spring expansion in the agricultural industry was making itself felt at the employment offices. Log driving was the chief branch of the logging industry to require workers, and many who follow this line were being placed. Generally speaking, the manufacturing industries throughout this province appeared active and some increases in production were reported. Although weather had been holding up building and construction to some extent, increases in the demands for the different classes of tradesmen were reported: particular mention was made of the large number of workers engaged by the City of Montreal on repairs to pavements. Transportation showed increased activity due to the opening of navigation, and orders for long-

shoremen were being received. Trade conditions were satisfactory for the season. The demand for women domestic workers continued to exceed the supply.

Most of the Ontario employment offices reported a pronounced shortage of experienced farm workers, single men being mostly in demand. Factories throughout this province were reported to be steady, with production above the average: mechanics of all kinds were in constant demand, particularly in the metal trades, while Hamilton and Brantford were singled out for special mention as to the briskness of activity at those points. Building operations were commencing with the result that most tradesmen were busy, although one or two points still reported a substantial surplus of workers of different classes. Road construction had also begun in some districts. The usual situation was reported in the mining group in Northern Ontario, namely, production continued at a normal level, but not many additional workers were being engaged. The only activity in the logging industry was the placement of river drivers. The customary shortage of cooks-general was reported.

With seeding becoming practically general in Manitoba the demands for farm workers were fairly numerous, although a sufficient number of suitable workers appeared to be available to cope with requirements. With a total valuation of building permits issued in the City of Winnipeg to date this year of over three million dollars, it would appear that considerable activity would be experienced in the building industry at that point: elsewhere throughout the province railway construction was the chief feature of the construction group and substantial numbers of men were being placed at such employment. Mining activity in the north portion of Manitoba continued and a new rich tin strike was reported. Under manufacturing it was stated that three eastern firms were to establish branches in Winnipeg shortly. The demand for logging workers was practically negligible. The usual shortage of cooks and cooks general was reported. Prior to the end of the month the demands for farm workers notified to the Saskatchewan employment offices were quite numerous, owing to the increased activity incidental to seeding, but toward the end of the month the number of vacancies had decreased. The building and construction group seemed slow in getting underway, and substantial numbers were waiting for employment in these lines. Prince Albert was

the only office reporting any activity in the logging industry, while the demand for casual labour throughout the province was rather fair. There were plenty of applicants to fill all

vacancies. The usual spring shortage of women domestic workers was reported

Unfavourable weather was holding up seeding in the Province of Alberta, and while the

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		252,810,151	180,854,473	138,945,893	229,564,777	177,319,251
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		135,289,621	97,042,555	78,490,470	120,418,027	85,932,397
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		114,763,270	82,259,345	58,975,315	106,974,564	88,565,196
Customs duty collected..... \$			15,506,308	13,139,403	19,627,309	12,881,684
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,982,171,969	3,427,281,316	3,298,074,573	3,215,407,776	3,101,983,416
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		188,726,256	162,332,853	170,688,098	176,805,067	160,622,392
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,512,079,960	1,518,536,768	1,511,837,937	1,487,737,722	1,477,807,215
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,294,059,127	1,248,466,643	1,175,418,388	1,148,782,772	1,100,187,256
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	191.8	192.6	209.4	156.6	149.5	146.0
Preferred stocks.....	104.3	106.8	108.1	111.4	109.9	110.9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	103.3	101.2	98.1	88.7	88.7	87.7
(2) (3) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	94.1	96.1	95.7	98.3	97.7	96.8
(3) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.30	21.52	21.41	21.11	21.15	21.25
(4) Business failures, number.....	140	181	175	125	149	208
(4) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	2,431,120	699,542	2,417,897	1,557,633	6,846,062	3,961,779
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	110.4	111.4	110.5	102.3	102.6	102.0
(2) (3) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.8
Immigration.....		14,811	4,634	26,983	14,665	4,312
Railway—						
(6) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	261,264	259,327	264,129	241,266	253,191	255,776
(7) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	18,651,197	18,145,568	19,614,509	16,095,788	17,393,076	19,587,484
(8) Operating expenses..... \$			16,460,137	16,859,450	16,361,270	16,176,971
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		17,538,585	14,458,245	15,296,101	16,807,501	14,973,001
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		13,582,309	12,666,872	12,891,568	13,174,294	12,369,913
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,866,243,191	2,357,512,506	2,923,456,738	3,013,199,841
Building permits..... \$		24,056,656	10,473,479	18,527,846	15,128,413	10,323,405
(4) Contracts awarded..... \$	43,328,200	27,125,300	28,425,800	56,345,800	22,946,100	25,875,200
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	79,341	86,176	93,939	74,736	78,390	64,691
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	122,102	137,158	117,445	112,780	118,258	98,820
Ferro alloys..... tons	5,744	5,972	5,790	4,504	4,629	4,056
Coal..... tons		1,370,384	1,610,528	1,123,087	1,405,423	1,413,853
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt..... lbs.	288,010	506,861	690,734	828,339	929,874	505,322
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		73,025,000	45,483,000	22,623,000	74,495,000	38,995,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		11,112,000	6,514,000	4,340,000	6,696,000	5,719,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		16,671,000	13,089,000	7,065,000	12,239,000	11,854,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		285,493,890	154,106,766	216,598,768	189,899,862	165,110,815
Flour production..... bbls.			1,600,000	1,304,000	1,617,000	1,464,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		54,461,000	44,463,000	67,624,000	59,485,000	64,809,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		47,436,000	48,088,000	42,397,000	43,308,000	44,207,000
(10) Sales of insurance..... \$		49,060,000	46,957,000	46,295,000	44,505,000	39,962,000
Newsprint..... tons		218,147	187,200	192,645	197,976	189,822
Automobiles, passenger.....		32,833	25,584	20,517	15,232	10,315
(11) Index of physical volume of business.....		194.0	183.7	160.0	164.1	163.7
Industrial production.....		200.1	203.1	160.6	168.2	166.1
Manufacturing.....		208.0	179.8	157.0	168.2	158.4

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (7) Excluding lines east of Quebec.  
 (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. (8) Including lines east of Quebec.  
 (3) Revised and based upon 1926 as 100. (9) MacLean's Building Review.  
 (4) Bradstreet. (10) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford Conn.  
 (5) Figures for end of previous months.  
 (6) Figures for four weeks ending April 27, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.  
 (11) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

demand for men was on the increase it was still below normal, with applicants sufficiently plentiful. Highway and railway construction were opening up and numbers of men were being taken on for such employment. Building construction was likewise opening up, and a rather favourable season was in prospect. No activity in the coal mining industry was reported, and mines were not working full time. The demands for women domestic workers were fairly heavy and there was a shortage of suitable applicants.

The logging and lumbering industry in the Province of British Columbia was apparently improving, as several offices reported having supplied workers. The metal mining industry was active and a few workers were being placed in it. Construction work was opened up to some extent, although not many placements were yet being made: railroad construction seemed to be the branch of the industry most active. Conditions in the Province of British Columbia generally speaking, although work was not opening up as briskly as in some other years, appeared to be quite favourable for the season nevertheless.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of April showed a decline, which was somewhat larger than that noted on April 1, 1928; that this was so, was partly due to a slackening of activity over the Easter holidays, which in the last few years have fallen in the middle of the month, while the unseasonable weather generally prevailing also had an adverse effect upon employment. Despite these factors, the situation continued decidedly better than on April 1 of any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,508 firms whose staffs aggregated 940,086 persons, compared with 946,997 in the preceding month. The index number (with the 1926 average as the base equal to 100) stood at 110.4, as compared with 111.4 on March 1, 1929, and with 102.3, 97.4, 92.5, 88.3, 90.4, 88.7, 81.8 and 85.1 on April 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported improvement, while curtailment was registered in Quebec and Ontario. In the Maritime Provinces, there were increases in employment in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade, but logging was seasonally slack. In Quebec, manufactures showed practically no change; trade and transportation afforded

more employment, but on the other hand logging and construction reported seasonal contractions. In Ontario seasonal losses were shown in logging, while manufactures and construction recorded large increases in employment, and smaller gains were noted in mining, communications, transportation, services and trade. In the Prairie Provinces the advance took place chiefly in trade and construction, and to a smaller extent, in transportation, manufacturing and services, but logging, mining and highway construction were seasonally dull. In British Columbia, the greatest gains were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while coal mines released some help.

Employment increased in the eight cities for which special tabulations are made, the gains in the Border Cities and Toronto being most noteworthy. In Montreal, iron and steel plants, trade, services and construction recorded heightened activity, but rubber, textile and musical instrument factories were slacker. In Quebec, construction and transportation registered the most outstanding gains, while there were only small changes in other industries. In Toronto, considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, notably of vegetable food and textile products, and in building, services and trade. In Ottawa, there was a small advance, chiefly in manufacturing and trade. In Hamilton, the increase took place mainly in manufacturing, construction and trade, only slight changes occurring in other industries. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was pronounced expansion, principally in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, iron and steel plants were more active, as was construction. In Vancouver, the most marked increases were in construction, manufacturing and shipping.

An analysis of the statistics by industrial groups shows further marked improvement in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industry, but also in lumber, food, building material, textile, chemical and electrical apparatus plants. Communications, transportation, building and railway construction, services and trade also reported considerable improvement. On the other hand, there were pronounced seasonal losses in logging, and smaller reductions in coal mines, on highway construction and in factories turning out rubber, leather and non-ferrous metal products and musical instruments.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of April, 1929.

TRADE  
UNION  
REPORTS

Slight improvement in the local trade union situation was indicated during March by the returns tabulated from a total of 1,727 labour organizations covering a membership of 194,890 persons.

Of these, 11,662 or a percentage of 6.0 were idle at the close of the month contrasted with 6.8 per cent of unemployed members in February, and with 6.5 per cent in March last year. Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan unions alone reported reductions in available employment when compared with February, and these were fractional only, while of the increases in activity recorded in the remaining provinces the most noteworthy were indicated by British Columbia and Quebec unions. Considerable improvement was manifest in Nova Scotia during March when comparison is made with the situation prevailing in the same month a year ago, attributable to better conditions existing in the coal mines of the province during March this year than last. Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions also reported a higher level of employment than in March a year ago, while small employment recessions were apparent among Quebec and Manitoba unions.

A review in greater detail with tabular statements of the unemployment situation at the close of March as represented by trade unions is printed elsewhere in this issue.

EMPLOYMENT  
OFFICE  
REPORTS.

During the month of March, 1929, references of persons to employment made by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada numbered

26,423, while the placements effected totalled 25,044. Of the latter, the placements in regular employment were 11,885 of men and 3,886 of women, a total of 15,771. Placements in casual work were 9,273. Applications for work reported at the offices numbered 37,104, of which 25,794 were of men and 11,310 were of women workers. Employers notified the Service during the month of 17,124 vacancies for men and 10,571 for women, a total of 27,695. An increase was shown in the volume of business transacted when the above figures were compared, both with those of the preceding month as well as with the corresponding period of last year, the records for February, 1929, showing 21,899 vacancies offered, 31,932 applications made and 20,184 placements effected, while in March, 1928, there were recorded 26,807 vacancies, 36,762 applications for work and 24,730 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in

detail of the work of the offices for the month of March, 1929, and also for the quarterly period January to March may be found elsewhere in this issue.

BUILDING  
PERMITS AND  
CONTRACTS  
AWARDED

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during March, 1929, was \$24,056,656, as compared

with \$10,318,338 in the preceding month and with \$15,128,413 in March, 1929.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimated the total value of construction contracts awarded in Canada in April at \$43,328,200, this figure being an increase of 6 per cent over the total value of awards reported during March. Construction volume for the year to date now stands 12 per cent ahead of that for the corresponding period of 1928. Of the April total, \$16,252,100 was for business buildings; \$14,643,400 was for residential buildings, \$7,328,600 was for engineering undertakings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during April, 1929, by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$18,629,600; Quebec, \$10,820,000; New Brunswick, \$743,500; Nova Scotia, \$409,000; Prince Edward Island, \$1,000; British Columbia, \$5,275,900; Alberta, \$2,041,800; Saskatchewan, \$3,369,300; Manitoba, \$2,038,100.

## Production and Trade

INDUSTRIAL  
PRODUCTION

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 473.

Reflecting in part a high level of operations in March, business activity was greater during the first quarter than in any similar period since the war. The automobile industry produced more units than in any previous period of the same duration, the output in March being in excess of 40,000 trucks. Operations in the iron and steel industry were at a higher level than at any time since the termination of the war, the production of steel in March being more than 137,000 tons. Reflecting in part the expanded building program in Montreal, the value of building permits attained in March the high level of \$24,000,000. Cumulative carloadings from the first of the year to the middle of April were 932,857 cars, exceeding by a slight margin the loadings in the same period of 1928, when the delay in the marketing of a grain crop resulted in an abnormally high level. Accord-

ing to information recently made available, the sum of the value of imports and exports during the fiscal year ended March 31 amounted to \$2,655,000,000, being greater than in any similar period in the history of the Dominion.

**EXTERNAL TRADE.** A summary of Canadian Trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in March, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$135,289,621 as compared with \$97,042,055 in the preceding month, and with \$120,418,027 in March, 1928. The chief imports in March, 1929, were: Iron and its products, \$44,255,416; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$22,522,269; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$13,443,644.

The domestic merchandise exported during March, 1929, amounted to \$114,763,270, as compared with \$82,259,345 in February, 1929, and with \$106,974,564 in March, 1928. The chief exports in March, 1929, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$34,134,323; Wood, wood products and paper, \$28,115,139; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$14,182,886.

In the twelve months ending March, 1929, exports of domestic merchandise totalled \$1,363,611,820, and imports \$1,265,639,894.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in April, 1929, was much greater than in March, a strike of carpenters in Montreal, which involved a large number of men for almost the entire month, accounting for the greater part of the increase. The time loss in man working days was practically the same as during April, 1928, although there were fewer disputes reported. There were in existence during the month twelve disputes, involving 2,310 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 24,201 working days, as compared with eleven disputes involving 1,363 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 3,079 working days in March. In April, 1928, there were on record sixteen disputes, involving 1,813 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 22,037 working days. At the end of April there were on record four disputes affecting 1,065 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in

terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities showed a seasonal decline to \$11.01 for April, as compared with \$11.23 for March; \$10.27 for April, 1928; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$16.92 for May, 1920 (the peak); \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1924. The most important change was a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, while slight declines occurred in the prices of veal, mutton, bacon, lard, dairy butter, prunes, sugar and potatoes. The prices of beef, pork, rice, beans and evaporated apples were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.30 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$21.52 for March; \$21.11 for April, 1928; \$21.02 for April, 1927; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.82 for April, 1925; \$20.58 for April, 1924; \$21.21 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.01 for April, 1918; and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was substantially lower at 94.1 for April, as compared with 96.1 for March; 98.3 for April, 1928; 97.5 for April, 1927; and 101.2 for April, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, while two were slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, bananas, lemons, vegetable oils, rubber, cocoa beans, potatoes and naval stores, which more than offset higher prices for tea, coffee, oranges, dried fruits and hay; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for milk, eggs and fish, which more than offset higher prices for live-stock, meats, furs, hides and lard; the Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group, because of slightly lower levels for raw cotton, raw wool, raw silk and jute; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to slight declines in some lines of British Columbia cedar; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to general declines in the prices of basic metals; and the Non-Metallic Minerals group, because of lower levels for coal and gasoline, which more than offset advances in the prices of glass, crushed stone, sand and gravel. The Iron and its Products group advanced, mainly because of higher prices for pig iron and steel sheets. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was also higher, due to increases in the prices of white-lead, litharge and cream of tartar.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1929

**D**URING the month of April five applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

(1) On behalf of certain employees of the Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, the employees concerned being Canadian Marconi Telegraphers, members of Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. The application stated that the dispute affected approximately 300 employees who were seeking new agreements involving increased wages and improved working conditions. A board was established on April 10, and was constituted as follows:—Mr. Joseph Singer, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilfred Bovey, O.B.E., Montreal, company's nominee, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, Toronto, employees' nominee.

(2) On behalf of certain employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company being members of the Ottawa Railway Employees' Union. The application stated that the cause of the dispute was the employees' desire to have a system of alternating day and night shifts instituted, still retaining certain privileges for senior men; also the employees' request for wage increases ranging from five to ten cents per hour. The application was under consideration at the close of the month.

(3) On behalf of locomotive firemen and enginemen in the employ of the Canadian National Railways and being members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Failure to reach an agreement with the management concerning certain rules governing the service of the applicants was given as the cause of the dispute, which was stated to directly affect 4,500 employees. A board was established on April 26 and Mr. John M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto, was appointed a member thereof on the recommendation of the employees concerned. At the close of the month steps were being taken looking to the completion of the board.

(4) On behalf of certain employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, being motormen and conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, line-men and warehouse employees, members of

Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The application stated that the dispute, which related to wages, affected 320 employees directly and 200 indirectly. A board was established on April 30, and members thereof were appointed as follows:—on the company's recommendation, Mr. Redmond Quain, Ottawa; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. H. J. Burns, Ottawa. Shortly after the close of the month His Honour Judge E. J. Daly, Ottawa, was appointed chairman on the joint recommendation of the other board members.

(5) On behalf of various shipbuilding firms at Vancouver, B.C., namely: the British Columbia Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Vancouver Shipyards, Ltd., Burrard Shipyard and Engineering Works, Chappell Bros., Pacific Salvage Company, A. Linton and Co., Eriksen Boatbuilders, Ltd., and Burrard Drydock Co., Ltd., members of the Shipbuilders' Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and certain of their employees being ships' caulkers, members of Shipyard Branch No. 2, Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada. The parties concerned in this dispute jointly applied for a board, demands on the part of the employees for increased wages being given as the cause of the dispute. Twenty employees were stated to be directly affected and 150 indirectly. A board was established by the Minister on April 30 and board members were appointed as follows:—on the employers' recommendation, Mr. Ernest F. Cribb, Vancouver; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Henry Burgess, Vancouver. At the close of the month the board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

### Other Proceedings under the Statute

Reference was made in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the establishment of a board to enquire into a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. On April 22 the board was completed by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. E. Raney, Toronto, as chairman, this appointment being made on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. J. L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, and A. C. Boyce, K.C., Ottawa, the employer's and employees' nominees, respectively.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Proceedings

FOUR new decisions were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods: the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Telegraphers, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1929, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

#### Case No. 343—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A locomotive engineer was dismissed on a charge of having been under the influence of liquor when on duty, after the foreman had taken him off duty owing to his alleged condition. The employees contended that the foreman acted on a suspicion arising from certain unusual circumstances which had led to trouble. The company stated that an investigation was held to consider the foreman's action, which was considered to have been fully justified. The Board found that this investigation was not conducted as it should have been, and that while the engineer was responsible for the trouble referred to, the evidence as to his supposed intoxication was contradictory. Under these circumstances the Board sustained the employees' claim for reinstatement of the engineer, but without pay for the time he was out of service.

#### Case No. 345—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Since May, 1927, the operator at Prince Albert had been called for Sunday duty to clear a passenger train, being required to remain on duty for 2½ hours until this train is reported into the next station. The train

despatcher claimed that he was entitled to the remuneration he would have received had he been called to perform this service, for all the time since the company first called on the operator instead of the train despatcher to perform it. The company contended that the practice of calling on the operator in such circumstances was quite common, and that the operator in this case did not touch the despatcher's sheets. The Board ruled that the facts did not indicate any violation of the schedule conditions, and denied the employees' claim.

#### Case No. 346—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A despatcher failed to give a "slow" order to an extra freight train, and an investigation was held next day with the result that he was demoted. He was not informed of the decision for three weeks, and in the meantime he had obtained employment elsewhere with the Canadian National Commercial Telegraphs, as operator. He held the latter position for about four months, after which time the company reinstated him as despatcher. The employees contended that the telegraphers' schedule provided that an employee should be given a decision within ten days of suspension, or if kept waiting more than ten days for a decision should be paid schedule wages for time in excess of ten days whatever the decision might be. There was no exception made which permitted the company to deduct wages earned during the interval at another occupation.

Accordingly claim was made for wages alleged due to the despatcher for the ten days during which he was awaiting a decision. The company pointed out that the despatcher was reinstated, not because he was proved not guilty of the mistake, but in order to give him another chance; and that in view of the fact that he entered the service of the company in another capacity, earning wages equal to what he would have received as a despatcher, his claim could not be justified.

The Board did not sustain the employees' claim. The decision however pointed out that the telegraphers' agreement provided specifically that pay should be allowed beyond a certain time, pending investigations. In the opinion of the Board the spirit of this rule pre-supposed that there should be no undue delay in rendering decisions following investigations. But in the present case it was held



that delay in rendering the decision had no consequence unfavourable to the employee, who suffered no financial loss.

### Case No. 347—Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A lineman who had been in the service of the company for about eleven years met with an accident in the course of his employment on June 3, 1927, both bones being broken in the right leg between the knee and ankle. He immediately came under the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, and received benefit from that Board up to May 20, 1928. On May 1, 1928, a specialist who was in charge of the case reported the injured man to be fit for duty. Accordingly, he reported for duty on May 8, but was told that a report on his case would have to be made by a company physician. This report not having been delivered on May 12, the

man himself secured it from the company doctor and delivered it to the assistant manager. The report of the company doctor suggested that the man should not be required to climb telephone poles for some further time. On May 21 the general manager decided that the man might report for duty on June 1. The employees contended that wages should be paid from May 13 to May 31, less compensation of \$10 received from May 13 to 20. The general manager stated that it had not been thought advisable, for the company's sake and his own, to employ the man until he had made further recovery, pointing out that his condition was such that he was in receipt of workmen's compensation until May 20. The general manager stated further that when the man was employed it was necessary to employ also a relief lineman.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees to the extent of awarding payment for time lost from May 21 to May 31.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1929

THE Number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during April was twelve, as compared with eleven during the previous month. The time loss for the month was very much greater than in March, the difference being caused chiefly by a strike of carpenters in Montreal which involved a large number of workmen for almost the entire month. As compared with April, 1928, there was little difference in time loss although the number involved in April, 1929, was greater.

Four disputes, involving 261 workpeople, were carried over from March, and eight disputes commenced during April. Of these twelve disputes, eight terminated during the month, five being in favour of the workers, two in favour of the employers and one resulting in a compromise. At the end of April, therefore, there were on record four disputes involving strikes or lockouts, as follows: plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; shipwrights, etc., Vancouver, B.C.; shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and carpenters at Montreal, P.Q.

Particulars as to two disputes occurring in March were received too late to be included in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. One of these involved one hundred employees in a men's clothing factory in Montreal from March 2 to March 6. The strikers demanded that the employer should have work made up only in union contractors' shops, and this was agreed to. The other dispute, as stated in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, was a strike on March 18 of telegraph operators employed by a firm of stock brokers with offices in both Canada and the United States. Information secured as to this dispute indicates that only eight employees in Canada were effected, located in Montreal and Vancouver, and that these were replaced immediately. The dispute arose because the employer refused to sign an agreement with the union providing that only Morse telegraph operators should operate automatic telegraph printing machines. The employer

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Apr., 1929.....	12	2,310	24,201
*Mar., 1929.....	11	1,363	3,079
Apr., 1928.....	16	1,813	22,037

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

reported that the strikers were replaced by operators of such machines.

A dispute between an elevator manufacturing company and its employees was reported in the press as having occurred in Toronto on April 27. The employer having discharged a union member was called upon by the union to dismiss twenty-five non-union members working under permission of the union. This demand was complied with, but the inter-

national officers of the union ordered the reinstatement of these employees. Therefore, no dispute between the employer and the union arose involving a cessation of work and there was no dispute between the employer and the temporarily discharged workmen.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring prior to April, 1929.</b>			
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	9	234	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Terminated.
Painters, Victoria, B.C.....	120	480	Commenced Mar. 25, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated April 5, 1929, in favour of workers.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>			
Shipwrights, etc., Vancouver, B.C.....	125	3,000	Commenced Mar. 25, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>			
<i>Recreational—</i>			
Musicians, Ottawa, Ont.....	7	42	Commenced Mar. 25, 1929, to maintain union working conditions. Terminated April 8, 1929, in favour of workers.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring during April, 1929.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	50	50	Commenced April 2, 1929, for reinstatement of shot firer. Terminated April 3, 1929, in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	33	215	Commenced April 23, 1929, against reduction in wages. Terminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Ladies' clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man....	25	50	Commenced April 5, 1929, against discharge of employees. Terminated April 8, in favour of workers.
<i>Other Metal Products—</i>			
Metal polishers, Toronto, Ont.	11	80	Commenced April 16, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated April 25, 1929, in favour of workers.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Labourers (factory), Toronto, Ont.....	10	15	Commenced April 8, 1929, against dismissal of foreman. Terminated April 10, 1929, in favour of employer.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Painters, Montreal, P.Q.....	850	15,000	Commenced April 1, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated April 25, 1929. Compromise.
Carpenters, cement workers and labourers, Ottawa, Ont..	70	35	Commenced April 19, 1929, to secure protection from falling rivets. Terminated April 20, 1929, in favour of workers.
Carpenters, Montreal, P.Q.....	1,000	5,000	Commenced April 24, 1929, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Terminated.

employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to six such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; bakers, Montreal, P.Q., May 1, 1927; stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q., June 10, 1927; sheet metal workers, Montreal, P.Q., September 21, 1927; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928, and shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., August 13, 1928.

Information has been received as to three disputes which come within the category of "minor disputes." The first involved a number of painters engaged on a building in Toronto who ceased work about April 11 as a protest against the employment of a number of painters who were members of another union. The contractor is reported to have agreed when beginning the work that he would employ members of the International Union only, but later, when a large number of men were needed, some painters who were members of another union were engaged for a time. When the staff was reduced the international union claimed that all the members of the other union should be laid off first. The employer agreed to do this and work was resumed next day. The second dispute of this nature occurred at Carney's Lake, C.B., in the power plant of a coal mine owing to the dismissal of an employee. Four other men ceased work as a protest against this. Officers of the union negotiated with the management, arrangements being made to deal with such grievances, and work was resumed the same day (April 25) the operation of the plant not being affected. The third "minor dispute" was that involving forty-three taxi drivers in London, Ont., who ceased work on April 9, demanding an increase in wage rates, namely thirty per cent of the fares collected and a flat addition of \$5 per week instead of twenty-five per cent of the amount collected. The employer agreed to an increase to thirty per cent of collections but not to the addition of \$5 per week and work was resumed after an hour.

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

**PLUMBERS, KINGSTON, ONT.**—At the end of April nine strikers were still reported by the union to be on strike pay and fifteen other strikers were unemployed, while three had secured work with other employers during the month. It is reported that the employers have replaced the strikers with non-union

plumbers, but other building trades have taken the stand that they will not work with non-union plumbers; accordingly work to be done by the latter is not commenced until the other trades have finished their part of the work and further sympathetic strikes are thus avoided.

**PAINTERS, VICTORIA, B.C.**—The master painters' organization having refused to sign an agreement providing for an increase in pay from 75 cents per hour to 85 cents, the painters and decorators ceased work late in the afternoon of March 25. It is reported that a number of non-union men joined the union during the dispute. As the result of negotiations between the parties an agreement was signed to take effect on May 1 providing for the increase demanded from May 1, and work was resumed on May 5. The agreement is summarized elsewhere in this issue.

**SHIPWRIGHTS, ETC., VANCOUVER, B.C.**—The strike of shipwrights, joiners, caulkers and boat builders reported in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as having commenced on March 25 was in part settled on April 23 as the result of mediation by the resident officer of the Department of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia. The demand of the shipwrights for an increase in wages from \$6.50 per day to \$7.50 was conceded. The employer, however, would not offer more than \$7.25 per day for caulkers. It was agreed to refer this question to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and work was resumed on April 23 in the establishments of those employers who were members of the Shipbuilders' Section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Two other firms engaged in "lining" of vessels for grain cargoes refused to pay these rates and their employees did not resume work. The dispute with these firms included also ship carpenters' helpers who also desired certain improvements in working conditions. Upon representations from the representative of the Department of Labour and the Deputy Minister of Labour for British Columbia the officials of these firms agreed to take the matter up early in May upon the return of one of their officials. On April 29 the employees concerned applied for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

**MUSICIANS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—As stated in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, the strike of musicians employed in a theatre on March 25 was terminated by resumption of work on April 8, the employer having agreed to the conditions in force prior to the strike.

**COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.**—An official of the colliery, a shot firer, who had been suspended a second time for misconduct, was given a job in the mine, but shortly afterwards, with a number of miners sympathizing with him, he demanded reinstatement in his former position and proceeded to picket the mine, preventing the workmen from entering, and held up operations for a day and a night shift. Employees were driven from the engine room, fan house, the wash house, etc., by missiles, breaking windows, etc. It is estimated that about fifty employees were engaged in this attempt and that 250 other miners were indirectly affected, being prevented from working. Work was resumed the next day. Following this, five men were arrested and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, while two of the ringleaders escaped and were reported to have left the country.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of employees ceased work to prevent a reduction in wages (piece-work rates), alleged to be from ten to thirty per cent. The employer refused to negotiate with the union or the strikers, and at the end of the month no settlement had been reported. A similar dispute occurred in this establishment in August, 1928, the strikers being replaced, and the dispute was recorded as lapsed in November, but the union has not called it off.

**LADIES' CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees ceased work on April 5, demanding the reinstatement of three pressers who had been discharged. The strikers resumed work on April 8, the employees affected being reinstated.

**METAL POLISHERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in a metal plating establishment ceased work on April 16 at noon, demanding an increase in wages from 75 cents-85 cents to 90 cents per hour. On April 25 work was resumed, their demands having been granted, 90 cents per hour, with other conditions as before, 44 hours per week, time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

**LABOURERS, FACTORY, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees in an establishment manufacturing counters, and other artificial stone supplies for restaurants, ceased work, demanding the reinstatement of their foreman who had been dismissed. The following day some of the strikers were replaced and others the day after and five or six returned to work, the management refusing to grant the demands of the strikers.

**PAINTERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Workmen to the number of 850 in the employ of certain

master painters and decorators and general contractors ceased work on April 1 to secure an increase in wages from 70 cents per hour to \$1. The union stated that attempts to negotiate a wage scale with the Master Painters' Association prior to the strike had failed. During the strike negotiations between the master painters and the union resulted in an agreement with the union being signed by twenty-two of the master painters. This provided for an increase in the wage rate of 80 cents per hour as from April 1, 1929, and further increases to 85 cents per hour on April 1, 1930, and 90 cents on April 1, 1931. Work was resumed from time to time between April 19 and April 25 when the strike was called off.

**CARPENTERS, CEMENT WORKERS AND LABOURERS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—Carpenters, cement workers and labourers ceased work because they were not being protected by plank flooring from any rivets which might fall from structural iron erection operations carried on above them. The employer of these workers claimed that it was the duty of the sub-contractor on the structural iron work to provide such flooring; arrangements were made to have this done, and work was resumed by the labourers that afternoon and by carpenters the next morning.

**CARPENTERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Carpenters employed by certain contractors in Montreal ceased work on April 24, demanding an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 80 cents with a reduction in hours from nine per day to eight. A number of contractors conceded this demand before the strike, and two others were reported to have conceded it on the first day of the strike. The General Contractors' Section of the Builders' Exchange offered to increase the wage rate to 80 cents, provided the hours remained at nine per day. Members of the Builders' Exchange engaged carpenters under these conditions. At the end of the month the union stated that sixteen or seventeen firms had signed the agreement on the terms of the union, and that outside carpenters employed by the other contractors were being taken into the union and going on strike, bringing the total number on strike to one thousand.

An employee of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal who last year sustained sunstroke in the course of his employment, was awarded \$1,989 damages by Mr. Justice Bond in the Superior Court at Montreal. His Lordship held that sunstroke might be considered as being an "accident" under the provision of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries in 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

During March, 28 new disputes began and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 40 disputes in progress during the month, involving 19,100 workpeople and resulting in a time loss during the month of 133,000 working days. Of the 28 disputes beginning in March, 7 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 12 on other wages questions, 4 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on other questions of working arrangements and 3 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were made in 23 disputes, of which 7 were in favour of workpeople, 4 in favour of employers, 12 ended in compromises and in one other case, work was resumed pending negotiations.

About 3,800 coal miners ceased work at Seaham Harbour, Durham, on March 2, when they refused to accept reductions in piece-work rates. No settlement had been reported at the end of March.

About 7,000 employees of a motor car factory in Birmingham, went on strike on March 25, against a new system involving reductions in wages. On April 4, work was resumed on the employers' terms, pending negotiations of terms of settlement.

### Australia

It is reported that about 10,000 coal miners in New South Wales have been out of work since March 31, when they refused to accept reductions in wages.

### British India

A strike of 100,000 cotton mill workers at Bombay was reported on April 26. In spite of the efforts of the Governor of Bombay, no settlement had been reached up to May 7.

### Rhodesia

On February 16, a strike began of railway workers in Rhodesia which almost completely tied up traffic for several days, as the strike coincided with the rainy season in which many roads were impassable for motor traffic. The demand of the strikers was for an increase in wages to the scale paid previous to 1922. A settlement was reached on March 6, after which work was resumed, on the understanding that a Court of Inquiry be appointed by the Government to settle the dispute. On April 11, this Court gave its decision to the effect that the present rate of wages was adequate and no increase was recommended.

### Belgium

On February 16, about 3,700 glass workers of the Centre district went on strike for an increase in wages; later a lockout was declared affecting about 6,000 workers. During April a settlement was reached granting the increase in wages demanded and other conditions favourable to workers.

### United States

The number of disputes which began during February was 41, and 50 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 43,010 and the time loss for the month 914,576 working days.

During April, a number of strikes of textile workers occurred in the Southern States. Employees of a rayon factory at Elizabethton, Tennessee, numbering about 3,000, who were out on a short strike in March, again went out on April 15, this time against the discharge of union workers. At various towns in both North and South Carolina, strikes of cotton mill workers began, involving in all about 7,000 workers. In South Carolina, the trouble arose out of the introduction of a new system by which employees were given an increased amount of work to do without a corresponding increase in wages. In some mills the old conditions were restored and work was resumed. But in other mills, as in

Tennessee and North Carolina the strike was still in progress at the end of the month. In North Carolina, the dispute was over the discharge of union employees, but other demands for increased wages and improved working conditions were also made.

During February, two strikes occurred at various anthracite coal mines in Pennsylvania, involving in all about 9,000 miners for from two to three days. In both disputes work was resumed pending adjustment of grievances.

About the middle of February, employees of a textile plant, numbering 1,100, at Newmarket, New Hampshire, demanded increases in wages and other changes. The demands were refused and the employers closed the plant indefinitely on February 19. In April the company served notice to their former employees to vacate the company houses. The majority of the workers involved were French Canadians, and it is reported that a large number of them have returned to Canada.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC IN 1929

### Ontario

The Ontario Legislature, at the session which opened on January 30 and concluded on March 28, 1929, enacted a considerable body of social and labour legislation, the principal social measure being the Old Age Pension Act making the Federal Act of 1927 effective within the Province. The concluding speech from the Throne stated that "the enactment of the Old Age Pension Law is a recognition of the responsibility of the community to contribute to the comfort and support of those who have not been fortunate enough to accumulate a competence during their years of active work. Hitherto this burden has been borne by local and individual effort, but much more satisfactory results will be rendered possible by public co-operation."

Amendments were made to the Mining Act, being for the most part designed to comply with the recommendations of the commission into the causes of the mining disaster at Hollinger mine at Timmins on February last year, when 39 miners were killed as the result of an explosion underground (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 378 etc.). An act was passed for the prevention of silicosis, arrangements being made for the periodical medical inspection of workmen exposed to silica dust. This disease is now included among the industrial diseases covered by the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1926, page 574; May, 1926, page 450 etc.). The Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was amended in various sections, chiefly in connection with the hours of employment of young persons. Definite provision was made by an amendment to the Vocational Education Act for the systematic vocational guidance of children about to leave school.

### Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, gives effect within the province to the federal Act of 1927, which provides for the payment by the Dominion to the Province quarterly of an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the Province for Old Age Pensions. (The provisions of the federal Act are briefly outlined on page 499).

Applications for old age pensions in Ontario are to be made in the first instance to the local authority, that is, to the municipal Council or to a board or commission appointed by such council for the purpose, the applications being accompanied by the necessary proofs, etc. The local authority will give its decision in writing upon each application, but the granting or refusal of a pension in any case shall be subject to appeal to the Commission, that is the department of the government appointed to administer the Act, and the Commission may disallow, modify or alter any order or ruling of the local authority, the decision of the Commission being final and binding; but the Commission may reconsider any decision and may rescind, alter or amend any order, direction or ruling previously made by it under the authority of this Act.

The pensions and the expenses of administration are to be paid out of special appropriations by the legislature. Orders for the payment of pensions must in all cases name the county, city or separated town or provisional judicial district where the pensioner resides. The municipal authority must receive full notice of the granting of a pension to any individual within its limits.

The actual distribution of pensions is carried out by the municipality, which is to be informed by the Commission of the amount to be contributed by the municipality in each case. Every municipal corporation thus named as a contributor will be required to pay an amount equal to 20 per cent of each pension. Where the pensioner resides in a provisional judicial district (other than a city or town of 10,000 or more population) such local contributions are not required.

Pensions are exempt from provincial and municipal taxes and are not to be subject to garnishment or attachment or seizure or any legal process and are to be unassignable. The payment of pensions is subject to the continuation of the contribution of the Dominion under the federal Act.

The following sections relate to the question of the value of the pensioner's residence as affecting his pension:—

10. (1) Where a pensioner is the owner of an interest in a dwelling house in which he resides and the Commission accepts a transfer to it of such interest, the pension payable to the pensioner shall not be subject to any reduction in respect of the annual value of such interest, but the Commission shall, on the death of the pensioner or upon his ceasing to use such dwelling house as his place of residence, be entitled to sell the pensioner's interest therein and to retain out of the proceeds of such sale the amount of all payments made to the pensioner by way of pensions in excess of the amount he would have received if such interest had not been transferred to the Commission, together with interest on the said payments at the rate of five per centum per annum, compounded annually.

(2) The Commission shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debit due by the pensioner to the Commission, the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum compounded annually.

No claim shall be made by the Commission for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to the extent, which having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the Commission to be reasonable.

The Commission may direct that the pension may be paid to a trustee in cases where the pensioner is incapable, or is likely to use his pension otherwise than for his own benefit. With the consent of the pensioner, the Commission may assume the management of the pensioner's property, real or personal.

Pensioners as such are not deprived of the right to vote at provincial or municipal elections.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations establishing a commission, with chairman and other officers and assistants, and providing for the payment of salaries to the staff; to appoint boards in a provisional judicial district; to prescribe the form of application for pensions, and the proofs to be required; to determine the procedure of the local authority upon hearing applications and the procedure of appeals to the commission; to fix the times at which pensions are payable, etc.

The Act becomes effective on its proclamation by the Lieutenant-Governor.

### Parents' Maintenance Act

Several amendments were made in this Act, which makes a son or a daughter having sufficient means subject to the obligation to contribute to the support of a parent who by reason of age, disease or infirmity, is unable to maintain himself. Among these amendments is a new provision that proceedings may be taken under the Act by the administrators of the Old Age Pensions Act in the case of a person applying for or in receipt of such pension; the consent in writing of the Crown Attorney not being necessary in such a case.

### Mining Act

Amendments to the Mining Act were made in the interest of the safety working of mines in the provinces. Underground foremen must be able to give and receive orders in the English language and the Inspector of Mines is given authority to suspend any foreman or mine captain who is not familiar with, or does not understand the requirements of the mining regulations.

The existing regulation governing the buildings for thawing explosives, which applied to buildings situated "above ground", was made to apply also to buildings under ground. A new series of rules was added to the existing regulations under section 161 of the Act. These rules are as follows:

All underground buildings or enclosures necessary for the housing and maintenance of machinery or equipment shall be constructed as far as practical of fire-proof material.

All fans except "Booster" fans shall be above ground and shall be reversible and all fans and structures containing the same shall be fire-proof.

Oil and grease kept underground shall be contained in suitable metal receptacles and the amount so kept shall not exceed the requirements for seven days.

There shall be a sufficient number of fire doors at every underground station where practicable so that the shaft can be completely cut off from the rest of the mine.

All inflammable refuse underground shall be removed at least once in every 24 hours, and shall be brought to the surface and there disposed of in a suitable manner.

Every shift boss and mine captain shall certify in writing to the mine manager at least once in every week, that there is no accumulation or inflammable refuse underground in the area under his supervision except as reported by him.

Suitable fire protection systems shall be installed at all underground crushers, tipples and in dry shafts.

Every mine which has a maximum production of 100 tons of ore per day, shall be equipped with the necessary mechanical apparatus so that the stench ethyl mercaptan may be introduced into the air line as a warning signal to underground workmen.

Legible signs showing the way to emergency exits shall be posted in prominent places underground and all workmen shall be instructed as to location of auxiliary exits.

### Prevention of Silicosis

The Silicosis Act, 1929, defines silicosis as a fibroid condition of the lungs caused by the inhalation of silica dust. It is provided that "a person shall not be employed in the cutting, polishing or finishing of granite who is not the holder of a subsisting certificate given by a medical examiner under this Act that such a person is medically fit to be employed in such occupation."

Certificates are to be issued for a definite period, and may be renewed under prescribed conditions. It is provided that the owner, manager, proprietor, or superintendent of any works in which the cutting and polishing of granite is carried on shall provide such masks and other appliances to be used by the persons employed in such works for their protection against silicosis as may be approved from time to time by the Minister of Health. Owners, managers must at all times take such precautions and use such appliances as may be directed by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Department of Labour. Regulations may be made under the Act for the appointment of medical examiners and for the examination of applicants for certificates, etc.

The Minister of Health, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make such regulations from time to time as may be deemed desirable for the better security of workmen employed in cutting, polishing, and finishing granite and for their protection against silicosis or other industrial diseases which may be contracted in pursuing their occupation.

The Minister of Health with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council may extend the operation of the Act so as to include workmen employed in cutting, polishing, finishing or grinding any stone or sub-

stance other than granite, and may extend the application of any regulations to the works in which they are employed.

The Act will become effective upon its proclamation.

### Factory Shop and Office Building Act

Various amendments were made in this Act, including several relating to the employment of young persons. Some of these amendments restored former provisions which had been omitted or altered in the revision of the Statutes in 1927. It was provided that notwithstanding anything in Part 1 of the Act, no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in a factory. The existing provision requiring young persons under 16 to furnish employers with a certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of the Adolescent School Attendance Act was extended so as to include equipment in factories as well as in shops. No person under the age of 18 years is to be allowed to regularly operate or control an elevator in a factory, shop or office building.

The existing provision confining the application of the Act to factories employing five or more workers was rescinded, the Act being now applicable to "any factory in which machinery operated or driven by steam, electric or other motive power is used."

The conditional clause providing that "this section shall not come into force until a day to be named by the Lieutenant Governor in Council", which had been omitted in the consolidation of the Statutes in 1927, was reinserted in the Act in connection with the section prohibiting the employment of white women by Chinese in any factory, restaurant or laundry. This change is retroactive to December 31, 1927.

The following subsection was added to the section of the Act requiring an employer to keep a record of all particulars in connection with the overtime employment of youths, young girls, and women:

In all cases where any child, youth, young girl or woman works beyond the number of hours in any one day or in any one week as provided in this Act, and whether the inspector under this Act, has permitted exemption or not, such child, youth, young girl or woman is entitled to be paid wages for such overtime, and the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario is given the right to establish a rate of wage for all such overtime worked in any one day or in any one week.

The section defining the unlawful and injurious employment of children, youths and women was extended to include the irregular employment of such persons under the ex-



emptions allowed in cases of breakdowns of machinery, etc. Where the Act omits to name a minimum penalty for infractions of its provisions, the minimum is to be not less than one-tenth of the maximum penalty, and in no case less than \$10. The form of notice contained in Schedule B, relating to the Saturday half-holiday was amended so as to refer to "such day of the week as may be arranged."

#### Minimum Wage Act

The Minimum Wage Act was amended so as to enable the Minimum Wage Board to give effect to the new provision of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, mentioned in the preceding section, the Board being authorized to establish a wage for all time worked by a child, youth, young girl or woman in excess of the statutory number of hours in any one day or week.

#### Mothers' Allowances

The definition of a mother entitled to an allowance was altered by the substitution of the expression "one of her own legitimate children" for "one of her own children born in lawful wedlock". Another amendment extended the scope of the existing provision giving power to the commission to recommend to the Lieutenant Governor in Council the granting of an allowance under special circumstances to a woman who is not strictly eligible.

#### Steam Boilers

The administration of the Steam Boiler Act was transferred from the Department of Public Works and Highways to the Department of Labour of the Province.

#### Master and Servant Act

In regard to a magistrate's order for the payment of wages in arrear under the Master and Servant Act, it is now provided that such an order is to be enforceable in the manner set forth in section 739 of the Criminal Code.

### Quebec

Little legislation directly concerning labour was enacted at the second session of the Seventeenth Legislature of the Province of Quebec, which opened on January 8, and closed on April 4, 1929. Reference was made in the speech from the Throne to the favourable industrial situation of the Province at the beginning of the year. It was stated that since the Workmen's Compensation Commis-

#### Vocational Education Act

The section of the Vocational Education Act defining the powers of advisory committees was amended by the addition of the following subsection:—

Subject to the approval of the Minister, an advisory committee may appoint one or more officers qualified according to the regulations, to collect and distribute information regarding available occupations and employments, and to offer such counsel to the pupils of the schools under the charge of the advisory committee as will enable them to plan intelligently for their vocational and educational advancement, and every person so appointed shall be subject to the control of the advisory committee.

#### Election Act

Provision was made by amendments to the Election Act for the holding of special voting privileges for mariners, that is "any man or woman who is serving in H. M. Naval forces of Great Britain or Canada, or is serving in any capacity on a mercantile vessel registered at a British port at the time of the issue of a writ for any provincial election." Mariners are entitled to vote by a proxy appointed by him, the proxy to be the wife, husband, parent, brother, sister or child of the mariner, of the full age of twenty-one years and an elector entitled to vote in the electoral district in which the mariner is qualified to vote.

The revising officer is to take evidence on oath as to the right of the mariner to vote, and if approved, he is to cause the name of the voting proxy to be entered on the voters' list after the mariner's name.

#### Municipal Act

The maximum fee to be payable by a transient trader for a license was raised from \$250 to \$500 in a city or town; and that for a township or village was fixed at \$300. The fee must in no municipality be less than \$100. Stricter conditions were laid down in connection with the granting of certificates to transient traders, who are required to furnish a statement in writing of all goods sold under the license.

sion began its sittings last September thousands of cases had been brought before it. "I am glad to be able to inform you," the Speech continued, "that they are being settled rapidly and without expense to the workmen. The law is fully realizing the hopes of the government."

Attention also was called in the opening Speech to the seriousness of the problem

of accidents at railway crossings, the announcement being made that the province would co-operate with the Federal government to bring about gradually the disappearance of level crossings on the main highways and at exposed places. In accordance with this forecast an Act respecting the Level Crossings (chapter 8) was passed during the session, setting aside the sum of \$300,000 for work connected with the elimination of such level crossings, and authorizing the Minister of Roads to enter into contracts for this purpose with the Dominion Government, the Railway Commission, railway companies, municipalities, and others. Amendments were also made (chapter 21) to the Motor Vehicle Act, requiring the drivers of a motor vehicle to halt before passing a level crossing, unless the crossing is in charge of a signal man or equipped with automatic signals.

*Old Age Pensions.*—The legislature approved a statement made by the Government that it was studying the problem of assistance to old age so as to find a satisfactory solution, and expressed confidence "that its appeal to the Federal Government to confer with the Provinces will be heard."

*Fair Wages Clause.*—The following resolution was adopted by the legislature on March 26:—

"*Ordered*, that all the contracts, renewal of contracts and transfers of contracts relating to the exploiting of the forest domain or water-power resources of the Crown, must, hereafter, contain a clause assuring to labourers and tradesmen who may be employed in the bringing into operation or exploiting of such forest domain or such water-powers, payment of wages or salaries not below those generally prevailing in the district where the work is being carried out; and that when a condition in a contract already entered into has not been fulfilled, the Government must avail itself of such failure to insert a similar clause in such contract."

The Professional Syndicates Act (Revised Statutes, 1925, chapter 255) was amended (chapter 70) by the addition of a section stating the conditions governing any change in the name of a syndicate or union, which must not be changed for any unlawful purpose. Permission to change the name must be obtained from the Provincial Secretary.

The Quebec Mining Act was amended (chapter 26) with the object of making more effectual the existing laws relating to the sale of shares and bonds of companies carrying on business in the Province, some of which had been found to have "seriously imperilled

the savings of the people." Among the changes was a new provision that mine owners must include in their annual returns each January a sworn statement as to the total amount of wages and salaries paid during the previous year.

Under an amendment (chapter 35) to the Cities and Towns Act municipal councils are given authority to take out insurance policies on the lives of all officers or employees of the corporation or of any special class of officers or employees which the by-law determines, under the system known as "group insurance" and pay the whole or part of the premium required out of the general funds of the municipality.

The Health Units Act, enacted in 1928 (chapter 69), was amended (chapter 60) by the addition of a provision that in every country possessing a health unit, the medical officer of the unit shall assume the powers of an inspector under the Quebec Public Health Act, enforcing the regulations under this Act.

The Quebec Public Charities Act was amended (chapter 61) in regard to the regulations governing applications made on behalf of indigent persons for admission to public charitable institutions, provision being made that when an application has been refused by the authorities of the institution a petition may be presented to a district magistrate, who shall decide finally as to the applicant's state of indigency.

The sum of \$500,000 was appropriated to education in agriculture, to improving agricultural schools, establishing of new offices for agriculturists and demonstration farms, and to the organizing of short courses in agriculture, etc. The Legislature declared education in agriculture, during and after finishing school under its various forms, to be essential to the development of agriculture.

In the Alberta Legislature on February 12, it was intimated that owing to the additional cost and the administrative difficulties involved it was not the intention of the provincial government "to give immediate effect to the Mothers' Allowance Amendment Act, 1926. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE May, 1926 page 448. It would make eligible for an allowance the wife of a husband who is unable to support his family by reason of total disability which may reasonably be expected to continue for at least one year resulting from sickness or accident. The allowance would be conditional upon the husband's residence in the province at the time the sickness or accident occurred.

## WOMEN'S MINIMUM WAGES IN QUEBEC

### Orders governing Boot and Shoe and Leather Trades.

**T**HE Minimum Wage Board of the province of Quebec recently issued Orders Number 7, 7a, and 7b, governing female employment in the boot and shoe and leather industries. The province has been divided into three groups, namely, the City and Island of Montreal; all municipalities of 3,000 population or over; and all municipalities and rural parts of less than 3,000 population, the minimum rates being somewhat lower outside Montreal. This has been done in order to protect the industry in the rural parts of the province, where the cost of living is lower. The accompanying tables show the number of female employees and the average amount of their weekly earnings in various parts of the province.

*Order No. 7.*—Governing female employees in the boot and shoe factories and all other leather trades in the city and island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the island.

*Order No. 7a.*—Covering all municipalities of over 3,000 population, excepting the city and island of Montreal.

*Order No. 7b.*—Covering all municipalities with less than 3,000 population.

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

Population Groups	Experienced Workers having over 24 months' experience at the trade	Apprentices with less than 24 months' experience at the trade
City and Island of Montreal	\$12.50	6 months at \$ 7.00 6 " " 8.00 6 " " 9.50 6 " " 11.00
Municipalities of over 3,000 population.	\$10.00	6 months at \$6.00 6 " " 7.00 6 " " 8.00 6 " " 9.00
Municipalities having less than 3,000 population.	\$8.00	6 months at \$5.00 6 " " 5.50 6 " " 6.00 6 " " 7.00

(2) *Maximum of Inexperienced Workers.*—The number of inexperienced workers having less than twenty-four months of apprenticeship shall not exceed one half of the total

female working force. Temporary employees, whose term of employment does not exceed one month, shall not be subject to this rule, nor be included in this calculation.

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

(4) *Piece Work.*—The wages paid to each timeworker and to each pieceworker during the first six months' employment in the industry shall conform to this Order. In the case of pieceworkers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient of at least 80 per cent receive wages conformable to this Order.

(5) *Averaging Piecework Rates.*—The wage rates may be averaged for any pieceworker provided that the average is maintained at each payment. Wages received before this Order became effective, or more than three months before the date of the payment concerned, shall not be considered in any such calculation.

(6) *Deductions for Absence.*—No deduction below the minimum wage line for absence shall exceed the value of the time lost, reckoned proportionately to the regular recognized working period of the establishment.

(7) *Waiting.*—Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

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

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

(10) *Posting.*—Each establishment shall keep a copy of this Order posted in a conspicuous place.

(11) This Order is subject to annual revision of the Board.

(12) This Order shall come into force and be effective on July 1, 1929.

GUS. FRANCO, Chairman.  
O. BRUNET,  
C. J. GRIFFIN,  
E. RICHARD.

*Order No. 7.*—Governing female employees in the boot and shoe factories and all other leather trades in the city and island of Montreal and a radius of ten miles around and beyond the island.

Total of female workers. . . . . 2,219  
 Female workers paid less than \$7 per week. . . . . 174

*Order No. 7a.*—Governing female employees in the boot and shoe factories and all other leather trades in all municipalities of the Province of Quebec having a population exceeding 3,000, with the exception of the city and island of Montreal.

Total of female workers. . . . . 1,151  
 Female workers paid less than \$6 per week. . . . . 153

*Order No. 7b.*—Governing female employees in the boot and shoe factories and all other leather trades in all municipalities of the Province of Quebec with a population not exceeding 3,000.

Total of female workers. . . . . 302  
 Female workers paid less than \$5 per week. . . . . 49

*Recapitulation*

	Number of female workers	
Montreal. . . . .	2,219	174 having less than \$7.00 per week.
Quebec and other cities. . . . .	1,151	153 having less than \$6.00 per week.
Rural municipalities less than 3,000 population. . . . .	302	49 having less than \$5.00 per week.
	3,672	376

—	Firms	Female workers	Weekly pay		Average
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Montreal. . . . .	52	2,219	31,869	65	14 36
Quebec and other cities. . . . .	37	1,151	10,871	02	9 44
Rural municipalities. . . . .	20	302	2,509	40	8 30
	109	3,672	45,250	07	12 32

Wages	Number of female workers		
	Montreal	Quebec and other cities	Rural parts less than 3,000 population
From \$ 2 to \$ 3. . . . .	5	3	1
“ 3 “ 4. . . . .	8	33	18
“ 4 “ 5. . . . .	30	55	30
“ 5 “ 6. . . . .	64	67	42
“ 6 “ 7. . . . .	67	87	25
“ 7 “ 8. . . . .	77	83	32
“ 8 “ 9. . . . .	123	76	34
“ 9 “ 10. . . . .	123	87	25
“ 10 “ 11. . . . .	198	95	23
“ 11 “ 12. . . . .	91	82	13
“ 12 “ 13. . . . .	186	95	20
“ 13 “ 14. . . . .	91	70	9
“ 14 “ 15. . . . .	124	56	5
“ 15 “ 16. . . . .	172	59	7
“ 16 “ 17. . . . .	102	36	7
“ 17 “ 18. . . . .	83	41	1
“ 18 “ 19. . . . .	151	26	1
“ 19 “ 20. . . . .	100	23	.....
“ 20 “ 21. . . . .	127	29	5
“ 21 “ 22. . . . .	45	14	1
“ 22 “ 23. . . . .	64	10	.....
“ 23 “ 24. . . . .	30	5	.....
“ 24 “ 25. . . . .	34	6	.....
\$25 and up. . . . .	124	8	3
	2,219	1,151	302

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR DOMINION GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN 1927-28**

**I**NCLUDED in the annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the year ended March 31, 1928, is a review of operations under the Government Employees' Compensation Act. The Act is administered by this department for the entire Government Service, the Canadian Government Railways having the largest number of employees coming under its scope. Payments of compensation to injured workmen, however, are made by the Workmen's Compensation authority in the respective provinces where the accidents have occurred. The Government Employees' Compensation Act, which was enacted in 1918, provides as follows:—

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured and the dependants of any such employee who is killed, shall be

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

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependants of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any board, officer or authority, or by any court, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependant or to such person as the board, officer, or authority or the court may direct, and the said board, officer, authority

and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

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

Since the adoption of the Act, to March 31, 1928, a total of \$2,364,797.24 was expended in compensation, pensions, administration. During the fiscal year ended March, 1928, the total amount of disbursements for all departments was \$351,312.18 while \$20,471.43 was expended on administration. In the same period, a total of 2,914 claims were dealt with. Of this total, 1,882 were claims involving both compensation and medical aid; 809 were medical aid only; and 283 were for pensions. Of the total of 2,914 claims, 2,057 were from the Canadian Government Railways and entailed disbursements amounting to \$226,041.60. The Hudson Bay Railway had 215 claims and \$10,960 in payments. Canals were productive of a total of 173 claims involving an expenditure of \$28,565.05. Claims from the Department of Public Works totalled 148, and were responsible for disbursements amounting to \$21,098.90. The total number of claims from other departments, together with the corre-

sponding disbursements, were as follows: Interior 92 claims and \$13,005.36 in payments; Marine and Fisheries, 75 claims and \$26,013.79 in payments; National Defence, 51 claims and \$13,236.84 in payments.

The following table shows the payments made under the Act from 1918 to March 31, 1928, by provinces:—

Provincial Board	Dominion Expenditure including amounts advanced	Disbursements	
		Compensation, pensions, etc.	Proportion administrative expenses
	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	277,203	230,887	35,622
New Brunswick.....	594,436	519,688	59,201
Ontario.....	574,573	542,882	17,008
Manitoba.....	383,901	329,723	49,066
Alberta.....	55,953	52,444	6,803
British Columbia.....	100,860	96,410	4,900
Province of Prince Edward Island.....	3,016	3,016	.....
Province of Quebec and miscellaneous...	356,066	356,145	79
Province of Ontario (Medical aid).....	702	702	.....
Province of Saskatchewan.....	1,115	1,115	.....
Interest deposited to credit of casual revenue.....	11,971	.....	.....
Totals to March 31, 1928.....	2,364,797	2,133,012	172,521

## REPORT OF COMMISSION ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE report of the Royal Commission appointed by the government of Saskatchewan early in 1928 to inquire into Workmen's Compensation in the province, was recently published. The appointment of this commission was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE April, 1928; and its recommendations, upon which the Act passed at the recent session of the legislature was largely based, were given in the issue of February, 1929, page 182. (The new Act was outlined in the issue for April, page 379.) The Commission was composed of the following members:—Messrs. Lachlan D. McTavish, Harry Perry, Francis Mallock Still, Asa W. Heise, and Percy M. Anderson, K.C., chairman. The published report contains a full discussion of the evidence obtained by the commission, and a statement of the reasons leading to their various recommendations. It will be recalled that the commission recommended the adoption of the principle, now embodied in the new legislation, of collective liability, as followed in the acts of Ontario and other provinces of Canada having "state" systems of workmen's compensa-

tion. The following paragraphs, taken from the report, give the opinion of the commissioners on various aspects of the subject of their inquiry.

*Effects of Individual Liability.*—"One of the most vital objections to the individual liability system is the friction, ill-will and even bitter spirit which it creates, develops and maintains. From the very nature of this system this will happen. The injured workman or his dependants must in his Common Law action prove negligence on the part of the employer. As the evidence before us showed that the accident insurance carried by nearly all the employers was only \$3,000 for an individual workman (the rate for full coverage being prohibitively high) a usual verdict of \$12,000 to \$15,000 in fatal accident cases means the employer has to pay \$9,000 to \$12,000 out of his own pocket. Naturally the employer is going to contest the case as strenuously and effectively as he can, trying in self-protection to defeat the claim of the injured workman in his lawsuit, or, in effect, to deprive him of his compensation. In the case of a fatal

accident at the plant of a big corporation one can imagine the bitterness which a widow and her children, her relatives, and the deceased's fellow workers and brotherhood generally feel when they find the company is trying to deprive the unfortunate dependants of what they consider is their rightful compensation. The widow, her children and sympathisers think it is sad enough to have lost the husband, father and friend by accident, but when in addition an attempt is made by a rich corporation to avoid paying compensation and throw them penniless on the world, they feel the acme of cruel selfishness has been reached."

In support of this view the report quotes the opinion of counsel for the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, who both stated that the corporations they represented would support a collective liability scheme or system such as Ontario had, not because they thought it would cost their companies less for compensation, in fact on the contrary they were satisfied it would cost them more, but because such a system would prevent friction and misunderstanding that might arise between the men and the company's officials by reason of the Common Law Action, and establish a feeling of goodwill and co-operation between all concerned. "The trend of all modern industry in the larger spheres is undoubtedly toward mutual understanding and good-will and the consequent confidence and co-operation naturally effected by and resulting from such a sympathetic spirit. This was the prevailing view among the representatives of both employers and employees."

"So far as the employers are concerned the act is fundamentally wrong; no amendment or amendments can cure the basic evil of the system, namely the Common Law action. It is the *bête noir* of the system. It is the Common Law action that causes such great uncertainty as to liability and the amount thereof, that causes financial embarrassment when a writ is issued, that causes the large verdicts which may throw the employer into bankruptcy, that makes it impossible to estimate the cost of doing business, that chiefly produces unfair competition and that engenders friction, ill-will and distrust on the part of the employees towards their employers; in fact that causes practically all the objections and complaints that the employers have against the present system...."

"So far as the employees are concerned there is not that perfect unanimity in favour of the collective liability system that prevails among the employers. About one-half

of the railway employees namely, those included in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Railway Telegraphers and Maintenance of Way Employees, prefer the present system. However, the other half of the railway employees and all the majority of the workers, are in favour of the collective liability system such as that of Ontario."

*The Collective System.*—The Commissioners state "we are satisfied that the collective liability system is preferable. This latter system is fundamentally a mutual co-operative system, operating at cost. The other system operates for profit. The combined capital of the employers' liability companies runs into many millions of dollars, upon which shareholders expect and demand a reasonable dividend. Not only have these companies to pay a dividend, but their cost of operation is high; there are large costs incurred in conducting lawsuits, in claims' agents' salaries and expenses as well as the general costs of salaries and commissions paid to agents as their representatives. Under the collective liability system there are the administration costs of one board of three for the whole province, whereas if there are fifty or more employers' liability companies, there are the administration of those fifty or more companies. The Board of three for the whole province has all the advantages in economic saving that is hoped to be effected by the large amalgamations of modern industry and finance."

*Costs of Administration.*—"The largest percentage of administration among the provinces of Canada, namely 11.14 per cent of Nova Scotia, is much less than the 40 per cent cost of administration of the employers' liability companies. It is obvious that the greater the pay roll, the smaller the administrative costs in per centum will be. This accounts for the low percentage in Ontario and British Columbia.

"There is one object to the said system that seems to us insurmountable. Under the collective liability system such as in Ontario 95.97 per cent of the money collected for compensation purposes goes to the workman and 4.03 per cent for expenses, while it is admitted that under the employer's liability insurance 60 per cent goes to the workman and 40 per cent for expenses: in other words the administrative costs are as 4.03 per cent is to 40 per cent, or the collective liability system is 35.97 per cent cheaper. It is simply a case

of comparing the costs of administration of one large mutual insurance association operating at cost under one directorate (compensation board) with that of numerous casualty insurance companies with their many directorates and staffs of employees being operated for profit on a total capitalization of many millions. This extra 35.97 per cent has to be paid by somebody and that somebody is the employer. Such extra expenses of the companies must be obtained from the employers through the premiums charged. As the rate charged for partial coverage (\$3,000 for a workman) are higher than the rates for full coverage under the collective liability system, we naturally assume they would be very much higher for full coverage. It was suggested that the companies give greater service. We fail to see how that can be. The service which the insured man or his dependants required is the payment of the compensation money. The payment of compensation could not be made much more quickly than in the systems adopted by any of the compensation boards. Manitoba tried out the compulsory employers' liability insurance plan and found it very unsatisfactory. Subsequently the said province introduced and has since maintained the collective liability system. The general consensus of opinion is that the latter is a decided success.

"Our opinion therefore is that while the compulsory employers' liability insurance scheme is a marked improvement on the system at present in force in Saskatchewan, it is not the best and should not be adopted in lieu of or in addition to the present system."

*Accident Prevention Associations.*—The report notes that as a means of accident prevention the Ontario system makes provision for the formation of associations and committees among the employers whose findings or recommendations may be made effective by the Board. "In our opinion no system of accident prevention can be permanently successful unless there is co-operation between both employers and employees to that end, and therefore the employees, as well as the employers, should be included in any such associations or committees. We further think that it would be advisable if the Board exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the matter of accident prevention."

*Amount of Compensation.*—On the question of the scale of compensation the report says: "Your commissioners think that the compensation should be as generous as is consistent with the practical operation of the system.

In the consideration of accidents in industry and their compensation one might with profit think over two questions, firstly, who pays the human toll; secondly, who pays the money toll. The human toll is paid by the worker. It is his arms, his limbs, his body that are maimed; it is his life that is sacrificed; his is the human suffering. While any compensation scheme is based chiefly on the loss of earning power, still none will deny that no monetary compensation can ever adequately compensate for such loss. The employer is not injured; he does not pay the human toll; nor does he ultimately pay the money toll. His assessments go in as part of the cost of production and the consuming public at large pay the bill and of that consuming public the workers form a very large part. To the extent that the workers purchase a particular kind of manufactured goods, to that extent are the workers themselves paying for the compensation to injured workmen in that industry.

"The trend of compensation has been upward. Most of the provinces began at a lower percentage than they now pay. At the present time the scale of compensation throughout the various provinces of Canada is roughly as follows: Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent of the average wages over a year; British Columbia 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each 55 per cent. Statistics show that about 99 per cent of all the temporary disability accidents in Saskatchewan are under the present system paid on the 100 per cent basis. . . .

"Taking everything into consideration we think the rate for Saskatchewan should be 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent, but that the rate for widow should be increased from \$40 to \$50 per month, otherwise the Ontario scale should prevail.

"Some of your Commissioners rather favoured the idea of the workers contributing a small sum to the general fund, say 25 or 50 cents per month, a contribution which no workman would really feel. The reason of favouring such a contribution was not so much the financial addition it would make to the fund, but it was thought it would engender on the part of the employees a greater interest in the system and its practical operation. This view was, however, strenuously opposed by other of your Commissioners and the employees generally, who contended that the employees already contributed the difference between 66 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent and the amount that would have been earned

had the workman not been injured; that the employer get his contribution returned to him in the cost of production but the employee never is reimbursed. In British Columbia and Alberta the employees make a special contribution, in Ontario they do not contribute.

The antagonism which such a contribution might create among the employees would more than offset any financial advantage obtained, so we recommend that as a general principle no special contribution be made by the employees."

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1928

THE annual report of the workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for 1928 contains a comprehensive account of the activities carried on under the Workmen's Compensation Act during the year, with statistical tables detailing every phase of the Board's operations, the nature of accidents, etc. During the year, the total number of accidents reported to the Board was 8,283 as against 7,424 in the previous year—an increase of 859. The total cost of accidents in 1928, so far as could be estimated, was approximately \$1,287,000, and the amount in disaster reserve fund at the end of the year was \$746,341.

*Summary for Twelve Years.*—During the twelve year period from January 1, 1917 (when the Act became operative) to the end of 1928, accidents to the number of 82,367 in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board, were reported. During that time 1,160 workmen were fatally injured. The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependants and for medical aid during that period was \$6,934,609.70, and the amount required at the end of 1928 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was \$6,118,494.42. The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependants and for medical aid for the twelve years amounts to \$13,053,104.12. That amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the twelve year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included. There were 613 widows to whom pensions for life or until remarriage were awarded; while 1,458 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age, and dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 330 were awarded compensation, in addition, 29 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of the deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits. Life pensions were awarded to 2,836 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially, for life.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special

cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability and during the nine years that have elapsed the cost of medical aid was \$598,178.81.

*Classification of Accidents.*—The 8,283 accidents reported to the Board for the year 1928 are classified as follows:—

Fatal accidents, dependency established and compensation commenced.. . . .	34
Fatal accidents, burial expenses paid, no dependents.. . . .	5
Fatal accidents, burial expenses paid or provisional payments made, dependency not yet established.. . . .	14
Fatal accidents reported, pending adjustment.. . . .	3
Accidents causing permanent partial disability.. . . .	140
Accidents causing total disability for seven days and over.. . . .	5,570
Accidents where medical aid only has been paid.. . . .	1,569
Claims pending adjustment.. . . .	345
Claims reported, not compensable.. . . .	603
	8,283

*Problem of Deficit.*—In the annual report for the year 1927 the estimated deficit at the end of that year was given as \$113,210.80. Adjustments were made later in regard to assessments and claims, and at December 31, 1928, the operations at the end of the year 1927 showed a deficit of \$169,835.70. For the year 1928 the total income, actual and estimated, amounted to \$1,280,760.32 and the expenditure for the same period amounted to \$1,390,108.76, leaving a deficit for 1928 of \$109,348.44. This, added to the deficit from prior years shows a total deficit at the close of the year 1928 of \$279,184.14. The deficit in\* shipping and navigation alone is \$315,220.42, indicating that other classes taken as a whole show a surplus.

The report states that the question of this deficit had the serious consideration of the Board during the past year, but as yet no defi-

\*During 1926 and 1927 disasters to the fishing fleet accounted chiefly for the heavy compensation expenditure in this group. In 1928, the Workmen's Compensation Act was amended excluding the fishing industry from the operation of Part I, and new provisions for the industry were enacted as Part III (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, pages 962-963).



nite plan has been worked out as to a solution of the problem. The Board have found it necessary to increase the rates in some of the sub-classes, and the hope is expressed that during the year 1929 employers will exercise greater care in the prevention of accidents, since the increase in rates means a larger payment of assessments from the individual employer, but if employers by active measures will reduce the accident cost, a less amount will be required in the way of assessments.

*Benefit of Act to Workmen and Dependents.*

—During the past year 5,570 workmen, wholly disabled for seven days and upwards, were paid compensation. At the end of the year the persons receiving compensation in the form of monthly pension were as follows: Widows, 450; children under 16, 847; dependent mothers, 68; dependent fathers, 42; other dependants, 27; workmen disabled for life (partially or wholly), 584.

*Income and Expenditure by Classes.*—The income and expenditure of the Board in respect to each class of industry, according to the provisional statement of such to December 31, 1928, were as follows:—

Class	Income	Expenditure
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mining.....	665,865 45	666,407 17
Lumbering and woodworking..	151,786 24	205,295 28
Iron and steel.....	135,548 11	122,318 29
Manufacturing and operating (not otherwise specified)....	59,631 94	49,352 76
Building and construction.....	45,620 14	79,872 73
Public Utilities.....	67,534 54	80,000 77
Transportation.....	51,921 28	86,418 83
Shipping and navigation.....	9,176 65	6,766 96
Halifax Relief Commission....	11 88	11 88
Dominion Government em- ployees.....	47,627 65	47,627 65
Provincial Highways Dept.....	46,036 44	46,036 44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,280,760 32</b>	<b>1,390,108 76</b>

## FARM LABOUR IN ONTARIO

THE Ontario Department of Agriculture recently published the fifteenth annual report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1928. The addresses given at the annual meeting of the Union included "Impressions of the Farm Labour Situation," contributed by Mr. G. H. Edwards, B.S.A., of the Economics Department Staff, giving the results of a recent survey of the Province in relation to farm labour. Mr. Edwards pointed out that the shortage of competent farm hands is a serious problem, stating that "it is doubtless the cause to which is attributable the loss of thousands of dollars in potential agricultural wealth through partial damage or total loss of crops." The survey included farms of all sizes in Oxford, Dundas and Wellington Counties. In Wellington County it was demonstrated that only 28 per cent of the farmers had sons with them over 16 years of age, there being 90 sons on these 65 farms. This condition, Mr. Edwards said, has particular importance in the Province of Ontario where over 65 per cent of the farm operators are potential fathers of sons 16 years of age and over.

Excluding the Vimy Ridge boys, the average wage paid for yearly labour was approximately \$325 with board, and is less than \$1 per day. Forty-five farmers employed labour by the month at an average wage of \$33.63 for 5½ months, while 77 farmers hired by the day, an average of 20 days at \$2.25 per day. The women-folk on 152 of these 230 farms spent on the average 1¼ hours each day at farm work and on 15 farms did, in addition, 14 days' work during the busy seasons, making

a total of 49 days in the year, or the equivalent of almost two months' day labour in point of time.

"A further examination of the Oxford and Dundas County farms," it was stated, "indicates that those farm operators, who produce farm incomes above the average within their own size group, do so with better farm management rather than with greater man power. The amount of labour used on the more successful farms is not different from the amount used on the farms where the farm income is below the average. But the distribution of capital is different. The more successful farms have larger capital investments in machinery and in live stock; their crop index and live stock index indicate that they produce better crops and raise better live stock. This means that they get greater production per man in terms of farm income."

The farmer to-day may find available labour in three main sources outside his own family:— (1) Farmers' sons and others within his own community; (2) The unemployed of larger towns and cities; (3) Newly arrived immigrants.

"In past years the farm family played a large part in alleviating the concern of the farmer with his labour problem. This situation appears to have fallen off badly since the opening years of the Great War when farmers' sons, as well as other men's sons of tender years, acquired an extravagant taste for the high wages paid for piece work in munitions factories. The boy of 16 or 17 who has been paid from \$6 to \$10 per day for the work of his two hands does not when the munitions

factories close return to the home farm, which never to his knowledge paid a weekly pay-envelope of any size. Neither does he normally attach value to the board and lodging which his parental home provides. By preference, he remains in the city and usually makes good.

"If this important factor of the farm's labour force is to be retained and improved, it will be necessary to assure the farm boy on the farm a very real interest in that farm business, and an interest, which he may realize upon, when some day the estate is divided. He must be assured of the possibilities for a successful business career, and in addition sufficient present emolument to allow him to retain his associates in a self respecting manner. With him it is largely a social condition.

"The second source, unemployed of the larger towns and cities, frequently contains valuable labour for the farm, especially for seasonal work, but, on the whole cannot be considered as being reliable and requires a high degree of selective judgment on the part of the farmer. This type of labour is inclined to present greater independence and demands a particular management on the part of the farm operator.

"The third source, that of the newly arrived immigrant, is a very important one. If properly handled from origin to destination this source is a very valuable asset to the farmer and to Canadian agriculture in general, especially where this class of available labour is dealt with from a long time point of view."

### Wages

"If farmers will ever enjoy the benefits of an abundance of farm labour force," Mr. Edwards continued, "it will be necessary for agriculture to demonstrate its social and financial attractions in open and successful competition with other industries. From the farm labourer's point of view, he is interested first in a suitable wage, next, in reasonable hours for labour and then in stable employment. The assurance of these conditions will allow him to maintain an active interest in agriculture with the hope of realizing his ambitions to be a farm owner.

"The agricultural industry of Canada is of a character which makes heavy demands upon labour at definite seasons for relatively short periods. This condition, being more pronounced in the Prairie Provinces, makes great inroads upon the labour force of Ontario, particularly in the harvest season. Certainly the labourers are not to be faulted because they leave an Ontario farmer and travel with a harvesters' excursion. It is a perfectly natural trait which they exhibit and one which the

employer himself probably indulged in at an earlier period.

"A curve representing the general tendency of farm wages over the last twenty years shows a rise. This rise was most rapid during the war years, but did not reach its highest point until 1920. From there farm wages gradually came down until 1925, when they had fallen, nearly 26 per cent in Ontario. Since then they have remained fairly constant, a slight rise being experienced. If a curve representing the historical changes in farm wages be superimposed on a curve representing similar changes in prices of farm products a significant condition is illustrated.

"From a base of average prices over the five-year period 1909-1913, prices for farm products at the beginning of the war rose rapidly until the greatest was reached in 1919. From this eminence they fall rapidly until in 1923 are back to the base line of the five-year pre-war period. Fortunately for the Ontario farmer the index rose immediately from 100.7 to 143.3 and has remained fairly level since. The significance is that farm wages will lag behind prices in farm products. This is a favourable situation for the farmer and the labourer in periods when prices are rising. These periods are relatively short, however, and when the decline sets in, the farmer is the long sufferer. Prices may fall quickly but wages persist and must be paid. What then can the farmer do to alleviate his troubles concerning the farm labour situation? His frequent complaints, whether justified or not, are that; he cannot keep his boys upon the farm; he cannot offer yearly engagements to hired men; he cannot pay wages which prospects demand; experienced farm hands are not to be had and that he cannot farm without labour. It would seem that our farmers must take stock of their business condition annually, establish their affairs upon a better business basis and adjust the system of farming to suit the new conditions.

"Here in Ontario our present population is approximately 60 per cent urban and 40 per cent rural. The most prosperous countries of the world have been those where approximately one-third of the population engaging in agriculture provided for themselves and the remaining two-thirds leaving the latter to follow other profitable employment. Perhaps, then, it will be necessary for the Ontario farmer to supplement his lack of man power with that of other forms of power. A better farm layout, allowing more extensive use of modern labour saving implements and motive power will simplify the problem. In other words the problem is one not only of greater production per acre but greater production per man."

## CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF DOMINION LEGISLATION RESPECTING COMBINES

### Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of Criminal Code declared *intra vires* by Supreme Court of Canada

ON April 30 the Supreme Court of Canada delivered unanimous judgment to the effect that the Combines Investigation Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code are *intra vires* the Parliament of Canada. The judgment followed a reference by the Governor General in Council as to the constitutional validity of these enactments, both of which provide against trade or industrial combinations which operate to the detriment of the public. The questions referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration were whether the Combines Investigation Act, either in whole or in part, and Section 498 of the Criminal Code were outside the powers conferred on the Dominion Parliament by the British North America Act, and if so, in what particular or particulars or to what extent. The reference was approved by an Order in Council of December 6, 1928, which appeared in full text in the LABOUR GAZETTE of January, 1929, page 25. The report of the Minister of Justice to the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada in recommending the test of constitutional validity stated that, while the Minister was not disposed to doubt the validity of the aforesaid combines legislation, it was essential for the enforcement of these measures that questions raised by outside counsel and certain judges of the provincial courts as to the competency of the Dominion Parliament so to enact should be set at rest.

The case was heard in the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, on March 11, 12 and 13. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C., addressed the Court for the Attorney-General of Canada; while Messrs. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., and J. C. McRuer appeared for the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, the organization of wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturers which, through an investigation in 1926 (1) and a second investigation in 1927, (1) was found to be a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act. As the two questions of the reference related to the division of legislative authority between the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the Provinces, the Attorneys-General of Ontario and of Quebec were represented, the former by Mr. E. Bayly, K.C., and the latter by Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C. Two trade associations known as the

Amalgamated Builders Council and the Amalgamated Clothing Industries Council were represented by Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K.C.

#### Combines Investigation Act

The Combines Investigation Act, chapter 26 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, was passed in 1923, and provides for the investigation of combinations in trade and commerce which are alleged to be operating against the public interest. The complete definition of a combine is quoted from section 2 of the Act in Mr. Justice Duff's reasons for judgment which are contained in the report at the concluding pages of this issue. Preliminary inquiry into an alleged combine is made on application from any six British subjects resident in Canada, or may be made on the initiative of the Registrar of the Act or at the instance of the Minister of Labour, under whom the Act is administered. If the preliminary inquiry discloses sufficient evidence to justify further investigation, this may be conducted by the Registrar or by a Commissioner specially appointed by the Governor in Council. Full authority is given the Registrar and the Commissioner to examine witnesses on oath and compel the production of records and documents.

The remedies provided by the Act are those of publicity and penalty. The proceedings are conducted in private, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister, but the report of any commissioner is required to be published within fifteen days of its receipt by the Minister. Any person who is a party or privy to or knowingly assists in the formation or operation of a combine is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000 or to two years' imprisonment; or, if a corporation, to a fine not exceeding \$25,000. Provision is also made in the Act for the reduction or removal of the customs duty on any article of commerce, if a combine exists to promote unduly the advantage of manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the public, and if that disadvantage is facilitated by the customs tariff. Similarly, the Exchequer Court may revoke a patent if there is evidence to show that the holder of such patent has made use of his exclusive rights to limit production or restrict or injure trade unduly.

(1) LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1926, p. 945; December, 1926, p. 1176.

(1) LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1927, p. 1165.

Exemptions relating to organizations of employees or workmen are made by section 4 of the Act, which reads as follows:—

"4. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees."

### **Criminal Code, Section 498**

The provisions of section 498 of the Criminal Code were first enacted by the Dominion Parliament, in much their present form, in 1889. The wording of the section has remained unchanged since 1900, and reads in full text as follows:—

"498. Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than two hundred dollars, or to two years' imprisonment, or, if a corporation, is liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and not less than one thousand dollars, who conspires, combines, agrees or arranges with any other person, or with any railway, steamship, steamboat or transportation company—

- (a) to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article or commodity which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or,
  - (b) to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article or commodity; or,
  - (c) to unduly prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any such article or commodity, or to unreasonably enhance the price thereof; or,
  - (d) to unduly prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation or supply of any such article or commodity or in the price of insurance upon person or property.
2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen or employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees."

### **Former Combines Legislation**

Earlier Dominion legislation respecting combines includes the Combines Investigation Act, passed in 1910; the Board of Commerce Act, passed in 1919; and the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919. These three Acts have since been repealed. The only investigation under the Combines Investigation Act of 1910 related to the United Shoe Machinery Company. The board reported in this case that the Act had been violated by an undue limiting of competition. Publicity was given to its findings, but no further proceedings were taken. This Act was repealed in 1919 when the Combines and Fair Prices Act was passed.

On Nov. 10, 1916 (under authority of the War Measures Act, 1914), an Order in Council (P.C. 2777) was passed designed to com-

bat the increased cost of living. As amended on Nov. 29, 1916, by P.C. 2957, this order provided for the repeal of sec. 498, as far as trade in the necessaries of life was concerned, during the existence of these special regulations. Any combination to restrain trade or lessen competition in or enhance the prices of any necessaries of life was made a criminal offence, the qualifying words "unduly" and "unreasonably" being omitted. Other clauses were designed to prevent hoarding and excessive profits. Investigations were made with respect to several commodities, but no recommendations were submitted for legal action against any combine. Amendments to these regulations were made by the following Orders in Council:—P.C. 2461, of Oct. 4, 1918; P.C. 3069 of Dec. 11, 1918. On Aug. 14, 1919, the latest Order in Council was rescinded by P.C. 1722, and sec. 498 of the Criminal Code was restored to its original status.

In 1919 the Combines and Fair Prices Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 45) was enacted, to be administered by a Board of Commerce appointed under the Board of Commerce Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 37). The former statute repealed the Combines Investigation Act of 1910, and provided that prosecutions under sec. 498 of the Criminal Code could be undertaken only with the written consent of the Board of Commerce. A combine was defined as a merger, trust or monopoly, the control of another business, or any agreement, actual or tacit, which limits production, transportation or trade, fixes a common price or a resale price, prevents or lessens competition or otherwise restrains trade, when the operation of such combine is to the detriment of the public. The Board of Commerce was empowered to investigate complaints and to issue orders forbidding acts in pursuance of a combine. Penalties were provided for violation of such orders, and recommendations for prosecution might be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the province concerned. Part I of the Act, as above indicated, dealt with combines. Part II dealt with fair prices and authorized the Board of Commerce to prohibit such practices as the hoarding of staple articles of food, clothing and fuel, all enhancements of the prices of such articles when considered by the Board to be designed as unfair enhancements, and all taking of profits on such articles when declared by the Board to be unfair profits.

A stated case involving the question of the validity of the Combines and Fair Prices Act and the Board of Commerce Act was submitted in 1920 to the Supreme Court of Can-

ada. Two questions were submitted to the Court—(1) whether the Board of Commerce had lawful authority to make an order prohibiting certain retail dealers in the City of Ottawa from charging as profits on sales more than a certain percentage of cost described as a fair profit; (2) whether the Board had lawful authority to require that the order, when issued, should be made a rule of the Supreme Court of Ontario. The judges delivered their opinions on June 1, 1920, but, being equally divided, no judgment was rendered. Appeal was then made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and judgment was delivered Nov. 11, 1921 (1922, 1 A.C. 191). The Privy Council declared the legislation to be *ultra vires* the Dominion Par-

liament, as interfering with property and civil rights. It was held that the "regulation of trade and commerce" section of the British North America Act, 1867, could not, by itself and in the absence of any general power possessed by the Dominion independently of that section, confer capacity on the Dominion to regulate particular trades and businesses. Reasons for distinguishing between these two Acts of 1919 and the Combines Investigation Act of 1923, with respect to their constitutional validity, are included in the reasons for judgment in the case decided on April 30, 1929.

The full text of the judgment delivered in the Supreme Court of Canada on April 30, and of the reasons for judgment, appears in the concluding pages of this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

### Statistics for British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan for First Quarter of 1929

THE accompanying tables give particulars of the operations of the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156), during the first three months of the year 1929. Similar tables, covering the three months ending December 31, 1928, were given in the February issue. The text of this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. The Act makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. The act is now in full operation in the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Legislation to give effect to the Act has been enacted also in Ontario and Alberta, but is not yet fully operative.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year, and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and also has resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

Country of Origin	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Three Provinces
Canada.....	1,722	1,890	1,323	4,935
England.....	1,138	622	381	2,141
Scotland.....	393	257	163	813
Ireland.....	191	119	62	372
United States.....	157	58	135	350
Iceland.....	4	275	27	306
Poland.....	5	149	116	270
Austria.....	7	275	181	463
Sweden.....	49	62	46	157
Russia.....	3	70	94	167
Germany.....	42	30	48	120
Norway.....	17	25	65	107
France.....	7	36	18	61
Roumania.....	.....	12	38	50
Newfoundland.....	28	1	2	31
Belgium.....	13	24	7	44
Hungary.....	1	8	31	40
Italy.....	24	3	.....	27
Finland.....	16	3	4	23
Denmark.....	9	6	5	20
Wales.....	1	8	5	14
Holland.....	5	4	2	11
Australia.....	7	1	.....	8
British West Indies.....	5	2	.....	7
India.....	4	3	1	8
Jugo Slavia.....	.....	.....	7	7
Czecho Slovakia.....	1	2	1	4
Channel Islands.....	2	1	1	4
South Africa.....	3	1	.....	4
Peru.....	2	.....	.....	2
Isle of Man.....	1	.....	1	2
Switzerland.....	.....	2	1	3
Algeria.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bahamas.....	2	1	.....	3
British East Indies.....	1	.....	.....	1
British Guiana.....	1	.....	.....	1
Canary Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile.....	1	.....	.....	1
Gibraltar.....	1	.....	.....	1
Japan.....	1	.....	.....	1
Labrador.....	1	.....	.....	1
Latvia.....	.....	1	.....	1
Luxembourg.....	.....	.....	1	1
Madeira.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	1	.....	.....	1
Persia.....	.....	.....	1	1
Turkey.....	1	.....	.....	1
Syria.....	.....	1	1	2
	3,867	3,953	2,768	10,588

The federal act became operative in British Columbia in September, 1927; in Saskatchewan in June, 1928; and in Manitoba in September, 1928. The Yukon Council at its session in 1927 passed an ordinance respecting Old Age Pensions, which provided for the participation of Yukon Territory in the scheme, but no payments of pensions within the Territory have

yet been recorded. No payments have yet been made in conformity with the Order in Council making the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act applicable to the Northwest Territories. The accompanying tables therefore relate to the payment of pensions under the Dominion-Provincial scheme only within the three provinces enumerated above.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1929

	British Columbia		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Three Provinces	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of pensioners.....	3,867		3,953		2,768		10,588	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	.66		.60		.32		.....	
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	36.0		35.8		27.9		.....	
Total amount of pensions paid by provinces.....	\$1,061,585 94		\$484,607 70		\$382,083 94		\$1,928,277 58	
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 00		\$18 79		\$18 50		.....	
<i>Conjugal condition—</i>								
Married.....	865	408	1,196	606	890	393	2,951	1,407
Single.....	601	131	203	86	157	39	961	256
Widowed.....	653	999	692	1,161	541	727	1,886	2,887
Living apart.....	163	47	6	3	17	4	186	54
	2,282	1,585	2,097	1,856	1,605	1,163	5,984	4,604
<i>Classification of British Subjects—</i>								
Birth.....	3,522		2,928		1,942		8,392	
Naturalized.....	291		1,021		797		2,109	
Marriage.....	54		4		29		87	
	3,867		3,953		2,768		10,588	
Amount of property transferred to Pension Authority....	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil	
Average income of pensioners having income (Indigents not taken into account).....	\$61 19		\$62 79		\$61 69		.....	
<i>Number of pensioners with previous residence in other provinces—</i>								
Alberta.....	329		32		49		410	
British Columbia.....	.....		52		34		86	
Manitoba.....	207		.....		239		446	
New Brunswick.....	46		8		12		66	
Nova Scotia.....	89		16		20		125	
Ontario.....	322		197		319		838	
Prince Edward Island.....	13		2		3		18	
Quebec.....	58		26		46		130	
Saskatchewan.....	208		168		.....		376	
North West Territories.....	1		4		.....		5	
Yukon Territory.....	22		.....		.....		22	
	1,295		505		722		2,522	

### Fishermen's Co-operative Society in British Columbia

A Fishermen's Co-operative Association was organized recently in British Columbia, and is now incorporated under the Co-operative Societies' Act of the province. The new society follows the Rochdale co-operative plan of "one vote, one member." Shares of \$25 each are to be sold to members, and to insure the control of the fishermen, 75 per cent of the stock must be held by *bona-fide* workers engaged in the fishing industry. The shares will be non-assessable, and one share entitles a member to the same privileges as a member having the limit—500—except that each share would participate in the dividends, which can

not be more than 8 per cent per annum. Members purchasing tackle and supplies from the association will participate in the profits derived from the handling of such goods.

The operations of the co-operative may include the catching, curing, canning of fish, and other branches of the fishing industry. A cannery is to be built shortly at Rivers Inlet, and is expected to be running, towards the end of June. Three hundred members have acquired shares, and it is believed that the coming season will find a large proportion of the fishermen doing business for themselves.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA

### Interim Report of Provincial Commission of Inquiry

THE Government of Nova Scotia, on August 13, 1928, appointed Mr. H. E. Mahon, LL.B., as commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act, to investigate the subject of old age pensions, with a view to the question of the participation of the Province in the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156). The commissioner was instructed as follows:—

1. To determine the number of persons who—(a) are British subjects or, being widows not being British subjects were such before their marriage, and (b) have attained the age of seventy years, and (c) have resided in Canada for the last twenty years and in the Province of Nova Scotia for the last five years and (d) are not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year.

2. To determine the proportionate cost of providing such persons with a pension as provided by chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

3. To determine the cost of administration in connection with the payment of any such pensions.

4. To determine what persons, if any, otherwise entitled to a pension under the said Act are in receipt of a pension from any other source.

5. To inquire into and report upon what alternative measures of taxation could be imposed or other means taken to provide the increase in revenue that would be necessitated by the adoption of such scheme.

The commissioner appointed Mr. Arthur L. Neal, B.Sc. (Econ.), to act as secretary, and at once proceeded to secure relevant material from the Federal Department of Labour, from those provinces in which effect had already been given to the Dominion Act, and from a number of the American States having such legislation in force.

It was found impracticable to ascertain the exact number of persons eligible for old age pensions throughout the Province, but in order to form the basis for a computation of the probable cost of the scheme, six counties and the City of Halifax were chosen for investigation as being a sample of prevailing conditions in the province as a whole. The commissioner also examined the public accounts of Nova Scotia and of the various other provinces in order to ascertain what sources of provincial revenue might be available for old age pensions. The results of these investigations are given in an interim report, dated February 22, 1929, a further report being promised when

the survey has been completed in the rural districts.

#### Development of Legislation

An introduction to the report gives an outline of the history of old age pension legislation, commencing with the French Act of 1850 establishing a system of government annuities, which was subsequently followed in other countries. The voluntary method, based on the principle of individual saving, has now been generally abandoned in favour of state pensions, either on a contributory or a non-contributory basis. The commissioner states that a weakness of the compulsory contributory system, originated in Germany in 1899, lies in the fact that it requires a well organized and controlled economic system, a predominating industrial population, as well as some provision for the regular exaction of contributions. The compulsory method of old age pensions is therefore declared not practicable in agricultural countries: "The income of a farmer is a very indeterminate amount, and is not accessible to compulsory exactions by government authority." However, non-contributory pensions have often been adopted as a stepping stone to a contributory system, as in Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Non-contributory old age pensions were introduced in Canada by the Act of 1927. The commissioner then gives a detailed account of the provision of this Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375.)

#### Procedure in Inquiry

The commissioner notes the absence of official statistics as to the number of indigent aged persons in Canada. As no investigations had been made in this subject in Nova Scotia it was necessary to make a direct inquiry in order to find a basis for any recommendations as to the applicability of the Federal Act in the province. Accordingly, a questionnaire was prepared upon which all persons 70 years of age or over in the province were to give information as to their condition, financial and otherwise, these forms being circulated with the assistance of the Post Office Department. It was discovered that many elderly people who had left the province to reside with children in other places, would be glad to return if they could get an old age pension. The report points out that the existence of many such cases constitutes a weighty, although indeterminate factor in calculating the cost of pension legislation.

The aged person's own valuation of his personal property was accepted by the commis-

sion, all investments being taken at their market value. The exact definition of income was one of the greatest problems. Income was taken to include:—(a) the yearly value of investments (e.g., houses not personally occupied, stock, bonds, etc.); (b) earnings not arising from investments or property; (c) the benefit of any property personally used or enjoyed, (e.g., homestead, etc., calculated at 5 per cent of its capital value); (d) the yearly value of any other regular or periodic benefit to which the person is legally entitled.

**Aged Population in Nova Scotia**

The commission estimates the number of persons 70 years of age or over in Nova Scotia on June 1, 1928, to be in round numbers 25,500. This estimate was obtained by taking the percentage 4.7 (the percentage in this age group according to the 1921 census) of 543,000, which was the total population for that date as given in the Canada Year Book.

The number of aliens and of Indians in the Province not large enough to affect the commissioner's estimate of the number of pensioners, but if 200 be subtracted on their account from the total estimated number of persons 70 years of age and over, 25,300 is arrived at as the number of persons who, subject to the means and residence qualification, would be eligible for old age pensions in Nova Scotia.

**Estimated Cost of Pensions**

The statistical returns obtained through the questionnaire were not found to afford sufficient data for a reliable estimate of the probable cost of old age pensions in Nova Scotia. As the returns from the City of Halifax were not complete, the Commission felt that it would be unwise to include them in this report for fear of misrepresenting conditions. Nevertheless, it was possible to make a computation on the basis of the Hants County figures, which, within a considerable margin of error, are presented as a forecast of what the complete returns would disclose. The estimate thus obtained is shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN NOVA SCOTIA

Annual Income	Per cent of British aged population	Total number of persons
\$400 and over.....	17.5	4,427
\$300 to \$399.....	5.3	1,341
\$200 to \$299.....	7.5	1,897
\$100 to \$199.....	13.6	3,441
Less than \$100.....	13.4	3,391
None.....	42.7	10,803
	100.0	25,300

On the basis of this distribution of incomes, the present annual cost of paying pensions to the aged citizens of Nova Scotia was computed as follows:—

No. of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions
10,803 with no income, at \$240 each.. . . .	\$2,592,720
3,391 with income less than \$100 at \$240 each..	813,840
3,441 with average income \$150, at \$215 each..	739,815
1,897 with average income \$250, at \$115 each..	218,155
872 with average income \$330, at \$35 each..	30,520
Total.. . . . .	\$4,395,050

The total amount payable in pensions according to this computation would be roughly \$4,400,000, of which sum the Federal government would pay half (\$2,200,000) and the Provincial government would be liable for the same amount plus the costs of administration.

The commissioner points out also the additional cost involved in the fact that, under the existing procedure in the administration of old age pensions, the province would be called on to pay the interest charges on the full amount of pensions for one quarter year, the Dominion reimbursing the province at the end of each quarter; and further that, under the reciprocal arrangements between the provinces, Nova Scotia would be called on to pay a large contribution towards the pensions of former Nova Scotians now resident in other provinces. Estimates of the number of pensioners are also subject to "conjectural factors" such as the strictness or looseness of administration.

**Employment and Savings of Aged Persons**

The Commissioner discusses the objection that pensions might discourage the habit of saving, and also might cause old people to give up light employment. "A large proportion of the aged population of Nova Scotia are still gainfully employed in various lighter occupations. If the proposed pension legislation would tend to induce them to give up their employment, the fact would add materially to the cost of Old Age Pensions and would not necessarily promote any greater degree of human happiness. What is true in the case of small earnings is also true of small savings. Persons approaching a pensionable age would feel inclined to spend their small capital accumulations rather than suffer a reduction in their pension when they become eligible."

**Pensions and Poor Relief**

In the Commissioner's opinion the cost of pensions is not likely to be met to any appreciable extent by a resulting relief in the present expenditure on poor relief. "In the



first place, the amounts spent by the municipalities on poor relief is only a fractional part of the estimated cost of old age pensions. In the second place experience has shown in the countries where old age pensions have been in force for a number of years that it has not resulted in any material reduction in the cost of almshouses. This is due to the fact that only a part of the inmates are septuagenarians, and of these many are incapacitated mentally or physically so as to require institutional care. The problem of poverty is inherently complex and is not susceptible to any simple solution.

"One factor in reducing the net cost of pensions is found in the possibility that the province could refuse pensions to those who have children able to support them. This is the policy of British Columbia. At the present time it is difficult to estimate how far such a provision would reduce the cost of the scheme, as the statistical data of the Commission are incomplete, and the experience of British Columbia is not of long enough standing to be of service. The question will be dealt with in the final report."

#### Administration

The commissioner considers that if the administration of pensions were to be in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Board as in British Columbia and Manitoba, the annual administrative cost to the province would be within \$20,000. The cost of administration in British Columbia is about \$14,000, but in Nova Scotia the administrative charges would be much greater, as there would probably be more than twice the number of pensioners.

#### Possible Source of Revenue

The Commission believes that the present sources of revenue cannot be increased sufficiently to produce any considerable part of the sum needed to pay for old age pensions. He suggests however that something could be done by way of increasing the present succession duties. Various new sources of revenue are enumerated, which might be used either singly or in conjunction, namely:—(1) A levy on the municipalities; (2) A provincial poll tax; (3) A provincial income tax; (4) Liquor control; (5) Fees payable by applicant; (6) A further Federal allowance.

#### Share of Municipalities

On the question of the joint responsibility of the municipalities, which now bear the whole cost of poor relief, the Commissioner considers that it would be "not unreasonable" to provide that municipal bodies should bear a part

of the financial burden. "Such a provision would conduce to economy and strict administration." The greatest difficulty, it is thought, would be to determine the responsibility of the municipality in the case of persons who have moved from one place to another.

The report discusses the alternative plan of levying a provincial tax on municipal assessments, pointing out, however, that this policy might be considered as an invasion of municipal rights, and would be difficult to carry out owing to the lack of uniformity in the assessments of the various municipalities. The suggestion of a poll tax as a source of revenue is criticized on the ground of its expense, and also of its regressive character, though the commissioner recognizes that this plan would have the merit of introducing a contributory element which might be salutary.

#### Position of Eastern Provinces

The report concludes by enlarging on the high cost of old age pensions in eastern Canada as compared with the western provinces.

"So far none of the eastern provinces have adopted Old Age Pensions as provided by the Federal Act of 1927. This is a very striking fact, and is certainly not due to chance or to lack of appreciation of the problems of aged dependence, but has its essence in economic fact and unalterable social conditions. The eastern provinces are hesitating to adopt the scheme because, on account of their less favourable age composition, the adoption of the pension scheme would involve a far greater financial burden than is the case in the West."

The British Columbia Safety League conducted a special safety campaign on May 19-21 for the purpose of checking industrial and traffic accidents in the province. References to accident prevention were made in churches and public schools, and various employers made special efforts to advertise methods of safety. The British Columbia Electric Railway Company placed public speakers in their street cars to give short addresses on the subject.

A bulletin on "The Handling of Explosives" published by the Explosives Division, Federal Department of Mines is being distributed by the Province of Quebec Safety League. The purpose of the pamphlet is to call attention to the cardinal principles which should be observed in the handling of explosives and shot-firing from a safety point of view. The conveyance, storing, and employment of explosives are dealt with in detail.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Safety Trophies in Ontario Paper Industry

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Association, held at Toronto in April, the McInnis Trophy going to the first aid team in Ontario having the best record under examination, with individual medals to members of the winning team, was presented to the winners, the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., of Cornwall.

The Association's own trophies, in the form of shields and flags, were also presented, one trophy and one flag going to the winners in each class for the lowest accident record in 1928. The awards were as follows:—

Class A—Winner, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Ltd., Sturgeon Falls Division, Sturgeon Falls, with a record of 18 non-fatal accidents, involving 181 days lost time, or equal to 243 days lost time per 1,000 hours exposure to hazard; runner-up in this class, Canadian International Paper Company, Ltd., Hawkesbury, with a record of 28 non-fatal accidents, involving 494.5 days lost time, or equal to 385 days lost time per 1,000 hours exposure to hazard.

Class B—Winner, Don Valley Paper Company, Ltd., with a perfect record; runner-up in this class, Provincial Paper, Ltd., Mille Roches, with a record of 10 non-fatal accidents involving 47 days lost time or equal to 122 days lost time per 1,000 hours exposure to hazard.

### Prevention of Lead Poisoning

The prevention of lead poisoning is the subject of a paper in the April issue of the *Industrial Hygiene Bulletin*, published by New York State Department of Labour. It is stated that "no amount of medical supervision can prevent the occurrence of lead poisoning or lead absorption in the absence of proper housing conditions, and proper facilities for the prevention and removal of lead dust. . . . The proper medical supervision of lead workers, however, is invaluable. It has been shown that lead is a progressive and cumulative disease. It does not always manifest itself in the sudden dramatic and acute symptoms commonly associated with it in the minds of many workers and plant managers. Lead absorption may be present over a long period of time without the workers being aware of its existence. The present study has shown that approximately 60 per cent of the workers in the lead industries of the state had signs of lead absorption, either with or without clinical manifestations, and yet they were, for the most part, entirely unaware of the fact.

It must be borne in mind that the presence of lead in the systemic circulation of a worker (lead absorption) makes him not only a potential case of acute lead poisoning, but is believed to act upon his blood vessels and his kidneys in a manner to hasten the onset of a premature old age. At any time such a worker, as a result of an infection, such as pneumonia, for example, or some change in his body metabolism, may suddenly find that large quantities of the lead which he had been harbouring in his bones in inert form have suddenly become mobilized and thrown into his circulation. This may result in a very severe and even fatal attack of lead poisoning. Such a mobilization or lead has been known to occur in workers as many as sixteen years after they had left the lead industries, and exposure to lead had ceased."

### Miners' Welfare Fund of Great Britain

The seventh annual report of the Miners' Welfare Fund and the second annual report of the Selection Committee appointed to administer the Miners' Welfare National Scholarship System, both published by the Mines Department of Great Britain, have been recently received. The Miners' Welfare Fund, which is administered by a committee appointed by the Board of Trade, was established under the British Mining Industry Act to which reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* of April, 1922, page 376. The period covered by the report on the Welfare Fund is for the year ending December, 31, 1928, while the report on the National Scholarship Scheme covers the period from November, 1927 to October 1928.

The sum paid into the Fund in 1928 from the levy on output was £973,259; the total sum paid out during the year was £837,176. The receipts from the welfare levy on royalties imposed by the Mining Industry Act, 1926, amounted to £160,000; this levy, supplemented by contributions from the general fund, is devoted to pithead baths. Including interest from the Fund as a whole, the total of the baths fund at the end of 1928 was £602,918, from which £208,476 had been allocated for approved schemes.

The total receipts from contributions on "output levy" account i.e., from the proceeds of the penny a ton levy on output—from the initiation of the fund in 1920 to December 31, 1928, were £6,920,882; to which must be added interest to the amount of £579,000, making a total of £7,499,882. Four-fifths of

this (£5,840,613) is earmarked for the respective districts in which the money is raised; the remaining fifth forms the General Fund used for purposes of education and research of value to the industry generally.

The amount credited during the year to the General Fund (devoted mainly to education and research) was £194,652, of which £31,400 was transferred to the pithead baths fund. The total allocations from the fund during the year amounted to £177,419 of which £54,304 was for research, £107,338 for education, and £15,777 for administrative expenses and other miscellaneous services. The number of applications for miners' welfare scholarships for award in 1928 was 625, of which 213 were from working miners and 412 from the children of miners; eleven scholarships were awarded, one of these being for post-graduate work.

### Inspection of Scaffolding at Montreal

The Montreal City Council, recently approved a new by-law concerning the erection and inspection of scaffolding inside or outside buildings and of hoists for building materials. Hereafter every proprietor, builder, or contractor, shall, before erecting or causing to be erected any scaffoldings or lifts, obtain a permit to that effect from the inspector and shall moreover, before the same are used obtain from the said inspector a certificate of inspection of such scaffoldings or lifts.

### Safety Work at British Empire Steel Corporation's Plants

Speaking at the annual banquet of the British Empire Steel Corporation's plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia, Mr. John W. Worgan, safety engineer, outlined the accident prevention record of the Company for the year 1928—a record surpassing all former efforts in the history of the organization. Reference to this record was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE page 398. Emphasizing the practical value of safety work and the mind for continued individual vigilance, Mr. Worgan said:

"Systematic safety work is every day showing positive and valuable results in the reduction of industrial accidents and when it is carried on in a whole-hearted and efficient manner, the returns on the investment are large. Accidents can no longer be considered 'all in a day's work.' They break down efficiency, particularly by lowering the morale of the men, and although the actual returns from safety may be somewhat intangible and hard to determine, the fact that the returns are real and valuable is acknowledged by every employer who has given organized safety work a real trial.

"That there is need to carry on organized safety work is evident to all who are engaged in accident prevention, or who have closely observed it. The application of mechanical safeguards is followed by a reduction in the number of accidents, but the mere installation of mechanical guards of this sort will not solve the safety problem satisfactorily and completely. Physical guards are exceedingly important, but you cannot place a mechanical guard about carelessness, and the best safeguards are intelligence and safety education. This means that safety bulletins and safety literature, in connection with active and efficient safety organizations are exceedingly important factors in dealing with the problem."

### "No Accident" Month on Canadian National Railways

The month of May has been set aside by the Canadian National Railways as a "no accident month," and efforts have been made to secure the co-operation of the general public in the campaign. Each year the safety department of the Railway specifies two months, one in the summer, the other in the fall, to make a drive to prevent accidents. Charts drawn of recently by Mr. W. H. Jones, assistant director of the safety branch, indicate the success of these "no accident months" during the year 1928. Last year the months of May and November were set aside over the entire system for prevention of accidents. The records of both months fall far below the other months of the year in the matter of injuries and deaths at crossings, and in shops, while trespassing, etc.

### Benefit of Varied Occupation

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain recently published a report (No. 52) on the "comparative effects of variety and uniformity of work." The conclusion reached in the report is that complete uniformity in manual repetitive work is generally less productive and leads to greater irregularity in the rate of working than a reasonable degree of variety, which is also preferred by the workers, though this effect seems to depend partly on the nature of the process and partly on the individual operative. Furthermore while frequent changes are definitely detrimental to production there is some evidence that the best conditions are attained when the form of activity is changed after 1½ to 2 hours of unvaried work.

The general result of the investigation forming the subject of the present report is to indicate that, in the case of light repetitive work—

(1) Uniformity in the method of procedure is generally less productive and conducive to greater irregularities in the rate of working than are varied forms of work.

(2) The highest output is obtained when the form of activity is changed after  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 hours of unvaried work.

(3) Many changes are detrimental to output because of their interference with the swing of work.

(4) In repetitive work of a fatiguing nature, changes in the form of activity should be relatively more frequent.

(5) A high degree of resemblance between the alternating forms of activity, although subjectively satisfying, is not conducive to increased output.

### Frequency of Disabling Sickness Among Industrial Employees

For some time past the United States Public Health Service has been conducting studies on the frequency of disabling illnesses among industrial employees. In connection with such studies the experiences from a group of 35 industrial sick-benefit associations and company relief departments have been carefully analyzed. Statistics of sickness frequency based upon the claims for sickness benefits of members of industrial mutual associations do not for various reasons actually measure the incidence of disability which lasts more than one week.

Respiratory diseases were reported as the cause of 41.8 per cent of the claims for illness benefits; digestive diseases 13.7 per cent; and external causes (non-industrial accidents), 10 per cent. These three groups, accordingly, accounted for virtually two-thirds of the cases for which sick benefits were paid by associations reporting to the United States Public Health Service.

The incidence rates by years, 1921-1927, showed an upward trend both for the respiratory and non-respiratory group of diseases. Each year since 1922 the frequency of external causes (non-industrial accidents) has been larger than in the preceding year. Influenza and grippe principally accounted for the upward trend in the respiratory incidence rates. Among the non-respiratory diseases digestive diseases and circulatory-uniary group showed the most perceptible increases.

The frequency of cases according to their duration in weeks was ascertained for 1922-1924 and for 1925-1927 in the 15 associations which reported continuously throughout both periods. In 1925-1927 there was a lower rate of cases lasting 8 to 20 days than during the

preceding three years, but a higher rate of cases lasting 8 weeks or longer.

The frequency of 8-hour or longer disabilities was 50 per cent higher among female than among male industrial employees, 1921-1927, although the comparison excluded nearly all diseases which were not common to both sexes.

A low sickness rate was found among employees of the iron and steel industry. The rates were especially low for neurasthenia, the digestive diseases, bronchitis influenza, and grippe among steel workers. The incidence rate of pneumonia, however, was found to be considerably higher in steel than in the other industries represented, and a special study is in progress to determine the causes of pre-disposition to pneumonia in this industry.

### Rules for Safety Work

Mr. W. J. Bennett, general safety supervisor of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in a recent address to the Round Table Club of the Province of Quebec Safety League at Montreal, stated that the following rules had been found to be of great service in the company's safety work: "First, the impression on the supervisory forces of their responsibility for making the job a safe one; second, the creation of a definite and effective safety organization; third, the instruction of employees in accident prevention and safety measures; fourth, the developing of a safety code which is largely the work of the employees; and fifth, the putting into operation of an effective system of inspection for the purpose of becoming informed regarding the presence of hazardous conditions in the plant and for the removing of these conditions promptly."

A foremen's congress, under the auspices of the Province of Quebec Safety League with the support of the leading employers of labour, was held at the Montreal Technical School on May 20-21-22-23. Foremen, plant executives, and others of the city and province attended. Lectures on accident prevention were given by qualified speakers, moving pictures of industrial interest were shown, and many novel features, including a safety play, were introduced. The object of the Congress was to enliven the interest of all concerned in safety matters, and to present the incalculable economic value of the care of the "human machine."

## “INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PROBLEMS IN SMALL PLANTS”

THIS is the title of a book recently published by the National Industrial Conference Board (United States), giving the results of a survey undertaken to ascertain the extent of organized welfare work in the industrial plants of average size. (A note on the various activities of this Board was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1927, page 9.) The purpose of the book is to assist the smaller industries to reach a solution of some of their staff problems. The term “small plant” is employed as meaning one with a working force of 250 persons or less. Far from being exceptional as to size, such plants form the vast majority of industrial concerns, and are in fact the prevailing type in the United States, employing, however, rather less than half the total number of workers in the country. The present report is based upon material supplied by 4,409 establishments, employing 419,391 workers.

### Various Types of Plans

In a discussion of the various types of welfare undertakings it is stated that “certain phases of industrial relations programs which appear to be nearly as prevalent among small establishments as among large ones are: the giving of supplemental bonuses for special accomplishments such as regularity of attendance, punctuality, long-service or high quality of output; profit sharing plans; group life insurance; vacations with pay for wage earners; first aid and safety committees; informal recreational activities such as picnics, outings and dances; informal employee education and training; and various plant conveniences. All of these activities possess similar characteristics which explain their ready adaptability to small-plant use. They are free from the requirement of special machinery for their administration; they are financed from present resources and require neither capital expenditure nor funding for the future; they all involve a generally fixed cost which is readily ascertainable and includes little overhead expense; and, for the most part, they deal with the individual rather than with the working force as a whole.”

### Plans Not Suitable for Small Plants

Among the undertakings that call for a large capital investment and are therefore unsuitable for small establishments, the report enumerates plant lunch rooms or cafeterias, company housing or home purchase plans, hospitals and clinics, and the more expensive

recreation facilities such as club rooms, club houses, athletic fields, gymnasiums and summer camps. The expense of maintaining a plant physician or a nurse, and of carrying on a formal educational program may also prove prohibitive for a small plant. “Works councils,” it is stated further, “are planned primarily for large working forces and are consequently found less frequently in small plants. The introduction of organized financial relief or insurance plans is also rendered difficult in small plants because of the limited number of employees. Group insurance policies are required to cover at least fifty employees and 75 per cent of the total working force. Employee mutual benefit associations organized to pay sickness and accident insurance benefits are financed largely from dues paid by members. The soundness of such an insurance plan rests upon a distribution of risk sufficiently wide to insure against insolvency in the event of several successive demands upon the benefit fund.”

Attention is called in the report to a recent development “of great significance,” namely the joint establishment by two or more neighbouring plants of lunch rooms, dispensaries, hospitals, optical and dental clinics, foreman training classes, general educational courses, athletic programs and employee stores.

### Cost of Existing Plans

The cost of industrial relations undertakings is estimated as follows:—“The average total cost of the selected activities in 1927 in plants employing 250 or less wage earners was found to be \$26.65 per year for each employee who shared in one or more of the benefits. In the group of plants employing less than fifty workers the average expense was \$49.17; in the group employing between 50 and 100 workers it was \$26.16; and in plants employing from 101 to 250, \$25.31. It is evident from these figures that the cost per employee consistently decreases as the size of the working force increases, and that in the very small plant there is a disproportionately high cost attached to industrial relations work.”

Certain services, again, are carried on by many companies sometimes at a considerable cost. Lunch room or cafeteria facilities cost employers covered in this study approximately \$10 per employee in 1927. Medical service was provided at an average expense of \$3.79 per employee. Mutual benefit association benefits were financed from contributions which averaged \$4.97 from each employee and \$2.66 per employee from the management of

these companies. Group life insurance policies having an average value of \$1,062 were financed by premium payments which averaged \$2.03 from each employee and \$11.35 per employee from management.

### Reasons for Spread of Movement

Several reasons are given for the growth of the "industrial relations" movement in the past few years. "The spread of industrial relations programs into the smaller plants is in line with the general evolution going on within industry. One manifestation of this evolution is the tendency away from haphazard, and toward the organized way of doing things. This attitude has carried over into industrial relations and has resulted in

the setting up of definite practices which have supplanted the method of occasional gifts to employees. The small plants which have accomplished this change now offer their employees certain tangible benefits in place of uncertain advantages. The reasons for this development of organized industrial relations work in small plants may be, in part:—the competition with large plants for competent labour; demonstration of the effect upon productive efficiency of a satisfied working force; and the feeling that in the present era it is the part of enlightened policy to keep in step with prevailing practice. In any event, the small plant is apparently making rapid progress in developing an industrial relations program which will meet its needs."

### Group Insurance Plan of Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, employing approximately 350 persons in Canada, recently extended life insurance benefits (formerly limited to store managers and supervisory forces) to all of its employees, under a policy of group life insurance placed with an insurance company. Under this arrangement, the employees are insured entirely free of cost to themselves. The former plan, for managers and supervisory staff only, is now discontinued, their old certificates being replaced by certificates of the new policy. Employees are insured against death from any cause and at any age, and against permanent total disability before 60 years of age.

All employees are divided into three groups according to salary range, and each group has its own insurance schedule. In the first group, comprised of store managers, clerks, office and operating department employees, the minimum amount of insurance is \$300 for less than one year's service in the company, and is graded according to length of service up to \$1,000 insurance for five years or more in the company's employ. In group 2 (composed of assistant superintendents, office and operating department chiefs and buyers receiving an annual salary less than \$5,000) the minimum insurance for less than one year's service is \$1,000, while the maximum for five years or over is \$2,000. In group 3, comprising the highest paid officials with annual salaries of \$5,000 and over, the insurance range is from \$2,000 (for less than one year's service) to \$5,000 (for five or more years' service).

Provision is made for an increase in the amount of insurance when an employee passes from one group to another due to promotion in position or increase in annual salary.

Any employee covered for free group insurance may secure extra protection through addi-

tional insurance by filing with the company while actively employed an order authorizing the deduction from his pay of 60 cents per month for each \$1,000 of insurance. The amount of additional insurance which can be procured is determined by annual wages or salary. For instance, an employee receiving less than \$900 per year in salary or wages can only procure \$500 additional insurance, whereas an employee receiving \$5,000 per year or over is entitled to take out \$5,000 additional insurance.

The amount of the insurance is payable in the event of the employee's death from any cause while his insurance is in force to the person or persons named by the employee as beneficiary such as wife, child, parent, or other relative or dependent.

If an employee, while insured and before reaching his sixtieth birthday, becomes wholly disabled by bodily injuries or disease, and will be permanently, continuously and wholly prevented thereby for life from engaging in any occupation or employment for wage or profit, no further premium will be collected and the amount of his insurance will be paid to him in a fixed number of instalments.

If an insured employee should leave the service of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company or its subsidiaries for any reason whatsoever he may convert the total amount of his free, and additional group insurance, without medical examination (provided he act within 31 days), to any other form of policy, except term insurance, customarily issued to an individual by the insurance company at the rate applicable to his then attained age—that is, to a form of policy containing cash surrender values, paid-up insurance values, extended insurance values, etc.

## NOTES ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

### Progress in Saskatchewan and Alberta

THE following information respecting the erection of new technical schools and the general progress of vocational education in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, appearing in the April issue of the *Industrial Education Magazine*, was submitted by Mr. R. B. Vaughan, principal of the T. J. Trapp Technical School, New Westminster, B.C., and formerly director of Technical Education for the province of Manitoba.

**Alberta.**—Dr. W. G. Carpenter, director of technical education for Alberta, is very optimistic concerning the development in his province. The city of Calgary is building a new technical high school, costing about \$250,000 as an initial outlay. The principal of the school will be J. H. Ross, formerly vice-principal of the Institute of Technology and Art. This school is to be ready for occupation in September this year. A new course of studies having direct outlook into industry is being organized by the Department of Education in which there will be two years of regular high-school English, two years of general mathematics, two years general science two years industrial history and economics, and two years drawing and designing, with optional courses in electricity, metals, wood, internal combustion engines, dressmaking and sewing, and household economics. The details of the third-year course are not being organized immediately. It is hoped that the experience of the work in the first two might be useful in the plans that will be drawn.

The Institute of Technology and Art has had a very encouraging year. There has been added to the farm mechanics and tractor department a wing containing 10,000 square feet in connection with which the hearty co-operation of the tractor distributing houses was secured to the extent of securing from them, on loan, approximately \$100,000 worth of equipment. The enrolment for the year, to date, includes 802 in the day classes, 924 in the evening classes, and 205 in the correspondence courses, bringing the enrolment well over 2,000 as against a total enrolment last year of 1,745.

**Saskatchewan.**—Mr. G. R. Nolan, principal of the Central Collegiate Institute, Regina, states that the Regina School Board is planning a new technical school costing between \$375,000 and \$400,000. "The matter of building a technical school in Regina is one that gives great encouragement to the advocates of technical education throughout Canada. A few years back, when the representatives of

Western Canada were in session, the attitude of the Department of Education for Saskatchewan was that there was not a sufficient demand for industrial education to warrant the adoption of the technical program advocated by the other provinces." The plans are now in fairly good shape for a school with twenty-four classrooms, gymnasium, auditorium 70 feet by 40 feet, and a shop of about 10,000 square feet to be used for motor mechanics, carpentry, electrical work, and gas tractor work. The technical school is situated on seven acres very close to the street-car line, near Regina College, Normal School, and Central Collegiate, as well as the east end where some of the industries are located. At the present time there are four hundred students taking commercial work and one hundred and fifty girls, boys, and adults taking the motor mechanics, machine-shop, and household science courses. Thus, when the plant is available, an enrolment of nearly six hundred is expected. The erection of a technical school will relieve the congestion in the other collegiates. During the past two or three years the Board has found it necessary to provide five new classrooms every year so that the Technical School will take care of three or four years.

### Closing of Evening Technical School— Sydney, N.S.

At the public closing of the evening technical school at Sydney, N.S., on April 9, Mr. E. McKeen, School Commissioner, gave an interesting address wherein he emphasized the value of the evening school during the last twenty-two years since it had been organized. When it first opened there were only 60 or 70 pupils but it had grown steadily until there were now over 300. He stated that the School Board was strongly in favour of technical training and had long considered how the public schools in Sydney could be extended to offer courses which would prepare boys and girls for practical life in the trades and business. The board now plans a forward step, probably during the present year, to establish pre-vocational classes in Sydney and Whitney Pier. When these classes have been duly set in motion, the Board hopes that it will be possible to build a new vocational high school where boys and girls of high school age could get a most effective technical training for the leading occupations in Cape Breton.

Dr. F. H. Sexton, director of technical education for Nova Scotia, also gave an interesting address, and presented the various certificates and diplomas.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference opens in Geneva on May 30th. The agenda of this Conference consists of the following items:—

I. Prevention of Industrial Accidents (Final Discussion);

II. Protection against Accidents of Workers engaged in Loading or Unloading Ships (Final Discussion);

III. Forced Labour (First Discussion); and

IV. Hours of Work of Salaried Employees (First Discussion).

Besides dealing with these questions, the Conference will also consider a general report on unemployment, which is to be submitted to the Twelfth Session in continuation of the reports on the same subject which were submitted to the 1922 and 1924 Sessions.

The Canadian delegation to the Conference is made up as follows:—

*Government Delegates.*—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Vancouver, B.C.

*Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.*—Mr. Byron Baker, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. George Gilbert, Winnipeg, Man.; and Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Montreal, P.Q.

*Employers' Delegate.*—Mr. W. C. Coulter, President, Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

*Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.*—Mr. Geo. E. Carpenter, Secretary, Prairie Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg, Man.

*Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

*Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

### Ratification of Conventions

The total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions registered with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations on February 25, 1929, was 341, including 8 conditional ratifications.

The number of Conventions of which ratification had been authorized by the competent authority in the country concerned, but at the above date had not yet been registered with the Secretary-General of the League, was 29.

### Annual Reports on Labour Conventions

The Committee of Experts appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to examine the annual reports submitted by the States Members of the International Labour Organization, in accordance with Article 408 of the Treaty of Peace, on the steps taken by them to apply International Labour Conventions which they have ratified, recently held its third meeting in the Office.

The official information furnished by the Governments of States which have ratified Conventions enables the other contracting parties, delegates to the Conference, employers and workers' organizations and public opinion in general to form an estimate of the extent to which the Conventions are observed. The Committee of Experts examines the information contained in the reports in order to determine the practical application of the Conventions. The Committee may suggest to the Governing Body any changes in the form of the reports which might increase their precision.

The Committee had to examine 223 reports this year as compared with 175 last year. The reports relate to the application of the twenty Conventions which have been in force for over a year.

The Committee noted with satisfaction that, of the 223 reports received, 189 gave rise to no criticism, the States in question having brought their legislation into conformity with the Conventions which they had ratified.

The Report of the Committee will be submitted to the Governing Body, which will bring it before the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference, opening in Geneva on May 30th next.

### Legal Decisions on Labour Law

The third volume of the International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law was published recently by the International Labour Office. From 1920 onwards the International Labour Office has published in its Legislative Series the labour legislation adopted in the different countries. But mere knowledge of the clauses of a law gives no adequate idea of its actual effects, and the wish has repeatedly been expressed that information might also be published concerning the application of these laws by the competent authorities, and particularly by the courts which deal with industrial matters. To meet this wish the International Labour Office has, since 1926, supplemented the Legislative Series by an "International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law."



The imperfection of even the best laws often makes it necessary to allow judges wide freedom of interpretation. This has been the case especially in countries where the administration of justice is determined only in part by written law, and for the rest by the law as formulated in legal decisions. Particularly in the field of labour legislation, in which legal decisions have not been compiled as methodically as in other branches of the law, the issue of an international survey of legal decisions meets with several difficulties. In the first place, the Survey cannot cover the legal decisions of all countries, but must be limited to those countries which, in fact, represent the most important legal systems. The survey was accordingly limited from its first appearance to the legal decisions of England, France, Germany and Italy. In the present issue those of the United States are included for the first time. The subsequent inclusion of other countries is also being planned. Another limitation lay in the selection of legal decisions. Reference was made to those concerning questions of legal principle which might facilitate the development of labour legislation in other countries and which are thus of international

importance. The majority are concerned with legal questions which are more or less frequently raised in all countries alike. Others, such as those relating to the legal position of foreign workers, are of direct importance for the settlement of international legal questions. The decisions and opinions of international courts on questions of labour law, and particularly of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, were included so far as these were available.

The reports for the separate countries are grouped under the following headings: (1) General principles of labour law; (2) Right of association; (3) Participation of workmen in the management of the works (works councils); (4) Individual contracts; (5) Collective agreements; (6) Salaries and wages; (7) Hours of work; (8) Labour disputes; (9) Procedure in labour cases; (10) Protection and special rights of specified occupational groups; (11) Protection of women, young persons and children, and men disabled in war; (12) Placing and unemployment; (13) Inspection of Labour; (14) Social insurance; (15) Miscellaneous.

## Canadian National Railways Annual Report for 1928

The annual report of the Canadian National Railways system for the year ended December 31, 1928, shows that the gross earnings exceeded those of the previous year by \$27,915,546, or 11.2 per cent. "As far as railway operations are concerned," the report states, "the year 1928 was a banner year. The great volume of traffic was to a large extent due to the heavy western crops of the last two years; and to bad weather conditions and a late harvest in 1927 which left a large carry-over of that year's crop for 1928; also to the good weather conditions of last fall and an early harvest which enabled an unusually large proportion of the 1928 crop to be carried to terminal elevators in that year.

The mileages owned by the constituent companies of the system totalled 18,384. The revenue for 1928 amounted to \$276,631,921, of which \$209,439,963 was from freight. The expenses for the same period amounted to \$218,248,344, of which \$107,963,695 was on transportation, \$48,010,559 on maintenance of way and structures, and \$47,918,236 on maintenance of equipment. The railways operating expenses included the following wage payments: station employees, \$14,985,405.84; yardmasters and yard clerks, \$2,808,423.31; yard conductors and brakemen, \$5,436,191.87;

yard switch and signal tenders, \$629,245.72; yard enginemen, \$4,003,199.58; train enginemen, \$10,808,933.52; train motormen, \$82,479.97; trainmen, \$11,757,412.38.

The Alberta Legislature on March 19 rejected a proposed resolution to the effect that the Minimum Wage Board should be asked to reconsider the existing minimum wage scale with a view to an upward revision of the lower classifications. The provincial government opposed the resolution on the ground that the legislature in 1925 had appointed the Board as an independent tribunal free from political interference, and should not interfere with its decisions, thus creating a dangerous precedent.

A resolution urging action toward the granting of allowances to aged persons from public funds was unanimously adopted by the board of managers of the New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor at the board's January meeting. Facts with regard to the uncared-for dependent aged population are sufficiently grave, it was thought, to call for immediate consideration and for action looking towards the establishment of suitable public agencies authorized to grant allowances to aged persons from public funds.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING MARCH

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in March was 6,508, their employees numbering 940,086 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

March was 1,727, having an aggregate membership of 194,890 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### Employment Situation at the beginning of April, 1929, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal decline which was somewhat larger than that noted on April 1, 1928; that this was so, was partly due to a slackening of activity over the Easter holidays, which in the last few years have fallen in the middle of the month, while unseasonable weather generally prevailing also had an adverse effect upon employment. Despite these factors, the situation continued decidedly better than on April 1 of any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,508 firms whose staffs aggregated 940,086 persons, compared with 946,997 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 110.4, as compared with 111.4 on March 1, and with 102.3, 97.4, 92.5, 88.3, 90.4, 88.7, 81.8 and 85.1 on April 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the heavy seasonal losses in logging, where staffs were reduced by nearly 22,000 workers, and the advances in manufactures, construction and trade. Transportation, services and communications also recorded improvement.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was registered in Quebec and Ontario.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on April 1, when the 509 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls by 643 persons to 71,958. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade were busier, but logging was seasonally slack. The index, at 107.5, was higher than at the beginning of April in any of the last eight years; similar gains were noted on the same date in 1928.

*Quebec.*—Manufactures showed practically no change, increases in the iron and steel, tobacco and electrical apparatus divisions being offset by losses in rubber and musical instrument factories; trade and transportation afforded more employment, while logging and construction reported contractions, those in the former being especially marked. Statements were received from 1,482 firms, with 249,025 employees, as against 257,569 on March 1. The index was slightly higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale.

*Ontario.*—The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 2,952 employers released 2,995 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 409,020 on April 1. A smaller reduction had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1928, but the index then was over eleven points lower than at the beginning of April of this year. Very pronounced seasonal losses were shown in logging on the date under review, while manufactures and construction recorded

large increases in employment, and smaller gains were noted in mining, communications, transportation, services and trade.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The increase in the Prairie Provinces greatly exceeded that noted on April 1, 1928, while in previous years of the record the movement in the early spring had been unfavourable. Most of the advance this year took place in construction and trade, but transportation, services and manufacturing were also busier, while logging, mining and highway construction were seasonally slack. The working forces of 896 co-operating employers aggregated 129,304 persons, compared with 127,206 on March 1. The index, at 113.9, was twelve points higher than on April 1, 1928; it was also higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

### Employment by Cities

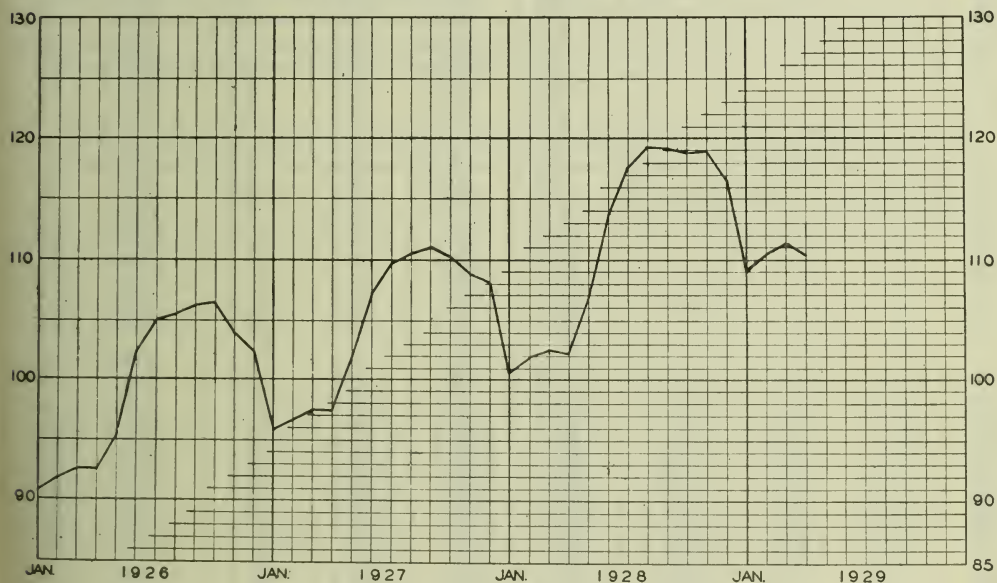
Employment increased in the eight cities for which special tabulations are made, the gains in Toronto and the Border Cities being most noteworthy.

*Montreal.*—Further expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 792 firms who reported the addition of 980 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 128,452 on April 1. The situation was considerably better than on the same date last year, when increases had also been indicated. Iron and steel plants, trade, services and construction recorded heightened activity, but rubber, textile and musical instrument factories were slacker.

*Quebec.*—Construction and transportation registered the most outstanding gains in

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*British Columbia.*—Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 669 firms with 80,779 employees, or 1,887 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on April 1 of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume. The greatest gains at the beginning of April, 1929, were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while coal mining released some help.

Table I gives index numbers by enonomic areas.

Quebec City, while there were only small changes in other industries. Statements were received from 102 employers with 10,748 workers, as compared with 10,575 in the preceding month. The improvement indicated on April 1, 1928, involved about the same number of persons, but employment was in smaller volume than on the date under review.

*Toronto.*—Further and larger advances were reported in Toronto, where conditions were much better than at the beginning of April, 1928. The working forces of the 857 co-operating firms totalled 120,174 persons, or

NOTE: "Relative Weight" in Tables I, II, III and IV shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1923=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
April 1.....	85.1	93.0	76.6	88.9	83.1	78.2
1922						
April 1.....	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
1923						
April 1.....	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
1924						
Jan. 1.....	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
April 1.....	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	97.4	93.4	91.7
July 1.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	93.4	93.8
Aug. 1.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Sept. 1.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	83.7
1925						
Jan. 1.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
April 1.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	98.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
1926						
Jan. 1.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	110.5	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	85.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.3	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Relative weight of employment by Districts as at April 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.6	26.5	43.5	13.8	8.6

2,332 more than on March 1. Considerable improvement was registered in manufacturing, notably of vegetable food and textile products, and in building, services and trade.

*Ottawa.*—There was an increase in employment in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and trade; an aggregate payroll of 11,384 workers was reported by the 132 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 11,221 in their last report. The index was several points higher than in the spring of 1928, when the trend was also upward.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing, construction and trade afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, while only small changes occurred in other industries. Returns were compiled from 206 firms employing 37,447 persons, or 801 more than on March 1. The level of employment was much higher than on the same date of last year, when the gains indicated were rather smaller.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a further pronounced expansion in employment in the Border Cities on April 1, which resulted in a rather more favourable

situation than in any other month since 1925, when the record for these adjoining cities was commenced. Data were received from 123 firms employing 21,816 workers, as against 20,670 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, but construction was also busier.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment increased in Winnipeg, where 216 persons were added to the payrolls of the 312 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 31,170 workers. Iron and steel plants were more active, as was construction. On April 1, 1928, a greater gain had been indicated, but the index was several points lower.

*Vancouver.*—Continued improvement was noted in Vancouver, according to 264 firms with 28,098 employees, as compared with 27,360 in the preceding month. The most marked increases were in construction, manufacturing and shipping. Smaller gains had been made at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was considerably lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
April 1, 1922	77.0		91.4				85.6	80.6
April 1, 1923	84.4		95.8	96.5	93.0		87.7	75.2
April 1, 1924	91.3		93.7	96.8	89.7		84.2	86.4
April 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5		85.7	88.7
April 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1	108.2	114.9	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Relative weight of employment by cities as at April 1, 1929...	13.7	1.1	12.8	1.2	4.0	2.3	3.3	3.0

### Manufacturing

Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, food, building material, textile, chemical and electrical apparatus plants also afforded increased employment, while rubber, non-ferrous metal, leather and musical instrument works showed curtailment. Statements were received from 3,946 manufacturers, employing 549,201 operatives, as compared with 544,544 in the preceding month. The situation continued better than on the same date of any other year since 1920.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Improvement was noted in fish-preserving establishments, chiefly in the Maritime Provinces. Statements were tabulated from 176 firms employing 16,343 workers, as against 15,965 at the beginning of March. This increase was rather smaller than that recorded on April 1, 1928, when the index number was several points lower.

*Leather and Products.*—Tanning factories reported reductions in personnel, and minor losses were also noted in the shoe and glove branches of this group. The 177 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 16,474 persons in the preceding month, to 16,271 at the beginning of April. A falling-off had also been indicated on April 1 a year ago, but employment then was above its level at the time of writing.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal expansion was indicated in rough and dressed lumber mills, and vehicle works were also busier. The general improvement was not so pronounced as on the same date a year ago, when the index was lower. Statistics were compiled from 689 manufacturers, with 47,928 employees, as compared with 47,654 at the beginning of March. The largest gains were in British Columbia.

*Musical Instruments.*—There was a decrease in musical instrument factories, 42 of which employed 2,840 persons, or 285 less than on March 1. The reduction took place in Quebec

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
1921									
April 1.....	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
1922									
April 1.....	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
1923									
April 1.....	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
1924									
April 1.....	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
1925									
April 1.....	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
1926									
April 1.....	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
1927									
Jan. 1.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	106.8
July 1.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.3	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929									
Jan. 1.....	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.6	99.8	80.0	119.1	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.0	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Relative weight of employment by industries as at April 1, 1929.....	100.0	58.4	2.3	5.2	2.9	12.2	8.4	2.1	8.5

and Ontario. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of April, 1928, although the losses then indicated were on a smaller scale.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—As on the same date last year, there was an increase in employment in the period under review, chiefly

in sugar and syrup, biscuit, and coffee and spice factories. Returns were tabulated from 315 firms whose payrolls rose from 27,433 persons in the preceding month, to 27,958 at the beginning of April. Ontario reported most of the advance, while curtailment was noted in Quebec. The index was higher than in spring last year.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	*Relative Weight	April 1 1929	March 1 1929	April 1 1928	April 1 1927	April 1 1926	April 1 1925	April 1 1924
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	58.4	116.5	115.7	106.6	101.5	96.6	91.2	93.6
Animal products—edible.....	1.7	106.7	104.7	97.5	94.5	88.0	84.3	83.4
Fur and products.....	0.2	94.8	84.8	92.0	95.9	95.8	88.5	94.1
Leather and products.....	1.7	91.9	93.3	108.6	103.2	100.6	95.8	103.0
Lumber and products.....	5.1	95.3	95.0	91.7	88.3	87.3	82.9	83.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.9	81.9	81.1	81.0	76.7	80.0	75.1	75.7
Furniture.....	1.0	120.2	123.8	116.1	108.5	99.3	92.9	78.1
Other lumber products.....	1.2	117.3	115.5	106.8	110.1	99.2	97.8	101.9
Musical instruments.....	0.3	93.2	103.3	90.5	100.6	92.8	81.4	85.7
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	101.6	100.2	95.0	93.6	91.8	91.5	89.1
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	108.3	108.0	106.6	102.9	95.3	90.4	91.1
Pulp and paper.....	3.3	104.4	103.2	107.0	102.8	90.3	85.3	85.5
Paper products.....	0.9	110.3	109.7	107.6	105.3	98.9	96.2	98.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	113.3	114.3	106.6	102.5	97.6	95.8	97.1
Rubber products.....	1.8	133.3	138.5	120.3	108.8	99.3	93.6	85.9
Textile products.....	8.9	110.5	110.1	106.5	104.8	101.2	97.1	93.6
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.2	108.4	110.6	107.9	106.1	100.3	97.0	90.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.9	112.6	111.5	102.9	104.8	99.4	89.9	88.1
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.7	111.0	108.5	104.9	104.6	102.4	101.4	102.2
Other textile products.....	1.1	112.1	110.3	113.0	103.4	101.7	99.7	93.8
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	121.2	121.9	116.3	102.3	98.5	90.7	92.5
Tobacco.....	0.9	108.9	111.4	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	140.2	138.6	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	170.2	152.9	141.2	111.1	105.8	105.6	111.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.9	118.9	112.9	111.3	102.3	100.7	97.9	103.1
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	114.4	107.7	104.0	95.0	90.4	76.6	88.0
Electric current.....	1.5	117.0	116.5	110.4	99.6	93.7	98.0	92.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	134.0	130.4	110.1	106.5	93.5	90.9	89.6
Iron and steel products.....	18.4	134.2	132.1	112.0	104.8	100.5	92.4	101.5
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.9	139.6	141.4	119.2	113.2	99.2	101.8	118.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.4	128.0	127.1	118.2	112.1	98.8	89.8	98.4
Agricultural implements.....	1.1	124.0	125.3	103.0	114.4	96.2	70.2	73.7
Land vehicles.....	8.8	138.7	134.8	110.9	100.1	102.4	95.7	105.6
Automobiles and parts.....	3.1	209.0	194.9	140.2	96.6	108.7	91.1	100.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.5	122.2	112.8	117.0	109.0	100.3	105.8	111.3
Heating appliances.....	0.6	132.1	132.1	106.3	98.4	98.2	93.5	97.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.1	169.7	173.2	133.3	108.1	98.4	75.1	98.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.8	137.0	134.6	105.3	111.7	106.2	95.0	97.4
Other iron and steel products.....	2.2	114.1	111.9	106.5	104.8	97.0	88.6	93.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.1	131.7	135.3	117.9	111.1	96.4	82.1	87.0
Mineral products.....	1.3	128.0	126.3	110.0	100.2	96.1	94.5	92.5
Miscellaneous.....	8.5	112.0	112.1	97.8	105.0	96.9	95.7	100.6
<b>Logging</b> .....	2.3	83.1	167.8	88.3	85.7	79.2	85.7	97.8
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.2	112.9	115.9	109.0	103.0	92.5	98.5	104.1
Coal.....	2.8	103.3	111.6	104.9	104.7	92.8	98.6	109.0
Metallic ores.....	1.6	129.3	125.6	123.8	103.9	92.8	103.1	97.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.8	121.9	115.8	101.1	95.0	89.6	77.9	85.4
<b>Communications</b> .....	2.9	113.0	112.0	102.3	101.9	95.0	92.4	91.0
Telegraphs.....	0.6	114.2	109.4	100.9	102.4	88.6	84.6	85.2
Telephones.....	2.3	112.7	112.7	102.8	101.9	96.8	94.6	92.6
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.2	101.8	99.8	98.2	96.2	93.4	91.0	95.7
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	113.3	112.3	103.3	98.4	96.6	95.1	96.1
Steam railways.....	8.7	102.7	101.3	99.4	98.6	94.6	92.5	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.2	81.0	74.4	84.7	80.2	82.5	77.2	84.9
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	8.4	85.4	80.0	78.6	72.5	69.8	59.4	56.1
Building.....	4.1	102.5	94.3	87.1	88.7	81.7	62.4	53.4
Highway.....	0.6	38.2	40.7	43.2	35.7	26.7	48.7	33.9
Railway.....	3.7	87.3	81.4	82.8	73.0	75.8	63.1	67.0
<b>Services</b> .....	2.1	121.1	118.4	108.4	99.0	94.2	90.0	90.2
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	115.6	113.7	100.3	92.7	90.6	89.4	90.2
Professional.....	0.2	124.5	122.5	119.2	103.1	101.2	96.6	93.9
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.8	128.9	124.5	117.2	106.5	97.3	88.6	89.3
<b>Trade</b> .....	8.5	122.5	117.8	111.1	102.3	95.4	92.9	90.3
Retail.....	6.1	127.9	121.9	113.6	103.7	95.7	91.3	87.7
Wholesale.....	2.4	110.8	109.0	105.9	99.6	94.9	95.9	95.1
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	110.4	111.4	102.3	97.4	92.5	88.3	90.4

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

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—The movement in pulp and paper factories was upward, and the paper products group also showed improvement, while there were small decreases in printing and publishing. According to data received from 481 firms, they employed 63,325 workers, as compared with 63,169 in their last report. Slight increases were noted in all provinces except Ontario, where there was practically no general change. Employment was in greater volume than on April 1 in other years of the record; the tendency in the spring of 1928 had been downward.

*Rubber Products.*—Activity in 37 rubber works declined, 709 persons being released from their staffs, which totalled 16,895. Little change had been shown on the same date last year, when the index was some 13 points lower.

*Textile Products.*—There was an increase in employment in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in garment and personal furnishing, hosiery and knitting and headwear factories, while cotton mills were slacker. Curtailment had been noted on April 1, 1928, when the situation was not so favourable. Statements were compiled from 552 manufacturers with 83,914 employees, or 518 more than on March 1, 1929. Most of the advance was in Quebec and Ontario.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Decreases in employment on a smaller scale than at the beginning of April 1 of last year, were recorded in this group, 117 persons being released from the working forces of the 141 co-operating establishments, which employed 15,431 workers on the date under review. The contraction took place chiefly in tobacco works in Ontario, while improvement was shown in Quebec. The index was higher than in the spring of any other year since the record was instituted in 1920.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—One hundred and nineteen plants turning out chemical and allied products reported 8,042 employees, as compared with 7,635 in their last return. Ontario registered practically all the gain. Conditions were better than on April 1 in other years for which data are available.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further, general increases in personnel were noted in building material works, 132 of which employed 11,316 persons, as against 10,625 in their last report. This advance involved about the same number of persons as that indicated on the corresponding date in 1928, when the situation was not so favourable. Ontario and the Prairie Provinces shared in the upward movement.

*Electric Current.*—Further improvement was shown in this group, in which 87 plants reported 14,031 workers, or 67 more than at the beginning of March. The Western Provinces registered most of the gain. The level of employment was higher than in the spring of other years of the record.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in electrical appliance factories again advanced, 353 employees being added to the forces of the 43 co-operating firms, who reported 13,477 on their payrolls. The bulk of the increase was in Quebec and Ontario. Practically no change had been noted on April 1, 1928, when the index was considerably lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Statistics were received from 660 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,950 employees to 172,827 at the beginning of April. There were considerable gains in automobile and other vehicle factories, as well as additions to payroll on a smaller scale in the pipe, foundry and machine shop, sheet metal and other branches of the industry. Improvement was shown in all provinces, that in Ontario being most noteworthy. More marked expansion had been recorded in the same period last year, but the index number then was many points lower than on April 1, 1929.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Returns tabulated from 104 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 19,690 persons, as against 20,206 on March 1. Most of the decrease took place in smelting and refining in Ontario. The level of employment was considerably higher than in the spring of the years since 1920.

*Mineral Products.*—Heightened activity was reported in these industries at the beginning of April, 147 workers having been added to the forces of the 81 co-operating establishments, in which 12,353 persons were employed at the beginning of April. Gas, oil and other mineral product works shared in the advance, which was largely made in Quebec. The volume of employment in this group also was greater than in the same period of other years since the record was commenced.

### Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were shown in logging camps, 240 of which reduced their payrolls from 42,855 men on March 1 to 21,340 on the date under review. The most extensive decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, although all provinces, except British Columbia, indicated reductions. Rather smaller contractions had been reported on April 1, 1928, and employment then was in somewhat greater volume.



## Mining

*Coal.*—As at the beginning of April last year, there was a falling-off in employment in coal mines during the period being reviewed, mainly in the Western Provinces. Data were received from 79 operators, whose staffs included 26,562 employees, as against 28,698 in their last report. The index was slightly lower than in the spring of last year.

*Metallic Ores.*—Reports were received from 73 firms in this group, employing 14,902 workers, or 487 more than at the beginning of March. Most of the gain was in Ontario. Improvement had also been indicated on the same date in 1928, but the index number then, as in other years of the record, was lower.

*Non-metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—Continued advances were registered in quarries and other divisions of this group; 63 firms employed 7,719 persons, as compared with 7,304 in the preceding month. Much smaller advances were indicated by the employers furnishing statistics on April 1 last year, when the situation was not so favourable.

## Communications

According to information received from 189 communication companies and branches, they enlarged their staffs by 274 employees to 27,601 on April 1. Conditions continued better than in the spring of other years of the record, in most of which the trend was also upward. Except in Quebec, there were general gains throughout the Dominion, the largest being in Ontario.

## Transportation

Local and steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring registered considerable advances. Statistics were compiled from 295 employers of 114,766 workers, as compared with 112,493 on March 1. Of the former number, 22,032 persons belonged in the local transportation, 81,206 in the steam railway and 11,528 in the water transportation division. In the land transportation branch, employment was in greater volume than on the same date last year but the index in water transportation was rather lower.

## Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction continued at a high level, the index being considerably higher than on April 1, 1928, when the additions to staffs were smaller. Statements were compiled from 557 contractors, with 38,572 persons in their employ, or

3,142 more than in their last report. All provinces except Quebec share in the improvement.

*Highway.*—Further seasonal reductions were noted on highway construction and maintenance; 157 contractors employed 5,784 men, as compared with 6,142 in the preceding month. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces registered a large share of the decline, while gains were noted in British Columbia. Greater losses had been shown on April 1, 1928; the number then reported as engaged in this work was, however, larger than in the period under review.

*Railway.*—There was a substantial increase in employment in the construction departments of the railways in the Western Provinces and Ontario. The working forces of the 40 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 34,350 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 32,039 employees. The index number was higher than in the spring of any other year since 1920.

## Services

This group showed further gains, according to 203 firms with 19,202 employees, compared with 18,723 in the preceding month. Laundries and cleaning establishments and hotels registered the greatest improvement, Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces showing considerably increased employment. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1928, but employment then was in less volume than on the date under review.

## Trade

There was a gain of 3,060 persons in the forces of the 666 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 80,087 workers on April 1. A smaller increase had been indicated on the same date a year ago; employment then, as at the beginning of April in every other year of the record, was lower than on the date under review. The improvement in retail stores was particularly marked, although the trend was also upward in wholesale houses. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

### Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1929

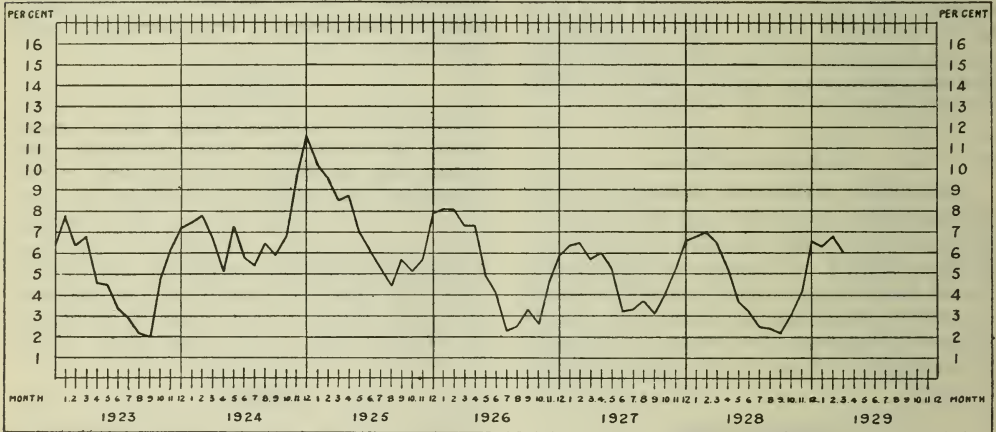
Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations.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

The percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions at the close of March was rather smaller than that manifest at the

unions the contractions in employment recorded were fractional only. When a comparison is made with the returns for March of last year Nova Scotia unions recorded the greatest expansion during the month under review, due to increased activity in the coal mines of the province followed by lesser gains among Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia unions. The reductions in activity reported from Quebec and Manitoba were small.

A separate tabulation is made each month, showing the unemployment existing among trade union members in the largest city in each province except Prince Edward Island. During March, Regina unions registered the

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



end of the previous month, 6.0 per cent of the members being without work as compared with 6.8 per cent in February. A slight increase in employment was indicated also over March of last year when 6.5 per cent of the members reported were idle. For the month under review returns were tabulated from a total of 1,727 local unions, including 194,890 members, of whom 11,662 were unemployed at the end of the month. All provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan recorded a greater volume of employment than in February, conditions in British Columbia and Quebec especially showing improvement. Heightened activity in the manufacturing group of industries accounted for the better situation prevailing in both British Columbia and Quebec during March, particularly among wood workers in the former province and among railway carmen in the latter. From Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan

largest percentage of unemployment of any of the cities used in the comparison, namely 10.1, which percentage was, however, slightly smaller than that recorded in February. Winnipeg followed closely with 9.9 per cent of idleness, also indicative of minor improvement over February. Vancouver, Edmonton, Montreal and Saint John unions, in addition, registered greater activity than in February, Vancouver unions showing the most substantial employment advance of any of the cities. Halifax and Toronto unions, on the other hand, reported nominal declines in activity. In comparing with the returns for March of last year, Edmonton, Vancouver, Saint John, Montreal and Toronto unions all registered moderate increases in available employment during the month under review, while of the contractions in the other cities the most noteworthy was apparent among Regina unions.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1923, to date. During the first month of the present year the curve pursued a downward course from that of December last, indicating improvement in conditions, while in February the course followed by the curve was in an opposite direction from that of the previous month, and in March the projection was again downward, showing moderate advances in employment over February. The level of the curve, however, during the first three months of this year was lower than during the corresponding period of 1928, showing that unemployment was in lesser volume during the first quarter this year than last.

An appreciable gain in employment was indicated in the manufacturing industries during March, the 479 unions from which reports were tabulated, with 55,602 members, showing 3.9 per cent of unemployment, as compared with 6.5 per cent in February. A considerable proportion of the advance took place among railway carmen in the Province of Quebec, who reported a much larger number of their members busy than in February and among wood workers, particularly in British Columbia where substantial improvement was noted. Garment workers during March continued in the upward employment movement shown since the beginning of the year, and minor increases in activity were reflected by fur and leather workers and printing tradesmen. On the other hand, pulp and paper makers, especially in Quebec, cigarmakers and glass workers showed important employment recessions. The trend of employment in the manufacturing industries, as a whole during March was also considerably better than in the corresponding month of last year, when 6.1 per cent of the members were reported idle attributable largely to the greater volume of work afforded garment workers and railway carmen, although cigarmakers, leather and wood workers, papermakers, and printing tradesmen also shared in the net increase. Fur workers and bakers, on the other hand, reported small contractions in activity.

From unions of coal miners 45 reports were tabulated in March, which included a membership of 17,553 persons, 919 of whom, or a percentage of 5.2, were idle, compared with 5.6 per cent in February and 9.4 per cent in March last year. Employment for coal miners in Nova Scotia was somewhat brisker than in February, while the improvement in comparison with March of last year in the same province was quite substantial. A less favourable situation was shown among Alberta coal miners during March than in either the pre-

vious month or March a year ago, the change in the latter comparison, however, being very slight. Nominally improved conditions were reported in British Columbia during March when comparison is made with February, although employment showed a slight falling off from March of last year. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia reported a large percentage of their members idle during March compared with a fully engaged situation in February. Conditions, however, showed little change from March of last year, the percentage of inactivity during March this year standing but slightly above that reported in the same month in 1928.

Slight reaction from winter depression was in evidence during March among building and construction workers, the 223 unions reporting

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Mar., 1919.....	2.2	3.0	3.9	6.7	1.2	5.3	3.6	8.2	5.0
Mar., 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
Mar., 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
Mar., 1922.....	9.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	14.1	11.0	10.1	17.7	9.6
Mar., 1923.....	3.0	1.4	7.3	5.5	8.5	5.0	7.6	14.0	6.8
Mar., 1924.....	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.7
Mar., 1925.....	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	.9	10.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar., 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0



at the end of the month with 26,837 members showing 17.9 per cent of unemployment, contrasted with 19.8 per cent in February. Granite and stonecutters and bridge and structural iron workers, who together form but a small part of the total group membership reporting, were much busier than in February, while increases in employment of lesser magnitude when viewed from a percentage basis, though involving a larger proportion of workers, were indicated by carpenters and joiners. From bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers and hod carriers and building labourers gains in activity also were recorded. Plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and electrical workers, on the other hand, were afforded a lesser volume of work. A higher employment level was indicated in the building trades, as a whole, during March than in the same month last year when 19.1 per cent of the members reported were idle, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and electrical workers all participating in varying measures to the group expansion. The most extensive curtailment in employment from March a year ago was manifested by painters, decorators and paperhangers, while among hod carriers and building labourers and carpenters and joiners lesser declines were indicated.

The situation in the transportation industries showed little variation during March from either the preceding month or March last year, the 734 unions from which reports were tabulated with 67,939 members indicating 4.3 per cent of unemployment contrasted with 4.5 per cent in February and 4.0 per cent in March last year. Steam railway employees, whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting, showed minor gains in activity during March when compared with February, and among navigation workers also, some improvement was noted. Teamsters and chauffeurs, however, reported some employment curtailment during March, while among street and electric railway employees the same situation prevailed in both months of the comparison. Steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs were less actively engaged during the month under review than in March a year ago, while navigation workers and street and electric railway employees reflected more favourable conditions.

During March reports were received from 14 organizations of longshore workers, whose

returns are tabulated separately each month, embracing a membership of 6,572 persons. Of these 442, or a percentage of 6.7 were idle at the end of month compared with unemployment percentages of 10.5 in February and 18.0 in March of last year.

Retail shop clerks reported 5.5 per cent of unemployed members during March, in contrast with 8.8 per cent in February and .7 per cent in March, 1928. The percentage for March this year was based on the returns tabulated from 8 unions of these workers with a total membership of 1,697 persons.

Reports were received at the end of March from 64 unions of civic employees comprising a membership of 6,872 persons, and of these 70 or a percentage of 1.0 were idle, compared with unemployment percentages of .8 in February and 1.5 in March, 1928.

Employment in the miscellaneous group of trades was on a slightly higher level during March than either the previous month of March last year, as shown by the reports tabulated during March from 119 unions with 5,865 members. Of these 302, or a percentage of 5.1 were unemployed at the end of the month contrasted with 6.3 per cent of idleness in February and 7.0 per cent in March last year. Hotel and restaurant employees, stationery engineers and firemen, and barbers all recorded greater activity than in February while among theatre and stage employees the situation was nominally adverse. When compared with conditions in March a year ago, hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers, as in the previous comparison registered employment expansion during the month under review, while fairly substantial declines occurred among theatre and stage employees.

Fishermen reported a very small percentage of unemployment during March, as compared with a fully engaged situation in both the previous month and March of last year.

Reports tabulated at the close of March from 2 unions of lumber workers with 906 members, indicated that 2.8 per cent of the members were idle contrasted with 5.5 per cent of inactivity in February and 3.1 per cent in March, 1928.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### Employment Office Reports for March, 1929

During the month of March, 1929, the volume of business as indicated by the average daily placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains of 19 and 9 per cent respectively, over the transactions of the preceding month and of March, 1928. Logging showed a decline under both comparisons, while farming and mining recorded fewer placements than were made a year ago. In all other groups substantial gains were reported.

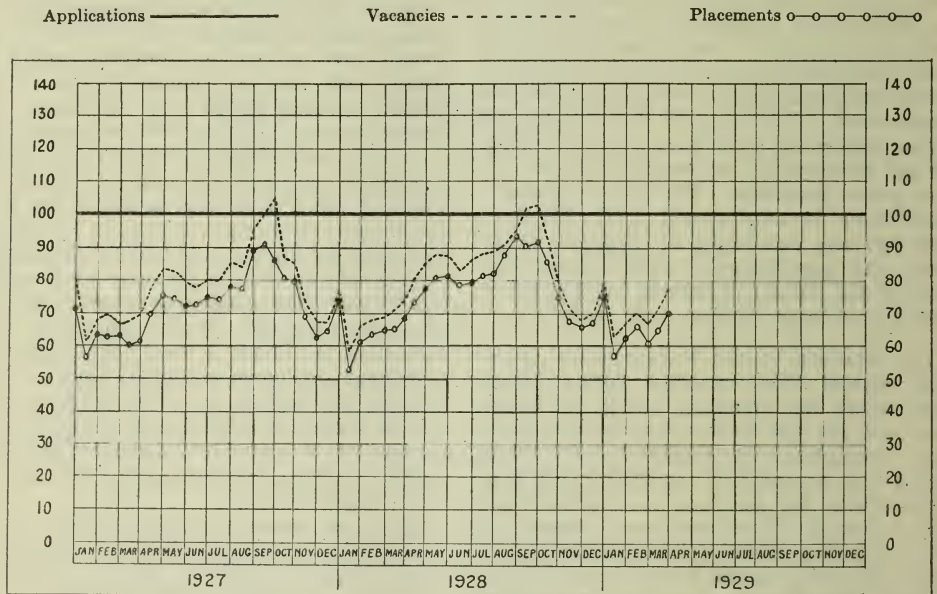
The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1927, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and

applications during the periods under review were 64.8 and 70.2 as compared with 65.4 and 68.8 during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1929, was 1,108 as compared with 913 during the preceding month and with 993 in March, 1928.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,485 in comparison with 1,331 in February, and with 1,362 during March last year.

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



of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a marked upward trend throughout the month and at the close of the period under review, the level attained in each instance was higher than that registered on March 31st a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 71.5 and 77.8 during the first and second half of March in contrast with the ratios of 71.5 and 74.1 during the same periods in 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1929, was 1,002, of which 631 were in regular employment and 371 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 841 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 916 daily, consisting of 579 placements in regular and 337 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 26,423 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 25,044 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 15,771, of which 11,885 were of men

and 3,886 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 9,273. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 17,124 for men and 10,571 for women, a total of 27,695, while applications for work numbered 37,104, of which 25,794 were from men and 11,310 from women.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (3 month).....	41,253	26,775	68,028

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During March, orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 6 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 9 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of about 10 per cent in placements under both comparisons. The reduction in placements from March last year was all due to a decrease in the services group, as, although there were also fewer placements in farming and trade, the gains in other divisions, the most noteworthy of which was in transportation, more than balanced the declines in these two divisions. Industrial groups, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were: manufacturing, 47; logging, 41; transportation, 57; construction and maintenance, 50; trade, 40 and services, 272, of which 224 were of household workers. The placements in regular employment numbered 135 of men and 36 of women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

Orders listed at offices in New Brunswick during March called for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, and over 7 per cent more than in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 12 per cent when compared with February, and of 7 per cent in comparison with March, 1928. Services, construction and maintenance and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in March last year, but the de-

clines in other divisions were small. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 30; transportation, 30; construction and maintenance, 47; trade, 31 and services, 486, of which 395 were of household workers. There were 69 men and 62 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the province of Quebec during March, were nearly 18 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 46 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There were gains also in placements of 31 per cent over February and of nearly 46 per cent over March, 1928. Construction and maintenance showed the most substantial gains in placements over March last year, and was mainly responsible for the increase under this comparison, although all groups except farming showed improvement. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, were: manufacturing, 166; logging, 220; construction and maintenance, 591; trade, 45 and services, 585, of which 418 were of household workers. During the month 1,035 men and 535 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

There was an increase of nearly 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Ontario during March when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 10 per cent higher than in February and over 11 per cent in excess of March, 1928. Farming, mining and construction and maintenance were the only groups in which fewer placements were made during March of this year than last, and these declines were more than offset by gains in other groups, of which the most noteworthy were in manufacturing, services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 2,139; logging, 996; farming, 602; mining, 77; transportation, 349; construction and maintenance, 1,864; trade, 661 and services 3,767, of which 2,331 were of household workers. There were 4,987 men and 1,427 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during March, were over 20 per cent better than in

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF <sup>March</sup> FEBRUARY, 1929.

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Placements same period 1928	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Unplaced at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	584	81	661	557	171	351	631	123
Halifax.....	317	38	342	290	68	192	386	39
New Glasgow.....	144	40	134	144	61	51	147	65
Sydney.....	123	3	125	123	12	108	98	19
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	639	18	723	630	131	199	447	153
Chatham.....	57	4	117	56	13	43	100	30
Moncton.....	218	14	215	210	57	153	93	60
St. John.....	364	0	391	364	61	303	254	63
<b>Quebec</b> .....	1,809	221	3,890	1,891	1,570	68	1,382	1,104
Hull.....	569	76	754	612	572	40	92	212
Montreal.....	818	102	2,309	775	667	2	1,055	625
Quebec.....	199	0	378	210	162	24	104	98
Sherbrooke.....	105	19	296	154	92	1	102	69
Three Rivers.....	118	24	133	140	77	1	29	100
<b>Ontario</b> .....	12,070	1,753	15,442	11,276	6,414	4,113	7,183	5,413
Belleville.....	124	1	130	120	75	45	87	91
Brantford.....	346	83	379	295	181	99	207	168
Chatham.....	240	19	281	238	204	34	57	200
Cobalt.....	23	2	60	32	32	1	43	137
Fort William.....	319	0	328	292	228	64	205	204
Guelph.....	165	66	208	139	63	68	119	82
Hamilton.....	1,250	2	1,719	1,285	688	564	937	238
Kingston.....	473	51	452	430	115	315	148	151
Kitchener.....	197	45	454	265	142	61	197	87
London.....	505	76	481	494	305	141	265	383
Niagara Falls.....	244	52	204	236	114	75	120	64
North Bay.....	163	2	179	177	99	78	2	136
Oshawa.....	418	10	424	375	237	138	162	148
Ottawa.....	605	134	933	597	387	79	730	342
Pembroke.....	180	28	193	191	129	62	11	90
Peterborough.....	165	30	165	170	125	22	92	96
Port Arthur.....	630	1	666	639	606	33	44	409
St. Catharines.....	330	29	419	288	183	105	327	137
St. Thomas.....	242	31	205	224	151	73	54	93
Sarnia.....	134	1	139	134	76	58	95	66
Sault Ste. Marie.....	178	100	385	115	53	42	255	46
Sudbury.....	222	11	488	232	203	29	225	179
Timmins.....	165	21	229	156	137	19	56	236
Toronto.....	3,948	910	5,450	3,391	1,494	1,534	2,453	1,318
Windsor.....	804	46	871	761	387	374	292	312
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	3,074	133	4,260	3,162	1,553	1,509	2,209	2,028
Brandon.....	304	55	272	203	191	12	60	255
Dauphin.....	113	9	163	74	42	32	105	65
Winnipeg.....	2,657	69	3,825	2,885	1,320	1,465	2,044	1,708
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	3,454	449	3,086	2,916	2,133	751	770	2,312
Estevan.....	86	5	83	53	49	4	36	67
Moose Jaw.....	1,224	305	995	936	775	129	261	636
North Battleford.....	118	21	99	98	64	34	3	101
Prince Albert.....	159	19	166	126	81	45	59	86
Regina.....	844	21	874	853	579	274	333	635
Saskatoon.....	567	8	543	527	384	143	68	472
Swift Current.....	137	25	79	82	69	13	0	155
Weyburn.....	141	19	112	112	74	38	8	73
Yorkton.....	178	26	135	129	58	71	2	87
<b>Alberta</b> .....	3,063	189	3,697	2,884	2,207	664	1,144	2,818
Calgary.....	1,071	79	1,440	1,043	833	210	338	832
Drumheller.....	253	4	360	198	143	55	90	138
Edmonton.....	1,030	68	1,196	993	777	293	618	1,147
Lethbridge.....	332	24	357	291	155	136	72	168
Medicine Hat.....	377	14	334	259	299	60	26	533
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,002	212	5,405	3,107	1,592	1,318	2,856	1,689
Cranbrook.....	104	17	131	83	79	4	75	101
Kamloops.....	101	19	276	103	69	18	113	78
Nanaimo.....	79	0	75	49	31	18	89	10
Nelson.....	181	40	130	122	68	54	3	57
New Westminster.....	107	2	224	130	91	39	151	63
Penticton.....	65	13	81	57	22	30	69	22
Prince George.....	34	3	64	23	23	0	41	76
Prince Rupert.....	51	3	82	50	43	7	76	91
Revelstoke.....	42	5	91	30	30	0	29	16
Vancouver.....	1,646	110	3,628	1,884	964	754	1,806	921
Victoria.....	592	0	623	576	172	394	404	254
<b>All Offices</b> .....	27,695	3,056	37,104	26,423	15,771	9,273	16,622	15,640
Men.....	17,124	1,011	25,794	16,810	11,885	4,675	13,379	11,750
Women.....	10,571	2,045	11,310	9,613	3,886	4,598	3,243	3,890



the preceding month, but over 5 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 18 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decline of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with March, 1928. Mining transportation and services were the only groups in which more placements were made than during March of last year, and in these the gains were small. Logging showed the largest reduction in placements. Industrial groups, in which most of the placements were affected during the month, included: manufacturing, 77; logging, 45; farming, 836; mining, 31; transportation, 30; construction and maintenance, 118; trade, 187 and services, 1,731, of which 1,429 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 979 of men and 574 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

During the month of March there were 92 per cent more positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan than in the preceding month, but over 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements increased 78 per cent over February, but were nearly 5 per cent less than in March, 1928. The manufacturing industries, transportation, construction and maintenance and trade showed gains in placements over March last year, but these increases were more than offset by declines in other groups, of which farming was the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 110; farming, 1,156; transportation, 84; construction and maintenance, 399; trade, 108 and services, 1,010, of which 714 were of household workers. There were 1,562 men and 571 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

There was an increase of 46 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during March when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 20 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 41 per cent higher than in February, but 19 per cent less than in March, 1928. Construction and maintenance and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made than in March last year, and these gains were more than offset by declines in other groups. Farming showed the largest reduction in placements under this comparison. Industrial divisions, in which most of the placements were effected during the month, included: manufacturing, 197; logging, 149; farming, 1,153; transportation, 43;

construction and maintenance, 394; trade, 161 and services, 736, of which 609 were of household workers. During the month 1,818 men and 389 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at offices in British Columbia during March, was 42 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 5 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of 44 per cent in placements over February, but a decline of more than 2 per cent when compared with March last year. The manufacturing industries, mining, services and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made than in March of last year, and these gains were more than offset by declines in other groups, of which farming and construction and maintenance were the most noteworthy. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 449; logging, 215; farming, 304; mining, 110; transportation, 157; construction and maintenance, 504; trade, 145 and services, 1,021, of which 578 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,300 men and 292 women during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,771 placements in regular employment, of which 7,842 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,403 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,027 travelling to points within the same province as the dispatching office and 376 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who might desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In the Province of Quebec 2 certificates for reduced transportation were issued during March, and these to saw mill labourers who travelled from Montreal to employment within the territory covered by the Montreal office.

Workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during March numbered 300, of whom 252 were destined to provincial employment, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Within the province 189 of the transfers were of bush workers, the majority

of whom were dispatched from Sudbury and Port Arthur to points within their respective zone. From Port Arthur, also, 4 building construction labourers, 1 engineer and 3 carpenters proceeded to Kingston; 3 carpenters to Sudbury and 10 miners within the Port Arthur zone. From Sudbury, in addition, 1 building construction labourer was sent to Timmins and 9 building construction labourers within its own zone. The Toronto office was instrumental in transferring 10 labourers to St. Thomas, 3 brass workers to Sarnia, 2 cookees to London and 1 iron worker to Kingston. The Ottawa office issued certificates to 1 buffer going to Oshawa, 1 press operator to Brantford and 1 plumber going to St. Catharines. From Pembroke 1 bridge labourer was carried at the special rate to Peterboro and 1 diamond driller to Fort William; while from Cobalt 2 gardeners and 1 cook travelled to Kingston. The remainder of the movement within the province comprised the transfer of 5 miners and 1 labourer from Fort William and 2 mining labourers from Timmins to employment within their respective zones. Of the workers going outside the province 20 were construction labourers for the Winnipeg zone who were granted their certificates for transportation at Port Arthur. The Cobalt office transferred 2 general labourers, one each to the Winnipeg and Montreal zones. From Toronto 15 cement workers travelled at the reduced rate to Quebec; from Sudbury 8 mine labourers went to Winnipeg; and from Ottawa 2 steel workers and 1 riveter were bound for employment in the Hull zone.

In Manitoba 572 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during March, 357 of which were provincial and 215 interprovincial. Of the former Winnipeg issued 296 to persons going to employment within its own zone, including 263 farm workers, 25 railway construction labourers, 4 building construction labourers, 1 carpenter, 2 mine workers and 1 saw mill labourer. To the Brandon zone 27 farm domestics, 2 hotel employees and 2 farm hands were transferred from Winnipeg and the Dauphin zone received 23 waitresses, 1 mine labourer, 1 gardener and 1 hotel employee from the same centre. The remaining provincial certificates were granted at Dauphin to 3 building construction labourers and 1 mining labourer going to employment within its own zone. The movement outside the province originated at Winnipeg, and was largely of farm labourers, 171 farm hands and 7 farm household workers travelling to various Saskatchewan agricultural centres. In addition 3 hotel employees were transported to Yorkton, 1 cook to Prince Albert and 2 tile setters to Regina. The Port Arthur zone was the desti-

nation of 11 bush men, 9 hotel workers, 4 cooks and 2 farm hands. The 5 remaining transfers included 4 farm hands going to Edmonton and 1 to Drumheller.

From Saskatchewan offices 118 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during March, 115 of whom went to centres within the province. Of these 103 were farm hands and 6 were farm household workers for points principally in the Saskatoon and Moose Jaw zones the majority of these receiving their certificates for reduced transportation at these zone offices. To points in the Swift Current zone Regina sent 2 domestics. The balance of the provincial movement was to the Prince Albert zone which received 1 hotel cook from Saskatoon and 2 carpenters and 1 bush man from Prince Albert. The 3 interprovincial transfers were from Regina, from which centre 1 farm worker travelled to Edmonton, 1 hotel cook to Fort William and 1 farm worker to Winnipeg.

Offices in Alberta effected 206 transfers at the special rate during March—183 to provincial points and 23 to centres outside the province. Provincially the Edmonton office dispatched 2 farm hands to Calgary, 1 farm hand and 1 farm household worker to Drumheller; and 59 farm hands, 30 bush men, 9 building construction labourers, 5 farm domestics, 4 miners, 2 road construction labourers, 1 blacksmith and 1 hotel employee to points within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary 27 farm hands, 8 farm household workers and 3 hotel workers proceeded to Drumheller; 4 farm hands to Edmonton; 2 lumber workers and 1 farm housekeeper to Lethbridge; 1 farm hand to Medicine Hat and 22 farm hands to various points within the Calgary zone. The movement of labour outside the province was entirely of farm workers and took place from Edmonton, 15 farm hands travelling to Saskatoon and vicinity, 5 to Swift Current and 3 to North Battleford.

Business transacted by British Columbia offices during March involved an issue of 205 reduced transportation rate certificates, 118 of which were granted to workers going to provincial situations and 87 to persons journeying to employment in other provinces. Within the province the transfers from Vancouver included 14 miners, 12 carpenters, 1 saw mill labourer and 1 hotel cook going to Nelson; 2 saw mill labourers, 2 farm hands, 1 painter and 1 lumber worker to Prince George; 3 farm hands, 1 bush worker, 1 miner, 1 lumber worker and 1 cook to Penticton; 1 saw mill labourer, 2 loggers, 1 farm hand and 1 farm housekeeper to Kamloops; 4 mining labourers and 1 lumber worker to Cranbrook; 6 miners and 1 saw mill labourer to Revelstoke; and 12 tunnel con-

struction labourers, 7 mine workers, 3 power construction workers, 1 hotel employee, 1 railway construction labourer and 1 store employee to points within the Vancouver zone. From Nelson 16 loggers, 9 miners and 1 farm hand proceeded to employment within the same zone while Prince George transferred 1 logger, and Prince Rupert 6 miners and 1 cook to centres within their respective zones. The Penticton zone, in addition, received 1 farm hand from New Westminster. The interprovincial movement was entirely toward the agricultural centres of the Prairie provinces, Al-

### Building Permits issued in Canada during March, 1929

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during March was \$24,056,656; this was an increase of \$13,583,177 or 129.7 per cent over the February total of \$10,473,479, and of \$8,928,243 or 59.0 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$15,128,413 reported for the same month in 1928. Last month's total was the highest for March since this record was commenced in 1920. Building costs, as shown by the Bureau's index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, continued lower than in most years of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted nearly 1,200 permits for dwellings valued about \$4,700,000 and some 1,900 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$18,000,000. In February, authority was given for the erection of some 600 dwellings and nearly 1,000 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$2,000,000 and \$8,000,000 respectively.

All provinces except British Columbia reported increases in the building authorized during March as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gain was that of \$10,453,070 in Quebec.

As compared with March, 1928, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded advances, that of \$7,966,067, or 233.8 per cent, in Quebec being most pronounced. There were decreases in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia, the greatest decline of \$369,410 or 20.5 per cent being in British Columbia.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto registered gains as compared with the preceding month and also as compared with March of last year. In Winnipeg, there was an advance in the former, but a loss in the latter comparison, while Vancouver showed reductions in both comparisons.

Of the smaller centres, Charlottetown, Sydney, Fredericton, Saint John, Shawinigan

berta receiving 47 farm hands and 4 farm household workers, Saskatchewan, 32 farm hands and 2 farm domestics, and Manitoba, 2 farm hands, the Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria offices effecting all the transfers.

Of the 1,403 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 564 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 806 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 26 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and 7 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

Falls, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Fort William, Galt, Kitchener, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Stratford, Sault Ste. Marie, York Townships, Ford, Woodstock, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported higher totals than in either February, 1929, or March, 1928.

#### Cumulative Record for First Quarter, 1929.

—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during March, and in the first quarter of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in first quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1926=100)
	\$	\$		
1929.....	24,056,656	42,894,805	226.8	100.1
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	175.4	96.6
1927.....	11,713,640	25,028,353	132.4	97.0
1926.....	10,634,491	22,493,574	119.0	102.0
1925.....	8,631,627	19,981,015	105.7	102.9
1924.....	9,493,620	18,047,999	95.4	112.2
1923.....	9,658,950	19,478,119	103.0	110.6
1922.....	10,615,531	18,680,173	98.8	108.0
1921.....	7,290,589	13,569,512	71.8	135.7
1920.....	8,736,675	18,909,986	100.0	139.4

The aggregate for the elapsed months of 1929 was higher by 29.3 per cent than the total for the same months of 1928, the previous high level of this record of ten years.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities in February and March, 1929, and March, 1928. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are indicated by asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED  
BY 61 CITIES

Cities	March, 1929	February, 1929	March, 1928	Cities	March 1928	February 1928	March 1927
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Isl...	15,000	-	-	*St. Thomas.....	12,225	45,600	1,105
Charlottetown.....	15,000	-	-	Sarnia.....	37,575	70,085	64,015
Nova Scotia.....	569,365	23,532	896,175	Sault Ste. Marie...	17,050	5,660	8,630
*Halifax.....	551,070	15,432	898,950	*Toronto.....	2,830,217	2,710,559	2,787,455
*New Glasgow.....	-	1,200	-	York and East			
*Sydney.....	17,295	6,900	2,225	York Townships...	1,029,530	806,950	346,000
New Brunswick...	304,410	14,155	217,893	Welland.....	1,490	1,700	7,000
*Fredericton.....	13,000	5,000	-	*Windsor.....	426,965	687,750	312,955
*Moncton.....	2,645	4,550	11,650	Ford.....	91,186	8,700	21,350
*St. John.....	288,765	4,605	206,243	Riverside.....	28,625	87,600	21,850
Quebec.....	11,373,955	920,885	3,407,888	Sandwich.....	27,950	2,250	65,100
*Montreal—*Mai-				Walkerville.....	355,000	371,000	47,000
sonneuve.....	10,954,170	782,610	2,695,020	Woodstock.....	25,341	4,859	17,949
*Quebec.....	233,145	77,275	277,943	Manitoba.....	1,019,275	515,350	1,294,400
Shawinigan Falls...	30,815	5,200	1,600	*Brandon.....	10,925	5,800	7,000
*Sherbrooke.....	35,600	20,000	28,850	St. Boniface.....	16,100	10,800	96,800
*Three Rivers.....	74,275	25,400	36,375	*Winnipeg.....	992,250	498,750	1,190,600
*Westmount.....	46,990	10,400	368,100	Saskatchewan...	1,158,140	270,075	945,815
Ontario.....	6,650,107	5,738,040	6,042,125	*Moose Jaw.....	5,575	1,400	7,555
Belleville.....	7,800	9,650	10,175	*Regina.....	779,745	158,750	231,910
*Brantford.....	17,740	4,150	51,864	*Saskatoon.....	372,820	109,925	706,350
Chatham.....	20,200	131,000	26,225	Alberta.....	1,532,083	1,170,870	519,386
*Fort William.....	53,025	22,450	20,480	*Calgary.....	688,448	1,094,440	293,626
Galt.....	28,800	3,675	4,736	*Edmonton.....	798,825	71,150	197,545
*Guelph.....	28,125	7,885	43,195	Lethbridge.....	27,705	4,180	21,750
*Hamilton.....	786,350	255,800	1,115,400	Medicine Hat.....	17,105	1,100	6,465
*Kingston.....	32,785	70	71,830	British Columbia...	1,435,321	1,820,572	1,804,731
*Kitchener.....	302,843	61,216	48,050	Kamloops.....	15,675	1,000	16,775
*London.....	101,450	135,200	209,535	Nanaimo.....	4,100	4,735	7,150
Niagara Falls.....	29,150	57,191	201,471	*New Westminster..	81,940	19,275	54,250
Oshawa.....	61,050	22,250	291,850	Prince Rupert.....	2	2,360	80,900
*Ottawa.....	160,430	91,035	46,250	*Vancouver <sup>1</sup> .....	1,226,250	1,525,785	1,516,745
Owen Sound.....	28,000	-	-	North Vancouver..	21,475	10,250	20,360
*Peterboro.....	24,515	7,535	3,245	*Victoria.....	85,881	257,167	108,351
*Port Arthur.....	23,875	9,510	155,080				
*Stratford.....	26,680	510	4,000	Total—61 cities.....	24,056,656	10,473,479	15,128,413
*St. Catharines....	34,135	116,200	38,300	*Total—35 cities.....	22,107,434	8,849,943	13,063,287

<sup>1</sup> Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, formerly given separately. From Jan. 1, 1929, when the amalgamation of these cities was effected, the total for the 35 cities includes the "Greater Vancouver" aggregate instead of that of the area formerly known as Vancouver.

<sup>2</sup> Report not received.

## Abolition of Night Work in Japan

In view of the provision of the Japanese Factory Act abolishing the night work of women and young persons, which comes into operation on July 1, 1929, a number of leading cotton factories have already started the abolition of night work and have largely increased the number of their spindles in order to compensate for the decrease in production caused by the shortening of hours of work. Most of these factories have adopted the two-shift system: one shift works from 5 a.m. to 2 p.m. and the other from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m., with one-half interval in each shift.

One of the most difficult problems with which the cotton spinners are faced is the increase in costs of production resulting from the shortening of hours. Under the present system 20 hours a day are worked by two shifts of ten hours each, while after the abolition of night work the day will be reduced to 17 hours by two shifts of 8½ hours each. Thus, the hours worked by each individual worker

will be reduced by 15 per cent. At the same time it is impossible under present conditions to compensate for this reduction by reducing wages. Most of the factories in which night work has already been abolished have announced their intention of raising piece-work rates and maintaining the present rates for workers paid by the day. Keen interest is shown in the question whether manufacturers will be able to check the rise in costs of production by increasing the efficiency of machinery and of the workers.

The question of utilisation of the workers' spare time is also being carefully studied. One of the factories in which night work has been abolished has made arrangements to provide collective recreation or instruction for the workers for two hours daily.

It is expected that there will be a great increase in production when night work is stopped by the cotton factories.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1929

THE employment situation as indicated by the work of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1929, showed a more favourable condition, when a comparison was made with the records of the corresponding period of 1928, as there was a gain of 5 per cent in vacancies offered and of 4 per cent in placements effected. Logging, farming, construction and communication showed declines, both in vacancies and in placements, but these were more than offset by substantial gains in other industrial divisions, especially in manufacturing, services and trade. Mining recorded a nominal gain in vacancies but showed a slight decline in placements. Provincially, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia reported increased vacancies and placements, while the Prairie Provinces recorded decreases in both instances. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period January to March, 1929.

From the chart on page 524 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of March, it will be seen that the curve representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements to applications has with the exception of a slight decline during the latter half of February, shown a steady upward trend throughout the quarter, and at the close of March the ratio of vacancies was nearly 4 points higher than it was a year ago, while that of placement also attained a slightly higher level. During the period January to March, 1929, there was a

ratio of 69.4 vacancies and 63.4 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 67.9 vacancies and 62.7 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,432, of positions offered 993, and of placements effected 908, in contrast with a daily average of 1,354 applications, 919 vacancies and 850 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1928.

During the three months January to March, 1929, the offices of the Service reported that they had made 72,106 references of persons to positions, and had effected a total of 68,028 placements, of which 41,253 were in regular employment and 26,775 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 30,296 were of men and 10,957 of women, while casual work was found for 14,097 men and 12,678 women. A comparison with the same period of 1928 shows that 65,379 placements were then made, of which 40,820 were in regular employment and 24,559 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 74,387 men and 32,977 women, a total of 107,364, in contrast with a registration of 104,229 during the same period of 1928. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1929 of 74,459 positions, of which 45,834 were for men and 28,625 for women as compared with 70,763 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period of 1928.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of March, 1929.

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	196	82	112	89	22	67	418	360	8	6,050	4,078	1,624
Animal products edible.....	21		21	1	1		10	8		98	43	51
Fur and its products.....										1	1	
Leather and its products.....							3	2		79	55	17
Lumber and its products.....	65	41	21	31	14	17	30	28		421	200	206
Musical instruments.....	6	1	5							8	4	3
Pulp and paper products.....	3	2	1	6		6	48	35		547	261	264
Rubber products.....							14	14		212	179	26
Textile products.....				2		2	138	130	1	643	384	138
Plant products edible.....	1		1	11	4	7	12	7	1	517	277	224
Wood distillates, etc.....							1			14	10	
Chemical and allied products.....				2	2		5	5		199	133	54
Clay, glass and stone.....							55	55		154	93	47
Electric current.....							7	7		124	105	13
Electrical apparatus.....	1		1	5			1	1		234	155	66
Iron and steel products.....					1	5	1	1		2,178	1,748	344
Non-ferrous metal products.....	96	37	62	15		14	65	39	6	134	94	29
Mineral products.....	3	1					5	5		233	167	63
Miscellaneous.....				16		16	23	23		259	169	79
<b>Logging</b> .....	190	150	21	34	28	6	851	840		4,493	3,913	21
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....				5	5							
<b>Farming</b> .....	11	8		11	10	1	61	47		1,516	1,344	31
<b>Mining</b> .....				12	10	2	15	6		227	124	104
Coal.....				7	5	2						
Metallic ores.....				2	2		1	1		102	109	2
Non-metallic ores.....				3	3		14	5		125	15	102
<b>Communication</b> .....	13		13							46	30	17
<b>Transportation</b> .....	136	49	88	68	44	24	8	5		847	300	532
Forwarding and storage.....	65	3	63	33	10	23	8	5		608	126	471
Railway.....	1		1	17	16	1				54	39	13
Shipping and stevedoring.....	70	46	24	18	18					185	135	48
Air.....												
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	151	85	56	127	51	79	1,297	1,137	63	5,899	4,192	1,739
Railway.....	3		3	40	4	36	5	5		742	685	55
Highway.....	5		5				82	42	40	3,203	2,039	1,163
Building and other.....	143	85	48	87	47	43	1,210	1,090	23	1,954	1,468	521
<b>Services</b> .....	1,045	166	742	1,438	207	1,204	2,042	1,516	39	14,082	4,264	6,794
Governmental.....	1	1		1	1		4	2	1	455	119	332
Hotel and restaurant.....	49	14	29	20	13	5	169	124	5	1,215	635	183
Professional.....	103	16	83	19	7	12	78	75		874	422	296
Recreational.....	8		7	2		2	14	11	1	352	114	190
Personal.....	60	2	57	229	6	223	128	94	18	2,033	300	1,714
Household.....	824	133	566	1,167	180	962	1,647	1,210	14	9,101	2,668	4,079
Farm household.....							2			52	6	
<b>Trade</b> .....	146	7	137	97	13	84	186	99	45	1,938	556	1,313
Retail.....	121	6	113	94	12	82	117	40	45	1,613	440	1,105
Wholesale.....	25	1	24	3	1	2	69	59		325	116	208
<b>Finance</b> .....	23	1	22	4	2	2	8	7		156	48	103
<b>All Industries</b> .....	1,911	548	1,191	1,885	392	1,469	4,886	4,017	155	35,254	18,849	12,278
Men.....	961	385	542	663	192	503	2,881	2,514	152	22,951	14,488	7,562
Women.....	950	163	649	1,192	200	966	2,005	1,503	312	303	4,361	4,716

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1929

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
240	61	185	272	109	139	523	363	161	1,015	428	541	8,803	5,503	2,837
9		9	62	22	40	6	3	3	21	11	9	228	88	133
3	1	2				7		7				11	2	9
3		3	1						2	1	1	88	50	21
18	30	8	56	24	13	260	258	11	247	200	28	1,137	795	304
												14	5	8
34	7	26	4	2	2	9	5	4	75	28	47	726	340	350
1		1	4		4				2		2	233	193	33
18	4	13	2	2		1	1		64	3	4	813	524	158
24	3	19	14	3	8	22	9	14	24	7	16	625	310	290
						9	9		2	2		26	21	
45		41				3	1	2	22	20	2	276	162	99
2	2	2	11	6	5	1	1		64	23	43	287	178	97
2	2		3	2	1	22		22	26	15	11	184	131	47
10		8	9	5	4			1	5	1	4	266	162	89
43	10	29	74	24	49	83	34	49	366	86	273	2,015	1,979	826
1		1							37	19	5	173	114	35
7	1	6	23	16	7	69	25	45	77	8	67	417	223	188
20	2	17	9	2	6	21	17	3	36	4	29	384	217	150
634	895		347	312		1,011	1,017		955	932	13	8,515	8,087	61
2	1					4		4	6	6		17	12	4
1,319	1,486	8	2,133	1,719	7	1,812	1,801	5	446	510	7	7,314	6,925	59
66	50					217	215	3	233	185	9	770	590	118
						174	184	3	9	1	7	190	190	12
65	49					14	2		212	175		396	338	2
1	1					29	28		12	8	2	184	62	104
20	3	14	2	2		4		4	2		2	87	35	50
94	24	75	227	66	154	105	37	69	363	60	303	1,848	585	1,255
93	23	74	190	29	163	98	30	69	210	29	182	1,305	255	1,045
1	1	1	37	37	1				8	7		118	100	17
						7	7		145	24	121	425	230	193
504	400	75	747	527	116	732	601	130	878	568	297	10,335	7,561	2,555
302	302		441	298	42	304	275	30	341	278	56	2,178	1,847	222
14	11	2	204	174	30	62	48	14	72	57	14	3,642	2,371	1,268
188	87	73	102	55	44	366	278	86	465	233	227	4,515	3,343	1,065
5,271	1,515	3,491	3,123	1,392	1,352	2,374	951	1,104	3,038	973	1,840	32,413	10,984	16,596
7	6	1	52	36	19	13	7	6	26	14	12	559	186	371
330	282	63	208	135	32	178	147	2	186	138	41	2,355	1,488	360
123	44	79	419	301	62	34	31	3	78	39	33	1,728	925	568
59	14	43	48	3	45	46	2	44	68	23	43	597	167	375
321	8	310	396	8	387	130	22	108	896	59	827	4,193	499	3,644
4,193	975	2,995	1,602	661	837	1,622	520	941	1,777	686	884	21,940	7,033	11,278
238	186		398	248		344	222		7	14		1,041	676	
531	56	472	385	25	348	376	60	305	440	77	362	4,099	893	3,066
334	41	290	313	24	277	270	48	210	323	45	278	3,185	656	2,400
197	15	182	72	1	71	106	12	95	117	32	84	914	237	666
13	5	8	12	2	10	6	1	5	36	12	24	258	78	174
8,694	4,496	4,328	7,253	4,154	2,166	7,164	5,046	1,790	7,412	3,751	3,398	74,459	41,253	26,775
3,416	2,918	898	4,654	2,825	1,191	4,876	4,087	784	5,402	2,887	2,465	45,834	30,296	14,097
5,278	1,578	3,430	2,599	1,329	975	2,288	959	1,006	2,010	864	933	28,625	10,957	12,678

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during March. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the April, 1929, issue relates to the situation existing in February, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentage based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for February and previous months taken from the April, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

### Great Britain

Employment during March showed a substantial and general improvement. The passing of the severe weather in the first week of the month led at once to a great reduction in the numbers of workpeople unemployed in the industries which had been adversely affected in the previous three or four weeks. In other industries the improvement which was apparent during February continued throughout March. The increase in the number of workpeople in employment was relatively greatest in the building trade and public works contracting, in brick and tile, artificial stone and cement manufacture, and in the mining group of industries. In coal mining there was a further decrease both in the numbers wholly unemployed and in the numbers temporarily stopped.

The other principal industries which shared in the improvement included pottery, iron and steel manufacture (including pig iron), general and marine engineering and the motor vehicle industry, ship-building and ship repairing, the textile trades (except jute manufacture), the clothing trades, and river, dock and harbour service. There was a slight decline in the shipping service.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th March, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 10.1, as compared with 12.2 at 25th February, 1929, and 9.5 at 26th March, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 25th March, 1929, was 11.4, as compared with 13.9 at 25th February, 1929; for females the corresponding figures were 6.9 and 7.9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th March, 1929, was 8.4, as compared with 9.8 at 25th February, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th March, 1929, was approximately 1,168,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 190,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 25th February, 1929, it was 1,430,000, of whom 1,137,000 were men and 218,000 were women; and at 26th March, 1928, it was 1,063,000, of whom 858,000 were men and 146,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States increased 1.9 per cent in February, 1929, as compared with January, and pay-roll totals increased 6.9 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 2.3 per cent in February, 1929, as compared with January, and pay-roll totals increased 7.7 per cent, as shown by reports made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics by 12,143 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in February had 3,410,944 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$95,177,353. These employees represent nearly 53 per cent of all employees in the 54 industries considered and more than 40 per cent of the total number of employees in all manufacturing industries of the United States.

An increase in manufacturing employment in February has been shown each year since the Bureau of Labour Statistics began its expanded report on Volume of Employment in July, 1922, but this increase of 2.3 per cent in February, 1929, is considerably greater than



in any of the 6 complete years preceding.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for February, 1929, is 97.4, as compared with 95.2 in January, 1929, 95.5 for December, 1928, and 93.0 for February, 1928; the weighted index for pay-roll totals for February, 1929, is 101.8, as compared with 94.5 for January, 1929, 97.7 for December, 1928, and 93.9 for February, 1928. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

Forty-two of the 54 separate industries had more employees in February than in January, and the small decreases in the remaining 12 industries were mostly seasonal. The cigar industry reported a gain of 10.2 per cent in employment, automobiles a gain of 9.4 per cent, and stoves a gain of 9.1 per cent. All industries in the textile group showed increased employment, with the exception of woollen and worsted goods which reported a decrease of 0.7 per cent; the improved condition in men's clothing, women's clothing, and millinery was especially marked. The industries in the iron and steel group all had more employes in February than in January except cast-iron pipe and structural ironwork, but even these two joined the other industries of this group in substantial increases of pay-roll totals.

Only 8 of the 54 industries showed decreased pay-roll totals in February, and the outstanding decreases were in such seasonal industries as slaughtering and meat packing, rubber boots and shoes, and brick.

The increases in pay-roll totals were especially notable, the outstanding ones having been 28.7 per cent in automobiles, 15.5 per cent in stoves, 13.9 per cent in tires, 12.8 per cent in stamped ware, 12.2 per cent in steam fittings, 11.7 per cent in silk goods, and 10.1 per cent in steam-railroad car building and repairing.

The rayon industry was surveyed for this January-February report, for the first time, but as the data for computing relative numbers are not yet available the industry is not included in the indexes. Employment in the rayon industry was 1.5 per cent greater in February than in January, and pay-roll totals were 1.8 per cent higher.

Substantial increases in employment and in pay-roll totals were shown in February in seven of the nine geographic divisions; the Mountain and Pacific divisions both reported fewer employees in February than in January, although the Pacific division showed a gain of 2.6 per cent in pay-roll totals.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the

*American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

"The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month or the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the April issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities work out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent.

A pension scheme for the Winnipeg City police force has been adopted by the finance committee of the city council, and became effective on April 1. Under this pension system, which replaces the former superannuation plan, members of the force under 33 years contribute 3½ per cent of their salary; those between 33 and 38 years, 4 per cent; between 38 and 42 years, 4½ per cent; and over 42 years, 5 per cent. The age limit of 65 years, in practice in the ordinary city pension scheme, is not to be enforced. Provision is made for repayments to families where more has been contributed by the deceased than he has drawn in pension.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

**A** SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF MASTER TINNERS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 254.

Agreement to be in effect from March 31, 1929, to March 31, 1930. If notice of change is not given 60 days prior to March 31, 1930, the agreement shall continue in effect subject to 90 days' prior notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: from 6 to 10 p.m., time and one-half; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. For overtime while out of city but within the jurisdiction of the local union, straight time to be paid.

Wages: \$1.12½ per hour.

For work outside city, time travelling and all expenses to be paid; the maximum travelling time to be 8 hours between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Each party shall have a permanent committee of three members to meet at call and take up matters pertaining to the welfare of the craft.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS, LOCAL No. 221.

Agreement to be in effect from April 22, 1929, to May 1, 1930.

Wages: for work in city: 1st class \$1.12½ per hour, 2nd class \$1 per hour, 3rd class 90 cents per hour; for work outside city: 1st class \$1.25 per hour, 2nd class \$1.15 per hour; 3rd class \$1.05 per hour. For wood lath work from \$6 to \$7.25 per M. Ceilings without a turn down 50 cents extra; barrel ceilings \$1.50 extra.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Transportation to be paid for work outside city.

Scaffold to be built on all ceilings 12 feet or over and proper scaffold to be supplied on all jobs or time work to be allowed for building scaffold.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, MARBLE MASONS AND TILE SETTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 2.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force for the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union No. 2, which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1927, with the following exceptions:

Wages for bricklayers and masons: \$1.45 per hour (the separate agreement for plasterers is summarized below). A heated shed in the winter and a shelter in summer to be provided on all jobs.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.**—PLASTERING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 324.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. Representatives of each party are to meet in January, 1930, to negotiate a new agreement or renew this one.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: all overtime, double time; no overtime on new work unless a permit is granted by the union.

Wages for operative plasterers: \$1.40 per hour.

For work outside the city, 10 cents per hour above the minimum rate; fare and travelling time during working hours to be paid.

In case of any dispute, a joint committee consisting of three representatives of each party shall be appointed to settle it, and their decision shall be binding. No strike or lockout until after the decision is rendered.

All scaffolding shall comply with the Alberta Government regulations.

**VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—MASTER PAINTERS OF VICTORIA AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 1119.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. If any change is wished by either party, notice to be given 60 days prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. until midnight, except on Saturdays. From midnight on other days and from noon on Saturdays, and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: 85 cents per hour.

For work out of town, fare and board to be paid by employers.

A standing committee of three members of each party shall be formed to settle all grievances.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF THE SYNDICATED LONGSHOREMEN OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 3, 1929, to December 31, 1929. This agreement is the same as that in force for 1928, which was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1928, the main clauses having already been summarized in the issues of June and October, 1927.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS SHIPPING COMPANIES AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF CARPENTERS AND SHIPLINERS OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, and from year to year until notice of change is given by either party 30 days prior to March 31 in any year.

This agreement is the same as that in force for 1928 which was mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1928, the main clauses having already been summarized in the issue of June, 1927.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable

rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed.

The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

#### Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of five stone dams at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Robertson & Janin, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 18, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$930,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of two launches for the Fisheries Service on the West coast. Name of contractors, Hoffer Beaching Shipyards, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 30, 1929. Amount of contracts, \$9,100 and \$8,495. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a combined ice-house and garage at the fish hatchery, Waterton Lakes Park, Alta. Name of contractor, J. S. Buchan, Pincher Creek, Alta. Date of contract, April 15, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,884. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a garage and storage building for Army Service Corps at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, R. Heatherington, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 28, 1928. Amount of contract, \$2,295. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of labour	Rate of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	Per day	
Bricklayers.....	\$9 00	8
Plumbers.....	8 00	8
Sheet metal workers.....	8 00	8
Electricians.....	7 20	8
Carpenters.....	7 00	8
Concrete workers.....	4 00	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Alterations to Armoury of Royal Highlanders at Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractor, W. Burrige, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 7, 1928. Amount of contract, \$3,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers.....	\$1 12½	8 and 9
Plasterers.....	1 12½	8
Masons.....	1 12½	8
Marble and tile setters.....	0 80	9
Terrazo layers.....	0 80	9
Structural steel workers.....	0 85	8
Ornamental metal workers.....	0 85	8
Flumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	9
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	9
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	1 00	10
Lathers (metal).....	0 70	8
Electricians.....	0 70	9
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	9
Cement finishers.....	0 35	10
Concrete workers.....	0 35	10
Labourers.....	0 60	10
Driver with 1 horse and cart.....	0 60	10
Driver with team and wagon.....	1 00	10

Repairs to caretaker's quarters, Sherbrooke Regiment Armoury, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Name of contractors, E. Raquette & Sons, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, December 1, 1928. Amount of contract, \$2,770. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	An hour	
Carpenters.....	50c	10
Plumbers.....	55c	10
Plasterers.....	85c	9
Plasterers' helpers.....	35c	9
Electricians.....	50c	9
Paperhangers.....	50c	10
Steamfitters.....	55c	10
Labourers.....	30c	10

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Supply and installation of an additional pump and motor complete in each of two caissons, Esquimalt Graving Dock, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie McCulloch, Ltd., Galt, Ont. Date of contract, March 27, 1929. Amount of contract, \$6,407. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
Foreman machinist.....	\$230 00 per mo.	
Machinists.....	0 68 per hr.	8
Platers.....	0 75 "	8
Electricians.....	0 90 "	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50 "	8
Labourers.....	0 45 "	8
Machinists' helpers.....	0 48 "	8

Construction of pile bent and timber decking wharf at Irvine's Landing, Pender Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 9, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,494. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	Per day	
<i>Clamshell Dredge Crew:</i>		
Runner.....	\$9 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Mate or winchman.....	5 00	8
Deckhand.....	4 00	8
<i>Dipper Dredge Crew:</i>		
Captain.....	10 00	8
Runner.....	10 00	8
Cranesman.....	8 00	8
Engineer.....	7 50	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Mate or winchman.....	5 00	8
Scowman.....	4 40	8
Piledriver foreman.....	10 00	8
Piledriver engineer.....	9 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Boomman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Piledriver man.....	8 00	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Construction of interior walls, floors, foundations, drains, etc., in Pyro-Metallurgical Laboratory, Booth St., Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Ed. Brunet & Son, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 9, 1929. Amount of contract, \$15,490. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Concrete workers.....	\$0 45	8
Bricklayers.....	1 20	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 80	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 85	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 95	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8-10
Driver, 1 horse and cart.....	0 70	8-10
Driver, 2 horses and wagon.....	1 00	8-10

Construction of an extension to wharf at Paspébiac, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Peter Bourdages, Bonaventure East, P.Q. Date of contract, April 20, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,300. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public wharf at Ginols, West Kootenay District, B.C. Name of contractors, L. H. Rawlings and H. P. Leake, Nakusp and Balfour, B.C., respectively. Date

of contract, April 24, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,689.22. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of 3,500 feet of bank protection at Nicomen Island, B.C. Name of contractors, W. R. Jaynes Co., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, March, 1929. Amount of contract, \$32,480. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in this contract. (It was incorrectly reported in last month's issue that a fair wages schedule was inserted in this contract).

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### *Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a steel tug for service at the Hudson Bay Terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway. Name of contractors, Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Ltd., Lauzon, Que. Date of contract, April 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$110,000. The General Fair Wage Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in April, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment of the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$500 53
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	217 55
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	9,161 08
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	306 16
Bag fittings.....	6,991 72
Scales.....	317 65

The *Manitoba Gazette*, April 27, 1927, contained a notice that the following regulation of the Workmen's Compensation Board numbered 24 had been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as provided by section 50 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

No. 24. The Board hereby determines that where a farmer engages labour in lumbering operations in connection with the cutting of timber for lumber, ties, cordwood, pulpwood, etc., on lands owned or occupied by the said farmer, that such operations shall be deemed to be incidental to and for the purpose of the farming industry and therefore shall be and the same are hereby excluded from Part One of the Act.

## CHANGES IN WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA

**F**OLLOWING the increases in wages affecting nearly all classes of steam railway employees in Canada, granted in 1927, being approximately five to six per cent (LABOUR GAZETTE, February and August, 1927) further changes for certain classes have been the subject of negotiations between the railway companies and the organizations representing various classes of employees in recent months, resulting in amendments to agreements in some instances while negotiations are still being carried on in regard to other classes.

*Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.*—Disputes involving the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, representing engine crews on eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as to amendments to the tri-partite agreement between the company and the two unions, were referred to two Conciliation Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the reports of these Boards were published in the issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE for December, 1928, and February, 1929. The Board dealing with the engineers' case had reported that the company and the engineers' union were entitled to amend the agreement in regard to rules affecting mileage rules, the laying off of engineers, and the consequent displacement of firemen according to seniority. The Board dealing with the firemen's case recommended that such changes should not be made until the Department of Labour had an opportunity of attempting to secure a settlement by negotiations between representatives of the two classes of employees. The Minister of Labour accordingly arranged a conference with representatives of the two unions, and no settlement being reached, the company entered into an agreement with representatives of the engineers, making the changes proposed, effective February 1, 1929. Negotiations as to similar changes for engineers on western lines were then carried on with a similar result. A dispute of the same nature then arose between the Canadian National system and its engineers and firemen and two Boards were established to deal with these cases, as recorded on page 477 of this issue.

*Shop Mechanics, etc.*—In April, negotiations between the Railway Association of Canada representing its members, the principal steam railways in Canada, and Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labour (Federated Shop Crafts), including railway locals of the various unions

of machinists, boilermakers, carpenters, carmen, etc., resulted in an agreement to increase rates of wages above those established January 1, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1927, page 216). The increases were 5 cents per hour for mechanics, 3½ cents to 5 cents per hour for helpers, 1 cent to 5 cents for apprentices and 2 cents per hour for coach cleaners, making the top rate for mechanics 79 cents per hour, helpers' rates 56 cents to 60 cents. The minimum rate for apprentices now begins at 30 cents per hour, increasing by six month periods to the mechanics' rate. Coach cleaners were increased from 42 cents per hour to 44 cents and also provision was made whereby these might become helpers, etc.

*Clerks, Freight Handlers, etc.*—Wage increases have been requested from the Canadian National Railways by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, representing clerks, freight handlers, etc.; also from the Canadian Pacific Railway by the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, and at the end of April negotiations were being arranged. In March, the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc., applied for a Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, in connection with a dispute with the Dominion Atlantic Railway regarding wages of clerks, freight handlers, etc. (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1929). At the end of April negotiations between the parties were still being carried on.

*Maintenance of Way Employees.*—A new agreement between the Railway Association of Canada and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, effective February 1, 1929, has been signed, making slight changes in certain working conditions, chiefly in the nature of embodying the results of understandings and interpretations of the rules in previous agreements.

At a meeting of the Ontario Registered Nurses' Association, held at Kingston in April, a resolution was passed providing that the subject of group nursing be referred to the districts for discussion with hospital governors, laymen and medical staffs at the various meetings, and that at the next annual meeting reports be brought as to their findings by the representatives of the districts. A committee was appointed to consider ways in which the Association might assist in establishing county health units in Canada.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, APRIL, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was towards somewhat lower levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.01 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$11.23 for March; \$10.27 for April, 1928; \$10.80 for April, 1927; \$11.36 for April, 1926; \$10.56 for April, 1925; \$10.16 for April, 1924; \$10.64 for April, 1923; \$10.26 for April, 1922; \$12.68 for April, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.57 for April, 1918; and \$7.51 for April, 1914. The decline was due chiefly to lower prices for eggs, while slight decreases occurred in the prices of veal, mutton, bacon, lard, butter, potatoes and sugar. Slight increases occurred in the prices of beef, fresh and salt pork, evaporated apples, rice and beans. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.30 at the beginning of April, as compared with \$21.52 for March; \$21.11 for April, 1928; \$21.02 for April, 1927; \$21.64 for April, 1926; \$20.82 for April, 1925; \$20.58 for April, 1924; \$21.21 for April, 1923; \$20.66 for April, 1922; \$23.31 for April, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.01 for April, 1918; and \$14.32 for April, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, declined to 94.1 for April, as compared with 96.1 for March; 98.3 for April, 1928; 97.5 for April, 1927; and 101.2 for April, 1926. One hundred and nine prices quotations were lower, forty-six were higher and three hundred and forty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials six of the eight main groups were lower, while two were slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due to lower prices for grains, flour and other milled products, bananas, lemons, vegetable oils, rubber, cocoa beans, potatoes and naval stores, which more than offset higher prices for tea, coffee, oranges, dried fruits and hay; the Animals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of milk, eggs and fish, which more than offset advances in the prices of livestock, meats, furs, hides and lard; the Fibres, Textiles and Tex-

tile Products group, due to slightly lower prices for raw cotton, raw wool, raw silk and jute; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due mainly to decline in some lines of British Columbia cedar; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of basic metals, and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of coal and gasoline, which more than offset advances in the prices of glass, crushed stone, sand and gravel. The Iron and its Products group advanced, chiefly because of higher prices for pig iron and steel sheets. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was slightly higher, due mainly to higher prices for white lead, litharge and cream of tartar.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined because of lower prices for flour and other milled products, fish, lemons, bananas, potatoes, eggs, coal and gasoline, which more than offset higher prices for meats, poultry, tea, coffee, oranges and lard. Producers' goods also declined. In this group building and construction materials were lower because of decreases in the prices of paint materials and in British Columbia cedar. In manufacturers' goods materials for the milling industries, for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, declined, while materials for the fur and leather goods industries and for the meat packing industries were higher.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers



doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget. with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the

LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

(Continued on page 550)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Table with 20 columns representing years from 1900 to 1929 and rows for various commodities like Beef, Eggs, Flour, Rice, etc. Each entry includes a quantity and a price.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table with 17 columns representing provinces and rows for various staple foods like Coal, Wood, Fuel, and Rent, showing average costs.

† December only. § Kind most sold. \* For electric light and gas see text.

‡ An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.





## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2s, per can.	Corn, 2s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33-8	7-7	18-2	4-9	6-3	10-5	12-4	15-6	15-9	15-9
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	33-0	8-1	17-3	5-3	6-3	9-9	12-7	16-2	15-8	16-0
1—Sydney.....	34-4	8	17-3	5-3	6-3	9-8	12-9	16-1	16	16-4
2—New Glasgow.....	32-8	8	17-1	5-1	5-9	10-1	13-6	15-5	15-3	15-9
3—Amherst.....	31-7	8	17	5-2	6-2	9-2	10	16-5	15-5	15-1
4—Halifax.....	32-4	8	16-8	5	6-6	10	14	16	15-3	14-9
5—Windsor.....	35	8-3	18	5-9	7	10	12-5	18	17-7	18-3
6—Truro.....	31-9	8	17-5	5-2	6	10	13-4	15-2	15-1	15-1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30-8	7-4	18	4-9	5-6	9-9	13-9	15-8	14-8	15-3
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	32-8	8-5	18-0	5-2	6-3	10-3	14-1	15-1	14-6	15-1
8—Moncton.....	34	8-7	17-8	5-6	6-7	12-7	13-5	16-6	15-5	15-5
9—St. John.....	34-4	8-7	19	4-8	6-2	9	13-6	14-3	13-9	14-1
10—Fredericton.....	32-7	8-7	17	4-9	6-2	9-5	14-3	14-5	14-1	15-7
11—Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5-6	6	10	15	15	15	15
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	31-6	6-4	17-4	5-0	6-6	9-4	12-8	14-2	15-7	14-9
12—Quebec.....	32-8	7-5	16-9	5-1	6-6	9-9	12-5	15-2	15-6	15-5
13—Three Rivers.....	32	6	18	5-2	6-3	9-6	13-6	14-2	19-1	15-3
14—Sherbrooke.....	35-2	6-6-7	16-8	4-9	6-2	9-5	13-1	13-5	13-9	14-4
15—Sorel.....	29-2	6	18-2	4-5	7	10-2	11-7	14	15-6	14-9
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	28-7	5	16-5	4-4	6-3	9-3	12-4	14	14	14-5
17—St. John's.....	32-5	5-3-6-7	18	5-2	8	10-3	15	14-3	16	15
18—Theftford Mines.....	31-6	6-7	17-4	5-6	6-7	8-2	13-2	15-2	18-4	16-2
19—Montreal.....	33	5-3-8	18	5	5-8	10	12-1	14	14-6	14-3
20—Hull.....	29-8	6-8	17	5-1	6-5	8	11-5	13-4	13-5	13-6
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	33-8	7-3	17-5	4-7	6-2	10-9	12-9	14-9	14-7	14-9
21—Ottawa.....	33-2	7-3-8	18-1	5-3	6-6	11-3	11-7	15-2	14-8	14-9
22—Brockville.....	32-2	6-7	16-5	5	5-7	10-1	11-5	14-2	13-7	13-8
23—Kingston.....	32-2	6-7	15-2	4-9	5-2	9-5	11-9	13-3	13	13-1
24—Belleville.....	32-1	6-6-7	16-5	4-4	5-3	10-7	12-9	14-4	14-6	14-6
25—Peterborough.....	33-9	7-3	17-3	4-6	6	10-8	12-9	14-6	14-4	14-7
26—Oshawa.....	35-3	7-3	16-6	4-3	6-5	10-3	11-5	14-6	14-1	14-5
27—Orillia.....	35-5	6-7	18	4-7	5-8	11-1	13-1	15	16-2	15
28—Toronto.....	34-8	6-7-7-3	18-2	4-7	6-1	10-2	11-2	15	14-5	14-9
29—Niagara Falls.....	36-9	7-3	18-7	5-1	6-1	10-4	13-3	15-9	15-7	16-4
30—St. Catharines.....	32-4	7-3	17-8	4-6	5-8	11-7	12-4	14-4	13-9	14-6
31—Hamilton.....	35-6	7-3	18-4	4-5	6	11-6	12-5	15	14-8	14-7
32—Brantford.....	33-5	6-7-8	17	4-3	5-4	11-3	12-8	14-4	14-1	14-3
33—Galt.....	35-3	7-3	18	4-4	6-3	12-4	13-4	14-8	14-3	15
34—Guelph.....	35-1	7-3	18-3	4-6	6-3	11-3	13	14-7	13-4	14-2
35—Kitchener.....	33-8	6-7	18	4-1	5-7	10-7	11-4	14-8	14-3	14-5
36—Woodstock.....	32	6-7-7-3	17-3	4	6-1	10-6	13-6	15	14-7	14-7
37—Stratford.....	32-9	6-7-7-3	18-5	4-2	6-4	12-4	13-1	15-7	15-2	15-4
38—London.....	33-1	6-7-7-3	18-2	4-4	6	10-7	12-2	14-9	14-7	14-8
39—St. Thomas.....	31-9	7-3-8-7	18-6	4-6	6-8	12-1	13-2	15-6	14-9	14-9
40—Chatham.....	33-5	6-7	18-1	4-5	5-9	11-8	14-7	14-8	14-9	14-3
41—Windsor.....	31-9	8-9-3	17-9	4-5	5-7	10-9	14	14-6	15-1	15
42—Sarnia.....	37-7	7-3-8	17-5	4-8	6-5	12-2	15	15	15	15
43—Owen Sound.....	33-6	6-7-7-3	18-4	4	5-4	10	12-6	15-6	14-8	14-9
44—North Bay.....	33-1	7-3	15	5-1	6-5	10	13-8	14-6	14-4	14-7
45—Sudbury.....	34	8-8-7	16	5-3	8	10	15-3	15	15-3	15
46—Cobalt.....	36	8-3	18	5-2	7-7	10-7	13-7	17-7	17-9	18-4
47—Timmins.....	31-2	8-3	15	4-9	5-7	10	12-3	14-6	14-4	14-4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	33-2	8	19	5-3	7-3	13	15	15-3	15-3	15-3
49—Port Arthur.....	34-8	6	18-7	5-3	5-8	10	12-8	14-4	14-1	15-7
50—Fort William.....	33-1	6	16-9	5-1	5-9	9-8	10-6	15	15	15-1
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	34-8	6-7	19-0	4-9	6-1	11-2	13-0	17-4	16-6	17-6
51—Winnipeg.....	35-2	6-4-7	20	5	6-3	10-8	12-6	17-3	17-3	17
52—Brandon.....	34-3	6-3-7	18	4-7	5-9	11-6	13-3	17-5	15-8	18-1
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	35-0	8-1	19-7	5-0	6-2	10-9	12-4	18-5	17-9	18-5
53—Regina.....	35	8-8-4	20	4-8	6-4	10-7	12	18-8	18	18-7
54—Prince Albert.....	35	8	20	4-8	6-5	8-5	12-3	18-2	18-2	18-2
55—Saskatoon.....	35-3	8	18-7	5-1	5-9	11-4	12-1	18-1	17-7	18-7
56—Moose Jaw.....	34-6	8	20	5-3	5-8	12-8	13-2	18-7	17-7	18-3
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	35-9	8-6	19-0	5-0	6-1	11-1	10-7	16-9	18-2	18-4
57—Medicine Hat.....	35-6	8-9	20-4	5-1	6-1	12-3	11-4	18	20-7	19-7
58—Drumheller.....	40	8-9	17	5-1	6-5	12-5	11-2	17-7	18-7	19
59—Edmonton.....	34	8	19-7	4-9	5-9	10-2	10-3	15-8	16-8	18-9
60—Calgary.....	35-3	8	19	4-8	5-6	11-6	11-1	17-5	18-8	18-9
61—Lethbridge.....	34-5	8-10	19	4-8	6-2	9-1	9-7	15-7	16	17-2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	35-5	9-5	20-9	5-2	6-5	10-0	9-7	16-7	18-7	18-4
62—Fernie.....	35-6	10	19	5-2	5-5	11	10-3	17-6	18-1	18
63—Nelson.....	35	10	19	5-5	6-3	10	10-6	16-2	20-6	20-6
64—Trail.....	35	9-3	20	4-8	6-6	10	10	15	19	19
65—New Westminster.....	36-5	8-3-9-5	22-5	5-2	6-6	8-8	8-1	16-7	19-6	16-5
66—Vancouver.....	34-7	8-3-9-5	20-3	5	6-6	11-4	8-1	14-7	18-6	16
67—Victoria.....	35-4	10	24	5-1	6-6	9	9	15-9	16-4	17-1
68—Nanaimo.....	36	8-9	20	5	7-9	9-5	11-2	17-8	19	19-7
69—Prince Rupert.....	35-8	10	22-5	5-4	6	10-5	10	19-4	20	20

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2 s, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
11-8	8-3	1-266	25-8	31-0	21-4	13-5	15-8	19-7	71-7	26-5	62-2	42-3
11-6	8-2	1-060	21-8	25-8	17-9	13-9	14-7	19-0	68-4	26-8	61-6	40-4
11-6	8-5	1-092	22-4			14-2	15	20-8	57-5	27-7	57-5	
12-4	9	1-228	22-7	26-7	18	12-8	14-7	18-5	75	25-7	57	38-7
11-2	7-6	.77	17-4	20	18	15-5	13-7	17-3	62-5	25	69	40
10-9	8-1	.933	21-1	32-5	16-5	13-5	13-5	19-5	73-5	26-2	64	39-2
12	8	1-20	25			15	15	20	65	32-5		47-5
11-6	8-2	1-136	22-1	23-8	18-5	12-4	15-5	18	76-7	23-8	60-7	36-8
10-5	7-8	.80	15-2			13-2	13-5	16-7	79-5	25-4	60	37-5
10-6	8-4	.837	17-8	27-4	20-0	14-7	14-0	18-4	70-9	26-8	62-4	44-7
11-2	7-5	.821	18-2	27-2	20	13-8	14-7	18	77-5	28-3	65	
10-2	8-3	1-15	19-5	26-2	19-3	14	12-6	17-3	61-2	25	52-4	40-7
10-8	9-7	.727	16-8	28-7	20-7	14	13-8	18-3	74	26-2	69-8	43-5
10	8	.65	16-7			20	17	15		27-5		50
11-0	9-3	1-031	21-5	37-3	20-7	13-5	16-5	17-9	75-8	26-6	69-5	41-4
12-8	9-5	.887	21-6	47-5	21	15-2	15-8	21-1	80	24	70	39-4
12-2	11	1-155	25-5	32-7	23	13-9	18-2	19	80	25	73-3	40-7
10-9	9	.968	19-7	43-2	23	13-1	17-3	17-4	76-2	27-7	60	41
12-5	9-3	1-10	22			18-7	13-3	16-9	66-7	24	75	39-5
11-2	8-2	.961	20-2			22-5	13	16	56-7	25-7	60	40-4
9	9-5	1-125	21-7	30		17-5	15			30		50
9	8-4	1-122	24			20	13-8		17		76-7	43
11-3	9-6	.922	19-1	37-6	20-6	12-3	15-9	17-6	83-2	24-7	63-8	36-6
10-4	8-8	1-042	19-9	32-5	20	11-5	14-3	18-7		25	77-5	42
11-9	8-7	1-077	22-8	31-0	21-4	13-5	15-7	20-0	70-7	26-4	59-7	39-1
11-5	9-4	1-11	22-6	36-9	19	12-6	14-7	20	67-8	27-9	59-4	40-3
11-2	9-1	1-15	23-7	26-7		12	15-7	18-7		26-2	62	41
10-4	8-7	1-06	22-6	35-8		13-6	15-1	18-8	83	24-4	60	41-9
11-9	10-1	1-17	25-6	28-2		14-4	14-7	19-7	76	25-4	59-5	38-1
12-2	8-1	1-02	19-5	30-5		12-8	14-9	20	74-2	27-5	58-3	38-3
11-5	8-7	.878	20	21-5		13-8	14-3	19-3	61-5	24-5	54	40-4
10-5	8-8	.93	20-5	35	23	12-5	16-6	18-8	75-8	27	59-2	35-6
11-7	7-9	.943	19-5	36-4	20-5	13-7	15	20	74-9	25-7	59-9	38-2
13	7-8	1-139	22-8	30-7		13-1	16-7	20-7	65	26-9	75	40-6
11-9	8-1	1-09	23-2	33		12	15-5	19-4	68	23-3	52	37-8
12-3	8-4	.868	19-9	29	25	12-6	15-3	19-2	62-5	24	53	36-8
10-2	8-4	.878	17-7	37-5		13	15	19	57-5	24-2	55	37-7
10-7	8-7	.887	19-2	33-3		14	14-4	19-2	55	24-7	63-3	36-9
12-6	9-1	.871	19-7	32-5		13-2	15-7	19-7	61-5	27-2	48-5	36-3
11-6	8-9	.893	18-1	28		12-6	14-3	19-4	59	24-3	59-5	35-8
8-6	8	.88	20	26-7		13-7	15	18-2	67-7	25	55	35
12-6	8-2	1-08	23-1	28-7		14-3	16-1	20-4	81-7	26-6	75	40-1
11-8	8-5	.838	17-6	27		12-3	14-3	19-2	85	26-6	60	36-4
13-3	9-3	.894	18-8	25-7		14-5	14-6	20	86-7	26-5	66-7	39-8
10-7	7-4	.756	18-1	28-7		14-2	14-9	19-7	77-4	27-2	59-6	37-1
12-8	7-3	.936	18-1	31-7		13-2	15-7	19-2	65	24-8	60	40
12-2	8-5	.90	20	32-5		13-5	16-5	19		31-5		37-5
12-2	8	1-16	25	25		13-1	15-8	20-6	68-3	28-7	56	37-8
12-4	8-1	1-15	29-2	27-5		17-7	13-4	16	20-2	25-8	56-7	40-5
12-3	10-4	1-42	30-1			23	13-8	17-8	79-2	29	68-3	42-8
14	10-1	1-59	38	37-5		23-3	16-3	19	80-6	28-6	66	47-1
13	9-2	1-45				20-7	13-7	17	72-7	26-7	50-7	39-3
10-8	9-2	1-25	27-5	32-5		20	14-5	17-7	73-3	28-3	60	41-5
13-1	8-8	1-56	31	32		21-7	13-2	15-3	69-3	25-7	62-1	42-1
12-9	8-6	1-57	31-2	38		20-8	13-9	16-3	65-7	26-4	56-3	40-4
12-3	7-3	1-330	26-2	20-0	13-3	16-3	20-9	17-8	71-8	27-2	60-5	44-1
12-7	7-5	1-59	29-6	25		20	13-6	16	70-2	25-3	56	44
11-8	7	1-07	22-8			20	12-9	16-6	73-3	29-3	65	44-2
12-5	7-7	1-780	33-3			24-2	14-1	17-6	72-7	26-3	64-0	48-2
12-5	7-5	1-78	30			22-5	15-1	17-8	71-4	26-6	62-2	48
12	8-5	1-88	33-3			25	13-6	18-5	23-7	70	63	50-5
11-9	7-3	1-74	35			25	13-3	16-5	72-8	25	67-8	48-3
13-7	7-5	1-72	35			14-5	17-6	21-7	76-7	25-6	63	46-5
12-8	7-1	1-890	36-5	23-0	13-0	17-0	21-0	22-8	72-8	26-5	65-0	49-2
13-2	6-8	1-90	41	25	13-5	17-8	22-5	22-5	74-3	27-5	70-7	52-1
13-2	8	2-37	50	25	13-7	19	22-5	25	77-5	27-5	67-5	50
12-8	6-5	1-40	28	25	11-9	15-8	19-9	68-8	68-8	25-4	60-5	48-5
12-5	7-1	2-03	35	20	13-6	16-8	19-7	73-8	73-8	27-3	62-4	48-2
12-2	7	1-75	28-7	23-3	12-5	15-7	20-5	69-5	69-5	24-7	63-7	47
12-1	7-3	1-993	38-9	23-8	13-0	15-5	19-1	71-8	71-8	27-0	62-1	48-3
10-6	7-3	2-15	43-3	22-3	15	16	19-5	75	75	30	69	50
12-4	9	2-12	50	25	13-5	15	20	77-5	77-5	30	65	50
10-4	9-1	2-58	50	25	13-5	15	20	75	75	25	62-5	50
12-2	6	1-45	28-7	25	12-4	15-4	18	61	61	26-8	58-4	45-2
11-6	6	1-57	24-8	20-3	11-7	14-6	17-4	64-9	64-9	24	55-6	42-2
12-8	6-6	1-93	36-8	24-3	12-5	14-3	17-6	72-1	72-1	25-6	61-8	47-2
13-6	7-2	1-83	30		13-7	16-1	20	68-5	68-5	27-5	67-2	50
13-2	7-2	2-35	47-5	25	11-7	17-5	20	80	80	26-7	57-5	61-9



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Rent				
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$ 10-114	\$ 12-995	\$ 12-300	\$ 14-639	\$ 8-895	\$ 11-069	\$ 9-654	c. 31-1	c. 11-4	\$ 27-833	\$ 19-933		
8-935	12-015	9-400	10-250	6-300	6-950	6-375	33-3	12-3	22-417	14-917		
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		32-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	1	
7-35					c8-00		32	10	20-00	14-00	2	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	3	
11-25-11-75	d11-60-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-50	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	4	
	10-50-11-50	9-00	9-50	5-50	6-00		35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	5	
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	5-00	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	6	
10-50	13-25	9-50	10-50	6-75	7-50	c7-50	30	15	20-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	7	
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	31-3	11-8	27-000	19-250	8	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g8-00	g32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	9	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-33	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	10	
8-00-12-00	13-00	8-00	10-00	7-00		c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	10	
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		30	12	18-00	15-00	11	
9-623	13-958	14-286	16-359	9-667	11-592	10-766	30-9	10-2	23-333	15-188		
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	10	27-00-35-00		12	
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	14-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	13	
10-00	14-00	12-00	18-00	9-00	11-00	16-00	27-28	9	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	14	
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-35-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	c10-00	30	8-3	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	15	
	8-50	15-00	c16-67	c15-00	c12-00	c12-00	26	9-6	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	16	
	15-00	14-00-16-00	c15-00	10-00	c10-50	c9-00	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	17	
	11-00	16-00-18-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	30	15	15-00	10-00	18	
8-25	12-50-14-00	16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	25	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	19	
10-696	12-223	13-400	15-946	9-934	12-428	11-217	29-1	10-5	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	20	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	29-286	21-317	21	
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00		c14-80		30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	22	
11-00	12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	23	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	12-00	13-00	11-00	25	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	24	
11-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	25	
9-50-11-50	13-00-13-50	11-00	12-50	10-00	12-00	7-00	28-30	9-6	20-00-5-00	15-00-25-00	26	
11-00	12-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	27	
g	g10-00-11-00	g	g	g	g	g	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	28	
g	g10-00-11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	29	
9-00	12-00	16-00	16-50	12-00	12-50	12-50	g28	10	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	30	
12-00	12-50	15-00	17-00	13-00	15-00	15-00	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	31	
10-00	12-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	32	
11-50	11-00-12-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00-35-00	16-00-20-00	33	
10-00	10-00-12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	34	
10-00-12-50	12-00-12-50	12-00	c15-00	6-00	c10-50		27	10	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	35	
10-00	11-00-13-00	16-00	18-00		14-00		26	10	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	36	
12-00	11-00-12-00	18-00	c18-00		c11-25		27	9	28-00-42-00	19-00-25-00	37	
9-50	10-25-13-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c11-25		24-25	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	38	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00		c20-00		c18-00		25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	39	
g3-50	g11-50	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	40	
9-50	12-50-13-00		16-00		10-00	c & g18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	41	
8-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	42	
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	43	
12-00-13-50	13-50		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75	35	11-8	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	44	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		30	13	n	25-00	45	
16-00	16-00		15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	46	
11-00	10-00		12-75		9-75	c6-50	35	8	p	25-00-35-00	47	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	12-00	10-00	11-50		30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	48	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-00	11-00	8-50	9-50		35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	49	
10-688	16-125			9-250	10-125		32-5	14-0	35-000	24-500	50	
12-00	15-50			10-50	11-50	9-00	30	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	51	
6-75-12-00	16-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75		35	13	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	52	
10-250	17-500	8-000	11-875	8-333	10-375	12-333	35-0	12-9	35-000	23-750		
9-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	11-7	30-00-50-00	30-00	53	
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	54	
10-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	11-0-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	55	
10-00	16-75		c & i 15-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00-30-00	56	
6-813	13-250				11-000		32-1	12-1	30-000	21-750	57	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	35	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00	57	
h6-5-0					12-00		35	15	r	25-00	58	
h5-00-6-00	16-00				8-00		35	12	35-00	25-00	59	
h8-50-11-50	110-50				6-00		28-5	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	60	
h4-00-6-50					13-00		30	12	30-00	18-00	61	
10-247	12-130			9-500	10-417	5-398	336-0	13-0	26-438	20-625	62	
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	37-40	15	20-00	18-00	63	
9-50-11-50	12-80-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	64	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-00		37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	65	
10-75-11-75	11-50				5-50		35	13	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	66	
11-00-12-00	11-50				7-50	4-50	40	9	29-00	25-00	67	
10-55-11-50	9-00				7-50	10-00	4-49	27	14	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00	68
8-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	69	
12-00-14-50							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	69	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In a. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	April 1926	April 1927	April 1928	Mar. 1929	April 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	101.2	97.5	98.3	96.1	94.1
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	103.8	96.8	101.6	88.9	86.9
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	100.7	102.1	104.3	109.8	108.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products...	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	100.7	92.4	93.5	92.8	92.4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper...	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	100.3	98.1	98.9	94.8	94.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	100.7	97.3	94.0	93.4	93.6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	98.5	92.6	88.7	101.5	98.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	98.7	98.6	93.5	93.0	92.4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	99.4	98.1	95.4	94.5	94.9

(Continued from page 543)

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts, extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made

for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps, two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries.



page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the abovementioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1929\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1927 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125·8; 1901, 125·8; 1902, 125·8; 1903, 125·2; 1904, 123·9; 1905, 120·1; 1906, 107·5; 1907, 108·8; 1908, 106·9; 1909, 105·7; 1910, 103·8; 1911, 99·4; 1912, 106·6; 1913, 100·0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued toward slightly higher levels, sirloin steak being up from an average of 35 cents per pound in March to 35·4 cents in April, round steak from 30 cents per pound in March to 30·1 cents in April, and shoulder roast from 21·8 cents per pound in March to 21·9 cents in April. Veal was down in the average from 24·9 cents per pound in March to 24·3 cents in April. Mutton was also lower, averaging 30·1 cents per pound in April, as compared with 30·5 cents in March. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former from an average of 23 cents per pound to 29 cents, and the latter from 26·5 cents per pound to 26·6 cents. Bacon was slightly lower, averaging 37·6 cents per pound. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were lower, while white fish was slightly higher. Lard was somewhat lower, averaging 22·1 cents per pound.

Eggs were substantially lower in practically all localities, fresh averaging 40·3 cents per dozen in April, as compared with 51·3 cents in March, and cooking averaging 34·9 cents per dozen in April, as compared with 44·7 cents in March. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12·5 cents per quart. Dairy butter was slightly lower at 44·3 cents per pound, while creamery was unchanged at an average price of 49 cents per pound.

Bread, flour and soda biscuits were steady. Rice was slightly higher at an average price of 10·5 cents per pound. Canned corn was down from an average price of 16·2 cents per tin to 15·9 cents. Beans were slightly higher at an average price of 11·8 cents per pound. Onions were up from 7·8 cents per pound in March to 8·3 cents in April. Potatoes averaged \$1.27 per ninety pounds in April as compared with \$1.31 in March. Evaporated apples advanced in the average from 21·2 cents per pound to 21·4 cents. Granulated sugar was slightly lower at an average price of 7·4 cents per pound in April, as compared with 7·5 cents in March. Anthracite coal and coke were practically unchanged, the former at an average price of \$16.37 per ton and the latter at \$13 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were again lower, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.227 per bushel, as compared with \$1.269 in March. The high price for the month was \$1.26 $\frac{3}{4}$  reached on the 13th and the low \$1.19 $\frac{1}{4}$  toward the end of the month. The favourable reports as to the progress of the winter wheat crop, improved conditions for seeding in the Canadian west, together with reports of large shipments of Argentine wheat and of the accumulation of wheat at shipping points were said to be the factors contributing to lower prices. Coarse grains followed the trend in wheat, western barley at Winnipeg being down from 74·8 cents per bushel to 71·6 cents; western oats from 64·2 cents per bushel to 57·7 cents, rye from \$1.09 per bushel to 99·8 cents and flax from \$2.07 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel to \$2.02. American corn at Toronto was down from \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel to \$1.03 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Milled products were also lower, flour at Toronto being down from \$7.60 per barrel to \$7.36, oatmeal from \$4.24 per bag to \$4.13, bran from \$33.62 per ton to \$30.16, and shorts from \$35.09 per ton to \$30.16. Oranges at Toronto rose from \$4.34 per case to \$4.94, while bananas declined from 6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Manitoba potatoes at Winnipeg fell from \$1.35 per hundred pounds to \$1.23 and Nova Scotia grades at Halifax from 90 cents per bag to 65 cents. Santos coffee at Toronto advanced slightly to 30 cents per pound. Raw rubber at New York declined from 24·4 cents per pound to 21·2 cents. Turpentine was down from 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon to 85 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Rosin declined from \$12.25 per barrel to \$11.90. Linseed oil was 4 cents per gallon lower at 80 cents. Hay at Toronto rose from \$14-15.50 per ton to \$15-16.50. In livestock good steers at Toronto rose from \$9.40 per hundred pounds to \$10.18 and at Winnipeg from \$8.62 per hundred pounds to \$9.56. Calves at Toronto were down from \$15.97 per hundred pounds to \$14.68 and at Winnipeg from \$12.48 per hundred pounds to \$12.02. Hogs at Toronto advanced from \$11.79 per hundred pounds to \$12.73 and at Winnipeg from \$10.97 per hundred pounds to \$11.82. Meats followed the trend in livestock, beef at Winnipeg advancing from 18 cents per pound to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents and best hogs at Toronto from 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Lard at Toronto rose from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 16 cents. Eggs were substantially lower, fresh at Montreal declining from 45·3 cents per dozen to 34·3 cents and at Toronto from 41·5 cents per dozen to 32 cents. Raw cotton at New York was down from an average price of 21·2 cents per pound in March to 20·3 cents in April. Several grades of raw silk at New York declined, extra being down from \$5.10 per pound

to \$5. Wool at Toronto declined 2 to 3 cents per pound. Jute at Montreal was down from \$9.54 per hundred pounds to \$9.05. Foundry pig iron advanced from \$23.10 per ton to \$24.10. The non-ferrous metal markets were weak, copper declining from \$22.90 per hundred pounds to \$21.60; copper sheets from 32½ cents per pound to 28½ cents; copper wire from 25¼ cents per pound to 24¼ cents; tin

ingots from 51 cents per pound to 47¼ cents; lead from \$7.17½ per hundred pounds to \$7.08; and zinc from \$7.37 per hundred pounds to \$7.23. American anthracite coal at Toronto fell from \$13.52 per ton to \$12.92. Gasoline at Montreal was down from 20½ cents per gallon to 19½ cents and at Vancouver from 22 cents per gallon to 20 cents. White lead was up from \$10.68 per cwt. to \$11.50.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE following notes give the latest information available as to movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number on the base of 1913 = 100, was 140.1 for March, an advance of 1.2 per cent over February. Food advanced one per cent due to rises in meat and fish and "other foods," while cereals declined slightly. Industrial materials rose 1.5 per cent, showing advances in iron and steel, other metals and minerals and cotton, while other textiles and miscellaneous commodities declined.

The Economist index number, on the base of 1927 = 100, was 96.1 at the end of March, an advance of 0.5 per cent over the previous month. Both cereals and meat and other foods fell, due chiefly to falls in the prices of mutton, potatoes and wheat. Textiles showed an advance due to a rise in cotton prices, partly counteracted by a decline in wool. Minerals also advanced due to advances in coal and an advance of nearly 35 per cent in copper. Of the miscellaneous products, advances in petrol and petroleum were offset by declines in rubber, creosote and leather.

The Statist index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 120.5 at the end of March, an advance of 0.3 per cent over the previous month. This rise is accounted for by the sharp advance in copper and lead. All three of the food groups fell, partly due to seasonal declines in butter and potatoes. Textiles declined slightly and sundries advanced one per cent due to increases in timber and petroleum.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 162 at the beginning of April, a decline of 2.4 per cent for the month. This was due to a decline of 4.5 per cent in the food

group due to seasonal declines in foods, chiefly eggs, butter and milk. Other groups were unchanged from the previous month.

### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of Statistique Générale, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 653 for March, a rise of 0.2 per cent over February. The food group as a whole was practically unchanged, advances in vegetable foods being offset by declines in animal and miscellaneous foods. Industrial materials advanced slightly, a considerable rise in minerals and metals being counteracted by a fall in textiles and miscellaneous products.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914 = 100, was 547 for the first quarter of 1929, an increase of 3 per cent over the previous quarter. All groups with the exception of rent showed advances.

### Germany

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 139.6 for March, an advance of 0.2 per cent over the February level. Agricultural products declined 0.1 per cent due to a sharp decline in animal foods; provisions advanced 2.5 per cent; raw material and semi-manufactured goods advanced 0.5 per cent due to an increase of 11.5 per cent in metals other than iron; manufactured goods declined 0.1 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 156.5 for March, an advance of 1.4 per cent over February. Food rose 2.3 per cent, heat and light 0.5 per cent, clothing 0.1 per cent, while rent and sundries were unchanged.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913 = 100, was 498.86 for March, an advance of 0.1 per cent over February. Foods rose

slightly owing to a considerable increase in vegetable foods, which was offset by an almost equal decline in animal foods. Industrial materials also showed a small increase; there were no marked changes in any particular groups.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926 = 100, was 97.5 for March, an increase of 0.8 per cent over February. Farm products advanced 1.8 per cent due to higher prices for beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and cotton. Among foods, increases in meats were offset by decreases in the prices of butter and flour. Metals advanced nearly two per cent due chiefly to a marked increase in copper, lead and zinc. Other groups showed only small variations.

The Annalist index number, on the base 1913 = 100, was 147.5 for April, a decline of 0.5 per cent from March. Food products and miscellaneous commodities declined, while

other groups showed only slight variations from March.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$12.6765 at May 1, a decline of 1.5 per cent from the previous month owing chiefly to a decline in non-ferrous metals (particularly copper), raw textiles and rubber. Four groups advanced: provisions, fruits, hides and leather and naval stores, and eight groups declined: metals, textiles, miscellaneous products, oils, breadstuffs, live-stock, coal and coke and building materials.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 159.8 for March, a decline of 0.7 per cent. The decline extended to all groups with the exception of housing which was slightly higher.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913 = 100, was 160.0 for March as compared with 159.0 for February. Food, clothing and fuel and light all advanced while shelter and sundries were unchanged.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1929

**T**HE number of fatal industrial accidents, including such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1929, was 311, there being 126 in January, 75 in February and 110 in March. In the first quarter of 1928, 321 fatal accidents were recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1928, to be found on page 562, contains 27 fatalities.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada and certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

### Fatalities by Industrial Groups

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 15; logging, 57; fishing and trapping, 7; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 46; manufacturing, 38; construction, 46; transportation and public utilities, 76; trade, 11; service, 15.

Of the mining accidents 23 were in "metaliferous mining," 15 in "coal mining," 6 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying," and 2 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was in the group "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 4 in "textiles and clothing," 13 in "saw and planing mill products," 5 in "wood products," 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 9 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-metallic mineral products," 2 in "chemical and allied products," and 1 in "miscellaneous products."

In construction there were 30 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 4 in "railway," 6 in "highway and bridge," and 6 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 54 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 3 in "water transportation," 9 in "local transportation," 2 in "storage," 5 in "electricity and gas," and 1 in "telegraphs and telephones."

There were 15 fatalities in service, of which 7 were in "public administration," 2 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 3 in "custom and repair," 2 in "personal and domestic" and 1 in "professional."

In trade there were 5 fatalities in "wholesale," and 6 in "retail."

### Disasters

The most serious disaster during the period under review occurred on March 20, when seven members of the train crews, and five or more passengers, were killed in a collision of two express trains at Drocourt, near Parry Sound, Ontario. The coroner's jury in their verdict held that the collision was due to the neglect of one of the train crews in running past the meeting place where they had orders to stop, and three members of this crew were committed for trial for manslaughter.

On January 19 three members of a train crew were killed when their train was derailed owing to a washout near Belleville, Ontario. A buckled rail causing the derailment of a train at Moore's Siding, Ontario, resulted in three fatalities to the crew.

Two trainmen were killed in a collision of two trains at Lauretta, British Columbia, on January 27 and two members of another train crew were killed in a similar accident near Calgary, Alberta., on the same date. Two members of another train crew were killed near Revelstoke, British Columbia, on January 28, when their engine went over a bridge into a ravine, and two of another crew were killed

when their train was derailed on March 8, at Deschambault, Quebec.

Three mining prospectors perished at Woman Lake, Ontario, when they were trapped in a burning cabin. Another two miners were killed in an explosion at Stewart, British Columbia, caused by drilling into a missed hole. Two oil well drillers near Calgary, Alberta, were killed when struck by drill rods which were forced up by a terrific flow of gas in the well on March 31.

Two labourers engaged in building construction at Brockville, Ontario, were killed when they fell down a shaft when a beam supporting a freight hoist on which they were working gave way on January 23. Two men were killed in Toronto, Ontario, on February 18, when a scaffolding collapsed.

Two fishermen were drowned off Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, from a dory on March 16, when they were setting trawls, and two sailors were drowned near the same locality when their schooner sank after a collision.

Two boatmen were drowned near South Slo-can, British Columbia, on February 23, when their boat drifted into rough water after their engine stalled.

### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1929

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—</b>				
Farmer	Near Prescott, Ont.	Jan. 1	61	Fell from windmill.
Farmer	Samsonton Dist., Alta.	" 14	61	Injured when his wagon overturned. Died Jan. 17.
Farmer	Abee, Alta.	" 17	47	Cut on head by buzz saw when clothing became caught.
Farmer	Near Okotocks, Alta.	" 19	60	Clothing caught in clutch of gasoline engine.
Farmer	Near Sussex, N.B.	Feb. 11		Burned when clothing became ignited while fixing lamp.
Farmer	Moose Creek Dist., Sask.	" 18	65	Frozen.
Farmer	Three Poteaux, Que.	" 25	45	Struck on temple by piece of iron from wood cutting machine.
Farmer	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	About Mar. 1		Cut on chest by a saw which flew off shaft. Died Mar. 17.
Farmer	Agassiz, B.C.	About Mar. 8	55	Thrown from wagon when horses bolted. Died Mar. 15.
Farmer	Pictou County, N.S.	" 10	28	Gored by bull.
Farm hand	Near Pembroke, Ont.	" 14		Kicked by horse. Died Mar. 15.
Farmer's son	Garthby, Que.	About Mar. 20	16	Blood poisoning from pitchfork piercing eye. Died Mar. 22.
Farmer	Earl Grey, Sask.	About Mar. 21		Fell from ladder following heart attack and broke neck.
Indian reserve man	Near Brantford, Ont.	" 24	67	Fell from thresher and broke neck.
Farmer	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	About Mar. 28	28	Burned from explosion by starting fire with kerosene.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Logger	Bethune Camp 2, Ont.	Jan. 2	21	Struck on head by falling limb. Died of septicemia Mar. 9.
Labourer	Mile 67, Westgate, Man.	" 5	30	Struck by falling tree. Internal injuries. Died Jan. 13.
Labourer	Great Falls, Man.	" 5	26	Struck by falling tree, fracturing skull. Died Jan. 6.
Sawyer	Cannon Creek, Alta.	" 5	22	Struck by tree.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER  
OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—Con.				
Chore boy.....	Near Madawaska, Ont.....	" 6	26	Fell through ice and drowned.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 7		Killed in logging accident.
Baraman.....	Mile 198, A.C.R., Ont.....	" 8	About	
Logger.....	Township of Regan, Ont....	" 8	50	Fell under horses in stable and trampled on. Jammed between two logs on skids when swamp hook loosened. Fractured skull and neck.
Logger.....	Lumley, B.C.....	" 10		Killed in logging accident.
Logger.....	Near Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 11	36	Struck by sky-line which broke his back.
Faller.....	Near Fort Coulonge, Que....	" 11	42	Struck by limb of tree.
Cook.....	Port Menier, Que.....	" 13	44	Burned arm. Died Feb. 7.
Logger.....	Lake Scotia, Ont.....	" 13	54	Team went through ice. Got feet frozen getting them out. Died Jan. 24.
Hookman.....	Near Ladysmith, B.C.....	" 14	19	Head crushed between log and railroad car.
Labourer.....	Sutton, Que.....	" 15	54	Struck on head by falling branch of tree.
Manager.....	Steelhead, B.C.....	" 15	40	Struck by falling tree. Broken neck.
Logger.....	Grand'Mere, Que.....	" 16	44	Internal injuries from lifting log. Died Jan. 17.
Teamster.....	Kapuskasig, Ont.....	" 18		Knocked under sleigh by log which fell off load and struck him. Fractured skull. Died Jan. 19.
Loader.....	Lake Cowichan, B.C.....	" 22	46	Struck on head by log while loading logs on flat car.
Teamster.....	Nipawin, Sask.....	About		
Tie maker.....	Greenwood, B.C.....	Jan. 25		Sleigh load of logs upset on him.
Teamster.....	Near Ste. Christine, Que....	" 25		Tree fell on him.
Logger.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 26	17	Fell from load of logs and sleigh ran over his neck.
Logger.....	Near Kitchener, Ont.....	" 28	34	While loading logs on sleigh, log rolled off striking him in abdomen. Died Mar. 3.
Logger.....	Stinson Township, Ont.....	" 29		Shot by hunter while working in bush.
Log maker.....	Stinson Township, Ont.....	" 29	30	Log struck his leg while piling logs. Infection. Died Feb. 11.
Labourer with wood merchants.....	St. Vianney, Que.....	" 29	45	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger.....	Near Woodstock, Ont.....	" 30	30	Struck by falling tree.
Foreman.....	Stupart, Ont.....	" 30		Crushed under logs while unloading logs.
Farmer.....	Near Meaford, Ont.....	" 30	45	Tree fell on him. Died Jan. 30.
Labourer.....	Near Cartier, Ont.....	" 31	32	Log fell on him while loading logs. Broken leg. Died Feb. 1.
Bucker.....	Chemainus, B.C.....	Feb. 1	35	Head crushed between two logs.
Labourer.....	Fossmill, Ont.....	" 2	35	Caught among rolling logs on rollway. Died Feb. 14 following operation.
Manager of logging camp.....	Middlebro, Man.....	" 4	30	Crushed by log while loading logs from skids.
Labourer.....	Patapedia River, Que.....	" 5	19	Tree stump fell on his head from wagon.
Faller.....	Scott Cove, B.C.....	" 5	53	Struck by limb. Fractured skull. Died Feb. 6.
Tractor driver.....	White River, Ont.....	" 8	25	Crushed when sleigh broke loose from tractor on hill.
Labourer.....	Penetang, Ont.....	" 11	39	Cut his heel while cutting logs.
Cook.....	Vallican, B.C.....	" 11	61	Cut hand—poison.
Logger.....	Collins Inlet, Ont.....	" 18	About	
Logger.....	Near Killarney, Ont.....	About	33	Struck by falling tree. Fractured skull.
Logger.....	Cain's River, N.B.....	Feb. 22		Struck on head by falling tree.
Logger.....	Spurfield, Alta.....	" 22		Embolism following fracture of leg in lumber camp.
Logger.....	Pitt Lake, B.C.....	Mar. 2	26	Struck by log in lumber mill.
Rigger.....	Pitt Lake, B.C.....	" 2		Spar tree on which he was working collapsed and he fell 120 feet.
Forest engineer for lumber manufacturers.....	Clericy, Que.....	" 5	36	Accidentally shot while cleaning revolver.
Logger.....	Chemainus, B.C.....	" 8		Crushed by log.
Logger.....	West Arrow Park, B.C.....	" 8	28	Struck by falling tree.
Farmer.....	Black Rock, Kings Co., N.S.....	" 11	62	Struck by falling tree.
Tie maker.....	Near Shebandowan, Ont....	" 11	About	
Logger.....	Englewood, B.C.....	" 12	26	Crushed by falling tree.
Logger.....	Britton River Camp, B.C....	" 12	59	Struck by tree.
Chokerman.....	Mayo, B.C.....	About		Crushed by falling tree.
Logger.....	Price, Que.....	Mar. 13	41	Struck on head by flying cable.
Logger.....	Winfield, B.C.....	" 14	20	Crushed by log while loading logs.
Logger.....	Near North Bay, Ont.....	" 14	25	Struck by tree.
Superintendent.....	Near Chocoutimi, Que.....	" 14	43	Struck on head by gin pole of loading machine.
Farmer.....	Near Chocoutimi, Que.....	About		
Logger.....	Near Powell River, B.C.....	Mar. 17	51	Tree fell on him.
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 19	32	Struck by branch.
Logger.....	Cowichan Lake, B.C.....	" 25	34	Back broken in logging accident.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER  
OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Trapper.....	Bowmanton Dist., Alta.....	Jan. 6	22	Suffocated when earth caved in after he had tunneled into badger den.
Fisherman.....	North of Prince Rupert, B.C.	Feb. 19	24	Washed overboard during heavy storm.
Trapper.....	Cattle Head, P.E.I.....	" 23	20	Killed when gun accidentally discharged.
Fisherman.....	Off Lunenburg, N.S.....	Mar. 16	40	Drowned from dory when they were setting trawls.
Fisherman.....	Off Lunenburg, N.S.....	" 19	40	Drowned when schooner sank after a collision.
Sailor.....	Off Lunenburg, N.S.....	" 22	.....	Drowned when schooner sank after a collision.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—</i>				
Shaft man.....	Noranda, Que.....	Jan. 3	33	Struck by rock.
Driller.....	Bradley, Ont.....	" 3	33	Dynamite blasting.
Shaft timberman.....	Frood, Ont.....	" 5	29	Fell down 80 feet in shaft.
Miner.....	Britannia Mines, B.C.....	" 11	26	Fell 70 feet.
Miner.....	Montauban les Mines, Que.....	" 12	74	Buried by cave-in in mine.
Deckman.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Silicosis contracted, July 6, 1928.
Miner.....	Red Lake, Ont.....	" 27	30	Struck on head by air hose when connection blew off.
Miner.....	Salmo, B.C.....	" 31	49	Buried in snowslide.
Miner.....	Frood Mine, Ont.....	Feb. 10	43	Fell down mine shaft.
Miner.....	Stewart, B.C.....	Feb. 11	45	Explosion from drilling into a missed hole.
Miner.....	Stewart, B.C.....	Feb. 11	47	Explosion from drilling into a missed hole.
Prospector.....	Woman Lake Portage, Ont..	" 11	.....	Perished when trapped in burning cabin.
Prospector.....	Woman Lake Portage, Ont..	" 11	.....	Perished when trapped in burning cabin.
Prospector.....	Woman Lake Portage, Ont..	" 11	.....	Perished when trapped in burning cabin.
Driller.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 13	53	Leg crushed by fall of rock causing cerebral embolus. Died Feb. 17.
Miner.....	Near Cobalt, Ont.....	" 16	30	Injured during blasting operations. Died Feb. 16.
Pipefitter.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 23	33	Fell down mine shaft.
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 28	24	Struck by fall of rock. Fractured skull and back.
Miner.....	Anoyx, B.C.....	Mar. 6	48	Struck by falling rock. Broken back.
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	About Mar. 6	50	Injured in mine. Died Mar. 11.
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 9	32	Struck by falling rock.
Mucker.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 13	30	Fainted and fell from elevator and crushed between cage and shaft.
Miner.....	Britannia, B.C.....	" 20	50	Fell 45 feet when ladder on which he was working gave way.
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	About Jan. 1	45	Received blow on head from hammer of boring machine. Died Jan. 23.
Driver.....	Rosedale, Alta.....	" 4	24	Buried under car of coal when it overturned.
Machine helper.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 14	31	Electrocuted by electric coal cutting machine.
Miner.....	Beersville, N.B.....	" 16	24	Crushed by falling rock in mine.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 19	51	Hand injured by jig wheel; blood poisoning. Died Jan. 31.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	Feb. 12	35	Buried by cave-in.
Miner.....	Luscar, Alta.....	" 14	.....	Crushed by cave-in of mine.
Miner.....	Minto, N.B.....	" 16	24	Buried under rock slide.
Trip rider.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	" 19	25	Coal trip he was riding jumped track and brought down a fall of stone.
Miner.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	Mar. 2	26	Crushed by falling coal.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 2	51	Struck on head by iron hoisting block. Died Mar. 4.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 20	50	Crushed by fall of rock.
Brakeman.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 21	43	Caught between two cars; fractured skull, ribs and jaw.
Timberman.....	Blakeburn, B.C.....	" 23	44	Struck by falling roof. Died Mar. 26.
Miner.....	Westville, N.S.....	" 27	52	Struck by fall of coal. Died April 3.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Mining—</i>				
Truck driver's helper	Near Calgary, Alta.....	Jan. 15	22	Crushed by castings when chain broke while unloading same.
Labourer.....	Winnipegosis, Man.....	Feb. 15	.....	Injured during blasting operations.
Miner.....	Thetford Mines, Que.....	Mar. 9	53	Crushed by falling rock.
Labourer.....	St. Marc des Carrieres, Que.	" 11	.....	Buried by cave-in.
Oil well driller.....	Near Calgary, Alta.....	" 31	.....	Struck by drill rods which were forced up by terrific flow of gas in well. Second man died April 1.
Oil well driller.....	Near Calgary, Alta.....	" 31	.....	Struck by drill rods which were forced up by terrific flow of gas in well. Second man died April 1.
<i>Structural Materials—</i>				
Derrick operator.....	Beachville, Ont.....	Jan. 10	38	Crushed beneath derrick when it was being removed.
Labourer.....	St. Eustache, Que.....	" 17	28	Buried in sand pit when wall collapsed. Died Jan. 18.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER  
OF 1929—*Continued*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>MANUFACTURING— Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Miller.....	Delisle, Sask.....	Feb. 15	88	Injured when sleeve became caught in machinery. Died Feb. 16.
<i>Textiles and Clothing—</i>				
Bleach house hand.....	Galt, Ont.....	Jan. 7	48	Mangled when clothing became caught in shaft.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	21	Crushed under elevator while at work in elevator shaft.
Janitor at cotton mills.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Box fell on foot crushing toe. Gangrene. Died Feb. 7.
Mill worker.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Mar. 9	24	Electrocuted when he came in contact with wire-carrying power for machine he was operating.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Oiler.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	Jan. 10	50	Caught in shaft. Fractured skull.
Tractor operator.....	Burnsville, Gloucester Co., N.B.....	" 10	.....	Leg torn off when caught in gear of tractor.
Labourer.....	Janeville, N.B.....	" 13	47	Arm caught in belt.
Mill hand.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 16	42	Tuberculosis following knee injury on Jan. 11, 1926.
Fireman.....	Near Wolfville, N.S.....	" 21	40	Boiler explosion caused by frozen pipes.
Watchman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	43	Overcome by fumes from open coke fire at plant.
Culler's assistant.....	Melare River, Que.....	Feb. 15	61	Horse bolted and sleigh crashed with him in it.
Labourer.....	Limoilou, Que.....	Feb. 18	23	Mangled by circular saw when it broke away from its base.
Saw operator.....	Calgary, Alta.....	Mar. 6	48	Struck in abdomen by piece of lumber which rebounded from saw. Died Mar. 7.
Sawyer.....	Summerland, B.C.....	" 9	60	Fell against circular saw.
Engine man.....	Bolingbroke, Ont.....	" 26	30	Caught in engine belt. Fractured skull.
Saw mill worker.....	Saint Luc, Que.....	" 26	17	Injured when his apron got caught in machinery.
Farmer.....	Near Brussels, Ont.....	" 29	25	Struck by board which flew from portable saw.
<i>Wood Products—</i>				
Labourer in basket factory.....	Grimsby, Ont.....	Jan. 7	25	While helping to empty steam vat of logs, fell into vat and scalded.
President of furniture manufacturers.....	Napanee, Ont.....	" 12	44	Asphyxiated by carbon monoxide gas from car engine in garage.
Sawyer.....	Wingham, Ont.....	" 23	27	Piece of lumber flew from saw hitting him in abdomen. Died Jan. 26.
Shaper hand.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 19	.....	Struck on head by frame while cutting groove in it.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 5	.....	Cut by saw. Blood poison. Died. Mar. 18.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Shift runner.....	Temiskaming, Que.....	Jan. 31	.....	Caught in gears of bleaching machine. Died Feb. 1.
Yard labourer.....	Thorold, Ont.....	Mar. 23	.....	Struck by sticks while working on pile of pulp-wood.
<i>Iron, Steel and Pro- ducts—</i>				
Steel worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Jan. 4	42	Badly burned when he fell while repairing furnace pipe. Died Jan. 5.
Helper with auto manufacturers.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 7	32	Bruised elbow. Died of septicemia April 2.
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 8	26	Crushed beneath boiler when it fell from tackle hoist.
Labourer with elevator manufacturers.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 9	58	Struck on head by handle of truck while unloading truck. Concussion of brain. Died Feb. 10.
Carpenter with implement manufacturers.....	Brantford, Ont.....	" 25	78	Squeezed between load of poles and bench. Gangrene. Died Mar. 23.
Night watchman.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 30	60	Fell from ladder fracturing hip. Died Feb. 8.
Locomotive engineer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 31	52	Boiler of his engine exploded. Crushed skull.
Driver for wagon builders.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 14	45	Thrown out of sleigh injuring head. Died Mar. 4.
Helper.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 6	18	Crushed under falling girder.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>				
Stonecutter (Monumental).....	Kingston, Ont.....	Feb. 19	44	Pneumoconiosis from inhaling stone dust. Incapacitated since Oct. 28, 1927.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER  
OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Chemical and Allied Products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 25	18	Collapsed from lung affection while at work in factory where nitric acid is used. Died Jan. 26. Burned when clothing caught fire while shovelling ashes from incinerator. Died Feb. 18.
Janitor with soap manufacturers....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 30	75	
<i>Miscellaneous Products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 18	31	Fell down elevator shaft.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>				
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jan. 8	26	Fell 40 feet from ladder, fracturing skull.
Elevator mechanic..	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	40	Fell down elevator shaft.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	.....	Collapsed while at work.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 16	48	Fell 40 feet from building.
Labourer.....	Brockville, Ont.....	" 23	24	Fell down shaft when beam supporting freight hoist on which they were working gave way.
Labourer.....	Collingwood, Ont.....	Feb. 2	40	
Mechanic's helper with elevator company.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 4	44	Struck by falling block of aircrete fracturing skull. Died Feb. 7.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	32	Crushed by steel beam which fell during dismantling operations.
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 18	58	Fell when scaffolding collapsed.
Bricklayer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	42	
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Fell to basement.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Collapsed from heart failure while at work.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	35	Fell from fourth floor while loading wood on elevator.
Carpenter.....	Sapperton, B.C.....	" 22	50	Fell from scaffold. Died Mar. 28.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	31	Crushed when earth collapsed in excavation.
Roofer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 5	40	Fell 40 feet from roof. Fractured skull. Developed meningitis. Died Mar. 17.
Carpenter.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	" 8	52	Slipped and fell from scaffold. Fractured skull.
Labourer with contractors.....	Roberval, Que.....	" 12	30	Struck on head by stone during blasting operations. Died Mar. 16.
Carpenter.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 14	50	Fell from roof, fracturing skull.
Labour foreman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 14	44	Struck on head by falling iron pipe.
Carpenter.....	Ville La Salle, Que.....	" 18	31	Killed when scaffolding collapsed. Fractured spine.
Painter.....	Thamesville, Ont.....	" 20	About 55	Fell from scaffold when rope broke. Fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Murray Bay, Que.....	About Mar. 20	33	Carbon monoxide poisoning from fumes of heater. Developed pneumonia. Died Mar. 26.
Ironworker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 20	28	Struck by falling girder.
Steel erector.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 20	22	Fell 60 feet from building.
Carpenter.....	Near Colonsay, Sask.....	" 24	.....	Fell from ladder injuring head.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 24	.....	Fell 60 feet while repairing chimney.
Carpenter's apprentice.....	Lachine, Que.....	" 26	23	Knocked down by elevator. Fractured skull. Died March 31.
Riveter.....	Claresholm, Alta.....	" 26	43	Struck on head by falling equipment while working on oil tank.
<b>Railway—</b>				
Labourer.....	Near Le Pas, Man.....	Feb. 2	35	Struck by rock following blasting operations.
Checker of supplies..	Churchill, Man.....	" 9	42	Hernia from lifting heavy boxes. Thrombosis following operation.
Labourer.....	Rosemay, Alta.....	Mar. 10	46	Fell off hand car. Died Mar. 11.
Labourer.....	Near Sudbury, Ont.....	" 13	.....	Injured during blasting operations.
<b>Highway and Bridge—</b>				
Bridge builder.....	Albert Canyon, B.C.....	Jan. 7	32	Struck leg on derrick. Blood poisoning. Died Jan. 16.
Labourer.....	Quesnel, B.C.....	" 23	27	Blasting ice and charge exploded in hand.
Labourer.....	Mile 273, Ferguson Highway near North Bay, Ont.....	" 25	28	Buried under cave-in of gravel.
Farmer engaged in road repairing.....	St. Amable, Que.....	Feb. 20	41	Struck on face by falling rock. Died Mar. 23.
Steelworker.....	Donald, B.C.....	Mar. 7	28	Fell from scaffold at bridge when rope broke.
Road superintendent	Haileybury, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Injured when stick of dynamite exploded in his hand. Died Mar. 21.
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
Carpenter on dam construction.....	St. Vincent de Paul, Que....	Jan. 8	36	Fell from ladder fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Near Bracebridge, Ont.....	" 17	35	Struck on head by falling rock.
Labourer.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 18	28	Clamshell scoop shovel fell on him when the brakes failed.
Cement finisher.....	Ear Falls, Ont.....	Feb. 23	32	Fell 40 feet from top of pier, fracturing skull.
Well driller.....	Turner Valley, Alta.....	Mar. 18	.....	Caught in belt when part of machinery broke. Fractured skull.
Labourer on canal construction.....	Near Port Colborne, Ont....	" 22	35	Fell into canal and drowned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER  
OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Trainman	Granum, Alta.	Jan. 2	32	Slipped and fell under train during switching operations.
Air brake inspector	Montreal, Que.	" 7	31	Run over by locomotive.
Patrolman	Lytton, B.C.	" 14	46	Struck by rock. Broken back.
Engineer	Near Belleville, Ont.	" 19	35	Train derailed owing to washout. Engineer died Jan. 19. Other two died Jan. 20.
Fireman			33	
Brakeman	Near Stoney Creek, Ont.	" 18	41	Killed when train was derailed owing to washout.
Fireman			33	
Bridgeman	Ottawa, Ont.	" 19	54	Fell from ladder.
Conductor	Near Brandon, Man.	" 21	51	Struck by engine.
Conductor	Rivière du Loup, Que.	" 23	69	Collision of two trains.
Sectionman	Montreal, Que.	" 23	27	Struck by an engine.
Dining car waiter	Winnipeg, Man.	" 26	36	Fell from steps of car and run over.
Trainman	Lauretta, B.C.	" 27	24	Collision of two freight trains.
Trainman	Near Kamloops, B.C.	" 27	25	Collapsed at his engine.
Engineer			42	
Conductor	Near Calgary, Alta.	" 27	24	Collision of two freight trains.
Trainman	Near Revelstoke, B.C.	" 28	43	Their engine went over bridge into ravine.
Engineer			27	
Fireman	Calgary, Alta.	" 31	47	Fell from top of box car, fracturing skull.
Yardman			21	
Brakeman	Smiths Falls, Ont.	Feb. 2	21	Slipped and fell under wheels of moving freight train.
Bridgeman	Victoria, B.C.	" 8	51	Chains supporting ferry slip broke, throwing him into water.
Fireman	Sharbot Lake, Ont.	" 13	29	Injured groin on Mar. 31, 1922, when he fell on spout while watering engine.
Labourer	Toronto, Ont.	" 13	47	Struck by piece of wood hurled from saw.
Machinist	Westmoreland, N.B.	" 15	48	Struck by sash from saw. Internal hemorrhage.
Fireman	Moore's Siding, Ont.	" 20	40	Injured when train was derailed. Engineer died Feb. 21.
Brakeman			32	
Engineer	Ottawa, Ont.	" 25	44	Run over by shunting engine.
Car helper			55	
Extra gang foreman	Near Revelstoke, B.C.	" 27	45	Load of piling fell on him when stake broke.
Trainman	Gleichen, Alta.	" 27	28	Run over by car during switching operations.
Machinist	Turcot, Que.	Mar. 1	53	Fell into open pit. Died Mar. 2.
Brakeman	Hawkesbury, Ont.	" 2	33	Crushed between engine and freight car in yards.
Carman	Niagara Falls, Ont.	" 3	46	Run over by train.
Sectionman	Near London, Ont.	" 7	65	Struck by train during blinding snowstorm.
Engineer	Deschambault, Que.	" 8	61	Injured when train was derailed. Second man died Mar. 9.
Fireman	Near Attercliffe, Ont.	" 8	59	Thrown against interior of car when brakes were applied suddenly. Died Mar. 9.
Brakeman			33	
Sectionman	Sarnia, Ont.	" 9	45	Struck by switch engine.
Switchman	Calgary, Alta.	" 10	38	Crushed beneath wheels of engine when he fell.
Labourer	Near Hartley Bay, Ont.	" 13	.....	Piece of rock rolled over him while carrying drills to air drills.
Boiler foreman	McLennan, Alta.	" 17	50	Injured when shop dynamo broke. Died Mar. 18.
Conductor	Montreal, Que.	" 19	53	Run over by train.
Conductor	Droccourt, Ont.	" 20	52	Collision of two trains.
Brakeman			37	
Brakeman	Neville, Que.	" 23	34	Struck by train during heavy storm.
Fireman			46	
Express messenger	Port Mann, B.C.	" 26	55	Thrown from engine during switching operations.
News agent			34	
Brakeman	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 27	46	Fell between two freight cars.
Sectionman			55	
Brakeman	Near Cochrane, Ont.	" 27	27	Crowbar pierced his body when two gasoline speeders collided.
Switchman			34	
Line foreman				
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Motorman	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 1	.....	Injured when he walked into a moving oil truck. Died Feb. 19.
Worker in car shop	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 26	30	Run over by train while going to work.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Boatman	South Slocan, B.C.	Feb. 23	28	Drowned when engine stalled and boat drifted into rough water.
Boatman			34	
Cadet	Victoria, B.C.	About Mar. 27	20	Fell into hold of ship, fracturing skull.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Teamster	Montreal, Que.	Jan. 9	59	Horse crushed his foot. Died Feb. 24.
Truck driver	Montreal, Que.	" 11	30	Truck he was driving fell into river when road gave way, and he was drowned.
Truck driver with butter makers.	Grafton, Ont.	" 26	40	Collision of train with truck.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER  
OF 1929—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—<i>Con.</i></b>				
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
<i>Con.</i>				
Carter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	63	Fell down elevator shaft. Fractured skull
Truck driver with canning company.	Near Port Hope, Ont.....	Feb. 14	40	Collision of train with his truck. Fractured skull.
Tractor operator.....	Savant Lake, Ont.....	Mar. 15	39	Drowned when tractor crashed through ice.
Piano mover.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 25	48	Collapsed after heavy lifting.
Truck driver.....	Near Strathburn, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Pinned under motor truck when it overturned.
Truck driver.....	Near Louisville, Ont.....	" 27	19	Crushed under truck he was driving when it ran off road and struck telegraph pole.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Foreman in cold stor- age plant.	Winnipeg, Man.....	Jan. 23	36	Scalded when he raised lid on steam receptacle.
Clutch operator.....	Halifax, N.S.....	Feb. 10	34	Drawn into hoisting machinery when caught in belt.
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>				
Labourer.....	Point du Bois, Man.....	Jan. 10	25	Struck by falling tree. Fractured skull. Died Jan. 11.
Lineman.....	Ridgetown, Ont.....	" 24	40	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Carpenter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 29	26	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Lineman.....	Kingston, Ont.....	Mar. 1	42	Fell from tree. Fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Bridge River, B.C.....	" 11	38	Crushed between cars. Died Mar. 18.
<i>Telegraphs and Tele- phones—</i>				
Groundman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Jan. 8	38	Telephone pole fell on him.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Warehouseman for oil company.	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 9	47	Burned in gasoline explosion which destroyed warehouse.
Commercial travel- ler.	Brantford, Ont.....	" 17	.....	Collision of train with his car.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Feb. 5	25	Crushed by pile of coal which slid down pile.
Salesman for brass goods mfgs.	Near Windsor, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Collision of radial car with his auto.
Office manager with Charcoal Co.	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	.....	Shot during hold-up.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Saw operator.....	Blind River, Ont.....	Jan. 3	50	Struck on head by piece which broke loose from circular saw.
Labourer.....	Dorval, Que.....	" 11	18	Arm torn off when caught in circular saw.
Clerk.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 12	14	Fell down elevator shaft.
Truck driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 17	21	Fell from coal truck fractured spine.
Coal carter.....	Quebec, Que.....	Feb. 20	22	Crushed under load of coal when it upset.
Truck driver.....	Hammond, B.C.....	Mar. 12	.....	Suffocated.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Painter with Gov't. dept.	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 31	61	Lead poisoning contracted May 1928.
Elevator operator in Gov't. office.	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 31	59	Fell down elevator shaft.
Clerk in Gov't. office	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 31	45	Collapsed at his work.
Labourer with Water Works Dept.	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 14	43	Explosion caused by blowtorch igniting gas in manhole.
Woodworker with Gov't. Pensions Dept.	Toronto, Ont.....	Mar. 5	73	Thumb torn while working on grooving saw.
Fireman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Mar. 10	68	Collapsed while on duty.
Mail carrier.....	Near Campbellville, Ont.....	" 26	75	Struck by train.
<i>Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning—</i>				
Carter with dry cleaning co.	Quebec, Que.....	Feb. 15	57	Struck by rock from blasting operations.
Fireman of furnaces.	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 18	57	Drowned when water main burst.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Plumber.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Jan. 8	21	Strangled when clothes caught in shaft of pipe threading machine.
Tinsmith.....	London, Ont.....	About Jan. 18	35	Nail pierced his knee, septic poisoning. Died Feb. 7.
Mechanic.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Mar. 8	.....	Burned when oil soaked clothing took fire. Died Mar. 12.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Window cleaner.....	Montreal, Que.....	Feb. 7	23	Fell from fifth storey window fracturing skull.
General worker at hotel.	Three Rivers, Que.....	Feb. 21	39	Burned on face, arms and legs. Died Feb. 27.
<i>Professional—</i>				
Collector for union...	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 8	49	Struck by fire truck. Fractured skull.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Labourer.....	Enderby, B.C.....	July 21	.....	Fell into river and drowned.
Logger.....	Salmo, B.C.....	Sept. 9	.....	Injured finger. Infection. Died Jan. 2, 1929.
Watchman with timbering company.....	West Vancouver, B.C.....	" 9	49	Struck by logging car and knocked from trestle injuring back. Died Dec. 17, 1928.
Logger.....	Alco, B.C.....	" 22	30	Injured back in logging accident. Died April 5, 1929.
Logger.....	Gloucester Co., N.B.....	Oct. 16	19	Log fell on him injuring leg. Died Oct. 17, 1928.
Labourer.....	Lac Frontiere, Que.....	Nov. 27	45	Pneumonia following exposure.
Pumpman.....	Alco, B.C.....	" 27	70	Arm torn off. Died Feb. 22, 1929.
Log maker.....	Fee Spur, Ogaki, Ont.....	Dec. 7	28	Struck by falling snag. Broken neck.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metaliferous Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Montauban, Que.....	Nov. 21	.....	Contracted blood poisoning. Died Dec. 18, 1928.
<i>Structural Materials—</i>				
Labourer with sand and gravel company.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 18	.....	Paralysis.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable Foods, Drink and Tobacco—</i>				
Cellarman at brewers.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Oct. 15	About	
Stableman with bread and cake manufacturers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Dec. 2	35	Hand burned when some gasoline ignited. Infection. Died Feb. 1, 1929.
<i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i>				
Scowman for saw mill.....	Saint John Co., N.B.....	Aug. 24	65	Injured knee when stepping from scow. Infection.
Lineman.....	Rimouski, Que.....	Dec. 14	31	Electrocuted while dismantling transmission line.
<i>Pulp, Paper and Paper Products—</i>				
Labourer in box factory.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	Sept. 10	56	Injured hand. Infection. Died Mar. 5, 1929.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>				
Polisher with steel manufacturers.....	London, Ont.....	Nov. 22	52	Struck by falling weight bar which was knocked off table when polishing wheel caught on it. Died Mar. 5, 1929.
<i>Miscellaneous Products—</i>				
Labourer with leather substitute manufacturers.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Oct. 21	50	Benzol poisoning. Aplastic anaemia.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>				
Steamfitter with plumbing and heating company.....	London, Ont.....	Aug. 27	45	Pipe fell and struck him on head. Infection. Died Feb. 5, 1929.
Labourer.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.....	Dec. 31	23	Crushed when car overturned.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer on water works construction	Manawenne, Que.....	Dec. 10	33	Fell and broke three ribs. Died Dec. 23, 1928.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>				
<i>Steam Railways—</i>				
Labourer.....	St. Malo, Que.....	Dec. 10	33	Took ill while at work. Died of heart trouble Feb. 15, 1929.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Sailor.....	Point Edward, Ont.....	Nov. 10	21	Injured spine when caught in line shaft and thrown to deck. Died Nov. 15.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Chauffeur with transport company.....	Banff, Alta.....	July* 8	.....	Motor accident.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Retail—</i>				
Labourer with lumber company.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Sept. 6	64	Fell into excavation while delivering lumber and rod pierced his body. Died about April 13, 1929.
Auto driver for fish market.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Nov. 16	21	Run over by auto.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Labourer on road repairs.....	Montreal, Que.....	Dec. 1	.....	Contracted pneumonia. Died Dec. 7, 1928.
Labourer for garbage removers.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 19	41	Took ill at work. Pneumonia. Died Feb. 16, 1929.

## IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1929

THE accompanying tables from the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, with some comparative figures for the previous fiscal year. Out of a total of 167,722 immigrants 58,880 or 35 per cent were British, 30,560 or 18 per cent from the United States and 78,282 or 47 per cent from other countries. It should be noted that included in the total figures and in those for Britain are 8,449 who came in August, 1928, under the special harvester movement and that later 6,445 of these returned to their homes in the British Isles. During the year 33,798 Canadians returned from the United States, as compared with 39,887, the number previously given for 1927-1928. If these are included with those of general immigration the totals are 201,520 for 1928-1929 and 191,484 for 1927-1928.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR  
THE FISCAL YEAR 1928-29, COMPARED WITH  
THAT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1927-28

	Fiscal year 1927-28			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
April.....	11,803	2,518	21,120	35,441
May.....	8,408	2,503	13,030	23,941
June.....	7,272	2,642	8,138	18,052
July.....	5,032	2,101	5,155	12,288
August.....	3,791	2,623	3,828	10,242
September.....	3,315	2,254	3,492	9,061
October.....	3,575	2,283	3,575	9,433
November.....	1,816	1,739	2,349	5,904
December.....	937	1,284	2,345	4,566
January.....	771	1,223	1,693	3,692
February.....	1,002	1,454	1,856	4,312
March.....	3,150	2,383	9,132	14,665
Totals.....	50,872	25,007	75,718	151,597

	Fiscal year 1928-29			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
April.....	9,680	2,927	14,376	26,983
May.....	7,195	3,096	13,350	23,641
June.....	6,820	3,320	10,163	20,303
July.....	4,287	3,044	8,452	15,783
August.....	*12,460	3,581	9,299	*25,340
September.....	4,434	2,739	4,490	11,663
October.....	2,514	2,667	2,860	8,041
November.....	2,059	1,955	2,300	6,844
December.....	1,476	1,544	2,495	5,515
January.....	1,133	1,573	1,458	4,164
February.....	1,691	1,415	1,528	4,634
March.....	5,131	2,699	6,981	14,811
Totals.....	*58,880	30,560	78,282	*167,722

\*During August, 1928, the special harvester movement from the British Isles totalled 8,449. This accounts for the large increase in the British movement during that month. Later 6,445 of these harvesters returned to their former homes in the British Isles.

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM  
THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED MARCH 31, 1929

	Canadian born citizens	British subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	2,915	278	120	3,313
May.....	3,476	224	133	3,833
June.....	3,207	240	79	3,526
July.....	2,931	334	129	3,394
August.....	3,122	364	116	3,602
September.....	2,756	305	123	3,184
October.....	2,447	178	66	2,691
November.....	2,069	146	43	2,258
December.....	1,967	156	31	2,154
January.....	1,534	194	39	1,767
February.....	1,496	162	40	1,698
March.....	2,088	214	76	2,378
Totals.....	30,008	2,795	995	33,798

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,  
1929, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND  
DESTINATION

	Via ocean ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
<b>Sex—</b>			
Adult males.....	79,417	15,444	94,861
Adult females.....	33,020	7,342	40,362
Children under eighteen.....	24,725	7,774	32,499
Totals.....	137,162	30,560	167,722
<b>Occupation—</b>			
<b>Farming class—</b>			
Males.....	67,509	5,519	73,028
Females.....	4,796	1,313	6,109
Children.....	11,859	2,208	14,067
<b>Labouring class—</b>			
Males.....	3,860	2,181	6,041
Females.....	689	306	995
Children.....	1,214	357	1,571
<b>Mechanics—</b>			
Males.....	4,013	3,956	7,969
Females.....	1,272	757	2,029
Children.....	873	577	1,450
<b>Trading class—</b>			
Males.....	2,221	2,160	4,381
Females.....	964	848	1,812
Children.....	501	453	954
<b>Minig class—</b>			
Males.....	510	193	703
Females.....	86	30	116
Children.....	104	32	136
Female domestic servants.....	15,615	626	16,241
<b>Other classes—</b>			
Males.....	1,304	1,435	2,739
Females.....	9,598	3,462	13,060
Children.....	10,174	4,147	14,321
<b>Destination—</b>			
Nova Scotia.....	1,635	193	1,828
New Brunswick.....	1,588	518	2,106
Prince Edward Island.....	79	50	129
Quebec.....	14,074	4,585	18,659
Ontario.....	35,192	12,464	47,656
Manitoba.....	56,299	1,352	57,651
Saskatchewan.....	11,328	3,461	14,789
Alberta.....	10,926	5,317	16,243
British Columbia.....	6,036	2,591	8,627
Yukon Territory.....	3	22	25
Northwest Territories.....	1	.....	1
Not given.....	1	7	8

STATEMENT of Immigration to Canada, by origins, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929.

British—	
English.. . . . .	30,355
Irish.. . . . .	9,199
Scotch.. . . . .	16,137
Welsh.. . . . .	3,189
Total.. . . . .	58,880
Preferred races—	
Belgian.. . . . .	1,222
Danish.. . . . .	3,311
Dutch.. . . . .	1,599
Finnish.. . . . .	3,651
French.. . . . .	745
German.. . . . .	12,806
Icelandic.. . . . .	24
Norwegian.. . . . .	2,434
Swedish.. . . . .	3,297
Swiss.. . . . .	490
Total.. . . . .	29,579
United States.. . . . .	30,560
Other races—	
Albanian.. . . . .	28
Arabian.. . . . .	1
Armenian.. . . . .	17
Austrian.. . . . .	409

Bohemian.. . . . .	8
Bulgarian.. . . . .	282
Croatian.. . . . .	990
Czech.. . . . .	846
Dalmatian.. . . . .	1
East Indian.. . . . .	52
Estonian.. . . . .	92
Greek.. . . . .	736
Italian.. . . . .	792
Japanese.. . . . .	445
Jewish.. . . . .	3,301
Jugo-Slav.. . . . .	2,824
Lettish.. . . . .	74
Lithuanian.. . . . .	1,608
Magyar.. . . . .	6,242
Maltese.. . . . .	18
Moravian.. . . . .	4
Negro.. . . . .	96
Persian.. . . . .	1
Polish.. . . . .	8,269
Portuguese.. . . . .	12
Roumanian.. . . . .	284
Russian.. . . . .	908
Ruthenian.. . . . .	15,571
Serbian.. . . . .	390
Slovak.. . . . .	4,303
Spanish.. . . . .	18
Spanish American.. . . . .	3
Syrian.. . . . .	75
Turkish.. . . . .	3
Total.. . . . .	48,703
Grand total.. . . . .	167,722

## EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN 1928

THE *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1929, gives a compilation of statistics of emigration from Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1928, with particulars of the occupations of the emigrants.

The following table shows the numbers of emigrants of British nationality from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the principal countries in each of the last two years:

Country of Future Permanent Residence	1927	1928
British North America.....	52,916	54,709
Australia.....	40,991	28,714
New Zealand.....	7,841	4,975
Other parts of the British Empire..	20,985	20,584
Totals, British Empire....	122,733	108,982
United States.....	25,662	22,345
Other Foreign Countries.....	5,110	5,507
Totals, All Destinations...	153,505	136,834

The occupations of the emigrants during 1928 are stated as follows:—

Occupations	1928
Males (18 years and over):—	
Agricultural.....	12,478
Commercial, finance and insurance.....	9,187
Professional.....	2,653
Skilled Trades—	
Mining and quarrying.....	6,531
Metal and engineering.....	5,806
Building.....	944
Other.....	5,194
Transport and communications.....	2,050
Labourers not in agriculture or transport.....	6,942
Other and ill-defined occupations.....	5,947
Totals, males.....	57,552
Females (18 years and over):—	
Domestic, hotel, etc., service.....	11,264
Commercial, finance and insurance.....	2,867
Professional.....	2,702
Clothing trades.....	874
Wife or housewife (not otherwise described)..	21,411
Other and ill-defined occupations.....	6,560
Totals, females.....	45,678

In comparing the distribution among the groups of occupations of the male emigrants of 18 years and upwards in 1928 and in 1927, allowance must be made for the persons who

sailed in August, 1928, for harvest work in Canada. Of the 8,449 men recruited for this purpose, the great majority were shown in the Board of Trade passenger lists as 'emigrants'; 39 per cent of such "emigrants" were recorded in the mining and quarrying group, 16 per cent in "other skilled trades", 39 per cent as labourers, and the occupations of the remaining 7 per cent were classified as "other and ill-defined." If allowance is made for these harvesters the distribution of the remaining emigrants between the various occupations

shows little alteration in 1928 as compared with 1927. Again, as regards the return movement of adult males to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the increase of 4,000 in 1928 as compared with 1927, is accounted for by the numbers of harvesters (recorded as "immigrants") who returned to Great Britain from Canada in the fourth quarter of 1928. These returning harvesters account for the increased numbers shown in the mining and quarrying group, and as labourers (not in agriculture or transport).

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Canadian Border Workers Held to be Immigrants in U.S.A.

The United States Supreme Court, in a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Sutherland on April 8, 1929, reversed the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York in March, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1928, page 336). The decision affects the right of workers residing in Canada to cross the international border to temporary employment in the United States. The lower Court had held that this right was secured to such workers by the terms of the Jay Treaty entered into by Canada and the United States in 1794, which permitted persons of either nationality to transact "business" in the neighbouring country, and for that purpose to enter the country temporarily without being subject to the usual immigration restrictions.

The respondents in this case were Mary Cook, a British subject born in Scotland, and Antonio Danelon, a native of Italy. Both sought admission to the United States on December 1, 1927, as non-immigrants under the excepting clause (2) of Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, which defines an immigrant as "any alien except... (2) an alien visiting the United States temporarily as a tourist, or temporarily for business or pleasure," etc. Both applicants were denied admission by the immigration authorities on the ground that they were quota-immigrants within the meaning of the Act, and did not come within the excepting clause above quoted.

The following departmental regulation adopted under 24 of the act, has been in force since September, 1925. "Temporary visits... for the purpose of performing labour for hire are not considered to be within the purview of section 3 (2) of the act." It was not disputed that both aliens were properly excluded if the validity of this regulation is established.

In *habeas corpus* proceedings, brought in behalf of the two aliens, the Federal District Court for the Western District of New York sustained the action of the immigration officials and dismissed the writ. On appeal, this judgment was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that an alien crossing from Canada to the United States daily to labour for hire was not an immigrant, but a visitor for business within the meaning of section 3 (2) of the act.

Mr. Justice Sutherland, in his judgment in the Supreme Court, pointed out that "the decision below affects not only aliens crossing daily from Canada to labour in the United States, but, if followed, will extend to include those entering the United States for the same purpose from all countries, including Canada, who intend to remain for any period of time embraced within the meaning of the word 'temporary.' By the immigration rules, this time is defined as a reasonable fixed period to be determined by the examining officer, which may be extended from time to time, though not to exceed one year altogether from the date of original entry. Thus, if the view of the court below prevail, it will result that aliens—not native of Canada or any other American country named in 4 (c),—whose entry as immigrants is precluded, may land as temporary visitors and remain at work in the United States for weeks or months at a time."

In regard to the bearing of the Jay Treaty on this case the Supreme Court held that that treaty was abrogated by the war of 1812. Discussing the effect of war upon treaties in general the judgment declared as follows:—

"There seems to be fairly common agreement that, at least, the following treaty obligations remain in force:—stipulations in respect of what shall be done in a state of war; treaties of cession, boundary, and the like; provisions giving the right to citizens

or subjects of one of the high contracting powers to continue to hold and transmit land in the territory of the other; and, generally provisions which represent completed acts. On the other hand, treaties of amity, of alliance, and the like, having a political character, the object of which 'is to promote relations of harmony between nation and nation,' are generally regarded as belonging to the class of treaty stipulations that are absolutely annulled by war."

After a discussion of various previous decisions, Mr. Justice Sutherland proceeded:—"It is true, as respondents assert, that citizens and subjects of the two countries continued after the War of 1812, as before, freely to pass and repass the international boundary line. And so they would have done if there never had been a treaty on the subject. Until a very recent period, the policy of the United States, with certain definitely specified exceptions, had been to open its doors to all comers without regard to their allegiance. This policy sufficiently accounts for the acquiescence of the Government in the continued exercise of the crossing privilege upon the part of the inhabitants of Canada, with whom we have always been upon the most friendly terms; and a presumption that such acquiescence recognized a revival of the treaty obligation cannot be indulged."

On the claim of the respondents that they were within the terms of the excepting clause (b) in the definition of "immigrants" Mr. Justice Sutherland said:—

"The contention is that respondents were temporary visitors for business; and the case is, therefore, narrowed to the simple inquiry whether the word 'business,' as used in the statute, includes ordinary work for hire. The word is one of flexibility; and, when used in a statute, its meaning depends upon the context or upon the purposes of the legislation. It may be so used as either to include or exclude labour; 'for though labour may be business, it is not necessarily so, and the converse, is equally true, that business is not always labour'. The true sense in which the word was here employed will be best ascertained by considering the policy, necessity and causes which induced the enactment."

"The various acts of Congress since 1916 evince a progressive policy of restricting immigration. The history of this legislation points clearly to the conclusion that one of its great purposes was to protect American labour against the influx of foreign labour. In the report of the House Committee to accompany the bill which became the Quota Act of May 19, 1921, it was stated that one of the causes which called for the immediate

passage of an act to restrict immigration was: '2. Large unemployment in the United States making it impracticable for the United States to accept a heavy immigration.' And further: 'in the opinion of a majority of the members of this committee the economic aspects of immigration alone call for the passage of this restrictive legislation, if there were no other reasons.' In the Senate report upon the same bill one of the evils pointed out was that a large part of the new immigration had been of a migratory character, immigrants coming to the United States not so much for the purpose of permanent residence as to seek temporary profitable employment. The report of the House Committee to accompany the bill which afterwards became the Act of 1924, now under consideration, likewise makes clear that protection of American labour was one of the controlling reasons for further restriction of immigration. The committee, after pointing out that various suggested plans for admitting labourers and farmers had been rejected, said: 'As has been so often said with reference to the demand for the admission of labourers, the present gain is not worth the future cost.'

"In view of this definite policy, it cannot be supposed that Congress intended, by admitting aliens temporarily for business, to permit their coming to labour for hire in competition with American workmen, whose protection it was one of the main purposes of the legislation to secure.

"The word 'business,' as here used, must be limited in application to intercourse of a commercial character; and we hold that the departmental regulation, to the effect that temporary visits for the purpose of performing labour for hire, are not within the purview of 3 (2) of the act, is in accordance with the Congressional intent."

#### **Employee preparing Meal is not in Course of His Employment**

Two brothers named Ewan were employed by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in the woods, each receiving a wage of \$5 a day, and each paying the employer \$1 a day for their meals. Becoming dissatisfied with the camp arrangements, they applied for, and received from the engineer in charge, permission to board themselves. The company lent them a tent and cooking utensils to assist them in carrying out this arrangement, and also supplied them with the provisions they required for 50 cents a day, the men saving 50 cents a day by cooking for themselves. On a certain day, before starting out for their day's work in trenching operations, the two men lit a fire and cooked their breakfast, after which, by their own account,



they extinguished the fire by pouring water over it. Later in the morning fire broke out in the vicinity of the spot where they had breakfasted, and being fanned by a strong wind overran lands on which another party had a license to cut timber, burning standing timber and also a quantity of posts and poles. This other party brought an action against the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, claiming that the fire was caused by the negligence of the company's workmen in the course of their employment, or alternatively, that the company's workmen set out a fire on the company's property in the midst of inflammable material, and did not totally extinguish it but allowed it to spread and damage the plaintiff's property. To this claim the company set up two defences: first, that the fire in question was not kindled by its workmen and, secondly, that if it was, its workmen in so kindling it were not acting in the course of their employment.

The trial Judge found in favour of the plaintiff, holding that the fire which destroyed their property had its origin in the fire kindled by the Ewan brothers for the purpose of cooking their meals, and that at the time it was so kindled they were acting in the course of their employment. This judgment was affirmed by the British Columbia Court of Appeal, one judge dissenting.

The defendant then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which reversed the judgment of the Provincial Court of Appeal.

Mr. Justice Lamont, in the course of his judgment, said: "Having, by the terms of their employment, to board themselves, the appellant (that is, the defendant) was under no obligation to cook their meals or to see that they obtained them. It was argued, however, that as eating was a necessary operation, the preparation of their meals was incidental to their employment and that therefore, while engaged in preparing their meals the workmen were acting in the course of their employment. The acts of a workman which come within the scope of his employment are in general determined by the terms of the contract, including the terms implied as well as those expressed."

After citing various English judgments on the question of the terms to be implied, his Lordship proceeded:—

"In view of these and other authorities to which we were referred, I am of opinion that before it can be held that the Ewan brothers were in the course of their employment when they lighted the fire which escaped and did damage to the respondents' property, it must be shown that the lighting of that fire was an

act which they were under a contractual obligation to perform as a duty to their employer, or which their employer had ordered them to do. The appellant in this case did not order workmen to light a fire nor were the workmen under any contractual obligation to do so. Their contract called upon them to board themselves which \* \* \* did not constitute a contractual obligation on their part as a duty to the appellant to cook their meals. It was necessary for them to have food if they wished to be in physical condition to do their work, just as it was necessary for them to wear stout boots while performing it, but in securing these necessary things they were doing something for themselves rather than discharging a duty towards the appellant.

"If, instead of cooking their own food, the Ewan brothers had, without loss of time to their employers, gone elsewhere for their meals the appellant could not have objected thereto for it was none of its concern. Once the workmen had finished their eight hours' work in any one day they were, it seems to me, at liberty, so far as the appellant was concerned, to go where they wished and to do what they pleased until they commenced their next day's work.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that when they lighted the fire which escaped and damaged the respondents' property the Ewan brothers were not acting in the course of the employment."

His Lordship next discussed various other aspects of this case including the point that the workmen were trespassers in the property of the plaintiffs; who had passively acquiesced in the act of trespass. On this point he said:—

"If a farmer sees a workman taking a short cut across his field to and from his work, and smoking as he goes, must he forbid him to smoke on his premises on pain of being liable for damages in case the smoker, after lighting his pipe, throws down a lighted match which sets fire to the grass, spreads to the adjoining property and there occasions damage? I do not think the law goes so far. I am unable to see how an occupier can be said to bring a person upon his land simply because when he sees him there he takes no steps to put him off."

The appeal was allowed, and judgment entered for the defendants, the action being dismissed with costs in all courts.

*Murdock et al versus Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited.*  
Supreme Court of Canada (1929) 1 Dominion Law Reports, page 913.

### Workman assuming Risk not entitled to Damages for Injury

A workman was employed to assist in the reconstruction of a store building in the Province of Quebec. It was necessary first to demolish a small two-story extension at the back of the store, but this demolition was being carried out by the employer himself. On a certain day the employer was engaged in pulling down the roof of the extension, and when the workman offered to assist him in doing so he refused the offer. The employer stated moreover that he positively forbade the workman to mount on the roof. In spite of this order the workman persisted in his offer, and mounted to the roof, which gave way suddenly, precipitating both men to the ground, a distance of about twelve feet. In his fall the workman sustained a broken ankle. The employer called a doctor, who rendered first aid, and also offered to obtain treatment from another doctor, but the injured workman submitted to treatment by an inexperienced bonesetter who prescribed poultices and salves for a fractured bone. As a result of the accident and the improper treatment the workman's ankle became permanently stiff. He took action for \$6,000 damages. The action was dismissed by the Superior Court at Abitibi, and this judgment, on appeal by the plaintiff, was affirmed by the Court of King's Bench, Quebec. In the course of the judgment in the latter court it was stated that the work at which the plaintiff sustained injury was no part of the workman's duty, and that "he assumed the risk attendant upon his embarking on the insecure floor of the partially demolished extension on his own initiative, and in full knowledge of the possible danger of a collapse. I am at a loss to conceive how the learned trial judge could have come to any other conclusion than that the accident was due to the appellant's voluntary act.

*Ayotte versus Marleau (Quebec), Rapports Judiciaires, Cour du Banc du Roi (en Appel), April, 1929, page 343.*

### "Labour's Case in Parliament"

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees has published in booklet form a selection from speeches on labour topics delivered on various occasions during the past seven years by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, member of Parliament for Winnipeg North Centre, and leader of the labour group in the House since 1921. The book is edited by Mr. J. L. Cohen,

a lawyer and labour research specialist of Toronto. It contains a preface contributed by Mr. A. E. Mosher, president of the Brotherhood, who gives an account of the activities of the labour members in recent years. The subject of the addresses contained in the booklet are as follows: Labour and politics; Canada's natural resources; the socialization of industry; the Canadian banking system; the standard of living and social insurance; Unemployment; Civil liberties; Trade relations and immigration; Taxation; Capital levy; Proportional representation; Constitutional amendments and Dominion autonomy; Militarism and war.

### Safety of Life at Sea

The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea met at London during April, the delegates in attendance including representatives of the following countries:—Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United States, besides the delegations of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, the Irish Free State and India. Representatives from the League of Nations were also present. The object of the convention was the conclusion of an international convention to provide for the safety of life in passenger ships engaged in international voyages. The subject was considered under the following heads:—

- (1) Measures to avert the occurrence of accidents;
- (2) Construction of ships so as to mitigate the effect of accidents should they occur;
- (3) Means for obtaining assistance should accidents occur; and
- (4) Means for sustaining lift until that assistance arrived or the security of the land was reached.

Mr. Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, recently called attention to the special dangers of workmen engaged in the erection of large buildings. "The dangers on high buildings are too great to be ignored," he said, "and we propose to take action. Trouble was prevalent in Ottawa lately, when steel workers were dropping red-hot rivets on workers of other trades working below them. Sometimes there were serious accidents because there was no planking on the floors." He felt that more protection should be given bricklayers and other trades against this.

## CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF DOMINION LEGISLATION RESPECTING COMBINES

**Text of Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada delivered April 30 1929**

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

IN THE MATTER of a Reference as to the Validity of The Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 26, and of Section 498 of the Criminal Code

Questions and formal answers thereto:—

1. Is the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 26, *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, either in whole or in part, and if so, in what particular or particulars, or to what extent? The answer is No.
2. Is Section 498 of the Criminal Code *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, and if so, in what particular or particulars, or to what extent? The answer is No.

(Signed) L. P. DUFF,  
P. B. MIGNAULT,  
E. L. NEWCOMBE,  
T. RINFRET,  
J. H. LAMONT,  
R. SMITH.

DUFF J.—(Concurred in by Rinfret and Smith JJ.)

The scope of the 27th head of sec. 91 of the British North America Act under these words, ("The Criminal Law, except the constitution of Courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters,") has been described in sweeping terms by the judgment of the Privy Council in *Attorney General of Ontario v. Hamilton Street Railway Co.*, [1903] A.C. 524, at pages 528 and 529. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) in delivering the judgment there, said,

"The question turns upon a very simple consideration. The reservation of the criminal law for the Dominion of Canada is given in clear and intelligible words which must be construed according to their natural and ordinary signification. Those words seem to their Lordships to require, and indeed to admit, of no plainer exposition than the language itself affords. Sect. 91, sub-s. 27, of the British North America Act, 1867, reserves for the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada 'the criminal law, except the constitution of Courts of criminal jurisdiction.' It is, therefore, the criminal law in its widest sense that is reserved, and it is impossible, notwithstanding the very protracted argument to which their Lordships have listened, to doubt that an infraction of the Act, which in its original form, without the amendment afterwards introduced, was in operation at the time of confederation, is an offence against the criminal law. The fact that from the criminal law generally there is one exception, namely, 'the constitution of Courts of criminal jurisdiction,' renders it more clear, if anything were necessary to render it more clear, that with that exception (which obviously does not include what has been contended for in this case) the criminal law, in its widest sense, is reserved for the exclusive authority of the Dominion Parliament."

The question for consideration in that case was the competency of the Ontario Legislature to pass an enactment respecting the observance of Sunday, and the subject of the paragraph just quoted is the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada.

Nevertheless, some limitation upon the general words of sec. 91 (27) is necessarily implied by (1) the fact itself that co-ordinate exclusive authority in respect of a variety of subjects is vested in the provincial legislatures, and executive authority of the same order in the provincial governments, and (2) character of the enactments of sec. 92. This has been recognized in a series of cases, *The Dominion License Acts* reference, the *Board of Commerce* case, [1922] 1 A.C. 191, the *Attorney General of Ontario v. The Reciprocal Insurers* [1924] A.C. 328, *Attorney General of Canada v. Attorney General of Alberta* [1916] 1 A.C. 588, *Snider's* case [1925] A.C. 396.

The words of head 27 read in their widest sense would enable Parliament to take notice of conduct in any field of human activity, by prohibiting acts of a given description and declaring such acts to be criminal and punishable as such. But it is obvious that the constitutional autonomy of the provinces would disappear, if it were open to the Dominion to employ its powers under head 27 for the purpose of controlling by such means the conduct of persons charged with responsibility for the working of provincial institutions. It is quite clear also that the same result would follow, if it were competent to Parliament, by the use of those powers, to prescribe and indirectly to enforce rules of conduct, to which the provincial legislatures had not given their sanction, in spheres exclusively allotted to provincial control. This has been fully elaborated in the series of cases just mentioned.

Second, the language of head 27 must be read in the light of head 15 of section 92. Provincial legislative enactments in relation to matters falling within the various heads of section 92 may by force of head 15 prescribe sanctions of fine and imprisonment for regulations in respect of such matters; and such regulations may be of such a character, that but for the language of head 27 of section 91, the offences thus created would be described without hesitation as criminal offences—regulations, for example, for the preservation of public health, order and decency. *Hodge v. The Queen*, 9 App. Cas. 117. The exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion in relation to "Criminal Law" under section 91 is not incompatible with the possession by the provinces of this jurisdiction; although there is the highest authority for applying to proceedings for enforcing the penal clauses of such enactments the description "criminal"; and notwithstanding that it appears to have been assumed, in *Nadan v. The King*, [1926] A.C. 482, that such proceedings come within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament under head 27, section 91 "procedure in criminal cases."

It is of course essential to the exercise of this jurisdiction by the provinces that the substantive provisions shall, within the sense of section 92, have "relation to" such "local" or "private" matters, as fall within the scope of the subjects designated by the heads of that section.

The existence of this undoubted jurisdiction of the provinces necessarily affects the operation of the powers conferred upon the Dominion under head 27, section 91. Evidently the Act does not contemplate the use of these powers for the purpose merely of creating sanctions for rules of law in relation to such matters in their provincial aspects. Matters however, which in one aspect and for one purpose fall within the jurisdiction of a province over the subjects designated by one or more of the heads of section 92 may in another aspect and for another purpose be proper subjects of legislation under 91, and in particular under head 27.

This may be illustrated by reference to the subject matters of section 92 (13) "Property and Civil Rights." You cannot create a new criminal offence without directly affecting civil rights. The characteristic rules of the Criminal Law, rules designed for the protection of the State and its institutions, for the security of property and the person and public order, rules for the suppression of practices which the Criminal Law notices as deserving chastisement by the State, and so on, all are rules restricting the liberty of action of the subjects of the State, and in that sense affecting civil rights; but such acts and neglects are not as a rule viewed by the Criminal Law in their juristic aspect, but in their actual effects, physical or moral, as harmful to some interest which it is the duty of the State to protect. They are concerned primarily not with rights, with their creation, the conditions of their exercise, or their extinction; but with some evil or some menace, moral or physical, which the law aims to prevent or suppress through the control of human conduct.

Fraud, for example, may be of such a character as to constitute an actionable wrong or a criminal offence. The law in relation to civil rights, while necessarily concerned with defining the elements of the wrong entailing the civil responsibility of the wrong-doer, is primarily concerned with the victim's right of reparation, while the Criminal Law deals with the fraud as such, as something deserving of punishment at the hands of the State. So in the case of contracts. An agreement involving bribery of a public official may be a criminal offence because the law marks such acts of corruption as criminal and punishes them. The law in relation to civil rights, the law of contracts, takes note of the elements of the transaction which give it character as bribery, but solely for the purpose of denying to the parties the legal right of enforcing it.

These considerations do not provide of course any precise formula for discriminating between Criminal Law and legislation in relation to property and civil rights. But the indicia suggested by them would probably be sufficient in most cases for deciding to which of these two categories a given enactment belongs. Indeed as to the first fourteen heads

of section 92, there would probably be little difficulty in determining whether or not legislation dealing with matters falling in their provincial aspects within the subjects designated by those heads is truly legislation from the provincial point of view, or legislation dealing with such matters in some aspect within the jurisdiction of the Dominion under section 91, head 27.

On the other hand, matters falling within section 16 come under the jurisdiction of a province because they are matters "merely local" or "merely private" within the province, in the sense of section 92. Prohibitions may be enacted under the authority of that head under sanction of fine and imprisonment, with the object of abating or preventing a local evil in the interests of public order or decency, which as we have seen may be perfectly valid and plausible arguments may be adduced in support of the view, that all such enactments are valid, provided they do not trench upon topics already dealt with by the Criminal Law of the Dominion, expressly or tacitly, and do not intervene in subject matters which by their "very nature belong to the domain of criminal jurisprudence." The exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion in relation to Criminal Law is not, as I have said, incompatible with the creation by provincial enactment of offences which it has been held properly fall within the description "criminal." But if such matters present aspects which are appropriate subjects for criminal legislation, and at the same time are not "merely local or private" within the several provinces, it does not follow that they may not be the subject of valid legislation under the powers conferred by section 91 (27).

The matter of section 498 is not property and civil rights. It strikes at agreements, no doubt, but not at those agreements as juridical acts, as having effects in point of law, in creating rights between the parties. The legislation aims at suppressing certain practices calculated, in the view of Parliament, to limit competition and produce the evil of high prices. Agreements of defined classes are dealt with from that point of view and from that point of view only. Nor can the matter of section 498 be described as matter "merely local or private" within the several provinces. The combinations struck at, rarely, in their origin or in their operation, take account of provincial boundaries. There is in this respect little if any resemblance between section 498 and the enactments which were the subjects of decision in the *Dominion Liquor Licence Acts* reference, in the *Board of Commerce* case (*supra*) or in *Snider's* case (*supra*). In the enactments in debate in those cases, the penal provisions were merely incidental. There was an attempt, in each case, in the substantive provisions of the impeached enactment, to regulate matters which were unquestionably "merely local" or "merely private" in each of the Provinces in a manner which could, it was held, not be justified, as an exercise of the powers conferred by the residuary clause or the 2nd head of section 91.

It was argued that the Dominion's jurisdiction only enables Parliament to legislate in relation to offences which were criminal offences at the time of Confederation, or to offences which in "their very nature" belong to the domain "of the Criminal Law". It is difficult to understand upon what justification the Dominion Parliament can be denied the power under sec. 91 to declare any act to be a crime, which in its opinion is such a violation of generally accepted standards of conduct, as to deserve chastisement as a crime. The views of the community as to what deserves punishment, change from generation to generation. Practices calculated to imperil health and safety, or to prejudice the moral standards of the community may become in the course of a few years so widely prevalent to create a general demand for the abatement and prevention of them by State action in the sphere of the Criminal Law. Other acts, once within the scope of the Criminal Law, may, in the course of time, come to be regarded as outside the proper domain of State interference. It is difficult to understand on what principle the Court is to review the decisions of Parliament in seeking to adapt the Criminal Law to successive phases of public opinion in such matters. I am assuming of course that Parliament in such decisions is not attempting to deal with matters committed to the provinces in their provincial aspects. Moreover, practices tending to limit competition, to foster monopolies in the popular sense, to enhance prices (the practices of forestalling, regrating and engrossing), were for centuries treated as crimes and were regarded by the law as crimes *mala in se*; the matter of sec. 498 is a kindred topic.

I do not intend by what I have said to imply that Dominion legislation on the subject of the criminal law is necessarily *ultra vires* because it deals with a matter which is local in one or more of the provinces.

As to the Combines Investigation Act, that is an Act which, as its name imports, provides for the investigation of matters touching the existence of a Combine or the pending

formation of a Combine; and further provides that where as the result of investigation, it appears that such a Combine exists, the Governor-in-Council may in appropriate cases cause the reduction or abolition of any customs duty imposed on any article affected by it, and where it appears that there has been abuse of his privileges by the holder of any patent under the Patent Act, in the manner set out by the Act, the Minister of Justice may exhibit an information in the Exchequer Court of Canada praying the revocation of the Patent, and authority is given to the Court to give judgment accordingly. The Act also provides that anybody knowingly assisting in the formation of a Combine shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and punishable on conviction at the instance of the Solicitor-General of Canada or an Attorney-General of the Province. Throughout the Act the word "Combines" denotes,

"combines which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others, and which

- (a) are mergers, trusts or monopolies, so called; or
- (b) result from the purchase, lease, or other acquisition by any person of any control over or interest in the whole or part of the business of any other person; or
- (c) result from any actual or tacit contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination which has or is designed to have the effect of
  - (i) limiting facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing, or
  - (ii) preventing, limiting or lessening manufacture or production, or
  - (iii) fixing a common price or a resale price, or a common rental, or a common cost of storage or transportation, or
  - (iv) enhancing the price, rental or cost of article, rental, storage or transportation, or
  - (v) preventing or lessening competition in, or substantially controlling within any particular area or district or generally, production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, storage, transportation, insurance or supply, or
  - (vi) otherwise restraining or injuring trade or commerce."

That part of the Act which makes it a criminal offence to assist in the formation of a Combine, has in principle been already discussed.

As to the other provinces, they may be looked upon from two points of view. First, one may consider them from the point of view of the responsibility imposed upon Parliament in respect of trade and commerce, especially the responsibility in relation to trade with foreign countries and customs and excise duties. It is hardly necessary to observe that trade combinations and their effect upon competition and the results of competition have a special importance and significance in view of the settled policy of this country in the matter of protective duties. To the general belief that such duties, when imposed upon the scale on which they are maintained in this country, tend in their effects to facilitate the operation of plans for reducing competition and maintaining prices, there can be little doubt that legislation such as Sec. 498 in the Criminal Code and the Statute we are now considering is very largely due. It appears to me that legislative authority over trade and commerce with foreign countries, and particularly over such aspects of those subjects as are related to the economic conditions and tendencies arising from the law in force on those subjects, must embrace the authority to legislate for such investigations as those authorized by this Act. It is quite true, combinations in relation to transport and to insurance would not appear, *ex facie*, to be directly connected with the imposition of custom duties, but the Dominion has a special jurisdiction in relation to insurance, jurisdiction touching, that is to say, the rights of foreign countries and foreigners generally to engage in the business of insurance in Canada; and considering that the design of the reigning trade policy is to encourage domestic trade, and that its effectiveness for that end may depend upon the character of the facilities for, and the rates of, domestic transport, the authority to conduct such investigations ought, in a fair view of the matter, to enable Parliament to include the subject of transport within the scope of them.

The other point of view is that of the responsibility of the Dominion with regard to the Criminal Law. The authority in relation to the Criminal Law and Criminal procedure given by sec. 91 (27), would appear to confer upon the Dominion, not as an incidental power merely, but as an essential part of it, the power to provide for investigation into crime, actual and potential.

An attempt was made on the argument to bring this Statute under the decision of the Privy Council in relation to the Combines and Fair Prices Act. There is no doubt that parts of the present Statute are taken from the earlier Act, but the provisions of the earlier Act which gave character to that Act have disappeared.

The former Statute in its substantive enactments on the subject of Combines, conferred upon the Board of Commerce, a Board created by Dominion legislation, composed of persons named by the Dominion Government, the authority and the duty to enquire into the existence of Combines and plans for the formation of Combines, and to suppress, by order of the Board, the Combines themselves, and practices associated with Combines, in so far as the Board might think it right and in the public interest to do so. The present Act gives no such power of regulation.

Both questions should be answered in the negative.

NEWCOMBE J.—(Concurred in by Mignault and Lamont JJ.)

Two questions have been propounded by the Governor General in Council for hearing and consideration under the usual practice. They are:—

- “ 1. Is the Combines Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 26, *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, either in whole or in part, and, if so, in what particular or particulars, or to what extent?
- “ 2. Is Section 498 of the Criminal Code *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada, and, if so, in what particular or particulars, or to what extent?”

Counsel were heard on behalf of the Attorney General of Canada and also for several of the provinces, and counsel were also heard on behalf of the Amalgamated Builders Council and Amalgamated Clothing Industries Council, and for the Proprietary Articles Trade Association; these bodies having been authorized by the Court to be heard as classes of persons interested within the meaning of subsection 4 of section 60 of the Supreme Court Act.

I would answer both these questions in the negative, because I am satisfied that the legislation strictly appertains to powers which the Parliament of Canada has, by section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867,

“ . . . . . to make Laws for the Peace, Order and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, and for greater Certainty, but not so as to restrict the Generality of the foregoing terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive Legislative Authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

“ 2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.

“ 27. The Criminal Law, except the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the Procedure in Criminal Matters.

And any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section shall not be deemed to come within the Class of Matters of a local or private Nature comprised in the Enumeration of the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.”

In the consideration of these provisions it may be useful here to mention the provincial enumerations upon which the advocates of affirmative answers rely. They are to be found in section 92, by which it is enacted that

“ In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say,—

“ 13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.

- "14. The Administration of Justice in the Province, including the Constitution, Maintenance and Organization of Provincial Courts, both of Civil and of Criminal Jurisdiction, and including Procedure in Civil Matters in those Courts.
- "15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section.
- "16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province."

It is not, in my opinion, open to question that the powers of Parliament with relation to the criminal law extend, not only to common law and statutory offences, as derived from the Laws of England, or locally enacted, under the constitution of the various provinces and territories of the Dominion, and existing therein at the time of the Union or admission of these provinces or territories into the Union, but comprehend also the power to create new statutory offences. It is, I think, certain that there is legislative authority in the Dominion, when the need arises, to declare criminal, and to prescribe the punishments for, acts or omissions which were lawful and innocent by the common law or by Imperial legislation which, subject to the provisions of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 28-29 Vic., c. 63, is continued in force by sec. 129 of the British North America Act, 1867, in the four original provinces, or as extended and applied to the provinces and territories subsequently admitted; and this conclusion must follow from the interpretation enunciated by their Lordships of the Judicial Committee in the case of *Attorney General of Ontario v. Hamilton Street Railway Co.*, [1903] A.C. 524, where it was held that the Ontario Act to Prevent the Profanation of the Lord's Day, R.S.O., 1897, ch. 246, was, as a whole, *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature. That case was heard by a very powerful court, which included the Lord Chancellor (Halsbury), Lord Macnaghten, Lord Shand, Lord Davey, Lord Robertson and Lord Lindley. The Lord Chancellor, in pronouncing the judgment, expressed himself as follows:—

"The question turns upon a very simple consideration. The reservation of the criminal law for the Dominion of Canada is given in clear and intelligible words which must be construed according to their natural and ordinary signification. Those words seem to their Lordships to require, and indeed to admit, of no plainer exposition than the language itself affords. Sect. 91, sub-s. 27, of the British North America Act, 1867, reserves for the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada 'the criminal law, except the constitution of Courts of criminal jurisdiction.' It is, therefore, the criminal law in its widest sense that is reserved, and it is impossible, notwithstanding the very protracted argument to which their Lordships have listened, to doubt that an infraction of the Act, which in its original form, without the amendments afterwards introduced, was in operation at the time of confederation, is an offence against the criminal law. The fact that from the criminal law generally there is one exception, namely, 'the constitution of Courts of criminal jurisdiction', renders it more clear, if anything were necessary to render it more clear, that with that exception (which obviously does not include what has been contended for in this case) the criminal law, in its widest sense, is reserved for the exclusive authority of the Dominion Parliament."

The extent of the Dominion power is thus so clearly and unmistakeably stated that one seeks for a reason for the submission of the questions in hand, and it appears to have arisen out of some of the observations of their Lordships of the Judicial Committee in more recent decisions; but in my view the doubt so suggested vanishes when these decisions are properly understood.

The Dominion Insurance Act of 1910, which was considered in *Attorney General of Canada v. Attorney General of Alberta*, [1916] 1 A.C. 588, embodied a very elaborate set of provisions of considerable variety, designed to regulate the business or trade of insurance, based upon a legislative prohibition, which is to be found in sec. 4, the leading section of that Act, against the acceptance of any insurance risk or policy without a general license from the Minister who was charged with the administration of the Act. The principal question was as to whether sec. 4 was *ultra vires* of the Parliament, and it was held in the affirmative, upon the ground that the subject matter was within the exclusive provincial powers. Sec. 70 was an ancillary provision, imposing penalties for contravention of the Act, and, of course, it fell with the principal enactment, which it was designed to enforce. It was not, indeed, attempted to uphold this latter provision as an independent exercise of the Dominion power with relation to criminal law. This decision led to some amendments of the Dominion Insurance Act involving modifications of the former provisions.



Subsequently, in 1921, a question arose as to the validity of the Board of Commerce Act, 1919, and the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, whereby, as narrated in the head-note, the Parliament of Canada had purported to prohibit the formation and operation of such trade combinations for production and distribution in the provinces as the Board of Commerce might consider to be detrimental to the public interest. It was, moreover, provided that the Board might restrict the accumulation of food, clothing and fuel beyond the amount reasonably required, in the case of a private person, for his household, and in the case of a trader, for his business, and require the surplus to be offered for sale at fair prices; and that the Board could attach criminal consequences for breaches of the Act. The case is reported in [1922] 1 A.C. 191. It was argued that the legislation could be sustained, among other grounds, as criminal law, but it was held otherwise. Their Lordships referred to the *Insurance* case of 1916 (*supra*) as an illustration of the impotency of the Dominion power for the regulation of trade and commerce, taken by itself, to authorize interference with particular trades in which Canadians would, apart from any right of interference otherwise conferred, be free to engage in the provinces. The result was said to be the outcome of a series of well-known decisions of earlier dates. Then follow these observations:—

“For analogous reasons the words of head 27 of s. 91 do not assist the argument for the Dominion. It is one thing to construe the words ‘the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters,’ as enabling the Dominion Parliament to exercise exclusive legislative power where the subject matter is one which by its very nature belongs to the domain of criminal jurisprudence. A general law, to take an example, making incest a crime, belongs to this class. It is quite another thing, first to attempt to interfere with a class of subject committed exclusively to the Provincial Legislature, and then to justify this by enacting ancillary provisions designated as new phases of Dominion criminal law which require a title to so interfere as basis of their application.”

One must, of course, endeavour to extract the meaning of this paragraph, and perhaps some confusion is apt to be caused by the antithesis, and the illustration chosen for the explanation of the first limb, but I am persuaded that there can be no intention here to restrict the legislative power of Parliament in the creation of offences under sec. 91 (27) so as to exclude an act or omission which is not *malum in se*. The occasion did not call for that, and the passage should be read, *secundum subjectam materiam*. It is not necessarily inconsistent, and I do not think it was meant to be incompatible, with the notion, that one must have regard to the subject matter, the aspect, the purpose and intention, instead of the form of the legislation, in ascertaining whether, in producing the enactment, Parliament was engaged in the exercise of its exclusive and comprehensive powers with respect to the criminal law, or was attempting, in excess of its authority, under colour of the criminal law, to trench upon property and civil rights, or private and local matters, in the provinces; and when, in the case of the Combines and Fair Prices Act, 1919, as in the case of the Insurance Act, 1910, their Lordships found that Parliament was really occupied in a project of regulating property and civil rights, and outside of its constitutional sphere, there was no footing upon which the exercise of Dominion powers, with relation to the criminal law, could effectively be introduced—no valid enactment to which criminal sanction could be applied. The principle is illustrated by a remark of Lord Dunedin in *Grand Trunk Railway of Canada v. Attorney General of Canada*, [1907] A.C. 65, at 68, which may be applied *mutatis mutandis*; his Lordship said:—

“accordingly, the true question in the present case does not seem to turn upon the question whether this law deals with a civil right—which may be conceded—but whether this law is truly ancillary to railway legislation.”

In the *Insurance* case, 1916, (*supra*), at 596, Lord Haldane had already recognized the principle as well established, but none the less to be applied only with great caution,

“ . . . that subjects which in one aspect and for one purpose fall within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures may in another aspect and for another purpose fall within Dominion legislative jurisdiction.”

And I am convinced that he never intended to suggest that Parliament might not competently find a public wrong lurking or tolerated under the head of civil rights in a province which it is necessary or expedient, according to its will and discretion, or, using Sir Matthew Hale’s expression, “by the prudence of law-givers,” to suppress, in the exercise of its authority over the criminal law.

Then came the *Reciprocal Insurers* case, [1924] A.C. 328, which contributes a very instructive addition to the interpretation of the British North America Acts. This case suggests no limitation of the legislative authority of the Dominion with regard to the criminal law, although it recognizes that a Dominion enactment, which, in language and form, and *a sociis*, is criminal, may, having regard to its history, real subject matter, true aspect and purpose, by which it must also be judged, be found in reality intended to regulate property and civil rights in a province, or matters of a merely local or private nature, such as have been committed to the exclusive authority of the provinces, and so not to fall within the Dominion enumeration; and it is especially made clear that the quality of such an enactment is not concluded by its introduction into the Criminal Code. This decision, in its application to the present question, affirms, with respect to the Dominion insurance legislation of 1917, what was decided in the year immediately preceding, namely, that a provision like sec. 70 of the Act of 1910, and which differed from it in no material respect as to the essential purpose which it was intended to serve, remained ancillary and inoperative, notwithstanding the alterations of form to which it had been subjected and its incorporation as an independent section in the Criminal Code; and Mr. Justice Duff, who pronounced the judgment of the Board, having reviewed the preceding decisions, observed at page 337, that

"It has been formally laid down in judgments of this Board, that in such an inquiry the Courts must ascertain the 'true nature and character' of the enactment; *Citizens' Insurance Co. v. Parsons*; its 'pith and substance'; *Union Colliery Co. v. Bryden*; and it is the result of this investigation, not the form alone, which the statute may have assumed under the hand of the draughtsman, that will determine within which of the categories of subject matters mentioned in ss. 91 and 92 the legislation falls; and for this purpose the legislation must be 'scrutinized in its entirety'; *Great West Saddlery Co. v. The King*. Of course, where there is an absolute jurisdiction vested in a legislature, the laws promulgated by it must take effect according to the proper construction of the language in which they are expressed. But where the law-making authority is of a limited or qualified character, obviously it may be necessary to examine with some strictness the substance of the legislation for the purpose of determining what it is that the Legislature is really doing."

And further, at page 342:—

"In accordance with the principle inherent in these decisions their Lordships think it is no longer open to dispute that the Parliament of Canada cannot, by purporting to create penal sanctions under s. 91, head 27, appropriate to itself exclusively a field of jurisdiction in which, apart from such a procedure, it could exert no legal authority, and that if, when examined as a whole, legislation in form criminal is found, in aspects and for purposes exclusively within the provincial sphere, to deal with matters committed to the Provinces, it cannot be upheld as valid."

His Lordship thought it proper to add, however, that what had been said

"does not involve any denial of the authority of the Dominion Parliament to create offences merely because the legislation deals with matters which, in another aspect, may fall under one or more of the subdivisions of the jurisdiction entrusted to the Provinces."

A case involving the like consideration was *Toronto Electric Commissioners v. Snider*, [1925] A.C. 396, where the question arose as to the authority of the Dominion to enact the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which provided, in effect, speaking by the head-note, that upon disputes occurring between employers and employees in any of a large number of important industries in Canada, the Dominion Minister for Labour might appoint a Board of Investigation and Conciliation to make investigations, with power to summon witnesses and inspect documents and premises, and, if no settlement could be brought about, to recommend fair terms; and, pending the reference, a lockout or strike was prohibited, subject to penalties. It was held that this legislation conflicted with provincial powers as to property and civil rights in the provinces or other enumerations of sec. 92; and Lord Haldane, who pronounced the judgment, referred to the judgment in the *Reciprocal Insurers'* case (*supra*), as summing up the effect of the series of previous decisions relating to the point; and he reiterated the antithetical passage quoted above. His Lordship was of the opinion that, on authority as well as on principle, the Board was precluded from accepting the Act as justified in the exercise of the Dominion power under sec. 91, in relation to criminal law. He reviewed the provision of the Act in question, and concluded with the following important observations:—

"It is obvious that these provisions dealt with civil rights, and it was not within the power of the Dominion Parliament to make this otherwise by imposing merely ancillary penalties. The penalties for breach of the restrictions did not render the statute the less an interference with civil rights in its pith and substance. The Act is not one which aims at making striking generally a new crime."

It would seem manifestly to be implied from the last sentence, that different considerations would have presented themselves if the real purpose of the statute had been found to be the construction of a new offence.

It must not be overlooked that, by the 15th enumeration of sec. 92, there is included among the classes of subjects as to which the provincial legislatures may exclusively make laws:—

"The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty, or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section."

And local enactments, deriving their force from the exercise of the powers conferred by this enumeration, have been described as provincial criminal law. In *Russell v. The Queen*, 7 App. Cas. 829, at 840, Sir Montague Smith, delivering the judgment, referred to an argument submitted by Mr. Benjamin, that, if the Act related to Criminal law, it was provincial criminal law under the 15th enumeration of sec. 92; and his Lordship said that no doubt

"this argument would be well founded if the principal matter of the Act could be brought within any of these classes of subjects."

More recently, in the case of *Rex v. Nat Bell Liquors Limited*, [1922] 2 A.C. 128, their Lordships had to consider the effect of a conviction under a local liquor Act of Alberta. By sec. 36 of the Supreme Court Act, as enacted by ch. 32 of 1920, the appellate jurisdiction of the Court had been limited by an exception excluding

"criminal causes and in proceedings for or upon a writ of habeas corpus, certiorari or prohibition arising out of a criminal charge,"

and the question was considered as to whether a prosecution under a typical temperance Act was or was not a criminal charge. Lord Sumner, who delivered the judgment, at pages 167 and 168, disposed of this issue as follows:—

"The issue is really this. Ought the word 'criminal' in the section in question to be limited to the sense in which 'criminal' legislation is exclusively reserved to the Dominion Legislature by the British North America Act, s. 91, or does it include that power of enforcing other legislation by the imposition of penalties, including imprisonment, which it has been held that s. 92 authorizes Provincial Legislatures to exercise? It may also be asked (though this question is not precisely identical) under which category does this conviction fall of the two referred to by Bowen L. J., in *Osborne v. Milman*, when he contrasts the cases 'where an act is prohibited in the sense that it is rendered criminal', and 'where the statute merely affixes certain consequences, more or less unpleasant, to the doing of the act.'

"Their Lordships are of opinion that the word 'criminal' in the section and in the context in question is used in contradistinction to 'civil', and 'connotes a proceeding which is not civil in its character.' Certiorari and prohibition are matters of procedure, and all the procedural incidents of this charge are the same whether or not it was one falling exclusively within the legislative competence of the Dominion Legislature, under s. 91, head 27."

It is not, for present purposes, necessary to ascertain precisely what is meant by the concluding sentence, but it may be observed that the criminal law, under sec. 91 (27), includes expressly "the procedure in criminal matters," and that, viewing section 92 (15) as authorizing the constitution of crimes by the provincial legislatures, there is no express provision empowering those legislatures to enact procedure for the enforcement of the punishments so imposed.

Later, in *Nadan v. The King*, [1926] A.C. 482 at 489, the Board had to consider the effect of sec. 1025 of the Criminal Code, by which it was provided that

"Notwithstanding any royal prerogative, or anything contained in the Interpretation Act or in the Supreme Court Act, no appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any Court in Canada to any court of appeal or authority by which in the United Kingdom appeals or petitions to His Majesty in Council may be heard."

There was a conviction in question for an offence against the provincial Liquor Control Act of Alberta, and it was argued that the foregoing section did not apply to a penalty imposed by a provincial statute in which it was not incorporated. Their Lordships were of the view, however, that this contention was negated in principle by the judgment of the Board in *Rex v. Nat Bell Liquors Ltd.*, [1922] 2 A.C. 128, 167. They held that

“Sect. 1025 is expressed to apply to an appeal in a criminal case from ‘any judgment or order of any Court in Canada,’ and this expression is wide enough to cover a conviction in any Canadian Court for breach of a statute, whether passed by the Legislature of the Dominion or by the Legislature of the Province.”

It must therefore, of course, if I realize the effect of these decisions, be considered that provincial enactments, falling within the 15th enumeration of sec. 92, belong to that branch of the law which is criminal. But this does not necessarily diminish or affect the amplitude of Dominion powers under sec. 91 (27). What the provinces may do under the authority of sec. 92 (15) is to impose punishment, by fine, penalty or imprisonment, for enforcing any law of the province made in relation to a matter coming within any of the provincial enumerations, and is therefore confined to matters described generally as of a merely local or private nature in the province. But the concluding paragraph of sec. 91 must be considered, and it was thus explained by Lord Watson, in the *Liquor Prohibition* case, [1896] A.C., 359-60:—

“It was apparently contemplated by the framers of the Imperial Act of 1867 that the due exercise of the enumerated powers conferred upon the Parliament of Canada by s. 91 might, occasionally and incidentally, involve legislation upon matters which are *prima facie* committed exclusively to the provincial legislatures by s. 92. In order to provide against that contingency, the concluding part of s. 91 enacts that ‘any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this section shall not be deemed to come within the class of matters of a local or private nature comprised in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.’ It was observed by this Board in *Citizens’ Insurance Co. of Canada v. Parsons* that the paragraph just quoted ‘applies in its grammatical construction only to No. 16 of s. 92’. The observation was not material to the question arising in that case, and it does not appear to their Lordships to be strictly accurate. It appears to them that the language of the exception in s. 91 was meant to include and correctly describes all the matters enumerated in the sixteen heads of s. 92, as being, from a provincial point of view, of a local or private nature. It also appears to their Lordships that the exception was not meant to derogate from the legislative authority given to provincial legislatures by these sixteen subsections, save to the extent of enabling the Parliament of Canada to deal with matters local or private in those cases where such legislation is necessarily incidental to the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the enumerative heads of clause 91. That view was stated and illustrated by Sir Montague Smith in *Citizens’ Insurance Co. of Canada v. Parsons* and in *Cushing v. Dupuy*; and it has been recognized by this Board in *Tennant v. Union Bank of Canada* and in *Attorney General of Ontario v. Attorney General for the Dominion*.”

Consequently, if it be, as I apprehend, that the criminal law, in its widest sense, is reserved for the Parliament of Canada, a branch of that criminal law cannot well be *exclusively* within the authority of a province, and, while the provinces may undoubtedly, within their local and private range of legislative power, and in that aspect, impose punishments for enforcing their local laws which are in other respects *intra vires*—punishments that are, in the sense of the decisions, laws of a criminal nature—they cannot thereby occupy, so as to obstruct, a field of legislation, like that of the criminal law, which has been committed exclusively to the Dominion.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed a considerable improvement at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,636 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers, and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 991,093 persons, as compared with 941,644 in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926 as the base, equal to 100) stood at 116.2, as compared with 110.4 on April 1, and with 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3, and 85.1 on May 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

At the beginning of May, 1929, the percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions stood at 5.5, as compared with percentages of 6.0 at the beginning of April and 5.2 at the beginning of May, 1928. The percentage for May was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,661 local trade unions embracing a membership of 188,874 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a considerable increase in the volume of business transacted by these offices during April when compared both with the business of the previous month and with that of April, 1928.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.94 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$11.01 for April; \$10.80 for May, 1928; \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 92.4 for May, as compared with 94.1 for April; 97.9 for May, 1928; 98.5 for May, 1927; and 100.2 for May, 1926.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

The Department of Labour received during May the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Act in connection with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees. Five applications for the establishment of Boards were dealt with during the month. The text of the report and a full account of the recent proceedings under the Act are given on page 592.

### Old age pensions in Canada

The quarterly statements of the number of aged persons in receipt of pensions, the amount of pensions paid, etc., under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, which were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 499, and in previous issues, give cumulative figures showing the numbers and amounts as at the end of the period from the commencement of the Act to the end of the quarter covered by the respective statements. This fact is noted in order to correct the impression which readers of these quarterly statements might have formed, that the totals given referred only to the preceding three months. In pursuance of the legislation enacted by the Ontario Legislature at its last session (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 484), an agreement between the federal and provincial authorities was signed at Toronto on June 11, making the act operative in the province as from November 1, 1929.

### Old age pensions in United States

A Bill "to protect Labour in its Old Age" was introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress on April 18 and referred to the Committee of Labour. The purpose of this bill is to provide for the establishment of a system of old age pensions under the supervision of the State authorities, with financial assistance from the federal treasury. The bill would allow of pension plans being drawn by the State authorities and of their approval by the Old Age Security Bureau attached to the

United States Department of Labour. It is stipulated that no pensions plan shall be approved which does not provide that persons entitled to relief shall have been residents of the United States for at least twenty years; are sixty years of age and over; are not possessed of real or personal property in excess of \$5,000; and have no children or other persons responsible at law for their support and able to support them. The amount of assistance to aged persons is to be at the rate of \$1 a day, and the federal contribution is to be not more than one-third of the pensions payments.

Two bills on the subject of Old Age Pensions have been introduced in the New York State Legislature. One provides that all persons over 70 shall receive an allowance of not more than \$1 a day. The other creates a Bureau of Old Age Welfare and gives men over 65 and women over 60 an allowance of not more than \$50 a month. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, speaking on the subject of these bills, stated that "more and more business men are coming to realize that security against old-age want is economically sound. Once the mere thought of security in old age was regarded as radical and socialistic. Now, it is considered inevitable. Let us have it now."

Since the beginning of the current year three States—Wyoming, Minnesota, and Utah—have enacted old-age pension laws, closely similar in terms. In Minnesota the pensionable age is 70, in Utah and Wyoming, 65; in Minnesota and Wyoming the maximum pension payable is \$30 a month, in Utah, \$25.

The addition of these three States brings the number having old-age pension laws up to nine, in addition to the territory of Alaska. Pension legislation is pending in a number of other States, and in several favourable action before the adjournment of the legislature is confidently expected.

#### **Settlement of industrial disputes in Manitoba**

The Prairie Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at a convention held at Winnipeg in April, adopted a report submitted by the Executive Committee on the subject of legislation for the settlement of industrial disputes. The report stated that "organized labour having requested the Manitoba Government to pass an Act providing for compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes along the lines of the Alberta Act, the executive secured information as to the working of the latter. In view of the fact that Manitoba already had on its statute books an act providing a method of

handling industrial disputes, viz., 'Joint Council of Industry' Act, the executive felt there was no need for further legislation, and appointed a committee to deal with this matter and oppose such an act if it was introduced in the Legislature."

The "Joint Council of Industry" Act referred to is the Industrial Conditions Act (Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1924, chapter 92), enacted in 1919. The text of this Act was printed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1919, page 492. It provides for the appointment of a joint council of industry consisting of two representatives of employers, two representatives of employees, and an impartial chairman. The council is empowered by the act to hold investigations into all matters relating to impending or existing industrial disputes and to report thereon; and to make investigations with respect to the cost of living, to conditions of employment and conditions under which employees live, to excessive profits resulting from unfair wage rates, and to alleged breaches of individual contracts and violations of laws affecting employers and employees as such. At the request of the parties to any industrial dispute the council acts as a board of arbitration.

The Alberta Act mentioned in the report of the committee quoted above, is the Labour Disputes Act (Statutes of Alberta, 1926, chapter 53). This act provides, in connection with disputes within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province, for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation when either of the parties to the dispute has applied to the minister for its establishment. (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1926, page 447). The provisions of the Alberta Act are discussed in a report presented at the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held this month at Halifax. This report is given on another page of this issue.

**Social insurance in British Columbia** The chairman of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, Mr. E. S. H. Winn, K.C., gave an address before the Vancouver

Kiwanis Club on May 30, in which he described the work being carried on under the social legislation in this province. He pointed out that of the five main branches of "social insurance"—workmen's compensation, mothers' pensions, old age pensions, health insurance, and unemployment insurance—the first three were already flourishing in British Columbia; health insurance was being considered by the government; while unemployment insurance was something to be taken up in the future.

Mr. Winn stated that in the twelve years of the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act the board had paid out about thirty million dollars on behalf of 200,000 employees injured in the course of their employment.

Mothers' pension expenditures amounted, he said, to \$4,600,000 since the system was established in 1920. The mothers' pensions budget for 1929 is for about \$800,000. Mr. Winn stated that the principle underlying this legislation is that where mothers and children are deprived of their supporter, the mother becomes the agent of the state in maintaining her children, who might otherwise have to be maintained at public expense.

Old age pensions, which are administered in British Columbia by the Workmen's Compensation Board, are now benefiting 3,867 persons in the province. It was expected that about one million dollars would be expended under this head in 1929.

#### Estimated cost of illness in Canada

An estimate of the average extent of disablement due to sickness throughout Canada was made in the course of an address before the recent convention of the Province of Quebec Safety by Mr. A. O. Dawson, president of Canadian Cottons Limited. "Various authentic estimates," he said, "would show that from 2 to 3 per cent of the total population is continually ill. Of these 91 per cent to 96 per cent are ill enough to be disabled, so that it might be established as a conservative figure that 2 per cent of the population is continually unable to work. From these percentages, therefore, it can be estimated that 180,000 individuals are continually suffering from disabling illness in the Dominion of Canada. Of the population of Canada 30 per cent are adult males and 30 per cent are adult females. It is thus estimated that 54,000 adult males are continually ill. This amount of illness would indicate that in the adult male population alone, there are lost each year 16,200,000 working days. Calculations show that, for every twenty males gainfully employed there are approximately six females similarly occupied. This would suggest, therefore, that the female population in addition loses 4,800,000 working days per year, or a total loss per year of 21,000,000 working days, of which at least 50 per cent is preventable. The superfluous loss per year may accordingly be placed at 10,500,000 working days. It is estimated that the total cost of illness to the Dominion of Canada per year is \$270,000,000 or about 75 per cent of the total expenditure of the federal government."

#### Arbitration in British civil service

An "introductory essay" on the British Civil Service by Dr. Herman Finer, of the London School of Economics and Political Science has been published by the Fabian Society, London. A chapter on Joint Industrial Councils and Arbitration Court states that the councils now represent almost all the public servants. These councils perform the following functions: provision of the best means for utilizing the ideas and experience of the staff; securing the staff a greater share in responsibility for the determination and observance of the conditions under which they work; determination of the general provisions governing recruitment, hours, tenure, and remuneration; encouragement of further education of civil servants and their training in higher administration and organization; improvement of office machinery and organization; and provision of opportunities for the full consideration of suggestions by the staff on this subject; and proposals for legislation bearing upon the position of civil servants in relation to their employment. The councils derive their powers simply from agreement between the two sides. Where agreement is for any reason impossible and compromise cannot be effected, the official decision naturally holds good, and then the only benefit of the system is that the staff's point of view, having been expressed, may in time modify the full effect of that decision.

Early in 1917 a Civil Service Arbitration Board was set up as a result of agitation by Civil Service Associations because the war had sent prices sky-high while wages lagged far behind. The board was abolished in 1922 when the Whitley Councils began to operate, but it was re-established early in 1925. It now consists of a chairman who is either the president of the Industrial Court or the chairman of a Division of the Court, together with one member drawn from a panel of persons appointed to the Industrial Court by the Minister of Labour as representing the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being (this is the employers' representative), and one member drawn from a panel of persons appointed to the Industrial Court by the Minister of Labour after nomination by the staff side of the National Whitley Council. Civil servants and officials of Civil Service Associations are ineligible for appointment as members of the court.

Only claims in regard to salaries of £700 and less can be referred to the court, unless by the consent of the parties concerned in the claim. When negotiation fails arbitration is open to the government departments on

one hand, and the recognized Civil Service Association within the National Whitley Council on the other hand, on application by either party. The matters which may be taken to the court are claims affecting emoluments, weekly hours of work and leave. Claims can be made only for "classes," i.e., "any well-defined category of civil servants who for the purpose of a particular claim occupy the same position, or have a common interest in the claim."

On April 1, 1926, the number of civil servants in Great Britain was 296,398.

### **Conciliation and arbitration in Australia**

The constitutional difficulties experienced in connection with the conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes in the Commonwealth of Australia are outlined in a recent communication to the International Labour Office. The Commonwealth Parliament has the constitutional power to legislate only for conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state. The jurisdiction of the arbitration courts established by the Commonwealth thus depends upon the extent of the dispute. Accordingly, in order to bring themselves before the court, parties create industrial disputes extending beyond a single State. This is now generally done, not by any method of strike or lockout, but by making a number of demands. The refusal of these demands by the other side constitutes a dispute. The government endeavoured to obtain an amendment to the constitution in 1926, in order to avoid this necessity for a dispute to be created before any action by the Commonwealth court could be taken. The people, however, at a referendum, refused to make the amendment, so that the position remains unchanged. When the parties are before the Commonwealth court, the only thing that the court can deal with is the dispute. Matters which are not in dispute cannot be handled by the court at all.

Six State parliaments have full power to legislate on the subject of industrial matters. They have set up arbitration courts, wages boards, etc., which bodies deal with industrial matters within the State to which they belong. It frequently happens that a State tribunal has laid down rules for wages, hours, or conditions of labour, and that the same matters have come up for determination in an inter-State dispute before the federal arbitration Court. If the federal arbitration court and the State tribunal both make awards dealing with the same subjects, then

the federal award prevails over the State award. The position is the same if a State parliament legislates on industrial conditions in a manner inconsistent with a federal award. In this case also the federal award prevails. Although the Commonwealth parliament has authority to establish an arbitration court with these powers, the parliament can exercise none of these powers itself. The result is that the difficulties naturally inherent in the problem of industrial relations are greatly complicated.

These obstacles cannot be finally removed by any parliament, because parliament cannot alter the constitution. Experience has, however, shown that, when a proposal to alter the constitution comes before the people, the question may possibly become a contest between the Commonwealth and the State, rather than a discussion of merits of the particular proposal.

### **"Canadian Journal of Research"**

The first number of a new magazine, the *Canadian Journal of Research*, was issued during May by the National Research Council of Canada. Dr. H. M. Tory, the president, states the purpose of the new publication as follows:—

"In the last few years scientific papers resulting from the activities of the universities, the National Research Council and other research agencies in Canada, have become so numerous as to cause difficulty in securing prompt publication. This is largely due to the fact that there has been in Canada no national periodical devoted to research. Canadians have consequently been largely dependent upon foreign journals already overcrowded as a result of the activities of their own scientific men. It has therefore been decided to publish, under the auspices of the National Research Council, a *Canadian Journal of Research*. While the *Journal* is intended primarily for the publication of the results of work carried out under the auspices of the Council, it will also be open for suitable papers from Canadian research workers not connected with this organization. Material is already in sight to guarantee its publication bi-monthly. Moreover, it is expected that within a short period of time there will be available a volume of scientific papers sufficient for monthly issues. In its future development the *Canadian Journal of Research* can be depended upon to keep pace with the progress of scientific and industrial research throughout Canada, and the Council hopes that it may make a material contribution towards that progress."



The first issue contains a series of studies on the nature of rust resistance in wheat, forming part of a co-operative attack on the problem of cereal rusts in Canada carried on jointly by the National Research Council, the federal Department of Agriculture and the Universities of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Other papers describe the results of investigations into the resistance of Portland cement to sulphate action; in certain kinds of vaccine used against tuberculosis; and into the effects of ultra-violet sunlight rays on certain marine organisms.

### Research in University of Toronto

A bulletin just published by the University of Toronto outlines the work carried on in the University in research, which is described as one of the three main functions of any university, namely teaching, research, and publication. Many of the most important investigations, it is pointed out, may seem to have little or no direct application to the solution of the more practical difficulties of industry, science or commerce; but on the other hand, the establishment of scientific facts has often led to far-reaching and revolutionary changes in the field of practice. This truth is illustrated by the long processes of research which ultimately led to the discovery of insulin, and by the investigations in pure science which culminated in modern industrial methods. "Research men working in what is called applied science are the first to point out that the investigations they make would be impossible were it not for the fundamental work done in pure sciences—in chemistry, physics, geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and so on".

The pamphlet goes on to mention some of the results of university research work on basic industries—agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing, and manufacturing. For example, "here is part of the work which a professor in the University did for the forest industries. He studied the disease of jackpine from the standpoint of its utilization for railway ties, the control of disease in the forest, and the age at which timber can be harvested with the maximum yield. He effected a saving of an immense amount of material, formerly considered not usable, and his work was of great value to the railways. Then he studied defective pulpwoods, especially spruce and pine. Fifty per cent of these, which had formerly been left unharvested, can now be used as a result of his researches. Then he attacked the blight of young conifers, par-

ticularly spruce. This blight was noticed especially in the snow-laden areas in Quebec and in Ontario and millions of trees were lost in the nurseries. This professor was able to find a means of controlling this blight so that, where his method of control is adopted, the disease makes no headway and will probably be ultimately wiped out. This same professor discovered a means of preventing railway ties from rotting. Another devised a treatment to prevent logs sinking in the rivers and lakes when being floated down in the spring. Members of the staff of the Faculty of Forestry are working on conservation, reforestation, the value of young growth stands on areas in Northern Ontario which have been burned over, regeneration of pulpwood species, and related problems. How many millions of dollars, one wonders, have these men added, and will they add, to the value of the forest resources of Ontario?

"Then there is the fishing industry. What can the Provincial University do to assist fishermen? A great deal. There is, for example, the new method of refrigeration, recently announced by which sea fish can be brought to Ontario in excellent condition. This work was done under the Biological Board of Canada. Research workers in the Department of Biology have studied the fish in Lake Nipigon, in Lake Erie, and in Lake Ontario. They have learned how fast certain kinds of fish grow and which species of fish are best adapted for conditions in certain lakes. They have studied the factors affecting production of lake trout in Lake Ontario. They, too, have made incalculable additions to the industry in whose progress they are especially interested. . . . .

"But when one thinks of manufacturing, the research problems involved are so numerous and of such varied significance that they cannot possibly be described within the ordinary limits of a small publication. In astronomy, biochemistry, chemistry, food chemistry, geology, household science, psychology, radiology, engineering of all branches, there are under investigation problems, the solution of which will benefit a great many phases of manufacturing."

The pamphlet goes on to describe the results obtained by means of research in the fields of engineering, health, cancer, dentistry, and physics, pointing out that this is by no means a complete summary of all the research work going on in the University of Toronto.

**Research work  
in the pulp  
and paper  
industry**

The extent of the research work carried on by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association was described by the president, Colonel C. H. L. Jones, in his address at the recent annual convention held at Montreal. "If we go back," he said, "to the time when the first five thousand dollars was appropriated by the Association to assist in the compilation and publication of the Text-books on Pulp and Paper, which have since won such a distinguished place for themselves in this and other countries, and if we take note of all the funds which the Association has provided in the meantime for research and for educational and kindred objects, including the cost of this building (that is, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Montreal), it will be found that the total sum exceeds half a million by more than ten thousand dollars. In addition, the Association has become committed to a program covering the next five years which will require the expenditure of some seventy thousand dollars a year in the furtherance of this work. This may be taken as an indication of our serious interest in the scientific development of our industry, and I think we are justified in taking some small measure of pride in our accomplishment.

"One of the gratifying developments which has followed our own procedure along these lines has been the quickening of interest in industrial research throughout the Dominion. We may not, perhaps, claim any credit for the fact that since we started upon our program, the Dominion Government has made an actual beginning with the long-mooted Central Bureau of Research at Ottawa, nor for the additional fact that the Government of the province of Ontario has established a fund of \$2,000,000 (which has been doubled by private contributions), to be applied to the encouragement of industrial research, but we may at least take credit to ourselves as being in the vanguard of the movement so far as Canada is concerned and of being the first of the larger industrial groups of the country to co-operate for the advancement of our industry by organized investigation."

**Sherman  
Anti-Trust law  
and trade union  
activities**

The present attitude of organized labour in the United States to the "Sherman" Anti-Trust Act is discussed by G. W. Terborgh in an article appearing in the April issue of the *Journal of Political Economy*. "It is now thirty-five years," the writer states, "since the Sherman Law was first ap-

plied to trade union activities. During this period it has been frequently invoked against union members and officials both by the government and by private suitors. The government alone has instituted upward of thirty equity suits and criminal prosecutions against Labour, more than half of which have resulted in injunctions or convictions. The number of private actions against trade-unions for treble damages under section 7 of the Sherman Law, or for injunctions authorized by section 16 of the Clayton Act, is certainly very large, though precise figures are not available. The action of the courts in placing the activities of trade-unions under the ban of the Sherman Law has elicited the vehement opposition of organized labour. Almost from the beginning the American Federation of Labour has been engaged in efforts to secure amendatory legislation exempting trade-unions from its provisions, efforts which were rewarded, after persistent agitation, by the passage of the labour sections of the Clayton Act. As these sections have been construed by the courts, however, they have proved a tragic disappointment to their proponents. In consequence, the legislative battle has been renewed and the American Federation of Labour, exasperated by the failure of relief through amendment of the Sherman Act, is now considering the advisability of its total repeal."

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case *Bedford Cut Stone Company versus Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association* (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 693) is regarded by the writer as illustrating the widening range of trade union activities now judged to be under the Sherman Act. It is pointed out that the invariable charge involved in such cases is that of conspiracy. "This means that acts of individuals, no matter what their effect on trade, are actionable under the Sherman Act only when done in furtherance of a conspiracy in restraint of trade." Discussing this aspect of the question Mr. Terborgh asks "When is an intent to restrain interstate commerce present? If we mean by intent that the restraint of commerce is the object and motive of the combination, it is practically never present. . . . If the real objectives of the combination be the test, all labour conspiracies should be excluded from the Sherman Act; if the effects of the combination upon interstate commerce be the test, then all conspiracies which unreasonably restrain it should be included—save as they are exempted by the exercise of some paramount right, such as the right to strike for certain purposes, and the like. Intent to restrain interstate commerce should either be invariably

presumed, as a mere matter of legal form, when the effect of a labour combination is to restrain it, or it should be abandoned altogether as a criterion in such cases."

### Employers' Association of Manitoba

An account of the origin and aims of the Employers' Association of Manitoba was given by Mr. J. R. Deacon in his presidential

address at the annual convention of the association held in Winnipeg.

"It was nine years ago," Mr. Deacon said, "that we felt that a proper solution to many of our labour problems was more or less dependent upon the organizing ability and influence of the employers. It was in November, 1920, that I attended the first informal meeting of a few employers, and I was appointed with others to act on a committee of seven to investigate and report upon the advisability of organizing the Employers' Association of Manitoba." This committee recommended that immediate steps be taken for the formation of the association. . . .

"Our aims and objects are such that they do not overlap any of the good work being done by any other organized bodies. Therefore, no apology, in my estimation, is needed for this association. Its work has been to exert every effort to eliminate the causes of differences between employer and employee. It has stood prepared in case of trouble to lend support and influence and its services to the members in dealing with the various phases of workmen's compensation and opposing unwise legislation affecting working conditions. We always stand ready to aid members with information concerning all kinds of legislation affecting the various interests represented in the membership. In fact, the association is acting as a general clearing office for other organized bodies in furnishing information relating to working conditions, unwarranted advertising schemes, solicitations for cash donations and other appeals that business men are continuously being asked to support."

### Plan to reduce accidents in building trades

Reference was made in the last issue (page 568) to a statement by the chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board on

the increasing risks to workmen engaged in the construction of large buildings. A plan for reducing construction accidents was described in *Safety Engineering* (New York), March, 1929, by Mr. Max Baumann, a member of the Accident Prevention Committee of the Buildings Trades Employers' Association.

The association appointed this committee in 1928 to devise a method of dealing with the growing accident problem. In its investigations the committee found evidence of a "disturbing factor" introduced by the irresponsible contractor. "This class is in constant competition with the general contractor who erects and maintains safeguards, either in accordance with the local laws, or through safety experience on all his jobs at a big expense."

The committee prepared safety specifications entitled "Protection and Safety Work." This specification is composed of fifteen articles covering the more important hazards of building construction, most of which are covered by the industrial code of New York State. It was sent to contractors and architects in New York with a recommendation that it be embodied in the general specifications in all building construction.

"The adoption of this plan," it is suggested, "would definitely fix the responsibility for safeguarding on the contractors, each for his own employees by virtue of his contract. A legal requirement would become a contractual responsibility. It would not be inequitable, for the reason that this responsibility would be placed upon each contractor only in so far as the protection was applicable to his work, avoiding confusion as to who should safeguard a particular piece of work, and tending to eliminate duplication of such safeguarding. Contractors including this cost in their bids would not rely, as is sometimes practised, upon the safeguarding equipment of others, thereby cutting down a prolific source of accidents caused by the removal of a board, etc., which renders a safeguard inoperative."

The committee found that the two main elements of safety in building construction are safeguarding and education, this conclusion being drawn from an analysis of the major accidents which showed the causes of accidents to be divided approximately as follows: (1) Twenty-five per cent due to either the lack of physical safeguarding or the improper maintenance of these safeguards. (2) Seventy-five per cent due to causes such as carelessness, ignorance, or the disregard of safe practice regulations by the worker.

Among the mechanical rules Mr. Baumann mentions providing safe equipment and not overloading scaffolds; overhead protection for sidewalks; guarding of ladders and temporary stairways, permanent stairways, permanent or temporary elevator cars used for carrying workmen, and floor openings; guarding material hoist shaftways; guarding and proper installation of swinging, suspended, built-up

outrigger and special scaffolds; artificial lighting for dark places; and the planking over of the derrick floor.

In regard to the prevention of accidents due to carelessness the committee emphasizes the responsibilities resting upon foremen for turning the minds of his workmen in the direction of carefulness.

An examining Board for plumbers had been appointed at Ford City, Ontario, for the purpose of examining and giving certificates to qualified plumbers in the city. The board is composed of two master plumbers and two journeymen.

About 3,000 persons in British Columbia are stated to be now in receipt of benefits under the Mothers' Pensions Act of 1920. Since that year a total of nearly five million dollars has been paid to widowed or otherwise qualified mothers. The expenditure during the current year is expected to amount to about \$800,000.

*Child Welfare News*, published by the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, in its issue for May 15, notes that children's work in Nova Scotia has expanded by leaps and bounds in recent years, and the province is

rapidly becoming one of the best organized in the Dominion from the point of view of child protection and provision for the delinquent and feebleminded child. Much greater attention is also being given on the part of the Children's Aid Societies, to keeping children in their own homes rather than making them wards, and also to the selection of good foster homes. A large amount of work, that would be generally described as family welfare work, is being done by the Children's Aid Societies in Nova Scotia.

The Workman's Compensation Board of Alberta has issued an appeal for safety first in industry, summarizing accident statistics in the province for 1929, and stating that 13,400 accidents were reported to the Board in 1928, the majority of these accidents being preventable. It is pointed out that a fatal accident occurred every five days; every third person employed in the coal mining industry met with an accident, and every fifth person in other industries met with an accident. More than 3,000 cases of cuts and lacerations were reported last year, and 630 became infected because of the carelessness of workmen to apply simple remedies to the wound, the appeal states in advising employers to have a first aid kit on every job.

### Prospecting by Airplane in Northern Canada

The improved working conditions resulting from the use of airplanes in prospecting for minerals in northern Canada are described by Mr. John E. Hammell, president of the Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, Limited, in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* for May 11. In the nine months since this Canadian company was organized, airplanes have flown 100,000 miles over the north country without a single air casualty; much of it over virgin territory probably never before visited by white men; some of it over regions that abound with possibilities for minerals; all of it effective, for exploration and the establishment of bases and supply stations, and for the carrying of men and their tools and provisions.

The writer states that "there can be no doubt that the future of mineral exploration will depend on aircraft. When the company was launched, I said that more development would result from the use of airplanes by experienced men in the next five years than had been accomplished in the last fifty years. This has been demonstrated in a few months' operations. Below are enumerated a few of the advantages gained by the use of the airplane:—

"1. *Safety*.—Since 1926, when the first serious air transport started in the Patricia district, there have been no casualties among air passengers, whereas about 42 men have lost their lives by the old methods.

"2. *Communication and Supervision*.—These are essential to effective prospecting. Our parties are at all times in touch with district engineers and headquarters, and receive help and advice on the ground when they need it.

"3. *Morale*.—Increased out of all proportion. Men are in touch with civilization and have had the worry and labour of transportation of supplies removed. They can apply themselves 100 per cent to prospecting work within a convenient radius of their main camp. For their purposes, this man camp is the equivalent of Timmins or Cochrane or any other town on the steel. When they are through with that particular locality, they, their canoes, and their supplies are transported to another area in a fraction of a day, and work is resumed.

"4. *Aerial Observation*.—Geological boundaries can be outlined roughly by an engineer or experienced prospector, and topographical features of the country can be supplied to the field parties in remarkably quick time."

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada at the end of May was reported by the superintendents of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The agricultural industry in the province of Nova Scotia was busy completing spring work, which had been hampered to some extent by heavy rains. Fairly heavy catches of fish were being reported toward the close of the month. There appeared to be quite a substantial amount of construction being carried forward, including the pulp and paper mill at Liverpool and several projects in Halifax, as well as smaller jobs throughout the rest of the province, and satisfactory progress was reported. Some logging activity in preparation for the summer cut was reported. The coal mines appeared to be working full time, with a reasonably heavy production being turned out. The iron and steel industries continued at about the same pace as in the previous months. The transportation industry continued busy while trade was stated to be good. As usual, the demand for women domestic workers exceeded the supply.

As in Nova Scotia, farmers in the province of New Brunswick were busily engaged in finishing up spring farm work. The fishing industry in this province recorded heavy catches, particularly in the case of salmon and lobsters. In the logging industry river driving was practically completed, while some summer operations were being put in hand. Factories throughout the province seemed to be working normally as a general rule, while a few were reported as being exceptionally busy. A fair amount of construction work was underway, and building trades workers appeared to be fairly well employed. Transportation and trade were both reported as favourable. The women domestic divisions reported the usual number of placements.

With a brisk demand for farm workers being made to the Quebec employment offices, a large number of placements were reported. Vacancies for the logging industry consisted almost wholly of log drivers. The general situation throughout the province of Quebec in respect of manufacturing industries appeared to be exceedingly favourable, with practically all districts and all branches of the industry sharing in the satisfactory conditions. Work in the building and construction industry was rapidly gaining its summer stride, and orders for tradesmen of the different classes were quite numerous. Condi-

tions in so far as trade and transportation were concerned, were quite satisfactory. Again a shortage of women domestic workers was reported.

Although spring farm work in the province of Ontario was practically completed, there was still a good demand for farm help, in most sections of the province. Reports on manufacturing throughout Ontario seemed conflicting. Toronto reported factories as showing decreased activity, and the automobile and allied industries generally showed a slackened pace, while centres other than Toronto and industries other than the automobile industry reported continued improvement, with additions to working staffs. The program of building and construction under way was such that very few skilled artisans were unemployed at any point, while road, railroad, and sewer and paving work were absorbing a large number of unskilled workmen. Although mines in the northern section of the province continued busy, not many men were being taken on. With river-drivers, wood cutters, and pulp peelers being in demand, the logging industry was not proving an attractive field at this particular time, to applicants. The demand for women houseworkers still continued.

As seeding was practically completed in the province of Manitoba there had occurred a very noticeable decrease in the number of farm workers required, and most of those wanted were for the normal farm work between seeding and harvesting. Crop prospects in this province, based on the progress made by the growing grain so far, appeared exceedingly favourable. Considerable construction of various kinds was progressing, and some placements were being made in this industry. Mining activity in the northern central part of the province was reported as continuing. The Winnipeg employment office reported greatly increased demands for workers for the logging industry. The demands for women domestic workers continued rather heavy, but there was no particular shortage of applicants reported.

The number of farm placements recorded in Saskatchewan was not heavy, as men were only wanted for normal summer farm work; there was no shortage of applicants to fill those vacancies reported. Requirements of men for the building trades were not heavy, but railroad construction was increasing its demands. The number of women domestic workers being sought still continued at a rather high figure.

A fair demand for farm labour for summer work was reported by the Alberta employment offices, with there being no shortage of suitable applicants. All classes of building and construction appeared active,

and the employment situation in these industries was good. The coal mining situation was seasonally dull. Orders for women domestic workers were quite plentiful, with some local shortages of women for farm

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		164,671,143	252,810,151	233,736,411	138,945,893	229,564,777
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		97,517,207	135,289,621	113,582,238	78,490,470	120,418,027
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		65,727,599	114,763,270	118,021,324	58,975,315	106,974,564
Customs duty collected..... \$		16,172,715	22,269,412	17,436,293	13,139,403	19,627,309
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,623,303,192	3,982,171,969	4,230,509,600	3,298,074,573	3,215,407,776
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		170,932,697	188,726,256	162,402,410	170,688,098	176,805,067
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,508,351,619	1,512,079,960	1,516,206,532	1,511,837,937	1,487,737,722
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,320,489,538	1,294,059,127	1,207,363,245	1,175,418,388	1,148,782,772
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	187.1	191.8	192.6	164.5	156.6	149.5
Preferred stocks.....	104.3	104.3	106.8	111.7	111.4	109.9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	104.4	103.3	101.2	90.8	88.7	88.7
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	92.4	94.1	96.1	97.9	98.3	97.7
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.21	21.30	21.52	21.04	21.11	21.15
(3) Business failures, number.....	164	140	181	127	125	149
(3) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	4,416,931	2,431,120	699,542	3,696,873	1,557,633	6,846,062
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	116.2	110.4	111.4	106.8	102.3	102.6
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	5.5	6.0	6.8	5.2	6.5	7.0
Immigration.....		26,065	14,811	23,641	26,983	14,665
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	274,025	261,264	259,327	269,490	241,266	253,191
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	18,577,068	18,651,197	18,145,568	17,943,267	16,095,788	17,393,076
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			16,903,677	18,089,665	16,859,450	16,361,270
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		17,529,372	17,538,585	17,807,974	15,296,101	16,807,501
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		14,338,805	13,582,309	14,752,255	12,891,568	13,174,294
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			3,166,726,527	3,046,564,458	2,357,512,506	2,923,456,738
Building permits..... \$		29,621,097	24,057,456	27,497,189	18,606,167	15,128,413
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	64,859,700	43,328,200	27,125,300	70,684,100	56,345,800	22,946,100
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	81,464	79,341	86,176	87,811	74,736	78,390
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	126,372	122,102	137,158	117,655	112,780	118,258
Ferro alloys..... tons	6,351	5,744	5,972	4,049	4,504	4,629
Coal..... tons		1,393,247	1,370,384	1,258,438	1,123,087	1,405,423
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt..... lbs.		288,010	506,861	794,825	828,339	929,874
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		65,658,000	73,025,000	66,702,000	22,623,000	74,495,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		7,117,000	11,112,000	4,883,000	4,340,000	6,696,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		12,201,000	16,671,000	6,910,000	7,065,000	12,239,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		230,460,000	285,493,890	328,792,163	216,598,768	189,899,832
Flour production..... bbls.		61,618,000	1,631,000	1,541,000	1,304,000	1,617,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		61,618,000	54,461,000	69,254,000	67,624,000	59,485,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,970,000	47,436,000	41,001,000	42,397,000	43,308,000
(9) Sales of insurance..... \$		52,901,000	49,060,000	49,581,000	46,295,000	44,503,000
Newsprint..... tons		221,784	218,147	203,811	192,645	197,976
Automobiles, passenger.....		34,392	32,833	29,764	20,517	15,232
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		184.7	194.0	183.6	160.0	164.1
Industrial production.....		197.5	200.1	187.9	160.6	168.2
Manufacturing.....		209.7	208.0	184.6	157.0	168.2

(4) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(5) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(6) Bradstreet.

(7) Figures for end of previous months.

(8) Figures for four weeks ending June 1, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(9) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(10) Including lines east of Quebec.

(11) MacLean's Building Review.

(12) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford Conn.

(13) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

homes reported. While there seemed to be considerable activity throughout this province, there were still some numbers of unemployed registered at each of the different centres.

The logging industry in the province of British Columbia showed some improvement in activity, and several placements were reported. While the mining industry continued active, demands for help were quite rare occurrences. Building and construction were affording much employment, and considerable numbers of workers were being taken on in these lines. Manufacturing was stated to be improving throughout the province, and additional workers were being taken on by several factories. Generally speaking, employment conditions throughout British Columbia were fairly satisfactory, and the improvements being shown in different lines made the future look rather promising for the forthcoming summer.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,636 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1, when they increased their payrolls by 49,449 persons to 991,093. Reflecting this gain of over six per cent, the index (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), rose to 116.2, as compared with 110.4 on April 1, and with 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3 and 85.1, on May 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Heightened activity was recorded in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing and construction showed the greatest advances, while transportation and logging were seasonally slacker. In Quebec, important increases were shown in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last-named being due to river drives. In Ontario, manufacturing, construction and transportation reported the most pronounced increases, but the movement was also decidedly upward in mining, communications and trade, while logging was seasonally slacker. In the Prairie Provinces, manufacturing, transportation, trade, communications, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in construction being most marked. In British Columbia, manufacturing and construction were decidedly busier, especially pronounced improvement taking place in the latter.

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed considerably increased

activity, Montreal firms adding a particularly large number to their staffs. In Montreal, transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded the greatest gains. In Quebec, most of the improvement took place in transportation and construction. In Toronto, manufacturing, transportation and trade reported important increases in personnel. In Ottawa, lumber mills and construction registered most of the increase. In Hamilton, manufactures were busier, while only slight changes were noted in other groups. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, considerable advances were noted, chiefly in automobile factories, but also in construction. In Winnipeg, construction, manufacturing, trade and communications reported the most noteworthy expansion. In Vancouver, road construction and manufacturing registered the greatest increases.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there were important advances in manufacturing particularly in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, in which they were of a seasonal character. Marked improvement also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and non-ferrous metal divisions, while boot and shoe and textile factories were slacker. Mining, transportation, communications, services, trade and construction and maintenance also registered large increases in employment, those in the last-named being especially noteworthy. On the other hand, logging camps released employees.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of May, 1929.

A moderate increase in activity among local trade unions was manifest at the close of April, the 1,661 unions from which reports were tabulated, with a combined membership of 188,874 persons, indicating 5.5 per cent of unemployment, compared with 6.0 per cent in March. Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick union members were all more busily engaged than in March, the improvement registered in building and construction operations and in transportation, especially the steam railway division, being important factors in the better situations indicated by these provinces. Reductions in employment were reported from Quebec, caused by between season quietness in the garment trades, followed by lesser declines among British Columbia and Alberta unions. The percent-

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

age of unemployment for the country, as a whole, was slightly in advance of that registered in April last year when the percentage of inactivity stood at 5.2. The contractions were confined to a large degree to the Quebec garment trades where the summer dull period set in slightly earlier this year than last. British Columbia unions also contributed to the total increase in unemployment, while in all other provinces the situation showed improvement.

A more detailed article with tabular statements on unemployment among local trade unions appears elsewhere in this issue.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS.**

During the month of April, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 39,599 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 38,118 placements. The placements in regular employment were 25,734, of which 21,027 were of men and 4,707 of women, while those in casual work were 12,384 in number. Applications for work reported at the various offices numbered 48,523, of which 34,887 were from men and 13,636 from women workers. Employers advised the Service of 41,557 vacancies during April, 28,144 for men and 13,413 for women. A noteworthy advance was indicated in the volume of business transacted when the above figures are compared both with those of the previous month and with those of April last year, the records for March, 1929, showing 27,695 vacancies afforded, 37,104 applications made, and 25,044 placements effected, while in April, 1928, the records show 36,829 vacancies, 44,152 applications for work, and a total of 33,444 placements in regular and casual work. A report in greater detail of the work of the employment offices for the month of April, 1929, appears elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.**

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during April, 1929, was \$29,621,097, as compared with \$24,057,456 in the preceding month and with \$18,606,167 in April, 1928.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimated the total value of construction contracts awarded in Canada in May at \$64,859,700, this figure being an increase of 49 per cent over the total value of awards reported during April. Construction volume for the year to date was 4.7 per cent greater than that for the corresponding period of 1928. Of the May total, \$18,749,100 was for residential

buildings; \$16,692,100 was for public works and utilities; \$15,230,900 was for business buildings; and \$14,187,600 was for industrial buildings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during May, 1929, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$25,807,400; Quebec, \$18,162,000; Saskatchewan, \$10,631,000; British Columbia, \$3,411,300; Alberta, \$3,017,800; Manitoba, \$1,860,600; New Brunswick, \$1,730,700; Nova Scotia, \$166,700; Prince Edward Island, \$72,200.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.**

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 588.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that industrial production was practically maintained in April at the high level of the preceding month, considerable expansion being shown in the paper and lumber industries. The production of newsprint was greater than in any other month with the single exception of November last and lumber exports, after seasonal adjustment, were greater than in any month since June, 1927. The output of automobiles was larger in April than in any preceding month, though after seasonal adjustment a moderate recession was shown from March. Production of iron and steel was somewhat less than in the preceding month, one blast furnace at Sydney being blown out during April. Preparations for a large distribution of gasoline during the present season were made in the oil industry in April, when the imports of crude petroleum were specially heavy.

**EXTERNAL TRADE**

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in April, 1929,

being the first month of the financial year, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$97,517,207 as compared with \$135,289,621 in the preceding month and with \$78,490,470 in April, 1929. The chief imports in April, 1929, were: Iron and its products, \$33,463,739; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$14,845,838; non-metallic minerals and products, \$9,774,610.

The domestic merchandise exported during April, 1929, amounted to \$65,727,599, as compared with \$114,763,270 in March, 1929, and with \$58,975,315 in April, 1928. The chief exports in April, 1929, were: wood, wood pro-



ducts and paper, \$18,983,506; agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$14,271,472; non-ferrous metals and their products, \$10,073,397.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in May, 1929, was greater than during April, various strikes in the building trades raising the total by about 15,000 days. The time loss in man working days was practically the same as during May, 1928, although more employees were affected. There were in existence during the month twenty-four disputes, involving 5,054 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 39,590 working days, as compared with twelve disputes, involving 2,310 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 24,201 working days in April. In May, 1928, there were on record twenty disputes, involving 3,415 workpeople, resulting in a time loss of 39,317 working days. At the end of May there were on record five disputes affecting 170 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was again somewhat lower at \$10.94 for May, as compared with \$11.01 for April; \$10.80 for May, 1928 \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs. The prices of veal, lard, milk, butter, potatoes and sugar were however also slightly lower. Slight advances in the prices of beef, fresh and salt pork and evaporated apples occurred. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.21 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$21.30 for April; \$21.04 for May, 1928; \$20.95 for May, 1927; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$20.72 for May, 1925; \$20.24 for May, 1924; \$20.90 for May, 1923; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.09 for May, 1918; and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due mainly to lower prices in some localities for anthracite coal. Rent was practically unchanged in the average.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics,

based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again considerably lower at 92.4 for May, as compared with 94.1 for April; 97.9 for May, 1928; 98.5 for May, 1927; and 100.2 for May, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups declined, while four were slightly higher. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for apples, grain, flour, vegetable oils, sugar, cocoa, chocolate and tea, which more than offset increases in the prices of foreign fruits, flax, rubber and potatoes; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw materials; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for some lines of lumber, laths and shingles; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group. The Animals and their Products group and the Iron and its Products group were both somewhat higher, the former due to higher prices for fish, livestock and meats, which more than offset lower prices for hides, leather, shoes, butter, milk, cheese and eggs, and the latter due mainly to higher prices for steel sheets, tinplate and cast iron pipe. The Chemicals and Allied Products group and the Non-Metallic Minerals group were also slightly higher.

### Minimum Wages in Germany

The German Reichstag recently adopted an Act for the ratification of the Convention of the International Labour Conference concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery. The Government Bill on this subject had previously passed the Reichsrat. The German Minister of Labour, Herr Wisell, in discussing this measure in the Reichstag, declared that the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery, as laid down in this Convention, constituted the first step in the direction of fixing minimum wages for the lowest paid workers and especially those employed at homework. He added that the possibility of fixing minimum wages in home-working industries already existed in Germany through the industrial committees on which workers were represented, and which had the power to fix rates of wages or to declare compulsory the rates laid down in collective agreements.

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, under the powers conferred upon it by the Electrical Protection Act, has published amended and additional regulations under the Act. These regulations comply with the standards contained in the Canadian Electrical Code prepared by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1929

**D**URING the month of May the Department of Labour received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees, being motormen and conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, linemen and power-house employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Five applications for the establishment of Boards were dealt with during the month, and further appointments were made to boards previously established.

### Applications Received

An application was received from certain employees of the Canadian National Railways, being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for a board to deal with a dispute growing out of the employees' desire to secure certain changes in the agreement of May 1, 1926, known as the Montreal agreement. The number of employees directly concerned in the dispute was given as 4,000. The Minister of Labour established a board on May 7, constituted as follows: His Honour Judge Albert Constantineau, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. J. L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, and A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., Ottawa, members nominated by the employer and employees respectively.

An application was received from conductors employed on eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being members of the Order of Railway Conductors. The cause of the dispute was given as the employees' request for a separate agreement covering conductors as a class on the eastern lines of the railway and involving wage increases. Eight hundred employees were stated to be directly affected and 2,600 indirectly. A board was established by the Minister on May 23 and was constituted as follows: Mr. George C. McDonald, C.A., Montreal, chairman; Mr. George A. Campbell, K.C., Montreal, employer's nominee, and Mr. A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., Ottawa, employees' nominee. The appointment of Mr. McDonald to the chairmanship was made on the joint recommendation of Messrs. Campbell and Boyce.

Grain liners' helpers employed by the British Columbia Marine Co., Ltd., Empire Stevedoring Co., Enterprise Contracting Co., Wallace Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., all of Vancouver, B.C., submitted an application for a board to deal with a dispute involving a demand for increased wages and improved working conditions. The applicants consisted of helpers, winchmen, hatchtenders and dryers, forming the Waterfront Section of the Building Construction Labourers' Unit No. 6 of the General Workers Union of Canada, the number directly affected by the dispute being given as 150. At the close of the month the application was under consideration.

An application was received from labourers and specialists employed in the Rail Plant of the Canadian National Railways at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg. One hundred and thirty employees, members of the Fort Rouge Unit of the One Big Union, were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which arose out of the men's request for an agreement including increased wages and changed working conditions.

The Minister received an application for a board to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being trackmen engaged in repairing, maintaining and building street railway car tracks and switches. The application, which emanated from the employees, protested against an alleged reduction in wages. One hundred and twenty employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 1,000 indirectly.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

In the May number of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* reference was made to the appointment, on the employees' recommendation, of Mr. John M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto, as a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, being locomotive firemen and enginemen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. During the month of May Mr. J. L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, was appointed a member of the board on the employer's nomination, and Mr. John G. Gauld, Hamilton, was appointed to the chairmanship on the joint recommendation of the two other board members.

Reference was also made in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* to the establishment of a board to inquire into a wage dispute be-

tween the British Columbia Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Vancouver Shipyards, Ltd., Burrard Shipyard and Engineering Works, Chappell Bros., Pacific Salvage Co., A. Linton and Co., Eriksen Boatbuilders, Ltd., and Burrard Drydock Co., Ltd., members of the Shipbuilders' Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on one side, and certain of their employees, being ships' caulkers, members of Shipyard Branch No. 2, Amalga-

mated Carpenters of Canada, on the other side. On May 11 the board was completed by the appointment of the Honourable A. M. Manson, Vancouver, B.C., as chairman, the appointment being made on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. Ernest F. Cribb and Henry Burgess, both of Vancouver, employers' and employees' nominees respectively.

### Report of Board in Dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its Street Railway Employees

The Minister received on May 30 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established in April to deal with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and certain of its employees being motormen and conductors, one-man car operators, shopmen, shedmen, trackmen, linemen and power-house employees, members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute, which related to the matter of wages, affected 320 employees directly and 200 indirectly. The personnel of the board was as follows: His Honour Judge E. J. Daly, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. Redmond Quain and H. J. Burns, both of Ottawa. the company's and employees' nominees, respectively.

The report was unanimous and made certain recommendations which were accepted by both the company and employees.

#### Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., Chap. 112, in the matter of the Dispute Between Division Number 279, Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and the Ottawa Electric Railway Company.*

To The Honourable PETER HEENAN,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Canada.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO,  
May 29, 1929.

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act, having before entering upon the functions of our office, taken the oath of office required by the

Act, before Charles L. Bray, Esq., a Commissioner, etc., and having taken upon ourselves the burden of the investigation, have the honour to report as follows:—

The application by Division 279, Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, hereinafter called the "Employees", for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation dated April 26, 1929, requested an increase over the present wage rates paid to the Employees by the Company, and further requested the continuation of the rates paid the Employees by the Company for work performed on Sundays and Legal Holidays.

The Ottawa Electric Railway Company in its letter to the Deputy Minister of Labour, dated April 30, 1929, asked for a reduction of ten cents per hour to train men (being conductors and motormen), and a reduction of 20 per cent to employees other than train men, and further asked for the abolition of the extra remuneration which had previously been paid for work performed on Sundays and Legal Holidays.

The Board at a preliminary meeting at the office of the Chairman in the Court House, Ottawa, on May 9, 1929, considered the procedure to be followed at the meetings of the Board, and after this meeting the Members of the Board took the oath of office above mentioned.

The first meeting of the Board at which the parties to the dispute were represented took place at the City Hall, Ottawa, on May 10, 1929. At this meeting the Employees were represented by Mr. John M. Parker, of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Vice-President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Mr. Arthur Robinson, President of Union 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and Messrs. Howard McGuire, Arger Brisbois, Percy Tompkins and Frank McRae, Employees of the Company, and the Company was repre-

sent by Major F. D. Burpee, its Vice-President and Manager, and Mr. A. J. Tobin, its Superintendent.

A general discussion took place at this meeting as to whether or not a settlement of the dispute between the parties could be reached, and after hearing Mr. Parker and Major Burpee the Board came to the conclusion that it would be a waste of time to continue further overtures towards settlement, and that the parties to the dispute should present their cases in the usual way. Mr. Parker then presented the case for the Employees by verbal argument, and also by filing certain exhibits which he had prepared in order to save the calling and examination of witnesses. The Board adjourned until May 15, when Major Burpee for the Company by verbal argument and by filing several exhibits presented the case for the Company. The meeting was adjourned until the following day, in order to give Mr. Parker an opportunity to reply to the arguments made by Major Burpee on behalf of the Company. After hearing Mr. Parker for some time on May 16, the Members of the Board called Mr. Parker and Major Burpee into private consultation with a view of making a final effort towards a settlement, but nothing definite was arranged at this meeting. Mr. Parker then asked a further adjournment of the hearing until May 23 to complete his reply, and in order to consider whether it might be advisable for the Employees to have evidence given on their behalf by an independent auditor.

At the meeting on May 23, Mr. H. W. Steele, Chartered Accountant, Auditor of the Company, appeared with Major Burpee and Mr. Tobin, and answered several inquiries made by Mr. Parker as to the financial position of the Company. Mr. Parker at this meeting continued his further argument and announced that the Employees would not call any independent auditor as a witness.

It appeared from the case presented by the Employees that one of their main reasons for asking an increase was that the Company had, on or about August 23, 1928, obtained an increase of fare for passengers on the railway from five cents to seven cents. On the other hand, the argument of Major Burpee was to the effect that some of the main reasons why the Company was asking a reduction in wages were that it is not at present making enough money to justify an increase of wages that no dividends had been paid by the Company to its shareholders since 1927, that, under the Act of Parliament ratifying the Company's

agreement with the City, the shareholders of the Company are entitled to a just and reasonable return on their investment, that the Company would and will from time to time be in need of further capital, that, under the terms of the Trust Deed which controls the Company's issue of bonds, the Company cannot obtain further capital by the sale of bonds unless its net profits are at least equal to one and three-quarter times the amount of the interest on the existing bonds and of any bonds which it may desire to sell in the future as further capital is required, and that the net profits for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1928, were not sufficient to enable the Company to raise any more capital by the sale of bonds.

The Board realizes that the Employees are entitled to a fair living wage considering the nature of their work and also the cost of living, and it also realizes that the shareholders of the Company are entitled to a fair return on their investment.

After having given the best consideration possible to the respective claims of the Employees and the Company, after having considered the arguments of Mr. Parker and Major Burpee, and after having carefully examined all exhibits filed, both by the Employees and the Company, the Board recommends:—

That the wages provided for in the agreement between the Employees and the Company for the year ending on April 30, 1929, including the wages paid for Sundays and Legal Holidays, be continued for another year, to expire on April 30, 1930.

Without agreeing to the principle that wages should increase with increased prosperity of the Company regardless of variations in living costs, the Board trusts that the Company will, at the expiration of the year ending on April 30, 1930, should the revenue of the Company be sufficient to warrant it, deal generously with the men as it has always done hitherto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) E. J. DALY,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) H. J. BURNS,  
*Representing the  
Employees.*

(Sgd.) REDMOND QUAIN,  
*Representing the  
Company.*

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1929**

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during May was twenty-four as compared with twelve the previous month. The time loss for the month was much greater than in April, strikes of various building trades throughout Canada accounting for most of the increase. As compared with May, 1928, there was little difference in time loss, although the number of employees involved in May, 1929, was greater.

Four disputes, involving 1,067 workpeople, were carried over from April, and twenty disputes commenced during May. Of these twenty-four disputes, nineteen terminated during the month, six being in favour of employers, four in favour of workers, six resulting in compromises; the results of three disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of May, therefore, there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows:—Painters, Toronto, Ont.; shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; glove factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.; and moulders at Lachine, P.Q.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*May, 1929.....	24	5,054	39,590
*April, 1929.....	12	2,310	24,201
May, 1928.....	20	3,415	39,317

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 29, 1926; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1929. During May four of the disputes carried in this list for some months lapsed or were called off by the union. The strike of bakers in Montreal which commenced on May 1, 1927, was called off on May 8, 1929, the men returning on the employers' terms. The dispute involving stonecutters in Montreal since September 21, 1927, lapsed during the

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1929**

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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**(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring prior to May, 1929.**

<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	33	780	Commenced April 23, 1929, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	9	114	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Carpenters, Montreal, P.Q.....	1,000	5,000	Commenced April 24, 1929, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Terminated May 7, 1929. Compromise.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>			
Shipliners' helpers, Vancouver, B.C.....	25	150	Commenced Mar. 25, 1929, for increase in wages. Lapsed by the end of May. In favour of employers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1929—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring during May, 1929.</b>			
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>			
Gold miners (machine shop crew) vicinity of Dawson City, Yukon Territory.....	10	20	Commenced May 17, 1929, against delay in payment of wages. Terminated May 1929; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S..	1,200	2,400	Commenced May 29, 1929, against double shifting on certain pillar work. Terminated May 31, 1929. Indefinite.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Textiles—</i>			
Plush weavers, Auburn, Ont..	18	75	Commenced May 10, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated May 17, 1929; in favour of employer.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Glove factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	23	161	Commenced May 28, 1929, against institution of piece work system. Underminated.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>			
Foundry workers, Trenton, N.S.....	50	150	Commenced May 1, 1929, against demotion of worker. Terminated May 4, 1929; in favour of employer.
Moulders, Lachine, P.Q.....	80	2,000	Commenced May 2, 1929, for increase in wages. Underminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>			
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	600	7,500	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages. Underminated.
Plumbers, Toronto, Ont.....	400	7,500	Commenced May 1, 1929, for employment with members of one employers' organization only. Terminated May 23, 1929; in favour of workers.
Stonecutters, Toronto, Ont....	120	840	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Terminated May 9, 1929. Compromise.
Plasterers, Toronto, Ont.....	500	6,000	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages and to maintain forty-hour week. Terminated May 15, 1929. Compromise.
Plasterers' labourers, Toronto, Ont.....	200	2,400	Commenced May 1, 1929, sympathy with strike of plasterers. Terminated May 15, 1929. Indefinite.
Lathers, Toronto, Ont.....	120	1,560	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages and to maintain the forty-hour week. Terminated May 16, 1929. Compromise.
Carpenters, St. Catharines, Ont.....	60	60	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated May 2, 1929; in favour of workers.
Plasterers' labourers, Calgary, Alta.....	65	130	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated May 3, 1929. Compromise.
Painters, Saskatoon, Sask.....	56	200	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated May 3, 1929. Indefinite.
Structural iron workers, Victoria, B.C.....	50	50	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated May 2, 1929; in favour of employer.
Carpenters, Niagara Falls, Ont.....	175	350	Commenced May 2, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated May 6, 1929. Compromise.
Painters, London, Ont.....	80	800	Commenced May 6, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated May 20, 1929; in favour of employer.
Electricians, Halifax, N.S....	43	350	Commenced May 10, 1929, for increase in wages and a signed agreement. Terminated May 21, 1929; in favour of workers.
Structural iron workers, Windsor, Ont.....	137	1,000	Commenced May 11, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated May 25, 1929; in favour of employer.

month. Sheet metal workers who ceased work in Montreal, P.Q., on June 10, 1927, on May 7, 1929, declared the dispute to be terminated as from that date; and the strike of shoe factory workers in Toronto, Ont., which commenced on August 13, 1928, was considered as over, a new strike having been called in the establishment affected, on April 23, 1929.

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

**CARPENTERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—The dispute between carpenters and building contractors in Montreal, in connection with which work ceased on April 24, the carpenters demanding an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour to 85 cents with a reduction in hours from nine hours per day to eight, was settled as the result of the mediation of the representative of the Department of Labour. Following a conference on May 4 between representatives of the union and the contractors it was agreed that the wage rate should be 80 cents per hour until September 30, 1929, with nine hours per day, and that from October 1, 1929, until April 30, 1930, the wage rate should be 85 cents per hour with eight hours per day. Work was resumed on May 7 under these terms. No agreement was signed between the contractors' association and the union, but the terms of settlement were set forth in an interchange of correspondence between the officers of the two organizations. It was also arranged that overtime from five p.m. to midnight, Monday to Friday, should be paid at the rate of time and one-half, and also work from one p.m. to midnight on Saturday, double time to be paid for work after midnight and on certain holidays.

**PLUMBERS, KINGSTON, ONT.**—During May a number of plumbers who had been on strike since April 2, 1928, returned to work, leaving nine still on strike against six employers out of the nine reported as originally affected.

**SHIP LINERS' HELPERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—As stated in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* in regard to the strike of shipwrights, caulkers, grain liners' helpers, etc., a settlement was reached with regard to the shipwrights, and the dispute as to wages of caulkers was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, while the dispute involving ship liners' helpers, being partly with employers not having shipwrights, etc., was untermiated. The employees concerned in this latter dispute also applied for a Board.

At the beginning of May it was reported that approximately twenty-five men were involved, but the grain shipping season being practically over, the dispute is reported to have lapsed until the grain shipping season commences in the autumn.

**COAL MINERS, VICINITY OF DAWSON CITY, YUKON TERRITORY.**—Employees in the machine shop crew of a mining company ceased work on May 17, 1929, against a delay in the payment of their wages. After two days, payment was made and work was resumed.

**COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.**—Employees in Number Two Colliery in the Glacé Bay district ceased work on May 29, protesting against an announcement by the management that double shift work would be carried on in a certain section of the colliery. The employees claimed that this constituted a change in conditions, and that under the agreement in force no such change should be made until agreed to by both parties. The management, on the other hand, claimed that this did not constitute a change in conditions within the meaning of the section, and that as the agreement provided that there should be no cessation of work in the event of a dispute pending settlement, the employees by striking had violated the agreement. The management, therefore, refused to negotiate until the employees returned to work. After two days, work was resumed and the officers of the union and the management of the colliery negotiated the question at issue.

**PLUSH WEAVERS, AUBURN, ONT.**—Employees in the plush weaving department of a woollen manufacturing establishment ceased work on May 10 demanding an increase in wages. Some of the employees concerned had been brought from England with a guarantee that their earnings would equal \$20 per week of fifty hours, and the strikers claimed that they were making only about \$15 per week, apart from overtime payments, and demanded higher piece rates. Officials of the Department of Labour investigated the dispute, and it was arranged that three workers who did not wish to resume their employment should return to England at the expense of the employer. The management undertook that the other employees brought from England would be paid at least \$20 per week exclusive of overtime. Most of the other strikers had already returned to work, one had secured employment elsewhere, and the one remaining resumed work on the day of the settlement.

**GLOVE FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees in a glove manufacturing establishment ceased work on May 23, demanding a

return to the time rate system of payment instead of that of piece work under which they had worked for one week. The employees stated that they had been paid \$26 per week on time work and were only making from \$17-\$19 per week at piece work. The management reported that the piece rates were subject to adjustment but that the employees refused to consider this. At the end of the month no settlement had been reached.

**FOUNDRY WORKERS, TRENTON, N.S.**—Employees ceased work on May 1 protesting against the demotion of a moulder to the position of a helper, his position being given to a new employee. After three days the employees returned to work and the demoted employee secured work in another establishment.

**MOULDERS, LACHINE, P.Q.**—In the strike involving employees in two foundries on May 2, demanding an increase in wages, twenty-six workers out of the eighty involved secured work elsewhere during the month.

**PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Painters and decorators, members of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators, employed by various master painters, ceased work on May 1, in order to enforce a demand for an increase in wages from 80 cents per hour to 90 cents. From time to time certain of the employers agreed to pay the 90 cent rate, and at the end of the month the union reported that this settlement had been effected with thirty-five such independent master painters, and that of the six hundred on strike at the beginning of the month there were only twenty-five on the strike list of the union. In the meantime the Master Painters' Association had signed on May 6 an agreement with the National Union of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of Canada providing for 80 cents per hour.

**PLUMBERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees of certain master plumbers ceased work on May 1 because such employers had not joined a master plumbers' organization with which the union had signed an agreement providing that members of the employers' organization would employ only union plumbers and that the union members would work only for members of such employers' organization. Prior to this date there were in force agreements between the union and two master plumbers' organizations. As a result of the mediation of the Minister of Labour, the Honourable Peter Heenan, the various master plumbers agreed to organize a new society, including

members of both the previous organizations and others, with which the union signed an agreement providing for employment of union members only on the one hand, and that members of the union would work for members of this employers' organization only. A change in the wage rate from \$1 per hour to \$1.25 per hour had previously been conceded and the forty-hour week during July and August. The strike was, therefore, called off on May 23. The text of the agreement is given elsewhere in this issue, with an account of the circumstances leading up to it.

**STONECUTTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees of various building contractors ceased work on May 1 to secure an increase in wages from \$1.12½ per hour, forty-four hours per week, to \$1.30 per hour with a five-day week of forty hours. On May 9 work was resumed, an increase in the wage rate to \$1.25 per hour having been conceded while the forty-four hour week was retained.

**PLASTERERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees of various plastering contractors in Toronto ceased work on May 1 to secure an increase in wages from \$1.25 per hour to \$1.50. It is reported that in the negotiations the plastering employers offered to increase the wage rate if the hours were lengthened from forty per week to forty-four. On May 15 work was resumed, an agreement having been reached that the wage rate should be increased to \$1.32½ per hour until April 30, 1930, and to \$1.37½ from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, the forty-hour week to be retained.

**PLASTERERS' LABOURERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—In connection with the plasterers' strike, labourers employed on the same jobs as the striking plasterers ceased work as the terms of their agreement with the employers required that they should work only with union plasterers. Work was accordingly resumed on May 15, 1929, when the plasterers' strike was settled.

**LATHERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees of various contractors ceased work on May 1 to secure an increase in wages from \$1.25 per hour to \$1.50, with a corresponding increase in piece rates. The employers on the other hand had proposed to increase the hours per week from forty to forty-four. Work was resumed on May 16, an agreement having been reached to increase the rate of wages to \$1.32½ per hour until April 30, 1930, with a further increase to \$1.37½ from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, the forty-hour week being maintained.



**CARPENTERS, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**—Employees on certain jobs ceased work on May 1 demanding an increase in wages from 90 cents per hour to \$1. The contractors had offered an increase to 95 cents per hour with a further increase to \$1 per hour next year. The following day work was resumed, the employers having agreed to pay \$1 per hour.

**PLASTERERS' LABOURERS, CALGARY, ALTA.**—Employees ceased work on May 1 demanding an increase in wages from 70 cents per hour to 85 cents per hour. Work was resumed on May 3, it having been agreed that 77½ cents per hour would be paid to experienced men, 60 cents per hour to beginners during the first two weeks, 65 cents per hour during the next two weeks, after which the full rate would be paid.

**PAINTERS, SASKATOON, SASK.**—Painters employed by five contractors ceased work on May 1 to secure an increase in wages from 80 cents per hour to 87½ cents, with nine hours per day as before. Negotiations with the employers had been under way since January, without settlement. On May 6 the dispute was declared off by the union pending a settlement by arbitration. In the meantime certain employers had agreed to increase the wages for certain jobs under way.

**STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, VICTORIA, B.C.**—Structural iron workers on one building ceased work on May 1 to secure an increase in wages from \$9 per day to \$10. Work was resumed the next day, it having been ascertained that there was a misapprehension as to the meaning of the information from the union headquarters and that no strike was intended.

**CARPENTERS, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.**—Carpenters employed by nine contractors ceased work on May 2 to secure an increase in wages from 90 cents per hour to \$1.10, with the forty-four hour week as before. On May 6 the dispute was terminated, an agreement having been signed providing for a wage

rate of \$1 per hour, the same as in Hamilton and St. Catharines. Employees of certain contractors had resumed work in the interval on these terms.

**PAINTERS, LONDON, ONT.**—Painters employed by twelve firms ceased work on May 6 to secure an increase in wages from 65 cents per hour to 85 cents, with forty-four hours per week as before. It was reported that the employers had refused to negotiate. It was also reported that as the employers had no organization a general settlement could not be reached. Some of the employers increased wages from 65 cents per hour to 70 cents. The dispute was called off on May 20, the remaining employees returning to work at 65 cents per hour. It also appears that a large number of painters in the city take contracts themselves and, therefore, were not involved in the dispute.

**ELECTRICIANS, HALIFAX, N.S.**—Employees of seven firms ceased work from May 10 to secure an increase in wages from 70 cents per hour to 80 cents and a signed agreement for three years providing for further increases later. On May 21 the dispute was terminated, an agreement having been reached between the union and the employers' association for a period of three years providing for 80 cents per hour until May 1, 1930, 90 cents during the next twelve months, and \$1 per hour during the twelve months beginning May 1, 1931, as the result of the mediation of the resident representative of the Department of Labour.

**STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, WINDSOR, ONT.**—Structural iron workers ceased work on May 11 to secure an increase in wages from \$1 per hour to \$1.15, with forty-four hours per week as before. It is reported that the employer had refused to negotiate with the union. Work was resumed on May 25 under the same conditions as prior to the dispute, except with weekly paydays instead of fortnightly pay days.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several

countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in April was 37 and 16 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 53 disputes in progress during the month, involving 23,100 workpeople and resulting in a loss of about 159,000 working days for the month. Of the 37 disputes beginning in April, 8 arose over demands for increased wages, 12 on other wages questions, 9 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 8 on other questions. Settlements were made in 35 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workpeople, 11 in favour of employers and 15 ended in compromise. In one other dispute, work was resumed pending negotiations.

At the end of April, no settlement had been reached of the dispute involving about 3,800 coal miners at Seaham Harbour, Durham, who went on strike on March 2, against a reduction in piece-work rates.

It was reported on May 17, that about 2,500 woollen mill workers at mills in the Calder Valley, Yorkshire, had decided to go on strike against a proposed reduction in wages.

### Austria

During the year 1928, the total number of disputes occurring was 264, involving 757 establishments and 38,257 workers. The time loss for the year was 657,925 working days. Corresponding figures (revised) for the year 1927 are 216 disputes involving 527 establishments and 35,300 workers with a time loss of 686,560 working days.

### Finland

The strike of 12,000 dockers at Finnish ports which began on June 2, 1928, (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 157), was terminated on April 12, 1929, when a compromise suggested by the Minister of Social Affairs, was accepted by both parties.

### Switzerland

During 1928, the number of disputes which terminated was 45, involving 283 establishments and 5,474 workers. The time loss was 98,015 working days. Revised figures for 1927 show 26 disputes terminating, involving 328 establishments and 2,058 workers with a time loss of 34,160 working days.

### Australia

At the end of May, no settlement was reported of the dispute of timber mill workers which began on February 1, when they re-

fused to accept the award of the Federal Arbitration Court establishing a 48-hour week instead of a 44-hour week in the industry. After members of building trades had refused to work on certain jobs where lumber was used from mills employing strikebreakers, a state of strike was declared, and on May 1, employers closed down practically all building operations in Melbourne, which action increased the total number out of work through the dispute to about 14,000.

### British India

Statistics for the year 1928 give the number of disputes in British India as 203, involving 506,851 workers and causing a time loss of 31,647,404 working days for the year. Over 80 per cent of the total time loss occurred in cotton and woollen mills. Of the 203 disputes, 109 were over wages questions and 44 over personnel. Settlements were made in 196 disputes, of which employees were successful in 27, partially successful in 41 and unsuccessful in 128.

During May, the strike which originally involved 100,000 cotton mill workers at Bombay, continued. However, it was reported that about 50 of the mills involved were open and about 50,000 employees at work. Another 20,000 returned to their native villages on the advice of the union. A number of riots occurred with some loss of life. The chief demand of the strikers was for the reinstatement of 6,000 workers dismissed at a certain group of mills.

### United States

The number of disputes which began during March was 67, and 45 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 42,103, and the time loss for the month 1,088,374 working days.

The strikes in textile mills in the Southern States, an account of which was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, were practically terminated by the end of May. Through the mediation of a conciliation commissioner of the Department of Labour, Washington, the strike of rayon factory workers at Elizabethton, Tennessee, was terminated about June 1. In North Carolina, the strikes are reported to have petered out. In South Carolina, where the dispute was over the new "stretch-out" system, the strikers are reported to have been successful in most cases and a return was made to the old system.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA DURING THE SESSION OF 1929

DURING the session of Parliament which began on February 7 continuing to June 14, 1929, the House of Commons, for the sixth time, passed a bill to repeal the section of the criminal code enacted in 1919, relating to unlawful associations and the printing and distribution of seditious literature. This section was enacted after the war when there was considerable unrest especially in western Canada and it was thought desirable to define certain types of sedition. The bill also provided for the restoration of the former section 133 of the criminal code as it was in force before 1919. This bill, as in previous years, was rejected by the Senate.

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, in explaining the provisions of the bill said:—"Its purpose is to replace the law as it was prior to the session of 1919. The crime of sedition existed then and will still be in the criminal code after this bill has become law. Under the present section 132 of the criminal code the crime of sedition is divided into seditious words, which are words expressive of a seditious intention; seditious libel, which is a libel expressive of a seditious intention; and, thirdly, seditious conspiracy, which is an agreement between two or more persons to carry into execution a seditious intention.

"The crime of sedition under the British law is a crime under the common law, and it has never been found advisable to define exactly what circumstances and what facts constitute sedition; this has been left to the courts, judges and juries.

"It was so general in its meaning as first introduced that parliament found it advisable to place in the code a section safeguarding freedom of speech. That section, which appeared in the criminal code until 1919, and which we are asking now to reinstate, is rather the most important part of this bill. Section 133 of the criminal code as it was in force before 1919, and which section 2 of this bill is intended to reinstate reads:—

"No one shall be deemed to have a seditious intention only because he intends in good faith,—

'(a) to show that His Majesty has been misled or mistaken in his measures; or,

'(b) to point out errors or defects in the government or constitution of the United Kingdom, or of any part of it, or of Canada or any province thereof, or in either house of par-

liament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or in any legislature, or in the administration of justice; or to excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure, by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in the state; or,

'(c) to point out, in order to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of hatred and ill-will between different classes of His Majesty's subjects.'

"The second purpose is to repeal the sections which are now consolidated in section 98 of the present criminal code and which were enacted at the same session 1919, purporting to define certain acts, words or publications as being seditious. As I stated before, these are absolutely unnecessary because the offence of sedition as it exists under the common law, and as it is already in the criminal code, embraces all the things which might have been mentioned in that section. It did not improve the law; far from it. On the other hand, it has been strongly resented and found objectionable by a large section of the citizens of Canada. As a matter of fact, since I have been a member of the government it has been my privilege to attend every delegation which has met the government each year from the Trades and Labour Council, from the railroad brotherhoods and from other labour organizations, who have all represented to the government their strong resentment of this change in the criminal code."

### Technical Education Act

As already noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, page 266, provision was made for carrying forward for a further period of five years beyond March 31, 1929 (the date at which the Act would otherwise cease to be operative), certain unexpended portions of the appropriations made by the Dominion Government to the Provinces for the purposes of the Act.

### Winnipeg Postal Employees

Note was made in the May issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 464, of the action taken by Parliament with a view to the readjustment of the salaries of certain employees of Post Offices in Western Canada who participated in a sympathetic strike in 1919, payment being made to them for services actually performed, as from the date of their re-employment, at the rate of remuneration paid to other employees for similar services. An Act making this provision was passed during the session.

### Canadian National Railway Pensions

Two Acts were passed in order to place all the employees of the Canadian National Railways on the same basis in regard to pensions. The first amended the Grand Trunk Act (Statutes of 1907, chapter 89), with respect to pensions, and the other further amended the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act (Statutes of 1907, chapter 22). Hitherto the pensions provided by the Grand Trunk Act were payable only on the former Grand Trunk system, the employees on that system receiving pensions, while those on the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and the other Canadian National lines received none. The amending act authorizes the application of the existing pension arrangements to all employees on the Canadian National Railways without discrimination. (The Grand Trunk Pension Plan was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1924, page 33, and the Intercolonial plan was outlined in the issue of January, 1925, page 27).

The Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, in the House of Commons on March 18, gave the following information in regard to Canadian National Employees' pensions as now operating.

"Full consideration will be given to each individual and if retained in the service each will be given credit for seniority earned on the line on which employed. Any employees of railways acquired by the Canadian National will participate in the proposed pension plan in the same way as employees now in the service of the railway. Fifty years of age is the maximum age limit at which an employee, medically fit, may enter the service and participate in pension benefits. The age at which an employee becomes eligible for pension, is 65, and 15 years' continuous service are required to qualify. All pension allowances are calculated at the rate of one per cent for each year of service on the highest average rate of wages or pay during any ten consecutive years of service.

"Pensions to disabled or incapacitated employees are granted as follows:—

"To an employee of the age of 60 and under 65 years with 20 or more years of service to his credit retired by reason of permanent physical or mental disability upon the certificate of the company's chief medical officer that for such reason the employee is unfitted to follow his usual or any other suitable employment in the company's service;

"To an employee who, after ten or more years of service to his credit, becomes incapable of continuing his service by reason of injuries received whilst actually at work in the employment of the company but only for so long as his incapacity shall continue."

In reference to the Intercolonial and P. E. I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act, Mr. Dunning, speaking on February 12, explained that it was not intended to abolish the Intercolonial Provident Fund, but only to stop entry into it. The fund, which was started in 1907, failed to be self-supporting on account of the addition since its inception of many railways and employers to the Canadian Government Railway system. It is therefore provided that the Governor in Council shall have power to close it to new entrants, thus protecting the present members in any acquired rights, and that members shall be able to withdraw from membership, and non-members shall have the privileges of the Canadian National pensions.

Referring to the new general pension system, Mr. Dunning stated that "in the course of a few years the logical result will be one pension system for all the employees of the Canadian National system, and for the employees of hotels, express company, telegraph company, and steamship company. About 109,000 employees will be affected. There are 11,165 members in the intercolonial provident fund, so 98,258 employees would be affected by the provisions of the scheme now being inaugurated. Of this 98,000, approximately 15,000 are of a non-permanent character, and therefore not pensionable. Deducting this figure from the former would leave in the neighbourhood of 83,000 men and women who would be affected by this scheme. The return to the employee under this scheme would be substantially identical with that now being paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway and other great railway corporations on this continent. This is calculated upon the basis of 1 per cent of the average pay of the employee for the 10 years period previous to his retirement, multiplied by the number of years of his service."

In reply to a question as to whether the railway brotherhoods approved of the bills, Mr. Dunning said that the working out of the plan arrived at began two years ago, and that absolute agreement between management and men had been secured. In reply to a question as to whether the bills would make any difference to former Grand Trunk Railway employees, he stated that they would not. In reply to a question as to how the pensions

to be enjoyed by employees under the Grand Trunk rules would compare with those under the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund, he explained that under the latter scheme, the employees contribute to the fund, while under

the former, the one designed to apply to the whole Canadian National system, the employee contributes nothing whatever, and that, necessarily, the employees' contributions to the one fund must be reflected in the pensions paid them, thus making comparison difficult.

### Insurance Against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity

The House of Commons of Canada concurred on May 23 in a report which was presented by the Industrial and International Relations Committee on the subject of Insurance against Unemployment, Sickness and Invalidity, in the terms following:—

Your Committee has had under consideration a resolution adopted by the House on February 14, 1929, as follows:—

That the Committee on Industrial and International Relations be authorized to investigate and report on insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

The following witnesses appeared before your Committee to give evidence on the said subject matter of investigation:

A. Grant Fleming, M.D., Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Montreal; J. G. Fitzgerald, Professor of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, University of Toronto; Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa; R. A. Rigg, Director of Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa; Andrew D. Watson, Dominion Department of Insurance, Ottawa; W. Stuart Edwards, Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa; Robert H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

Dr. Grant Fleming and Dr. Fitzgerald gave evidence dealing specially with sickness insurance.

1. Your Committee would reaffirm the position taken in the final report adopted on June 6 of last session, namely:—

That your Committee accept and endorse the principle of unemployment insurance, based on compulsory contributions derived from the State, employer and employees.

2. Your Committee recognizes that, while it is highly desirable that such legislation should be uniform in all the provinces, and while social insurance has a federal aspect, nevertheless, according to the Department of Justice, under our constitution legislative jurisdiction in relation to the establishment of a compulsory system of unemployment insurance is vested exclusively in the provincial legislatures.

3. Your Committee finds that the provinces, on being consulted by the Department of Labour with regard to their attitude towards the establishment of a general scheme, do not appear to be prepared to take immediate action.

4. Under these circumstances, your Committee submits the following recommendations:—

(a) That with regard to sickness insurance, the Department of Pensions and National

Health be requested to initiate a comprehensive survey of the field of public health, with special reference to a national health program. In this, it is believed that it would be possible to secure the co-operation of the provincial and municipal health departments, as well as the organized medical profession.

(b) That in the forthcoming census, provision should be made for the securing of the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness, and that this should be compiled and published at as early a date as possible.

(c) That the Federal Government be requested to bring the subject matter of this reference before the next Federal-Provincial conference; and your Committee suggests, when the agenda for such a conference is being arranged that the provincial governments be invited to send representatives of the Employer and Employee to discuss the subject matter of this report.

Your Committee further recommends that 750 copies in English and 200 copies in French of this report, and the evidence upon which it is based, be printed in blue book form, and that Standing Order No. 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Mr. C. R. McIntosh (North Battleford), Chairman of the Industrial and International Relations Committee, in moving concurrence in the forthcoming report, directed attention to the fact that a report on this same subject had been submitted by the Committee on Industrial and International Relations last year and adopted by the House of Commons on June 6th. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 586).

Mr. McIntosh went on to say that the report of last year was divided into several parts. He said:—

"The committee took the stand, in the first place, that unemployment is an important national problem, and a problem that must be faced and solved if we are to solve the problems of the labour world during the next few years. We cannot dodge the issue; we must face it provincially and nationally. Some hon. members may think that a resolution of this kind is not very important, but it is bound to assume more and more importance as the years pass by.

"In the second clause of last year's report the committee took a square stand on the

question of unemployment insurance; that is, insurance against unemployment based on compulsory contributions by the employer, the employee, and the state. The next clause in that report, which was adopted by the house on June 6th last year, places the responsibility for unemployment insurance upon the different provinces. It was a question that the committee considered to be one of provincial jurisdiction.

"The committee next drew attention to the fact that in Canada we have not got the necessary data upon which to base the approximate cost of an unemployment insurance scheme in Canada, and it asked the Labour Department at Ottawa to get to work during the ensuing year and do its best to provide that data.

"The other clause in the report was to the effect that the committee would like to re-investigate the question this session. We have spent one or two months on this work.

"The resolution this year again deals with insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. The report presented a few days ago to a large extent covers the same ground as the report of last session, with one or two new features.

"The committee, after investigating as far as possible the subject matter of the resolution, took pretty much the same ground as I have mentioned last year, that insurance against unemployment should be based on a compulsory foundation. Since the matter is one of provincial jurisdiction, and since all the provinces last year were notified of the report of the committee and replied that they were not ready to take any action, the present committee recommended: that the Department of National Health be asked to initiate a comprehensive health program by co-operating with the provincial and municipal health departments; that in the forthcoming census provision be made to register all unemployment and sickness in Canada, and that when that data is secured it should be compiled and published as quickly as possible; that when the next provincial-federal conference is held, the Dominion government should invite the representatives of organized labour and of organized industry to be present to discuss the subject matter of the report.

"As I have said, Mr. Speaker, the present report to a large extent follows the lines of that presented last year; they have certain points in common. Briefly, both recommend compulsory contributions from the state, the employer and the employee. As the subject matter falls within the competency of the provincial authorities, the committee recommends that action be taken by the legislatures

of the respective provinces. The committee recognizes the importance of securing all the data possible on sickness insurance."

Mr. A. A. Heaps (North Winnipeg), moved in amendment seconded by Mr. A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni):—

"That the said report of the select standing committee on industrial and international relations be not now concurred in but that it be referred back to the select standing committee on industrial and international relations with instructions that they have power to amend the same by adding thereto a clause recommending that all the provinces of the Dominion be requested to pass legislation under which the jurisdiction in relation to legislation providing for unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance based on compulsory contribution and which is now claimed to be within or subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces be vested in the Dominion government."

In support of his amendment Mr. Heaps stated that if legislation on this subject was to be adopted in Canada, it was essential that it should apply to all the provinces. To this end the legislation would have to come from some central body and his contention was that the necessary action in this respect should be taken by the Dominion Parliament. In his opinion the matters dealt with in the report of the Industrial and International Relations Committee constituted the most important matter to the working people of Canada which had come before Parliament this year, since probably twenty-five per cent of the Canadian people were vitally interested in this subject.

The Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, speaking on Mr. Heaps' amendment, declared that it asked the provinces to do something which they had no power to do; that is to say, to delegate powers which devolved on them under the Constitution, to the Federal Parliament. The view of the Minister of Justice, which was supported by quotations from legal authorities, was also endorsed by Mr. C. H. Cahan (St. Lawrence-St. George).

Messrs. A. W. Neill (Comox-Alberni), Henri Bourassa (Labelle), and J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North Centre), spoke in support of Mr. Heaps' amendment.

The question was raised by the Prime Minister as to whether the amendment was in order or not. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, took the ground that the amendment was in violation of the constitution and that on this account the House should not consider it.

The Speaker stated that he had his own personal opinion as to the constitutionality of the amendment but that the House by pronouncing on it could decide whether the amendment was constitutional or not.

### Report on Family Allowances

A resolution on the subject of family allowances, in the terms following, was moved in the House of Commons on February 13 by Mr. J. E. Letellier (Compton) and seconded by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North Centre):—"That, in the opinion of this house, the question of granting family allowances should be studied, taking into consideration the respective jurisdiction of both federal and provincial parliaments in the matter, and that the said question should be referred to the committee on industrial and international relations, with instructions to inquire into and make report."

This resolution was adopted without dissent.

Mr. Letellier, in support of his motion, stated that under present-day conditions, the large family has become a social and economic problem which requires prompt solution. In years past, when the burden of raising children was relatively light, parents were soon compensated by the increased production which additional hands were able to assure. This, however, is no longer the case, for our present-day educational system imposes a burden which, for years at least, brings no compensation, so that the conditions imposed on fathers of large families under the conditions of modern civilization are distinctly more difficult than those which obtained formerly and the status of large families to-day is precarious indeed.

The Committee on Industrial and International Relations proceeded in due course with this reference. On May 31, the Report of the Committee was presented to the House of Commons and was adopted by the latter body on June 6 without dissent. The report was as follows:—

Your Committee has had under consideration a Resolution which was adopted by the House of Commons on February 13, 1929, as follows:—

That the question of granting family allowances should be studied, taking into consideration the respective jurisdiction of both Federal and Provincial Parliaments in the matter, and that the said question should be referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations, with instructions to enquire into and make report.

The following witnesses appeared before your Committee to give evidence:—

Rev. Father Leon Lebel, S.J., Teacher of Philosophy, L'Immaculee Conception, Montreal, P.Q.;

A vote was taken which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Heaps' amendment by 92 nays to 18 yeas. The report of the Committee was thereupon agreed to on division.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario;

Mr. Joseph Daoust, Shoe Manufacturer, Montreal, P.Q.; and

Miss Charlotte Whitton, of Ottawa;

Mrs. Mildred Kensit, of Montreal; and

Mr. Robert E. Mills, of Toronto; representing the Social Service Council of Canada.

Your Committee begs to submit the evidence of these witnesses on the subject matter of investigation, and recommends that

- (a) as this proposal is new in Canada, and requires more careful consideration, no immediate action shall be taken; and
- (b) that before the next session of Parliament the question of jurisdiction in matters of this nature as between the Dominion and the Provinces be considered by the Government;
- (c) that 500 copies in English and 500 copies in French of this Report and Evidence be printed in blue book form and that Standing Order No. 64 be suspended in relation thereto.

Rev. Father Lebel, teacher of Philosophy in the Immaculate Conception, Montreal, in his evidence before the Committee on Industrial Relations on February 26 and 27, outlined at some length the social and economic problems involved in large families under modern conditions and indicated the means which had been adopted in various countries of meeting the situation through the payment of special allowances. Three systems had been applied in different countries. One of these was the optional system, which consists of the creation of compensation funds provided by employers in different branches of industry and entirely under the employers' control. This system had been introduced in France and afterwards adopted in Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy and other countries. The second system was compulsory by law and was restricted to wage earners in industry and commerce. This plan had been adopted in New South Wales. A third system, compulsory by law but applicable to all classes of society, had been applied in New Zealand. At the end of the war and during the subsequent years, more than twenty-five European countries had introduced the principle of family allowances. In a number of cases this system had been applied to civil servants. There were in France in 1927 218 compensation funds in which 12,000 employers participated, which distributed allowances to 1,500,000 heads of families, amounting in all to 260 million francs.

Father Lebel contended that the family is the fundamental unit of society and that it was the duty of the state to facilitate the existence and well-being of families. In the concluding portion of his evidence he dealt with the probable cost of allowances in Canada payable to families having upwards of two children, at the rate of \$50 a year for each child, and estimated the cost at 45 million dollars yearly. The witness suggested that the cost of these allowances might be borne as follows: by the Federal Government, \$5,000,000; by the Provincial Governments, \$5,000,000, divided in proportion to their population; by the municipalities, \$5,000,000; by employers, \$20,000,000; and the unmarried men \$10,000,000. He intimated that a contribution of \$20,000,000 by the Canadian employers would represent two (2) per cent. of their present wage bill. The tax on bachelors might, he said, cost \$20 per head, or 40 cents per week. If the allowances per child were fixed at \$25 per year, which is the rate in New Zealand, the cost would be cut in half. In Australia the allowance is paid only to families having a revenue of less than \$1,000 per year. If the system were established on this basis in Canada, the outlay would possibly be from \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000.

Mr. Brown, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, furnished the committee with statistics from the Census of 1921, showing the percentages of private families according to the number of children in the different provinces, also the number of private families in Canada. The number of families in Canada, according to the Census of 1921, was as follows:—

Families having 1 child.....	397,184
“ “ 2 children.....	321,900
“ “ 3 “ .....	231,355
“ “ 4 “ .....	159,236
“ “ 5 “ .....	106,496
“ “ 6 “ .....	69,889
“ “ 7 “ .....	45,384
“ “ 8 “ .....	27,838
“ “ 9 “ .....	16,578
“ “ 10 “ .....	7,526
“ “ 11 “ .....	3,557
“ “ 12 “ .....	1,488
“ “ 13 “ .....	517
“ “ 14 “ .....	198
“ “ 15 “ .....	73
“ “ 16 “ .....	26
“ “ 17 “ .....	9

The term “children” in these returns includes all those living at home (unmarried) of any age.

The Assistant Deputy Minister quoted also the Census returns showing the average number of dependents supported by heads of families of wage earners in cities of 30,000 and over, and gave the Committee as well

Census statistics of the average yearly earnings of heads of families in specified occupations, and yearly budgets of expenditures for families of five, classified according to income in Canadian cities.

Mr. Joseph Daoust, manufacturer of Montreal, in his evidence, commended the subject of family allowances to the attention of Parliament.

Mr. Robert H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, indicated the attention which had been given to family statistics in the last Census and the plans which were being formulated for the taking of the next decennial Census in 1931.

The Deputy Minister of Justice gave it as his opinion that jurisdiction to provide for a scheme of assistance in the form of family allowances belonged to the provinces.

The last three witnesses who appeared before the Committee—Miss Charlotte Whitton, secretary of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare, Ottawa; Mrs. Mildred Kensit, director of the Children's Bureau of Montreal, and Mr. Robert E. Mills, director of the Children's Aid Society, Toronto, gave evidence in opposition to the principle of family allowances, as being fraught with danger to families and to the community at large. It was their view that the experience of European countries with family allowances did not offer any justification for the introduction of this plan in Canada, and that its effect would be to add to our social and economic problems rather than to remove them.

The report of the committee is being printed by Parliament for distribution.

The *Alberta Gazette*, May 31, contained a notice that after June 1 “any building, workshop, structure, or premises at any oil well, or at any gas well, from which oil or gasoline is by any means obtained, shall be a ‘factory’ within the meaning of the said Act” (i.e. the Factories Act, Statutes of Alberta, 1926, chapter 52).

A commission of federal and state officials which inquired into the causes of the Kinlock mine explosion, at Parnassus, Pennsylvania, on March 21, found that the disaster had been caused by a broken conveyor, followed by an impact of metal and coal at the bottom of a slope, with a resulting electric arc in the presence of coal dust. In this explosion 46 men were killed, 1 on the outside; 4 were injured and 212 escaped after hours of self-rescue strategy in finding a way out through unfrequented passageways to openings of an idle connecting mine.



## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1929

THE first session of the seventeenth Legislature of the British Columbia opened on January 22, and closed on March 20, 1929. The principal measure affecting labour that was enacted was a re-enactment of the Male Minimum Wage Act with some variations. It will be recalled that the orders issued by the Board under the provisions of the Act of 1925 were declared by the Supreme Court of Canada to be invalid and no longer in effect (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1310, etc.)

The opening speech from the Throne stated that serious consideration was being given by the government to the question of land settlement and that a Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization had been appointed to promote the settlement of reclaimed and government-owned lands. It was announced also that a marketing branch in connection with the Department of Agriculture was being considered, for the purpose of co-operating with existing agencies for the better marketing of farm products and for improving trade facilities.

### Male Minimum Wage Act

The new Act, like the original Act of 1925, applies to all occupations other than those of farm labourers, fruit-pickers, fruit-packers, fruit and vegetable canners, and domestic servants. It provides for the establishment of a "Male Minimum Wage Board," to consist of three members appointed by and to hold office during the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. (The Act of 1925 was administered by the Board of Adjustment appointed under the Hours of Work Act, 1923). The powers of the Board are defined in section 4 of the Act as follows:—

(1) Upon complaint in writing addressed to the Chairman of the Board by at least ten employees engaged in any common occupation, complaining that the wages paid to them in such occupation are insufficient or inadequate for the services rendered by them in such occupation, the Board shall conduct an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the employment of employees engaged in the occupation in which the complainant is engaged, or in any other occupation of a similar nature; and thereafter the Board may make an order fixing a minimum wage to be paid to all employees engaged in that occupation, and in any other occupation of a similar nature named in the order.

(2) The Board may, without having received any complaint, institute an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the employment of employees in any occupation to

which this Act applies, and may thereupon fix a minimum wage to be paid of all employees engaged in that occupation and in any other occupation of a similar nature named in the order.

(3) In fixing any minimum wage under this Act, the Board may vary the minimum wage according to the conditions prevailing in different localities in the Province, and may define the boundaries of different localities for the purposes of fixing a minimum wage to take effect in each locality. In fixing a minimum wage, the Board may fix the same upon an hourly, daily, monthly, or weekly basis.

In conducting an inquiry the Board will have the same authority as commissioners under the Public Inquiries Act. It has power to grant by writing, exemptions from the provisions of the Act to any employer in respect of the payment of wages to any casual employee, part-time employee, apprentice employee, or employee handicapped by reason of advanced age or physical infirmity; but no such exemption will be granted unless the Board is of opinion that it is in the interests of the employee.

Provision is made for re-opening the question after a minimum wage order has been in effect for at least six months, and the Board may then amend the order or substitute a new one.

Appeal may be made against any order of the Board, within 30 days after its publication in the *British Columbia Gazette*, by petition to a judge of the Supreme Court, or to a County Court judge. The Board must be notified of such proceedings at least two days before the hearing. The judge may review, confirm, vary, or rescind the order in question, and his decision is to be final and conclusive, except that on a point of law appeal may be carried to the Court of Appeal, after 30 days' notice to the Board. "Every order of a judge made on a hearing under this section, or, in the event of an appeal therefrom, the order of the final Court of Appeal, shall be published in the *Gazette*, and thereupon shall as regards any minimum wage fixed or confirmed therein be deemed for all purposes of this Act an order of the Board fixing a minimum wage."

Employers are required, as in the earlier act, to keep full records of the wages paid to, and the hours worked by, their workmen, with registers of their names, ages, residences, etc. These records are to be available for inspection as required. The Board has power to inspect and examine all books, pay-rolls, and other records of any employer which in any way relate to the wages, hours of labour, or conditions

of employment affecting any employees; and may take extracts from or make copies of any entry in such books, pay-rolls, and records; and may require from any employer full and correct statements respecting the wages paid to his employees and the hours of labour and conditions of their employment duly verified on oath.

A fine of from \$50 to \$500 may be imposed on any employer who contravenes any order of the Board, or imprisonment for from two to six months in default. For failure to perform any duty as required by the act the penalty to an employer varies from \$10 to \$500.

"If any employee is paid less than the minimum wage to which he is entitled under this Act, the employee shall be entitled to recover from his employer, in a civil action, the balance between the amount paid and the amount of the minimum wage, with costs of action; but in the case of an employee whose services with the employer have terminated no action shall be brought by the employee under this section unless the action is commenced within sixty days next after the termination of the services.

Employees are further protected by the following section:—

15. (1) Any employer who discharges or in any other manner discriminates against any employee because the employee has made a complaint under this Act or has testified or is about to testify, or because such employer believes that the employee may testify, at any inquiry or in any proceedings relative to the enforcement of this Act shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars.

(2) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act without prejudice to any complainant, the name and identity of the complainant shall not be divulged to any person by the Board in any case where the complainant requests that his name and identity be withheld.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is given power to make regulations as may be considered necessary to give effect to the true intent and meaning of the Act.

#### **Eight-Hour Day**

Some amendments were made in the Hours of Work Act (Revised Statutes of B.C. 1924, chapter 107), enacted in 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1924, page 24) to provide for the establishment of an eight-hour working day and a 48-hour working week in industrial undertakings in the province, excepting those in which only members of the same family are employed. The section of the Act allowing an exception to be made in the 8-hour day rule in the event of an accident occurring in a plant

is now guarded by a general provision that such exceptions are only to be permitted in cases where they are necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of industrial undertakings.

Another amendment removes the condition by which under section 9 the regulations made from time to time by the Board of Adjustment, the body administering the Act, were subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the powers of the Board in regard to the making of regulations being made absolute.

A new section was added to the Act as follows:—

10a. (1) Every employer shall keep in his principal place of business in the Province a true and correct record of the wages paid to and the hours worked each day by each of his employees, together with a register of the names, ages, and residential addresses of all his employees.

(2) Every employer shall, on demand of the Board or any person authorized in writing by the Board, produce for inspection all records kept by him relating to the wages, hours of labour, or conditions of employment affecting any of his employees.

#### **Coal Mines Regulation Act**

The section of the Coal Mines Regulation Act defining the qualifications to be required of a candidate for a mine surveyor's certificate was changed so as to recognize as a qualification for such a certificate the holding of a license to practise and good standing as a land surveyor according to the provisions of the Land Surveyor's Act. In connection with any inquiries that may be necessary into the competency of managers, overmen, shift-bosses, fire-bosses, shotlighters, mine surveyors, or coal miners, the Court holding such an inquiry may consider, as a cause of suspension, "negligence leading to or resulting in loss of life or serious injury to any employee." This is in addition to the list given in the original act of the possible causes of suspension, namely "incompetency, drunkenness, or gross negligence."

#### **Regulation of Quarries**

The Quarries Regulation Act makes provision for the safe working of any excavation or opening on or under the surface of the ground made or worked for the purpose of obtaining or removing rock, stone, gravel, sand, clay, or earth, which excavation or opening is not a mine within the scope of either the Coal-mines Regulation Act; or the Metaliferous Mines Regulation Act including all machinery, equipment, appliances, and plant used in the working of a quarry. Any inspector

appointed under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, or the Coal Mines Regulation Act, is given authority to inspect any such quarry and to make a report as to its condition and with respect to the safety of the employees and the observance of the regulations. Owners and managers must give the inspectors free access to their quarries on penalty of a fine of \$10 to \$100. Regulations under this act will be made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

### Placer Miners' Certificates

Amendments were made in the Placer Mining Act (Revised Statutes, 1924, chapter 109) to authorize the deputy recorder to issue free miners' certificates.

### Superannuation Act

Part III of the Superannuation Act, relating to municipal employees, was amended in regard to the basis used for calculating the amount of the additional allowances, that is the allowances payable in addition to the sum to which the amount at an employee's credit in the superannuation fund, arising from deductions from his salary and accrued interest, together with a like amount paid by the employer, would entitle him according to the life tables in force. The amount of the additional allowance is to be arrived at by multiplying one-fiftieth of the employee's average yearly salary for the last ten years by the number of years of his employment. Under the Act as originally passed the additional allowance was three-fourths of the average salary for 10 years multiplied by the number of years of service.

Several amendments were made in that part of the Act relating to School Board employees. Teachers were taken out of the classes of employees to whom the part applies. The approval of the Municipal Council is not to be required when a Board of School Trustees makes an agreement with their employees for the purpose of securing the benefits of the Act. In the case of the School Board employees the additional allowance was increased to an amount calculated in the same manner as the additional allowances of municipal employees above described. Formerly the amount (in respect of school board employees) was arrived at by dividing the average salary of ten years by 100, and multiplying the result by the number of years of service.

### School Teachers

By an amendment to the Public Schools Act (R.S. of B.C., 1924, chapter 226) the Council of Public Instruction was authorized from time

to time to appoint a person to inquire into the social and living conditions under which female teachers work in rural school districts and to make recommendations to the local trustees for the improvement of their conditions.

### Barbers Certificates

Beauty parlours and hair dressing shops patronized by women and children only were by an amendment brought within the scope of the Barbers' Act of 1924, from which they had been expressly excepted. The Barbers' Association of British Columbia, a body composed of barbers registered under the Act, was given power to make or amend by-laws not inconsistent with the Act. Besides the certificates already granted, special certificates of registration may now be granted for hair-cutting only. The holders of such certificates, however, are not qualified to advertise to the public that they are engaged in the occupation of "barbering".

### Maternity and Health Insurance

The following resolution was adopted by the Legislature:—

"Whereas it is advisable, in the interests of the people of this Province, that this Legislature should be in possession of authentic, full, and up-to-date information regarding the subjects of maternity benefits and health insurance: Therefore be it Resolved, That a humble petition be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that a Commission composed of members of the Legislature, who shall serve without salary, be appointed under the 'Public Inquiries Act' to inquire as to what laws relating to the subjects of maternity benefits and health insurance are in force in other Provinces of Canada or any other countries; to collect facts as to the actual operation of such laws and as to how far they have been found satisfactory; to inquire as to whether and to what extent the public interest requires the introduction of similar laws into the Province of British Columbia; to estimate what would be the total annual cost to the people of the Province in regard to each of these subjects, and what portion of the annual cost would fall upon (a) employers of labour, (b) prospective beneficiaries, and (c) the general taxpayers; to suggest methods by which the annual cost might be collected from the employers, prospective beneficiaries, and general taxpayers respectively; and generally to inquire into any or all matters affecting the said subjects respectively; and to report its findings and recommendations to this Legislature at its next Session."

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommended that special attention should be given to the sickness prevention,

and that when an inquiry is made into hospital matters generally this question should be one of the principal questions considered.

### Workmen's Compensation

The same committee made the following recommendation which was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (April, 1929, page 363), on the recommendation of Mr. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, in regard to the so-called Reserve Fund maintained by the Board. The committee stated that—

"it was felt that the title 'Reserve Fund' was a misnomer and gave the wrong impression. The name leads the public to believe the fund is a general one accumulated for no special purpose, and one which the Board has on hand as an emergency fund. The fund, in reality, is created to meet the obligations incurred by the Board through awards to workmen, but which obligations are for future payment. When a person is injured or has a claim, his case is established on an actuarial basis, and this fund provides the means of meeting his claim during the time that claim exists, whether for a period certain or for a term of the life of the recipient. In other words, it is a pension fund. It was felt that, at the earliest possible moment, the name should be changed to 'Pension Fund' or some other suitable name."

### Technical Education

The following motion was carried on March 20:—

Whereas the Government of British Columbia did, on the 2nd day of January, 1929, petition the Government of Canada, setting forth, among other things, the fact that the Government of Canada had provided annually for a period of ten years a certain sum to assist the Provinces in promoting vocation and educational training and in establishing technical schools; and, further, that such vocational and educational training would assist materially in the industrial expansion of the country; and that the period of ten years above referred to expires on March 31, 1929; and in the said petition the Government of British Columbia did petition the Government of Canada to extend for a period of years the financial assistance rendered by it in the past for the purposes specified:

Be it Resolved, That this Legislature not only approves the action of the Government of British Columbia, but also concurs in and reiterates the petition so made to the Government of Canada.

And be it further Resolved, That an humble petition be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that copies of this Resolution and the preamble thereto be forwarded to the Honourable the Secretary of State and other proper officials of the Government of Canada.

### Organized Labour in Various Countries

The International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) published in the April number of its organ the *International Trade Union Movement*, statistics of the trade union movement in various countries in the years 1925 and 1928 as follows:—

Affiliation	January, 1925		January, 1928		Increase or decrease of members
	Members	Count-ries.	Members	Count-ries	
I.F.T.U.....	17,702,431	30	19,377,448	47	per cent + 9.5
Communist.....	7,333,845	12	13,670,462	17	+86.4
Denominational...	2,112,109	15	2,149,069	15	+ 1.7
Syndicalist.....	471,439	12	285,500	12	-39.4
Miscellaneous.....	8,442,887	32	10,704,581	36	+26.8
Total.....	36,062,711	46	46,187,060	62	+28.1

The greater part of the increase in the communist group is claimed to be due to the Russian trade union movement, which during the period in question rose from 6,604,684 to 10,248,000 (3,643,316). On the other hand, the International Communist Trade Union Move-

ment counts as within its ranks, 2,800,000 Chinese organized workers. Ten new countries appear for the first time in the communist statistics of membership for January 1st, 1928; these are Argentine, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Germany, Ireland, Mongolia, Portugal and Spain. With the exception of China, the memberships of the Communist trade unions in these countries are stated to be insignificant.

In answer to a question in the British House of Commons in March, the Home Secretary stated that the number of accidents to workpeople in factories and workshops in England and Wales in 1928 was 126,366, of which 578 were fatal. In the autumn of 1928 representations had been made, as a result of which a number of important employers' associations had taken action and substantial progress was being made in the industries chiefly concerned. There were still many works where no adequate arrangements had yet been set up, but the outlook was encouraging.

## EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

### Tenth Annual Meeting, Ottawa, May 30-31, 1929

THE Employment Service Council of Canada held its tenth annual meeting in Room 268, House of Commons, Ottawa, on May 30 and 31, 1929. The Council is an advisory body which advises the Minister of Labour relative to the operations of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, and on the question of employment generally. It is composed of representatives of the Department of Labour and the provincial departments connected with the Employment Service of Canada, in addition to representatives of those interests throughout the country chiefly concerned in the general question of the employment situation, and with the proper functioning of the public employment offices under the Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act.

The meeting of the Council was formally opened by an address of welcome by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour. Mr. James Clark Reilly, in the absence of Mr. James Simpson, the chairman of the council, presided throughout the sessions.

The agenda of the meeting contained the following items:—

- (1) Policy of importing from Europe additional harvest help.
- (2) Factors responsible for recent unemployment.
- (3) Policy of the Employment Service with respect to institutions giving unemployment relief, i.e., municipalities, churches, and other agencies,
- (4) Winter employment: question of the composition of the unemployed as to skilled, unskilled, returned soldiers, etc.
- (5) The relationship between the Employment Service and institutions graduating boys and girls into industry, such as technical schools.
- (6) The employment problem as affecting middle-aged men and women.
- (7) Immigration as affecting the Employment Service.

All of these topics were discussed at length, and, in line with the past policy of the Council recommendations concerning them were adopted for presentation to the Minister of Labour at a later date by the Executive.

The representatives attending the Council were as follows:—

Representing their respective provinces, Col. R. Innes, Halifax; Mr. George R. Melvin,

Saint John; Mr. Joseph Ainey, Montreal; Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Toronto; Mr. J. A. Bowman, Winnipeg; Mr. Walter Smitten, Edmonton.

Representing:

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. E. Blake Robertson, Ottawa, and Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, Toronto;

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, and Mr. Tom Moore, Ottawa;

The Railway Association of Canada, Mr. C. P. Riddell, Montreal;

The Canadian Railway Brotherhoods, Mr. R. H. Cobb, Toronto;

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, Mr. Bruce McNevin, Omeme, Ont., and Mr. Thomas Wood, Winnipeg;

The returned soldiers' organizations, Mr. J. A. MacIsaac, Ottawa;

The Canadian Construction Association, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, Ottawa;

The Department of Pensions and National Health, Mr. D. F. Rowe, Ottawa;

The Department of Labour, Mrs. Charles Caucutt, Kenora, Miss Mary McNab, Toronto, and Mr. R. A. Rigg, Ottawa.

The Provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association were not represented at the meeting.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Mr. J. Clark Reilly as chairman, Mr. E. Blake Robertson as vice-chairman, and Mr. R. A. Rigg as secretary (re-elected). The full executive committee will be composed of the three officials elected, and three additional members, one to be named by each of the following: the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

In several provinces provision is made to encourage thrift among school children by the establishment of school savings banks. In Winnipeg on December 31, 1928, school savings bank accounts totalled \$192,458 and that in Ontario, up to June 30, 1928, school children had deposited more than \$1,000,000. In Regina, up to June 30, 1928, public school children had \$22,884 on deposit; in Saskatoon on December 31, 1928, the amount on deposit was \$9,207.57 and in Prince Albert, the school savings accounts contained 7,799.44 on June 30, 1928.

## SOME FACTS AND REFLECTIONS REGARDING EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

*Paper read before the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada at Toronto, June 5, 1929,  
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**T**HERE are few subjects which during recent years have provoked so much discussion as that of unemployment, and probably no one would care to challenge the assertion that no problem which has succeeded in engaging the thought of interested authorities to such an extent has been left more completely unsolved. Government executives are besieged by requests from representatives of, and sympathizers with, labour that something should be done to cure the evil or at least to alleviate the suffering arising therefrom. No legislative session, whether federal or state or provincial, is complete that does not entertain a discussion of the subject. Of books published and articles written and reports prepared by economists, statisticians, and sociological experts there is no end. Conferences constituted as the present one invariably devote attention to the problem. Labour organizations have it continually before them. Remembering, then, the widespread attention devoted to the question, it is unnecessary to do more than remark that this present contribution is advanced without expectation that it is going to definitely and finally settle anything, but rather in the hope that it may prove to be provocative of more discussion.

At least one definite accomplishment has been achieved during this century as a consequence of the attention that has been directed toward this problem. No well-informed, intelligent person now denies that a problem exists. To use the old form of disposing of the matter by vehement denunciation of the unemployed as being idle, drunken wretches and bums is to merit and receive contempt for such opinion. To those of us who are in employment service work, and to all who have undertaken any study of the unemployed with any degree of impartiality, it is obvious that the overwhelming majority of those who are out of work are keenly desirous of finding it. Neither is one indulging in any exaggeration or overstepping the bonds of moderation in emphasizing that the ranks of the degenerate charity-mongers are largely recruited from among those who would have been industrious and self-sustaining had reasonably

continuous employment been available for them. Idleness has habit-forming qualities quite as pronounced as drug taking. However, we may find comfort in the general appreciation of the fact that it is now commonly conceded that a problem of unemployment does exist, and that there are reserves of labour beyond the legitimate requirements of industry.

Although the primary purpose of this paper is to deal with statistical data relating to employment and unemployment, a few observations regarding unemployment may be quite relevantly made.

### Unemployment a Social Disease

Unemployment is a ravaging social disease, both endemic and epidemic in its nature, and, because it is a social disease, it is the duty of society for its own protection, if for no other reason, to reduce it to the lowest proportion possible. The ensuring of continuous employment at rates of remuneration that will provide a reasonable standard of living to all who need to work in order to live is admittedly an Utopian dream. But while conceding the improbability of the complete stamping out of this disease, it is the duty of all to aim at the preservation of the highest standard of economic and social health that may be possible. Poverty and pauperism, and their demoralizing concomitants, under famine conditions are understandable. When the means of life are inadequate to supply the needs of all, some must inevitably suffer. Such conditions, however, do not obtain under our modern system of production and distribution; the reverse is the fact. Shortage and need in the form of demand are the very life of industry and the guarantee of prosperity so long as the commodities required are obtainable. Whether the commodities needed are available to the public or not does not depend upon their existence; they do exist. Indeed the anomaly and tragedy of our present system are to be found in the fact that the most acute suffering from unmet need is coincident with an overstocked market. Trade depressions mean that, because warehouses are choked with clothing, cold storage plants and grain elevators bursting with food, and coal banked up like black hills, men, women

\*A report of this convention is given on another page of this issue.

and children must go unclothed, must exist half starved upon some form of charity, and must freeze in their hovels. In other words, there is no question about there being enough to go around to meet legitimate need.

Thus there are two facts that may be accepted as established beyond dispute; first, both in the United States and Canada, there is either seasonally or continuously a considerable number of persons whose only legal means of obtaining an independent livelihood is through the medium of their services being employed by others, who are unable to find such employment; and second, the suffering caused by unemployment is not due to the inability of the means of production to adequately supply a sufficiency of commodities to meet legitimate human need. Wealth which makes Croesus look comparatively poor is possessed by thousands, while unemployment and the fear of it inflict their black misery upon millions.

### Statistical Data

Herein lies the challenge, that the efforts of labour applied to the natural resources produce an abundance for all, but through inability to find employment for their labour-power multitudes are divorced from access to the things they need. This condition constitutes the problem which society on the North American continent is faced with, and which is obviously troublesome to our legislators. During the pre-election session of the United States Congress last year keen interest in this problem was exhibited. A somewhat popular attitude was that it was useless to attempt to do anything until the extent and volume of unemployment were precisely known. Others claimed to possess this knowledge, at least approximately, although the figures quoted by them varied by millions. Our esteemed friend Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart, of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, compiled an estimate of the shrinkage in the volume of employment in the United States from 1925 to 1928, and the figure so derived was 1,874,000. There were people who exhibited Houdini-like agility and cunning in extricating themselves from embarrassing positions on this subject by quoting—with the air of having finally disposed of everything—that old wise crack about three kinds of liars, which is too familiar to require repetition. But as furnishing evidence of the carelessness with which some people (who ought to know better) handle statistics, the writer recalls hearing two distinguished members of the United States Cabinet last year assert that there were 1,874,000 unemployed

persons in the United States. Such a gross misuse of statistical data is almost incredible. Originating from this hopeless dilemma came the hearing this year of evidence on unemployment in the United States before the Senate Committee on Education and Labour.

During the past two sessions of the Canadian Parliament the subject of unemployment insurance has been before the Parliamentary Committee on Industrial and International Relations.\* The reports of this Committee have expressed approval of the principal of unemployment insurance, but the Committee has urged that much more complete statistical data should be available to provide a factual basis upon which a scheme might be built. Thus we have in both countries the common factors—the existence of unemployment, practical admission that something should be done about it, and the expressed need for statistical information that will in a comprehensive, accurate, and up-to-date manner vividly reveal the size of the problem.

### Canada's Experience with Unemployment Statistics

Setting aside for the moment the question as to whether it is imperative that such complete data should be available before any practical steps are taken to cope with the unemployment problem, it will perhaps be of interest to indicate what material is presently at our disposal in Canada. I must leave to our friends from the United States the task of stating what data are obtained in that country. There are five principal sources from which data concerning employment or unemployment in Canada are secured by the Federal Government: (1) The decennial census; (2) the annual industrial census; (3) current monthly returns from selected firms showing numbers of persons in their employ; (4) current monthly returns from trade unions giving total memberships and numbers of members unemployed; and (5) the records of the Employment Service of Canada. Keeping in mind the demand made by authorities for approximately complete, accurate, and up-to-date statistical information as a preliminary to the adoption of practical measures to cope with unemployment, what is the value of any or all of the data secured?

*Decennial Census.*—The last decennial census provided for ascertaining the following information:—

- (1) If a person, ordinarily an employee, were out of work June 1, 1921.
- (2) Number of weeks unemployed in the past twelve months.

\* The recommendations of this Committee are given on page 603 of this issue.

(3) Number of weeks unemployed during past twelve months because of illness.

Without attempting to closely analyse the value of the information thus acquired, it is clear that it fails to satisfy the demand. As all who are in any degree familiar with the colossal task of dissecting decennial census data know, it takes years to segregate and compile the immense amount of material collected through that source. Obviously the knowledge that on June 1, 1921, there were a given number of persons unemployed in Canada cannot be accepted as an indication of the number out of work in January some years later. Moreover, such a record is seriously open to the suspicion that it would not be compiled with the rigid scrupulousness necessary to indicate how many persons were involuntarily out of work. Would the record not be liable to contain those who were idle on account of strikes and lockouts, temporary shut downs and lay offs, and many of those taking voluntary holidays, and so forth? Would the suspicion of such possible dilution escape those who demand specific and reasonably accurate data? And the two columns which aim to chronicle unemployment experience during the preceding twelve months are open to even more severe criticism, in that correctness of answer depends upon accuracy of memory and the conscientious truthfulness of the individual.

*Annual Industrial Census.*—A comprehensive census of manufacturing industries in Canada is taken annually. By this means data are secured indicating the total numbers of salaried and wage earning employees in this group, by months. It has been found impracticable to secure complete returns until some months after the expiry of the calendar year. Thus the information relative to even the latest months of the calendar year is usually not available until twelve months or so after they have elapsed. Surveys of certain other industries, such as mining and fishing, are also made annually, which yield figures showing the number of workers employed therein on a given date. These censuses, however, do not cover all industries, nor do they attempt to sample all industries; they fail, therefore, to meet either the requirement of being sufficiently up to date or comprehensive.

*Returns from Employers.*—We now come to the third form of statistical tabulation bearing on this subject, namely, that made in connection with the returns furnished by establishments employing not less than fifteen persons in industries other than agriculture, fishing and domestic service. These returns are made monthly and show the number of persons on

the pay rolls of the reporting firms as at the end of each month. The chart\* before you shows the plotting of the curve of employment by the reporting firms from December, 1921, to March, 1929, reduced to index figures. The original base figure of 100 represented the numbers reported as employed in January, 1920, one of the first months of collection, but recently the average for the year 1926 was adopted as the base (100) and the previous figures were adjusted thereto. Although it is perhaps somewhat of an irrelevant interpolation, it is interesting to note in passing that the index numbers pertaining to manufacturing industries exclusively have declined during the past six years in the United States. According to the *Monthly Labour Review*, the index numbers reflecting the trend of employment in representative manufacturing industries in the United States showed an average of 108.8 for the year 1923, the first year for which these figures are regularly published, and of 93.8 for 1928. On the other hand, in Canada the average of the index numbers in manufacturing industries for the respective years were 96.6 and 110.1, that is to say, there was an increase of 13.5 points in the Canadian figures simultaneously with a decline of 15 points in the United States figures. It might be added that both the United States and Canadian figures have as their base (i.e.100) the average for the year 1926, and they are therefore quite comparable. In these employment indexes we have data that are up to date, and we may assume, reasonably accurate, but not covering the field comprehensively.

*Trade Union Returns.*—The fourth quarry from which we hew material is limited to the trade union area. There are in Canada some 2,600 trade union branches or locals, comprising approximately 290,000 members. The latest monthly returns, giving the totals of local memberships and the numbers of these unemployed due to economic causes, were received from 1727 local unions, representing 194,890 members. Although it is impossible to exclude the element of error in the reporting, there is good reason to believe that these returns, which include two-thirds of the organized workers in Canada, are entitled to be treated as sufficiently reliable for practical purposes. The chart exhibited to you tells the story of the record on a percentage basis during the period from December, 1921, to March, 1929.

Since these statistics are limited to the trade union field, which in a very large measure is representative of the skilled and semi-skilled workers, and as it is highly probable that the percentage of unemployment among unskilled



workers is materially greater than that of the semi-skilled or skilled, they also, like the employers' pay roll figures, fail to meet the test of comprehensiveness. That they are regarded in trade union circles as possessing considerable value, however, is evidenced by the fact that the American Federation of Labour recently organized a statistical department for the express purpose of collecting and tabulating similar data in the United States. In passing, it may be interesting to mention that the average percentage of unemployment among trade unionists in the United States during the year 1928, as shown in the published tabulations of the American Federation of Labour is 13.1, while that for Canada during the same period is 4.5.

Two of the three charts before you positively identify unemployment. The trade union chart shows that for the period covered the percentage of unemployment among the unions reporting has varied from 2.0 per cent to 15.1 per cent, the average for the seven and a quarter years being 5.8 per cent. Assuming that the percentage of unemployment among the unions failing to report was the same as that of the reporting unions in view of the fact that 67 per cent of the union membership is covered, there were on the average approximately 16,800 trade unionists unable to find work. That much information is tolerably well established.

*Employment Office Reports.*—The fifth source lies in the record of performance of the Employment Service of Canada, one of the wall charts setting forth the story of applications, vacancies and placements. A glance at this record chart is sufficient to demonstrate the general existence of a substantial army of unemployed persons. In interpreting the significance of this chart, it is necessary that due weight be given to the fact that the Employment Service of Canada enjoys no monopoly of employment work. Many firms hire their own employees, and seldom, if ever, place their orders with the Government Service. Many workers depend on their own efforts, or those of friends to find employment and do not register with our offices. Many labour organizations provide employment office facilities for their members, and we still have some private agencies in Canada, including some twenty-three of the licensed, fee-charging variety. Since we are unable to determine what percentage of the total employment business in Canada is represented by the Employment Service records, it is impossible for us to make the same deduction concerning all the workers of Canada that we have been able to in the case of the organized section of them.

However, some definite facts do stand out very boldly. Chief among these for our present purpose is the lightning-like stroke showing the relationship of the application or registration curve to those of vacancies and placements. This comparison indicates that the demand for and supply of labour practically match each other about September of each year, that is during the harvest period. It further emphasizes that the reduction of the excess of registered applicants over the opportunities for employment is by no means wholly accounted for by the number of placements made by the Employment Service offices, and a considerable percentage of those registering for employment find work through some other means.

You are sure to wonder at the skyrocketing phenomenon exhibited by the registration curve at the beginning of 1922, and to require an explanation as to why at that time applications should bear to vacancies the relationship of almost two to one. The answer is that on account of the distressful conditions existing in Canada due to economic want, many of the governments and municipalities of Canada provided emergency relief for those for whom the Employment Service offices certified there was no work, and who were in need.

### Economic Activities in United States and Canada

We could dazzle you with statistical demonstration of the romantic progress which Canada is enjoying, but you may refrain from the use of smoked glasses as we shall only turn on the glare for a moment. Our friends from the United States know how bounteously blessed with prosperity their country is. We Canadians hope that your prosperity will continue to increase. The business record of Canada for the past few years has been one of consistently rapid development. The following figures, which constitute a comparison of indices of various economic activities between the United States and Canada for the period 1926 to 1928, will provide ample demonstration of this fact:—

	United States	Canada
Index of industrial production.....	2 p.c. increase	12 p.c. increase
Employment in manufacturing industries..	6.2 " decrease	12 " "
Steel production.....	6 " increase	58 " "
Construction contracts.	5 " "	25 " "
Railway operating revenue.....	4 " decrease	14 " "
Car loadings.....	3 " "	17 " "
Foreign trade.....	.2 " "	13 " "
Hydro-electric power generated.....	19 " increase	49 " "
Petroleum consumption.....	16 " "	50 " "

Consult once more the employers' return chart, and, bearing in mind the staggering increase of production per worker as a result of the over-increasing efficiency of the machine, note the ascension of the curve of employment from the index figure of 78.8 on January 1, 1922, to 109.1 on January 1 of the present year. What more eloquent testimony of progress could be desired?

### The Dark Side

But lest we lose our sense of proportion in the glamorous ecstasy created by this picture, let us turn again to the trade union and Employment Service charts. The space between the curve of trade union employment and the one hundred line, and the wide distances that for a considerable portion of each year separate curves of vacancies and registrations as shown on the Employment Service chart, emphasize the existence of our problem. Here they are only coloured lines, projected on a frame. In reality, they represent the degradation, poverty, fear, heart-break and misery of thousands of human beings. The paeans of prosperity strike upon the ears of these victims as the dirges of despair. It is not within the sphere of the present opportunity to attempt to discuss the solution of this problem. If anything in the nature of inspiration is responsible for this modest contribution, that inspiration has its source in the very generally expressed dogma that no solution, even in part, is possible until the exact extent and volume of unemployment is known. The time is overdue when this attitude should be challenged and the mind of society disabused of the illusion. The main purpose of this paper is to hazard the opinion that it is unnecessary to possess complete and accurate statistics as to the volume of unemployment in order to begin to grapple with it. To know down to the very last one the number of the unemployed would be academically interesting, but it is difficult to see how it would assist in the solution of the problem.

### Problem of Providing Employment

Perhaps the most common method of avoiding the issue, adopted by many whose efforts should be directed towards the elimination of this evil, is, first, to classify unemployment as a disease and then having done so, adroitly to proceed to prepare an avenue of escape from a troublesome predicament by insisting that the first act of a physician is to diagnose the disease. This they assure us is the scientific preliminary that precedes the application of the remedy. They

construe the diagnosis of this malady as involving the discovery of the number of persons affected by it.

To what degree is this analogy correct? When a patient calls in a doctor does the doctor postpone action until he has ascertained how many others are suffering from the same disease? If an epidemic of black influenza afflicted this continent would the medical fraternity insist that their first duty was to take a census for the purpose of determining how many victims it had claimed? Answers to these questions are unnecessary.

It is respectfully submitted that the effects of unemployment upon the individual are quite as baneful, irrespective of whether the number out of work is two thousand, two hundred thousand, or two million. In other words the error is all too commonly made of confusing the disease with its extent. The problem is not one of diagnosis or primarily of knowing how many are affected by the disease. It is rather that methods of applying the cure should be discovered. And it cannot be too emphatically stated that unemployment, insurance or maintenance during periods of unemployment, while these may perhaps be desirable temporary palliatives, are after all only palliatives. Unemployment insurance applicable to all industries would yield unchallengeable statistical evidence as to the extent and volume of involuntary idleness, but the only cure for unemployment is work. Nothing else will ensure the highest standard of social healthfulness and well being. Herein lies the crux of the whole matter. How shall employment be provided? Efforts directed towards the accomplishment of this purpose are infinitely more likely to produce worthwhile practical results than engaging in academic or acrimonious discussion as to the exact number of the unemployed. Incidentally it is an excellent way to discover how many are unemployed.

Within the lifetime of all who are gathered here and within the memory of a considerable percentage of us, interested parties quarrelled about the number of industrial accidents. Those who favoured workmen's compensation urged that there were a great many more industrial accidents than their opponents would admit. Both were wrong in their estimates. The administration of workmen's compensation acts has demonstrated that there are many more accidents occurring in industry than the wildest imaginings of compensation advocates could conceive. And had the enactment of legislation been delayed until the extent of the problem was known, our statutes would today be barren of workmen's compensation acts.

When Commissioner Ethelbert Stewart appeared last January as a witness before the United States Senate Committee dealing with unemployment and was giving testimony regarding a census of the unemployed, the chairman of the committee asked: "What would we do with the information when we have it?" Would it have been impertinent for Mr. Stewart to have answered by inquiring "What do you do with the information you already possess?" If it is sincerely desired to do something about it, is there not sufficient reason to begin now?

With the enormous resources available on this North American Continent, suffering as a consequence of inability to find work is a social disgrace, but there are evidences to be found in the side-stepping of this problem by many which suggest that the Priests and Le-

vites are as numerous to-day, and the good Samaritans are as rare, as they were two thousand years ago. Possessing the material means and being evidently endowed with the genius for invention and organization, so far as the interests of industry, commerce and finance are concerned, it is inconceivable that the problem of employment should remain insoluble, unless we are to confess ourselves bankrupt of capacity to apply to this question the same effective ability which is apparent in other directions. If anything in the nature of real progress is to be made in stamping out the evil of unemployment, which is more disastrous to human well being and a much graver menace to our civilization than physical disease, it will be necessary to obey the injunction of Thomas Carlyle "do the duty that lies nearest to thee: the second duty will all-ready have become clearer."

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### UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING UNEMPLOYMENT

THE United States Senate in May, 1928, directed the Committee on Education and Labour to make an investigation of the causes of unemployment and the relation to its relief of (a) the continuous collection and interpretation of adequate statistics of employment and unemployment; (b) the organization and extension of systems of public employment agencies, Federal and State; (c) the establishment of systems of unemployment insurance or other unemployment reserve funds, Federal and State, or private; (d) curtailed production, consolidation, and economic reconstruction; (e) the planning of public works with regard to stabilization of employment; and (f) the feasibility of co-operation between Federal, State, and private agencies with reference to (a), (b), (c) and (e).

A report of the hearings before the Committee, containing the recommendations of the Committee, has been published recently. The evidence showed that the causes or the types of unemployment might be divided into three classes: cyclical, seasonal, and technological. Cyclical unemployment, it was considered, can best be attacked through the control of credit. Seasonal unemployment the evidence showed can be attacked in many ways, and is being successfully attacked in many industries. Technological unemployment, it is stated covers that vast field where, through one device or another, and chiefly through a machine supplanting a human worker, skilled workers have found that their trades no longer exist, and that their skill is no longer needed.

Some of the experienced witnesses stated that "new industries absorb the labour turned adrift by machine development. The automobile, the airplane, the radio, and related industries, were suggested as examples. Undoubtedly there is much truth in these statements, but nevertheless we are not relieved of the individual problem. It offers little to the skilled musician to say that he, who has devoted his life to his art, may find a job in a factory where radio equipment is manufactured. Then there is the delay, that inevitable period of idleness, when readjustments are being effected, the suffering, the loss, and enforced change in environment. True, this may all be 'the price of progress,' but society has an obligation to try, at least, to see that all this 'price' does not become the burden of the worker."

The recommendations of the Committee are summed up as follows:—

1. Private industry should recognize the responsibility it has to stabilize employment within the industry. The government should encourage this effort in every way through sponsoring national conferences, through publishing information concerning the experience had by industries in this work, and through watching every opportunity to keep the thought of stability uppermost in the minds of employers.

2. Insurance plans against unemployment should be confined to the industry itself as much as possible. There is no necessity and no place for Federal interference in such

efforts at this time. If any public insurance scheme is considered, it should be left to the State legislatures to study that problem.

3. The States and municipalities should be responsible for building efficient unemployment exchanges. The government should be responsible for co-ordinating the work of the States so as to give a national understanding of any condition which may rise, and so as to be able to assist in any national functioning of the unemployment exchanges.

4. The existing United States Employment Service should be reorganized, and every employee should be placed under civil service.

5. Efforts should be made to provide an efficient system for obtaining statistics of unemployment. The first step should be taken by the Bureau of Census in 1930, when the

bureau should ascertain how many were unemployed as of a certain date and how many were not seeking employment and yet were unemployed as of that date.

6. The Government should adopt legislation without delay which would provide a system of planning public works so that they would form a reserve against unemployment in times of depression. States and municipalities and other public agencies should do likewise.

7. Further consideration might well be given to two questions, the effect had on unemployment by industrial developments such as consolidation of capital, and the necessity and advisability of providing either through private industry, through the States, or through the Federal Government, a system of old-age pensions.

### **Evidence of Mr. Bryce M. Stewart, formerly Director of the Employment Service of Canada**

Mr. Bryce M. Stewart was one of the witnesses appearing before the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labour in their investigation of unemployment. His evidence was in part as follows:—

"The regularization process toward which private industry is directing so much attention means that by cutting down their seasonal peaks they have more steady employment for a smaller number of workers, and that as they do release people it is only good business to release those who are least efficient; and I think students of unemployment are agreed that in time of unemployment the first people that are let out among the workers are those that are least efficient. To me that means an ever-increasing volume of work for some kind of agency that works outside the individual plant. We have the employment agencies within the plants in this business of regularization, but the community is faced as a result of that effort with a larger element of unemployment, a greater shifting of labour, and a corresponding need for better organization as between plants and industries."

Speaking of the Employment Service of Canada, Mr. Stewart said "The seasonal character of employment in Canada by reason of the climate has emphasized the need for some such service. The depression of 1913 and 1914 brought the matter pretty much to a head, and employment-exchange legislation was considered by a number of agencies at that time. I was with the Department of Labour of Canada then, and was set to work studying the whole problem; but in the meantime the war broke out, the war orders began, the unemployed were recruited in

regiments, and in a short time there was no serious unemployment problem. However, in 1918 we began to anticipate the end of the war and the problem of demobilization, and the work we had done in 1914 and 1915 was resurrected. There we found the recommendation for employment exchanges on a national basis, and legislation on the subject was introduced and passed.

The law—the Employment Officers' Co-ordination Act, as it is called—provides a Federal vote of \$150,000 to the provinces to assist them in their employment-office work. The provinces to participate in the Federal grant must conform to certain standards of efficiency and they must permit federal inspection. They must standardize their procedure and their statistics according to Federal regulation. The money is allocated to the provinces, not on the basis of population, as is so often proposed in those measures.—It is allocated on the basis of the particular province's expenditure in proportion to the total expenditure by all the provinces. That is, if all the provinces should spend \$300,000 on employment service and Ontario should spend \$100,000, then it would receive one-third of the Dominion Government's grant, the idea being that if they were spending a third it was because the need for the service was there. Obviously, different localities and different industries require different degrees of employment service. One may be fairly stable; the people are seldom let out. Another may be a seasonal industry, and people are employed and released as the peaks and depressions of employment require. Some 75 employment offices were organized in co-operation with the

provinces. In one or two provinces, the smaller ones, where the need was not felt by the province itself, the Government in view of the demobilization problem established its own employment office. Now agreements exist between the two governments, the provincial and Dominion Governments, in all provinces but one small province—that of Prince Edward Island, which has only 90,000 people and is mainly agricultural.

“There is a federal director in the Department of Labour. He, in co-operation with the provinces, works out the standards of efficiency. He also works out methods of clearance and distribution of labour between the provinces. The standard as to statistics, so that we have a national figure comparable all through from one end of the country to the other, is also maintained; and they report regularly to him. He has an office in Ottawa which acts as the clearing house between the provinces of the east, and an office in Winnipeg which acts as a clearing house for the western provinces. Each office reports daily to the clearing house of the province, indicating the labour that they have that they cannot place locally, and the jobs that they have that they feel they cannot fill locally. These are compiled in a bulletin and reported to every office in the province, and the office that feels it has labour to fill the job is authorized to telephone or telegraph the office with the job and try to effect a placement. There are about 400,000 placements made a year, of which approximately 100,000 are casual, and the balance 300,000 are regular placements, so called. Of the total of 400,000, the figures show that about half have to buy railroad transportation. Not only that, but the employment service has arranged with the big railroad systems of the country for a reduced fare to workers who are being sent by an employment office to employment at a distance. If one goes more than 116 miles, and has a fare of more than \$4, therefore, he is entitled to this cheaper rate of transportation, which amounts to a reduction of about 25 per cent from the regular rate. About 10 per cent of the placements use that cheap rate, which means that they must move more than 116 miles.

“In the harvest season in the Canadian grain-growing provinces of course there is a very marked migration of labour, both from the east toward the west and from the extreme west toward the central west. The farmers in the east used to complain about the extent of the movement, and through negotiations by the director of the employment service the railroads began to recruit on the western

coast as well, so that now there is a much more efficient distribution, the western labour supply for the harvest moving east of the territory contiguous to the west, and no farther; the labour from the east moving to the provinces contiguous to Ontario, and no farther; so that the overlapping and disjointed arrangement that formerly obtained has been pretty well cleared up. In that movement we may move, inside of one month, as many as 35,000 or 40,000 harvest hands at decidedly reduced transportation rates. The fare is slightly higher on the way back, but it is very much reduced fare; the idea being that they have had two months' employment and should be able at least to pay their way back. The railroads try to get some compensation for the very much reduced fare. I think it is only about \$15 from Montreal to Winnipeg, and a cent a mile past Winnipeg. I think you can get back, say, for perhaps \$20, or something of that sort.”

Senator Sheppard:—“What about quarters or accommodations for these harvest hands? Do you give any concern to that?”

Mr. Stewart:—“Nothing has been done thus far. I think that is a very important question—something that, before I came away, I was thinking very seriously about. I left that position in 1922, and should have liked to take that on as the next step. If I may say in two sentences what I had in mind, I had hoped to work out with the farmers' organizations a system of canteens with tents at central points through the provinces in the west, say the Militia Department furnishing the tents after the summer camps and the farmers' organizations supplying the food at cost; that as these excursions moved into the west the men should be unloaded and go into reserve in these camps; that at each of these points there should be an employment office, an employment agent, tied up to the permanent employment office nearest that point; that the men should be moved out as the farmer demand came. Of course it is a very irregular thing, on account of weather. The farmers do not like to be paying men \$5 a day when it is raining. There needs to be some system of that sort for them to move into reserve and out as demands require, according as the demand has registered and according as the weather permits. Now they lose a great deal on account of the weather. The farmer sometimes charges them for their board when they are not getting wages, and they sometimes come back quite disappointed. Some supplementary organization of that sort should be worked out.”

## Labour Plan for Stabilizing Employment on Railways in U.S.A.

At a meeting during April in Cleveland, Ohio, the Railway Labour Executives Association, composed of the executives of 21 railroad labour organizations, and representing more than a million employees, decided upon a program to meet the serious unemployment situation in the railroad industry. In a statement to the press, it was stated that hundreds of thousands of railroad men had recently been thrown out of work. This decline in employment occurred notwithstanding the fact that more traffic was being handled by the smaller number employed, operating expenses per traffic unit having steadily declined from 49 cents per gross ton mile in 1923 to 42.7 cents in 1927.

The executives accordingly adopted the following program "for stabilizing employment in the railroad industry."

(1) Not less than one day's rest in seven for all railroad workers;

(2) Actual establishment of the maximum eight-hour day, including amendment of present hours of service law.

(3) Utilization of a minimum five-day week and a minimum six-hour day to provide for reduction in days and hours of work to

stabilize employment, instead of utilizing a reduction of forces with its periodic and increasing creation of unemployment.

(4) Gradual shortening of the work day or work week, without loss of compensation, to aid in maintaining employment and wage earners' income, so as to absorb the general increase in productivity of industry.

(5) Establishment by agreement with each railroad annually of a minimum force for each class of employees, to be guaranteed a minimum annual employment for the ensuing year; and the establishment of extra forces with similar guarantees to protect those reasonably needed for part-time work.

(6) Relief of employees from undue burdens caused by economy, efficiency or consolidation programs whereby large groups of employees suffer from loss of employment, additional expense or the necessity of moving their homes at financial sacrifice.

(7) Acceptance of the principle of "preventive overtime" rates of pay; that is, higher rates to be paid for overtime in order to discourage overworking a minimum number of employees, instead of employing a maximum number at straight time rates.

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## RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES IN UNITED STATES

THE Conference on Unemployment in the United States which met in 1921, with Secretary of State (now President) Hoover as chairman, was followed by three national surveys. The work of President Hoover's Unemployment Conference was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1921, page 1087; October, 1921, page 1286; November, 1921, page 1373, etc. The first of these surveys was the study of Business Cycles and Unemployment, made in 1922-23, for a committee of the unemployment conference. The second was a study of Seasonal Operation in the Construction Industries, made in 1923-24 for another committee of the conference.

The third survey was carried out by the committee on Recent Economic Changes, which was directed to make a critical appraisal of the factors of stability and instability. The report of this committee has just been published (U.S. Department of Commerce—Elimination of Waste Series). The committee found that "acceleration rather than structural change is the key to an understanding of our recent economic developments. Gradually the fact emerged during

the course of this survey that the distinctive character of the years 1922 to 1929 owes less to fundamental change than to intensified activity. . . . The increased supply of power and it wider uses; the multiplication by man of his strength and skill through machinery, the expert division and arrangement of work in mines and factories, on the farms and in the trades, so that production per man-hour of effort has arisen to new heights; the quickening of these instrumentalities through capital provided from the surplus incomes of a constantly widening proportion of our people—all these represent an accumulation of forces which have long been at work.

"The committee, like other observers, was early impressed by the degree of economic activity in these seven years. It was struck by the outpouring of energy which piled up skyscrapers in scores of cities; knit the 48 states together with 20,000 miles of airways; moved each year over railways and waterways more than a billion and a half tons of freight; thronged the highways with 25,000,000 motor cars; carried electricity to 17,000,000 homes; sent each year 3,750,000 children to

high school and more than 1,000,000 young men and women to college; and fed, clothed, housed, and amused the 120,000,000 persons who occupy our twentieth of the habitable area of the earth. . . .

### Rising Standard of Living

"Geographical differences also were noted. The Pacific States have made an extraordinary advance; the South has rapidly developed as a manufacturing area; the East North-Central Division has grown while the New England States, and to some extent the Middle Atlantic Section, have developed less rapidly and have experienced some difficulties in adapting their older industries to new conditions. However, in spite of this variability, this difference in activity, as between groups and areas and industries, the rising standard of living characteristic of this period was wide-spread and has reached the highest level in our national history.

"Participation by the people as a whole in many of the benefits of increased productivity, which of itself varied as between different groups and geographical areas, has been one of the marked characteristics of the period. While industrial, agricultural, and commercial activity has been 'spotty,' the broad social advantages of our accelerated activity flowed out over the land. For example, the highway-building programs through the nation were not limited to the intensely active areas; good roads were extended in all directions, serving the whole population. The same might be said for educational advantages, radio entertainment, personal mobility made possible by low-priced motor cars, swift and dependable transportation and communication, and numerous other facilities and services making for comfort and well-being, beyond the elemental requirements of food, clothing and shelter.

"This spread of higher living standards has been characteristic of our national life practically throughout our history. As a phenomenon it is not new, but in its degree and scope it has taken on a new importance."

### Increase of Power Production

"Characteristic also has been the rise in the use of power—three and three-quarters times faster than the growth in population—and the extent to which power has been made readily available not alone for driving tools of increasing size and capacity, but for a convenient diversity of purposes in the smallest business enterprise and on the farm and in the home."

### Source and Use of Credit

In a chapter on the "Source and Use of Credit" the report states: "In former periods the savings funds of the American people were not alone adequate for our capital requirements. In periods of business expansion the demand for funds pressed heavily upon the supply. The reverse has been found to be true in the period under review. For the larger part of this period not only the earnings and savings of the people supplied the additional capital for financing the rapid development of industry, but in addition they furnished several billions of dollars for loans to foreign countries. . . .

"During the later months of the period covered by the survey a new tendency has been observed. Investors, as well as a large body of speculators, have invested through the stock exchanges not only their savings, but the proceeds of loans secured through banks and brokers, until the credit structure of the country has been sufficiently weighted to indicate a credit stringency, resulting in an abnormally high rate for call money and an appreciable increase in the rate of interest for business purposes. The consequences of this process can not be measured at this time, but they are factors in the problem of maintaining economic balance.

### Prices and Wages

The committee declares that in the field of price relationships, wages, and the cost of living is to be found one of the striking and significant developments revealed by the survey, and one which more than any other gives these years their distinctive character.

"According to the best available statistics, in the period between 1896 and 1913, the wholesale price level rose on the average 2.3 per cent a year, but wages rose only a little more, so that their purchasing power advanced only 0.5 per cent a year. In the period from 1922 to 1927, prices declined on the average of 0.1 per cent per year, while the purchasing power of wages rose 2.1 per cent a year. In this latter period the fortunate synchronizing of a high wage level and a stationary cost of living created a phenomenon, new in degree, which had widespread influence on the economic situation, and which will bear close study in its details.

"The increasing tendency toward price stability, both as between classes of commodities and in the price experience of individual commodities, was a characteristic of the period under review, tending toward a more equitable basis of exchange of products among the various groups. Price fluctuations seem to

have been held within narrow limits during this period by a combination of factors: A more complete background of statistical information making possible better judgment regarding supply and demand on the part both of producers and consumers, prudence on the part of management, cost reductions by technicians, skill on the part of bankers, an enlightened attitude on the part of labour, and the expansion of foreign markets.

"Relative price stability has involved a change in the direction in which business men look for profits. Profits made from the fluctuations of individual commodity prices and from changes in the relation among prices have tended to diminish.

"The widening gap between wages and the cost of living—wages increasing while the cost of living was stationary—may be assumed to have contributed definitely to the degree of prosperity which has characterized the period as a whole. With rising wages and relatively stable prices we have become consumers of what we produce to an extent never before realized.

"The factors in this situation appear in part to be accidental and in part the consequences of an advanced economic point of view.

"In the early postwar period much of the press and many employers demanded a 'liquidation' of labour. It was freely declared that business could not settle down until wages were brought back to prewar levels. Labour had enjoyed a higher standard of living and naturally opposed wage cuts.

"This might have precipitated a period of serious strife had it not been that leaders of industrial thought, watching the trend of affairs, noted that the result of the continuance of high wages was that the dammed-up purchasing desires which had been held back during the war on account of the national economic program burst forth and not only the high wages which were being currently earned but accumulated savings as well were poured into the channels of commerce. They were quick to grasp the significance of the power of the consumer with money to spend to create an accelerated cycle of productivity. They began consciously to propound the principle of high wages and low costs as a policy of enlightened industrial practice. This principle has since attracted the attention of economists all over the world, and while it is in no sense new, its application on a broad scale is so novel as to impress the committee as being a fundamental development."

## ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

### Synopsis of Proceedings of the 16th Annual Convention Held in Toronto

THE 16th annual convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada, which was attended by ninety delegates representing four Canadian provinces and fifteen states, as well as the Federal Labour Departments of Canada and the United States, was opened in Toronto on the evening of June 4 by an informal dinner tendered by the Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health and Labour, on behalf of the Ontario Government, who welcomed the delegates. Mr. James H. H. Ballantyne, deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, presided. The civic welcome was extended by Commissioner R. C. Harris. The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour in the Federal Cabinet, who was to have addressed the meeting, telegraphed expressing regret that, owing to Sessional duties at Ottawa, he was unable to be present. The addresses were responded to by Miss Maud Swett, president of the association. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and Mr. A. J. McLean, president of

Canada Packers, addressed the delegates on "Stabilization of Employment in Industry."

Miss Maud Swett, the president, presided at the morning session of Wednesday, June 5, at which the report of the secretary-treasurer was submitted. This was referred to the committee on officers reports, which later reported that the accounts had been audited and found correct, and that there was a surplus of receipts over disbursements of \$431.01. The committee also recommended, and it was approved, that efforts be made to have a number of departments of labour pay the annual fee and thus be re-instated in membership in the association; also that other departments be invited to become affiliated with the association.

Reports were submitted by representatives serving on safety code committees as follows: (1) Safety code correlating; (2) Cranes, derricks and hoists; (3) Dust explosion code; (4) Building exits, textile safety, walkway surface; (5) Gas mask cannisters, and (6) Conveyors



and conveying machinery, head and eye safety, elevators and elevator machinery.

A paper on the "Necessity for Safety Standardization in the United States; How Can This be Brought About?" was read by Mr. Lewis DeBlois, director of the safety engineering division of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of New York city. At this session reports were made by the delegates on new legislation or progress made in labour law enforcement.

The afternoon meeting on June 5, which was termed the "employment session," was presided over by Mr. James Ballantyne, who introduced to the delegates Mr. R. A. Rigg, director of the Employment Service of Canada, who read a paper on "Some Facts and Reflections Regarding Employment and Unemployment Statistics." This paper is given on another page of this issue. This was followed by a paper by Mr. H. C. Hudson, Superintendent of the public employment offices of the Province of Ontario, on "A Decade of Employment Office Work in Ontario". The discussion, which was led by Mr. John S. B. Davie, commissioner of the Bureau of Labour of New Hampshire, was taken part in by many of the delegates, who showed a keen interest in the work of the Canadian employment service.

The morning session of Thursday, June 6, was presided over by Miss Ethel Johnson, assistant commissioner of the Department of Labour of Massachusetts. The first paper presented was by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour, the subject being "Relation of Women's Bureau to State Departments of Labour," which was followed by an address on the "Administration of the Minimum Wage Law in Ontario" by Dr. J. W. MacMillon, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario. This proved a very interesting subject, and during the discussion which followed many questions were asked, all of which were satisfactorily answered by the speaker. Miss M. Marsh, of the National Consumers' League, New York, spoke on the enforcement of child labour laws, out of which arose a discussion on the subject of home work and the supervision which was made in connection with such employment by local boards of health.

The afternoon meeting of June 6 was largely taken up with matters pertaining to factory inspection, and was presided over by General Le Roy Sweetser, commissioner of the Department of Labour of Massachusetts. Three papers were read, as follows: (1) "Promotion

of Safety Education Through State Departments of Labour," by Mr. W. T. Blake, director of Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio; (2) "Promotion of Safety Education Through Provincial Departments of Labour," by Mr. W. Smitten, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labour of Alberta, and (3) "What New York is Doing," by Miss Frances Perkins, commissioner of the Department of Labour of New York State. These papers were supplemented by reports from representatives present as to what is being done in safety education work in their respective localities. A history of the association, outlining some of its accomplishments, was presented by Miss Louise E. Schutz, secretary-treasurer. The delegates were so pleased with the paper that it was decided to have copies printed for distribution among members and prospective members of the association.

At the morning session of Friday, June 7, at which Dr. Eugene B. Patton, director of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, Department of Labour of New York State, presided, three papers dealing with certain aspects of factory inspection were presented as follows: (1) "The History and Administration of Factory Inspection," by Mr. James T. Burke, chief inspector of factories of Ontario; (2) "How Factory Inspectors Can Best Assist in the Work of Accident Prevention," by Mr. A. MacNamara, assistant deputy minister of public works and chief inspector of Bureau of Labour of Manitoba; (3) "Factory Inspection as a Profession," by Mrs. Ethel Hanks Van Buskirk, of the American Association for Labour Legislation.

The session of Friday afternoon, presided over by Mr. A. Rooksbery, commissioner of the Bureau of Labour and Statistics of Arkansas, was given over to consideration of workmen's compensation and industrial diseases, the first paper, "Significant Trends of Workmen's Compensation Laws," being read by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labour Legislation, the discussion on which was led by Mr. James Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario. Other papers were (1) "Some Aspects of Compensation Work in Ontario," by Victor A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario; (2) "Industrial Poisons—Where They Are Found—What is Being Done About Them," by Mr. John Roach, deputy commissioner of the Department of Labour of New Jersey, read by Mr. A. L. Urick, commissioner of the Department of Labour of Iowa. The discussion on these papers was led by Dr. W. E. Obetz,

of the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio. A paper on "Best Methods to Prevent Injuries from Use of Industrial Poisons" was given by Dr. J. Grant Cunningham, director of the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Department of Health of Ontario.

At the business meeting of the association held on Friday morning it was decided to amend the aim of the association to read as follows:

(1) To encourage the co-operation of all Branches of Federal, State and Provincial Governments who are charged with the administration of laws and regulations for the protection of women and children and the safety and welfare of all workers in industry; (2) to maintain and promote the best possible standards of law enforcement and administrative method; (3) to act as a medium for the interchange of information for and by the members of the association in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of men, women and young workers in industry; (4) to aid in securing the best possible education for minors which will enable them to adequately meet the constantly changing industrial and social changes; (5) to promote the enactment of legislation that conforms to and deals with the ever recurring changes that take place in industry and in rendering more harmonious relations in industry between employers and employees; (6) to assist in providing greater and better safeguards to life and limb of industrial workers and to co-operate with other agencies in making the best and safest use of property devoted to industrial purposes; (7) to secure by means of educational methods, a greater degree of interstate and interprovincial uniformity in the enforcement of labour laws and regulations; (8) to assist in the establishment of standards of industrial safety that will give adequate protection to workers; (9) to encourage Federal, State and Provincial Labour Departments to co-operate in compiling and disseminating statistics dealing with employment, unemployment, earnings, hours of labour and other matters of interest to industrial workers and of importance to the welfare of women and children; (10) to collaborate and co-operate with associations of employers and associations of employees in order that all of these matters may be given the most adequate consideration and to promote national prosperity and international good will by correlating as far as possible the activities of the members of this association.

A resolution was adopted in favour of the United States being represented at the convention to be held in Switzerland in connection with calendar reform.

It was decided that the association support the American Engineering Standards Committee in regard to safety codes, and Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States, was named as the association's representative on the committee.

The election of officers for 1929-30 resulted as follows:

President, Miss Maud Swett, Field Director, Woman and Child Labour, Industrial Commission, Milwaukee, Wis.

First Vice-President, James H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Toronto, Ont.

Second Vice-President, W. A. Rooksbery, Commissioner, Bureau of Labour and Statistics, Little Rock, Ark.

Third Vice-President, Gen. E. LeRoy Sweetser, Commissioner, Department of Labour and Industries, Boston, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President, Dr. Eugene B. Patton, Director, Bureau of Statistics and Information, Department of Labour, Albany, N.Y.

Fifth Vice-President, T. E. Whitaker, Commissioner, Industrial Commission, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Louise E. Schutz, Superintendent, Division of Women and Children Industrial Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

Louisville, Ky., was chosen as the convention city for 1930.

#### **Professor F. Clarke, South Africa, appointed to Staff of McGill University**

The following item appeared in the April issue of the *Social and Industrial Review*, South Africa.

"It was recently announced that Prof. F. Clarke of the University of Capetown has accepted an appointment in the McGill University, Montreal. Professor Clarke has also been appointed a member of the Southern Rhodesia Education Commission, which is to inquire into educational matters.

"In Professor Clarke the Department of Labour will lose an active collaborator in many spheres. Professor Clarke was a member of the Capetown Juvenile Affairs Board from its inception in 1916, and chairman from June, 1920, to the end of 1925. He resumed the chairmanship in December, 1928. He was chairman of the National Printing Apprenticeship Committee from June, 1923, to February, 1928, and in September, 1927, he acted as chairman of the National Apprenticeship Conference convened by the Minister of Labour. He was a member of the Advisory Council of Labour since April, 1926.

"Professor Clarke is well-known as a trenchant speaker and writer on social, educational and industrial questions, and he has been a frequent contributor to the *Social and Industrial Review*."

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

### Annual Convention, Halifax, Nova Scotia, June 4-7, 1929

THE 58th annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 4-7, members representing practically all the industries in every province of Canada being in attendance. Mr. L. W. Simms, of Saint John, N.B., president of the Association, dwelt in his opening address on the interdependence of the various factors in the economic life of Canada. He said that in the broad field of production embracing both rural and urban efforts, there lay great and, as yet, hardly touched opportunities for an unselfish pooling of effort toward the general well-being. One of the most basic of economic truths was the inseparable interdependence of all who produce, distribute and consume. "When men come to fully realize this," declared Mr. Simms, "both the manufacturer and the agriculturist, having passed through a gold cure for selfishness, will cease to allow their relationship to pivot around the bargain counter of mere price and will concentrate on a joint effort to reduce drudgery and enhance efficiency for the man and woman on the farm and in the factory. Why should we have such difficulty in perceiving that, when brains are used to lighten labour on farm or in factory, costs are inevitably lowered and purchasing power heightened for all of us; also that these opportunities are so tremendous and so challenging as to demand the attention of us all in earnest co-operation?"

The principal subjects of interest to labour that were discussed by the delegates were covered by the report of the Industrial Relations committee which was adopted by the Convention. This report is given in part on the next page.

The report of the Membership Committee stated while the volume of industrial production was steadily increasing, and many established industries were enlarging their output, there appeared to be no increase in the number of new concerns entering the manufacturing field in Canada.

Striking indications of the growth of public sentiment in favour of Canadian goods were noted by the Executive Committee in its report on the "Produced in Canada" campaign. Statements made recently by some of the greatest Canadian enterprises that materials and supplies used in extensive building and contracts were to be of Canadian production were given as indications of this trend, and special reference was made to the very large orders for railway equipment that had been

placed in Canada. These provided much employment, not only in the factories directly supplying such equipment, but also in nearly a thousand other factories that made materials and supplies. The influence of the "Produced in Canada" campaign was steadily extending and there was an increasing tendency to specify Canadian products in preference to those made in other countries, the report said.

On the question of manufacturing in government institutions, the committee deprecated any tendency to enlarge such manufacturing operations, believing these should be carried on by private industries. It was admitted that a reasonable amount of manufacturing in prisons and hospitals for use in institutions was permissible, as it provided occupation for the inmates, but such manufacturing should not be carried to a point where it took away employment from Canadian workmen. From reports received during the year it appeared that there was no appreciable increase in manufacturing in institutions, but there had been some increases in manufacturing by public-owned or semi-publicly-owned organizations.

#### Officers Elected

President:—R. J. Hutchings, Calgary, vice-president of the Great West Saddlery Company, Limited.

First vice-president:—Mr. Elmer Davis, Kingston, Ontario; second vice-president, Mr. W. H. Miner, of Granby, Quebec; and treasurer, Mr. T. F. Monypenny, Toronto.

Chairmen of the committees are as follows: Tariff committee, Mr. J. O. Thorn, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Transportation committee, Mr. C. A. Watrous, Brantford.

Insurance committee, Mr. H. M. Jauquays, Montreal.

Membership committee, Mr. F. R. Whittall, Montreal.

Legislation committee, Mr. W. S. Morden, Toronto.

Industrial relations committee, Mr. L. L. Anthes, Toronto.

Education committee, Mr. Henri Rolland, Montreal.

Commercial intelligence committee, Mr. W. R. Dryna, Hamilton.

Publishing committee, Mr. W. C. Coulter, Toronto.

An executive council of eighty-two completed the elected membership of the directing board.

## Report of the Industrial Relations Committee

The report of the Industrial Relations Committee, which was adopted by the convention, opened with an outline of the work of the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1928 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, page 738). It then proceeded with the following outline of the chief events of the past year affecting the relations of employers and workers in Canada.

### Workmen's Compensation

#### (a) Saskatchewan.

Following the report of the Committee which last summer made an investigation of the whole question, the Saskatchewan Legislature at its last session passed a compulsory state insurance workmen's compensation act closely modelled on the Ontario Act, the rate of compensation being 66½% of the average wages as in Ontario. The running trades, which had opposed the introduction of the compulsory state system were given the right to come under the Act or stay out as they pleased. It will be recalled that the Saskatchewan members of the Association were unanimously in favour of the introduction of the compulsory state insurance system, so that the general result is satisfactory to them.

#### (b) Quebec.

The new Workmen's Compensation Act has only been in force since Sept. 1, 1928, so that it is not yet possible to form an opinion whether or not it is going to be an unqualified success. In the meantime its constitutionality has been called in question, on the point whether the Quebec Legislature had power to take away the right to sue at common law. The decision, according to the advice your Committee has received, is likely to uphold the constitutionality of the Act, since workmen's compensation comes under the heading of "property and civil rights," in respect of which, when a provincial legislature is legislating, it is exercising what are virtually sovereign powers, in other words it can do what it likes.

### Old Age Pensions

Your Committee has during the past year given considerable time to the question of old age pension legislation. It will be recalled that the Dominion Parliament three years ago passed an Act granting a pension of \$20 per month to all persons of 70 and over whose incomes do not exceed \$365 a year. No contribution is required from the beneficiaries. The cost is met half by the Dominion Government and half by any province which passes auxiliary legislation. The provinces of Ontario and

Alberta this year followed the example of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba in passing old age pensions acts, ancillary to the Dominion Act, so that there are now five provinces which have this type of legislation. Your Committee after securing the views of the Association membership and studying the experience of the various countries which have adopted legislation of this type, came to the conclusion that the present day trend is markedly away from the non-contributory, deserving-poor type of legislation and in the direction of the contributory, "all-in" system. Since the first old age pensions act was passed in Germany 40 years ago, not a single country which began with a contributory "all-in" system has ever seen fit to discard it. Germany for example began with this system 40 years ago, and has adhered to it ever since. In the second place, a number of countries, which began with the non-contributory, deserving-poor system have found it wanting and have turned to the contributory, "all-in" system. Cases in point are Great Britain and Belgium. In the third place it is significant that, with the exception of Uruguay and Norway, no country in the last ten years has adopted the non-contributory, deserving-poor system; while some ten countries including Italy, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Greece, have, after consideration of the experience of their predecessors in this field, adopted the contributory, "all-in" system.

The reasons given for the comparative failure of the non-contributory, deserving-poor type of legislation are that it puts a premium on thriftlessness and fraud. What Charles Booth, the well-known English sociologist predicted 20 years ago, has proved to be true, namely that "to select the poor is to pauperize."

In these circumstances the chief reason why the deserving-poor system still persists in presumably because the alternative, i.e., the "all-in" system, would be too expensive. The solution of this difficulty, however, your Committee believes, is to adopt the contributory system which should serve the triple purpose of keeping down the expense, eliminating the incentive to thriftlessness and stimulating instead of sapping, self-reliance and independence.

In view of the experience of practically all the countries which have entered this field of legislation, your Committee is inclined seriously to question whether Canada has been wise in adopting the non-contributory, deserving-poor system.

Representations to the above effect have been made by your Committee but the difficulty in which the provinces find themselves is that, if they are to secure the financial assistance offered by the Dominion Act, they must model their legislation upon that of the Dominion. In these circumstances your Committee considers that the best course is to try to have the Dominion Act amended along the lines mentioned above, viz., by abandoning the non-contributory, deserving-poor principle and incorporating the contributory "all-in" principle.

It remains to report that the Quebec Government which is opposed to old age pension legislation has received legal advice from eminent counsel that the constitutionality of the Old Age Pension Act is open to grave doubt. There is likely therefore to be a reference to the courts to determine whether or not the Dominion Act is ultra vires of Parliament.

### Unemployment Insurance

It will be recalled that at the last Annual Meeting, your Committee was instructed to make a further study of unemployment insurance legislation and prepare a brief along the lines of the resolution passed last year to the effect that it would be a mistake for Canada to adopt this type of legislation. This has been done, and your Committee is in a position to make representations if and when legislation of this type is introduced in any of the provinces.

In the meantime, however, there is little prospect of any of the provinces taking this step. Mr. Heenan, the Dominion Minister of Labour, has recently reported to the Parliamentary Committee on Industrial and International Relations that the provinces have been sounded by the Dominion Government but none of them is "very enthusiastic" about unemployment insurance legislation, particularly in view of the fact that it is not yet clear how the recently-passed old age pensions legislation is going to work out.

In these circumstances your Committee proposes to keep in close touch with the situation and to make representations along the lines laid down, if and when occasion arises.

### Industrial Disputes Legislation

It will be recalled that four years ago the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commissioners succeeded in having the Industrial Disputes Investigation (Lemieux) Act declared ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament so far as disputes limited in their scope to a particular province were concerned.

Following this the Dominion Parliament amended the Lemieux Act by making it applicable to purely provincial disputes only in the event of the province in question passing legislation that it should so apply. Three of the Western provinces, namely British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, thereupon passed legislation so providing. Alberta on the other hand, instead of following the example of the other three, passed an entirely new Industrial Disputes Act, which was almost identical with the Lemieux Act except in one important particular, namely that instead of being made applicable only to railways, mines and public utilities, it was made to apply to employment of all kinds, provided the employer in question had ten or more employees.

This feature of the Alberta Industrial Disputes Act was vigorously objected to by the Association on the ground that while compulsory arbitration legislation of the kind in question might be desirable in the case of great public services such as railways, the suspension of which would cause injury to the general public, no such need could be shown in the case of disputes in purely private industry, and that the application of the compulsory arbitration principle to general industry constituted an unwarranted interference with an employer's management of his own business. In spite of the Association's opposition the Alberta Industrial Disputes Act was passed without the objectionable feature being eliminated.

The same question has now come up in Manitoba where organized labour is urging that Manitoba should follow the example of Alberta. Your Committee is still of the opinion that this type of legislation should not be made applicable to general industry and steps are being taken to give our Manitoba members all possible assistance in opposing the bill. Apart from the argument already mentioned that no need for compulsory arbitration machinery exists in the case of general industry, experience has shown, in the opinion of your Committee, that where such machinery is in existence, there is a tendency for repeated recourse to be had to it, with the result that an employer may find himself frequently called upon to take part in possibly long-drawn-out arbitration proceedings, without any guarantee that the settlement will have any permanence—all of which must tend to embitter rather than improve the relations between employer and employees.

All things considered, therefore, and chiefly for the simple reason that no need for any such innovation has been shown, your Committee has taken the view that this legislation should be opposed in Manitoba as it was four

years ago in Alberta. As the Manitoba Legislature is, at the time of writing, still in session, it is impossible to say what the result will be.

### Eight Hour Day Legislation

#### (a) *General.*

It will be recalled that the Eight Hour Day Draft Convention was passed at the International Labour Conference held in Washington, November, 1919. Up to the present, however, it has been ratified by none of the chief industrial countries. One of the reasons for this has been the very ambiguous nature of a number of its provisions. In March, 1926, representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium held a meeting in London with a view to reaching an agreement as to the ambiguous terms and provisions. Certain progress was made but none of the five countries has since seen fit to ratify the Convention except Belgium.

At a meeting of the International Labour officials held in Geneva, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, British Minister of Labour, in response to a challenge thrown out last year, made a statement of the reasons why Great Britain had refused to ratify the Convention. He emphasized that, important as it was that a national law should be clear and unambiguous, it was absolutely imperative that an international law should be without ambiguity.

Among the points in respect of which Great Britain found the Convention ambiguous were the meaning of the words "hours of work," "intermittent work," "week" (that is whether Sunday was included or excluded), "accident and force majeure" in Article 3 (which provides that the hours of work may be exceeded in case of "accident" or of "force majeure"), the question of making up lost time and the rate of payment applicable in such cases, the question of the limits of "over-time" as applied in railways, the question whether Article 5 (dealing with "exceptional cases") could be applied to the building trade, etc., etc. The significance of this in the opinion of your Committee is as showing the extreme difficulty of dealing with the eight hour day question on an international basis. The Eight Hour Day Draft Convention was passed unanimously, with the exception of the two dissenting voices, of the employer delegates from Canada (Mr. S. R. Parsons) and Norway; and yet ten years later we find that none of the chief industrial countries of the world has seen fit to ratify it.

The fact that such a situation exists ten years after the passing of the Hours Convention is, your Committee feels, a striking vindication of the stand taken by Mr. Parsons on behalf of the employers of Canada at the 1919

Washington Conference viz., that while eight hour day conditions might be, and indeed were, proper and desirable in certain industries, the question was not one which could be dealt with by compulsory legislation on an international basis.

#### (b) *Canada*

The only province in Canada which has this year considered the eight hour day question is Alberta. It will be recalled that two years ago an attempt was made to pass a compulsory eight hour day law in Alberta but when formidable opposition developed on the part of the farmers and merchants as well as the manufacturers, the project was dropped. This year a Government bill was again introduced, and one of the chief arguments used in its support was that British Columbia had had eight hour day legislation for several years with no appreciable ill effects on industry. Steps were at once taken by the Alberta Branch in collaboration with the British Columbia Secretary to show the Alberta Government that the only reason the British Columbia legislation had not proved more onerous and hampering to industry was that some seven hundred exemptions had been allowed from its provisions. In the result, the bill was dropped for this year, though there is reason to believe that an attempt will be made to have it passed next year.

### Thirteen Month Calendar

It will be recalled that at last year's annual meeting, the association went on record as approving the adoption of a calendar of thirteen months with twenty-eight days each instead of the present system of twelve months of unequal length. The association's action was reported in due course to the Canadian Government and to the League of Nations in Geneva. Your committee begs further to report that the movement for the adoption of the thirteen month calendar is making rapid progress. National committees are being set up in the various countries to study the report which has been made on the subject by the League of Nations Committee, and increasing interest in the proposed change is being shown by business men all over the world, particularly in the United States.

### Recent Industrial Relations Developments

The following summary of recent developments in the industrial relations field in the United States, seemed to your committee worth bringing to the attention of the association.

1. *Works Councils.*—The number of companies in which works councils have been set up has increased from 145 in 1919, to 399 in 1928.

The number of employees affected has increased from 403,765 in 1919 to 1,547,766 in 1928.

2. *Employee Stock Ownership.*—The number of companies with employees stock ownership schemes has increased from 3 in 1900 to 189 in 1927. Not less than a billion dollars of United States securities are to-day owned by approximately 800,000 employees,—an average of \$1,250 per employee.

3. *Group Life Insurance.*—It is estimated that not less than \$8,500,000,000 of such coverage is now in effect, covering nearly one-quarter of all industrial employees.—an average individual coverage of about \$1,200.

4. *Pensions.*—More than 400 companies employing 4,000,000 workers have pensions' plans in operation.

That a similar development is taking place in Canada is shown by an Industrial Welfare survey, which has recently been made by the Ontario Government, covering 300 firms, and some 185,000 employees. This showed the situation to be as follows:—

1. Sixty-one per cent of the firms had pension schemes of various kinds.

2. Thirty-five per cent of the firms had group insurance schemes.

3. Twenty-six per cent of the firms (covering half of the employees) had insurance schemes other than group insurance.

4. Twenty-five per cent of the firms had bonus systems of various kinds.

5. Fifteen per cent had schemes for sale of stock to employees.

6. Twenty-one per cent, employing 48 per cent of the workers, had Works Councils and Shop Committee schemes in operation.

## NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

### Annual Report for Financial Year 1927-28

THE annual report of the president of the National Research Council (The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) details the extent and cost of its operations under The Research Council Act during the year ending March 31, 1928. The origin and scope of the National Research Council were described in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1926, page 558. Generally, the object of the organization is to promote the utilization of the natural resources of Canada.

The first section of the report describes the activities of the Council during the fiscal year 1927-28. These are broadly divided as follows:—

(1) The organization and stimulation of co-operative research work on major problems through associate research committees, thus utilizing to the fullest possible extent the scientific man power and the scientific equipment of universities and other laboratories in Canada.

(2) The stimulation of research work, and the utilization of the scientific man power and equipment of Canadian laboratories in connection with individual research problems through the awarding of research grants for special equipment, or technical assistance to qualified research men working in established laboratories.

(3) The post-graduate training of research workers through the awarding of graduate scholarships in science and research to university graduates who have completed a university course in science with distinction.

At the close of the year under review, there were organized under the Council twenty-four associate committees, with a total membership of 363 persons. During the same period, there were in active operation in laboratories spread from coast to coast 105 specific investigations carried out under 83 research grants, each of which was directed by a highly trained research worker specially qualified to undertake work on the particular problem entrusted to him. These investigations were carried out in 25 divisions of science at ten Canadian universities and in twelve Government and industrial laboratories.

The departments of science in which these investigations were undertaken were as follows: Physics, 21 investigations; chemistry, 16; botany, 7, bacteriology, field husbandry and mechanical engineering, 6 investigations each; pathology, plant pathology, and plant breeding, 4 investigations each; biochemistry, plant biochemistry, biology, geology, mining engineering, and electrical engineering, three investigations each; civil engineering, two investigations; biophysics, entomology, aerodynamics, zoology, oceanography, pharmacology, and ceramics, one investigation each.

Particulars are tabulated concerning the 88 researches in progress during 1927-28, as well as the 56 additional researches completed in previous years.

Section Two of the report records the activities of the various associate committees appointed by the Council for the specific purpose of organizing research on major problems, and

for the stimulation of such work in Canadian laboratories. At the close of the year under review, there were operating under the auspices of the National Research Council, 16 associate research committees working on the following major problems: cereal rust; field crop diseases; grain research; accurate plot work in agricultural research; storage of fruit in warehouses; tuberculosis in man and animal; aeronautics; heating and insulation; the development and utilization of Canadian magnesite; classification of Canadian coals, the development and utilization of Canadian wool; food research; the reseeded of burned-over and cut-over forest areas; the health hazard of spray-painting; and oceanography.

Another group of associate committees, appointed by the Council, are mainly advisory in character. It is the function of each such committee to keep the Council constantly in touch with important research problems requiring attention, and with the advances made from time to time in the particular department of science which it covers.

The following eight associate committees of an advisory nature were in existence at the end of March, 1928: Associate Committee on Physics and Engineering Physics; Associate Committee on Mining and Metallurgy; Associate Committee of Chemists; Associate Biological Committee; Associate Committee on Engineering Standards; Associate Library Committee; Associate Committee for British Columbia and Associate Committee on Nitrogen Fixation.

An analysis of reports on assisted researches is given in Section Three, while in Section Four the various post-graduate research scholarships are outlined. Three classes of scholarships are awarded by the National Research Council, namely, bursaries, studentships and fellowships, having an annual value of \$750, \$1,000 and \$1,200 respectively. These awards are intended to enable students who have graduated with distinction from a university to continue their training in science until they have qualified for a Ph.D. degree, three years being the maximum assistance granted to an individual candidate under any combination of awards. These scholarships are awarded to the best qualified applicants therefor. The minimum qualification for a bursary is graduation with distinction from an approved university. An applicant for a studentship must have had at least one year of post graduate research experience, while fellowships are awarded only to persons who possess very high qualifications and who have

demonstrated beyond question their ability to carry on independent research.

During the year, five fellowships, sixteen studentships and twenty-seven bursaries were awarded and held under the auspices of the Council. These 48 awards were won by graduates of eleven Canadian universities as follows; University of British Columbia, two awards; University of Alberta, three awards; University of Saskatchewan, two awards; University of Manitoba, three awards; University of Toronto, eight awards; University of Western Ontario, four awards; Queen's University, five awards; McGill University, sixteen awards; and Dalhousie University, five awards.

Emphasizing the necessity for technically-trained research workers this section of the report concludes as follows:—

"The National Research Council clearly recognizes that it is essential to build up in Canada a corps of thoroughly trained research workers capable of undertaking and directing scientific research. The Council consequently regrets exceedingly that there are so few scholarships available in Canada to promising university graduates. Until the existing situation in this respect has been greatly improved it is inevitable that many of our most brilliant graduates will accept awards available abroad and complete their training in foreign countries with the obvious result that their services are generally lost to Canada.

"In view of these facts the National Research Council would urge that all business organizations, societies, and individuals who believe that scientific research is an essential factor in the development of Canadian industries and natural resources, give serious consideration to the possibility of establishing in Canada an increased number of graduate scholarships for scientific research tenable at Canadian universities. Such scholarships would unquestionably keep in Canada many promising university graduates who at present are forced to go abroad and use their specialized training and ability to assist in the development of foreign industries."

*Finance.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to \$201,485, which was distributed among various activities and resources of the Council as follows:—

Approximately 80 per cent of this expenditure was devoted directly to the prosecution and stimulation of research work in Canada, the remaining 20 per cent being expended on general administration, travelling expenses and salaries.



## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

*Address delivered over the Canadian National Railways Radio System by Mr. E. G. Blackadar,  
Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities*

**T**HROUGHOUT the Dominion of Canada there is a large number of retired people who are dependent on a moderate income and are reliant partly, if not altogether, on their children or their relatives for their maintenance. There is also a large number of elderly people without friends or relatives who are being maintained at the public expense. It was to relieve this condition of affairs that the Canadian Government Annuities Act was passed. The late Sir Richard Cartwright conceived the idea and was the founder of the system.

The number of persons purchasing annuities is rapidly increasing and the Department of Labour is desirous of broadening out the system so that more people may avail themselves of this splendid method of making provision for old age, and in order to insure comfort and independence for persons who find it necessary to retire from active employment.

The following illustration will indicate how cheaply a young person may provide himself with a sufficient income when his earning days are over. A young man aged 20, by paying in twenty-five cents a week, could purchase a Government Annuity of \$461.33 beginning at age seventy, and if he were to make a regular saving of fifty cents a week, he could secure an annuity of \$922.66. Does it not seem reasonable to expect that the average person could make this small deposit without hardship to himself? The reason that the Government is able to guarantee such a large return on these annuities is on account of the compound interest with which the Government accumulates these small premiums. In one year alone the amount of interest at 4 per cent would be negligible, but during the number of years in which this young man will be able to earn and save before he reaches the retiring age of 65, the premiums and compound interest have accumulated to a considerable sum. In other words, the saving of only 25 cents a week is accumulated with interest to over \$2,000. This will show you what systematic savings will do, and explain one of the principles underlying the Canadian Government Annuities system. In this connection I may also say, that you are really giving your money to the Government to use and to earn interest for you, and when you are old, the Government will have at your credit a sum of money which will be paid to you with interest during the remainder of your life.

Government Annuities are sold on various plans, and the plan which I wish to describe to you in the short time remaining is the Deferred Last Survivor Annuity. This plan should appeal to a young married man as it provides both himself and his wife with an income which will begin at the retiring age and will then be payable as long as both live, and to the survivor as long as he or she lives. For instance, a young man aged 30 and his wife a year younger could secure an annuity to begin when he reaches the age of 65 and payable thereafter as long as he lives, or as long as his wife lives, of \$600 a year, or \$50 a month, by making a monthly premium payment of only \$8.03. If the husband should die before the annuity has begun, the amount at the credit of both annuitants could be used to purchase an annuity, to begin immediately, on the life of his wife. If both of them should die before the annuity has begun, all money paid in, with 4 per cent compound interest added, would be refunded to heirs.

It is realized that persons may not be able to make regular savings owing to lack of employment, ill health, etc., and provision has, therefore, been made that, if for any reason a person who is purchasing a deferred annuity is unable to make his premium payments regularly, he does not forfeit what he has already paid in. The arrears may be made up later, but if the annuitant is unable to do so, when the annuity begins he receives a proportionate amount based upon the payments he has made. On the other hand, if an annuitant is able to make larger premium payments than necessary to secure the amount of annuity for which he has made application, upon the maturity of the contract he receives a proportionately larger amount of annuity.

You may say that I can put my savings in stocks or other investments which will give me a better return. Let me here point out that in order to receive an income of \$600 a year, to begin at age 65, it would be necessary for you to accumulate the sum of \$12,000, and to invest it at 5 per cent. It would, therefore, be much easier if you were to take advantage of the Government Annuities System to provide for your old age.

If a young married couple were to purchase the annuity referred to, they would be required to save only the amount of \$3,372.60, and the same result would be attained. I may also say that, if either the husband or wife lived to be 80 years of age, they would have received back

\$9,000. If either of them lived to be 90 years of age, a thing which is not uncommon, they would receive back \$15,000.

There are, of course, of other plans of annuity designed to meet the needs of older persons who desire to retire now and have their annuity

begin at once. All these plans are described in an illustrated booklet descriptive of the system, which may be obtained, free of charge, by calling at your nearest post office or by writing to the Annuities Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa. No postage is required on your letter.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO

### Orders governing Wholesale Houses, Elevators, and Seasonal Industries

THE Minimum Wage Board of Ontario published three new orders in the *Ontario Gazette*, May 25, 1929, governing respectively female employees in wholesale houses, warehouses, etc.; female elevator operators; and female employees in certain seasonal canning and other factories. It will be recalled that at the recent session of the Legislature of Ontario the Minimum Wage Act was amended so as to enable the Board to give effect to a new provision of the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Board being authorized to establish a wage for all time worked by a child, youth, young girl or woman in excess of the statutory number of hours in any one day or week. The new orders are made under the authority of the Act as thus amended. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, pages 486-487).

*Wholesale Houses and Warehouses.*—The new order provides that "female employees in wholesale houses, warehouses, and the like, shall be included with office workers in the orders governing them." This order becomes effective on July 1, 1929. The orders governing office workers were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1923, page 510.

*Elevator Operators.*—The following regulations are to be enforced regarding female employees operating elevators:

1. There shall be a learning period of two weeks during which no minimum wage rates shall be enforced.

2. After the expiration of two weeks no female operating an elevator shall be paid wages at less rates per week than as follows:

Twelve dollars and a half in the City of Toronto.

Twelve dollars in cities of thirty thousand population or more, excepting Toronto.

Eleven dollars in cities and towns having ten thousand population or more and less than thirty thousand.

Ten dollars in cities and towns having four thousand population or more and less than ten thousand.

Nine dollars in towns and villages having one thousand population or more and less than four thousand.

Eight dollars throughout the rest of the province.

*Seasonal Employees in Canneries, etc.*—The following regulations will be enforced respecting female employees in factories canning, packing and evaporating fruits and vegetables which operate seasonally:

1. No female employee who is over eighteen and less than sixty years of age shall be paid wages at less rates per hour than as follows:—

Twenty-five cents in the City of Toronto.

Twenty-three cents in cities of thirty thousand and population or more, excepting Toronto.

Twenty-two cents in cities and towns having five thousand population or more and less than thirty thousand.

Twenty cents in towns and villages having two thousand population or more and less than five thousand.

Eighteen cents throughout the rest of the province.

2. No female employee who is less than eighteen or more than sixty years of age shall be paid wages at less rates per hour than as follows:

Twenty cents in the City of Toronto.

Seventeen cents in cities of thirty thousand population or more, excepting Toronto.

Fifteen cents throughout the rest of the province.

3. These wage rates shall apply to each time worker. As regards pieceworkers it shall be sufficient if sixty per cent of the pieceworkers in any factory receive wages at these rates. If, however, less than sixty per cent of the pieceworkers in any factory receive wages at these rates, these rates shall apply to all the pieceworkers.

4. An employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent.

5. Lodging shall not be charged for in excess of a rate of one dollar and a half per week; no board in excess of a rate of four dollars and a half per week; nor single meals in excess of a rate of twenty-five cents per meal.

**PROVINCIAL APPRENTICESHIP COMMITTEE OF ONTARIO**

**Ruling Governing the Plumbing and Steamfitting Trades**

At the last meeting of the Ontario Provincial Apprenticeship Committee, held at Toronto, on May 28, it was decided that the minimum wage scale for apprentices in all designated trades, except plumbing and steamfitting, shall be as follows.

- For the first year—  
20% of the prevalent journeymen rate.
- For the second year—  
25% of the prevalent journeymen rate,
- For the third year—  
35% of the prevalent journeymen rate.
- For the fourth year—  
50% of the prevalent journeymen rate.

The rates set forth in the contract, however, must be in the form of dollars per week or cents per hour, and the wages so set forth are to remain fixed throughout the term of the contract. The percentage rate is used merely as a guide in determining the cents per hour or dollars per week to be paid, and the prevalent journeymen rate is that which prevails at the time the contract is entered into.

In order that it may be known to the Committee what minimum rates are acceptable for registration, the district inspectors are directed to report as soon as possible, the prevalent rate for journeymen in each designated trade for each city and large town in their respective districts. Where a municipality is fairly well organized, the rates are those set forth in trade agreements, but where the trades are not well organized it may be necessary to secure rates from several firms in order to strike an average or estimate a median rate.

The Committee also decided that the minimum rate for the plumbing and steamfitting trade shall be:—

For the first year... ..	\$ 7 00
For the second year... ..	\$ 9 00
For the third year... ..	\$11 00
For the fourth year... ..	\$15 00

until Dec. 31, 1929, after which date the percentage minimum as set forth above will apply to these two trades. It is understood, of course, that wherever an agreement affecting wages has been entered into between the apprentice and his employer before the Act is put in operation in any community, these rates may be used in the Contract of Apprenticeship, covering the balance of time to be served. All new apprentices, however, and those not serving under agreement, or indenture, must receive wages equal to or in excess of the above mentioned minimums.

Another decision of the Committee was that employers in the plumbing and steamfitting trades shall be given until October 1, 1929, to indenture all minors in their employ. Any employer retaining a minor who is not regularly indentured and registered by October 1, may be prosecuted in accordance with section 21 of the Act.

All plumbing and steamfitting employers throughout the province, have been notified of this decision. Boys dismissed as a result of the ruling may re-enter the trades at the first opportunity and will be given credit for time served as apprentices, if satisfactory to the employer.

The Committee has approved a form for the Certificate of Apprenticeship, or diploma, to be issued to all apprentices who successfully complete their training under the provisions of the Act.

The total number of apprentices registered under the Act up to June 6, was 657. These were distributed as follows:

Brick layers and masons. . . . .	104
Carpenters. . . . .	83
Painters and decorators. . . . .	25
Plasterers. . . . .	48
Plumbers. . . . .	198
Steamfitters. . . . .	82
Sheet Metal Workers. . . . .	42
Electricians. . . . .	75

**Labour Educational Association of Ontario**

The Labour Educational Association of Ontario held its 27th annual convention at St. Thomas on May 24, with 82 delegates present, representing affiliated organizations from various sections of the province. Secretary-treasurer Joseph T. Marks in his report reviewed the activity of the association since the last convention and showed that during that time there had been substantial increases both numerically and financially.

The resolutions adopted included the following recommendations:—

Amendment of the Federal Civil Service Act to allow the fixing of salaries of postal employees by the Minister in charge instead of by the Civil Service Commission as at present;

Payment of court witnesses at the same rate as jurymen;

Stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act respecting the posting of the Board's orders;

Enforcement of building by-laws with a view to meeting conditions created by the erection of the "sky-scraper" type of structure;

Immediate appointment by municipalities of local old age pension boards, in order that the Old Age Pensions Act may become operative in Ontario with the least possible delay;

Establishment of full time health services in counties throughout the province, and the fullest co-operation between the federal, provincial and municipal authorities;

Prohibition of the use of the paint spraying machines by students in vocational schools;

Amendments to the Alien Labour Act and to the immigration regulations so as to prevent importation of contract labour unless certified as necessary by the Employment Service Council of Canada.

Provincial legislation making the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act fully applicable to Ontario;

Cadet training in schools was condemned, a system of physical training instead being proposed. Satisfaction was expressed at the success of the Plasterers and Lathers' International Unions of Toronto in retaining the five day week, and the principle of the five-day forty-hour week was endorsed. The convention condemned the alleged action of the National Union of Painters of Toronto in signing an agreement with the employers for a lower wage rate than that sought by the International Union while the latter was on strike. The convention referred to the execu-

tive committee a resolution concerning the problem created by the growing tendency in industry to eliminate workers of over forty-five years of age, and asking the Federal Government to obtain accurate data by questionnaires in this regard. Another resolution that was referred to the executive called for the enactment of legislation making compulsory the repairing in Canada, on a pro rata basis, of rolling stock used by United States railroads operating in this country.

In recognition of services rendered the association, secretary-treasurer Marks was voted the sum of \$1,500. In thanking the delegates, Mr. Marks stated that the money would be used to further the interest of the association.

A report, showing the work engaged in by the United Women's Educational Federation of Ontario, was presented by Mrs. J. Laing of Toronto, secretary of the organization. The activities of the Federation were endorsed by the convention and the delegates were urged to assist in this work wherever possible.

Addresses were delivered by Fred. W. Baer of Washington, D.C., general president of the International Association of Fire Fighters, and George Keen, Brantford, Ont., secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada.

Officers elected were: president, Ald. Rod Plant, Ottawa; vice-president, Larry O'Connell, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Joseph T. Marks, Toronto.

Niagara Falls, Ont., was selected as the convention city for 1930.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO

### Annual Report of Board for 1928

**A**NOTHER increase in the number of accidents over the preceding years was indicated in the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for Ontario for the year 1928, which is the fourteenth year of the operation of the Act.

*Number of Industrial Accidents:*—The number of accidents reported during 1928, totalled 79,398, as compared with 71,979 in 1927, or an increase of nearly 33½ per cent over the accidents in 1925, which numbered 60,012. Analysing the possible reasons for the increase in accidents, the report states that one explanation for part of the increase is the active state of industry as a whole throughout the province. The increased number of accidents is also partially attributed to increased reporting of small accidents which either do not involve payment or involve payment of only medical aid. However, a request is made to employers to "carefully note this increase in

the number of accidents and make investigation as to its causes, and ascertain whether by increased efforts for accident prevention and by care, both on the part of the employer and workman, this number might be reduced."

The actual number of employers under the Act decreased from 24,700, at the end of 1927, to 23,685 for 1928. This was accounted for by the decreases in number of employers in the lumbering and general construction classes, but as the amount of the wage rolls in both classes showed an increase it was regarded as not indicating any lessening of industry in connection with such classes, but rather the carrying on of these industries by the larger employers of labour. Although the number of employers decreased, the wage expenditures again increased considerably, being \$503,392,000 in 1928, as compared with \$440,578,000 in 1927, or about a 14 per cent

increase. Practically every class showed an increased wage expenditure.

In \*Schedule 1 industries (in which medical aid is paid by the Board), out of 61,384 allowed cases, in which payments of any kind were made, 30,298, or about 50 per cent, involved medical aid only, and 28,305 involved temporary disability only, leaving 2,436 cases in which awards were made for permanent disability. Commenting on this condition and the necessity for reducing the accident total, the report states as follows:

"There is a chance of abuse of the privileges of the Act where cases which are first aid cases only and do not need the attendance of a doctor are treated as cases for medical aid, and which may readily increase the number of accidents reported to the Board. In any event, in spite of any explanation, the fact remains that the number of accidents is steadily increasing, and both employer and employees should put forth every endeavour to change the situation and to endeavour to avoid all accidents which can be avoided by greater care in the kind of machines and guards supplied and in operation of plants generally."

Of the total of 79,398 accidents reported in 1928, compensation or medical aid was allowed in 66,532 cases as compared with 61,078 cases in 1927. Out of the total cases allowed 453 were death cases, 9 were permanent total disability cases, 2,724 were permanent partial disability cases, 33,048 were temporary disability cases, and 30,298 were cases which entailed medical aid only.

Again the month of August recorded the greatest number of accidents, August, 1928, showing a total of 8,022, as compared with 7,010 in August of 1927. The fatal accidents reported during the year numbered 553 as compared with 429 during the year 1927.

*Benefits*:—The total amount of benefits awarded under the Act during the year 1928 was \$7,067,946.93, as compared with \$6,084,654.87 in 1927, the increased number of accidents showing an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 in benefit awards.

Out of the total benefits so awarded in 1928, \$5,732,196.10 were in Schedule 1 industries, \$756,549.06 in Schedule 2 industries, and \$579,201.77 in Crown cases. In Schedule

2 industries, medical aid is paid by the employer, but out of \$5,732,196.10 awarded in Schedule 1 industries, medical aid amounted to \$1,166,507.54 again showing an increase of over \$100,000 over the medical aid paid in 1927 and representing a little over 20½ per cent of the total amount awarded for benefits in Schedule 1.

The total benefit awarded from the commencement of the Act to the end of 1928, amounted to \$70,468,049.15, while the total accidents reported during the same period numbered 719,307.

*Average Rates of Assessment*:—Based on the provisional wage expenditure, the average rate of assessment in all classes in Schedule 1 shows an increase from the adjusted rate of \$1.20 in 1927 and \$1.22 for 1926 to \$1.33 per \$100 of payroll in 1928. These figures emphasize, the report observes, the absolute necessity of lessening as far as possible the increase in accidents.

*Administration Expenses*:—The administration expenses for the year amounted to \$317,247.35, as compared with \$283,718.51 in 1927. This increase is accounted for by the fact that during the year the Board decided to give the staff the benefits of group insurance as there is no pension scheme applicable to the Board's employees, and 50 per cent of the cost of group insurance is paid as part of administration expenses. Also one of the legislative amendments has required the salaries of the commissioners to be paid out of the Accident Fund instead of out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province. These two causes, together with the increased expense created by the extra amount of work to be handled, fully explain this increase. This conclusion is confirmed also by the percentage relation of administration costs to the amount of benefits awarded, the total administration expense for 1928 being 4.49 per cent of the total benefits awarded, as compared with 4.66 per cent in 1927 and 4.77 per cent in 1926. The percentage in Schedule 1 industries for 1928 was 4.76 per cent of the benefits awarded, and in Schedule 2 and Crown cases 3.33 per cent as compared with 4.80 per cent in Schedule 1 and 4.04 per cent in Schedule 2 and Crown cases for 1927.

*Legislative Amendments*:—There were two legislative amendments during the year affecting the work of the Board. Chapter 26 of the Ontario Statutes for 1928 gives the Board power to divert from a workman in whole or in part the compensation to which he is entitled for the support of his wife and children where he deserts his wife and removes from the province, leaving them without

\* Schedule 1 comprises industries under the collective liability system, the employer not being individually liable for accidents to his workmen, but being assessed to provide a general fund out of which accidents occurring in the several classes of industry throughout the province are taken care of. In Schedule 2 industries the employer is individually liable for accidents to his workmen. The greater number of accidents are under schedule 1.

any good means of support, so that they are apt to become a charge upon a municipality or private charity, or where such workman, although residing in Ontario, is not supporting his wife and children and an order has been made against such workman by a court of competent jurisdiction, so that if a workman now fails in his obligation to support his wife and family the Board may protect them by diversion of his compensation.

Amendments were also made to the Workmen's Compensation Act and to the Mining Act requiring that all workmen employed underground in any mine in Ontario shall be examined by a medical officer appointed under the provisions of The Workmen's Compensation Act at least once in every twelve months, and the Board is authorized to appoint the necessary medical officers to carry out the provisions of this Act, and the remuneration of such officers is directed to be imposed upon the employers in the mining class to be paid out of the levies imposed in respect of silicosis.

*Safety Associations:*—The Board spent during the year for furthering safety work the sum of \$115,620.55, as compared with \$117,981.51 during the year 1927. Of this amount \$19,900 was paid to the Lumbermen's Safety Association, \$10,000 to the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, \$78,720.54 to The Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, and \$7,000 to the Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario. While the payments made are slightly less, it is stated that the work has been carried on vigorously, with great enthusiasm and with a largely increased interest on the part of employers of labour and the workmen and their representatives. Twice during the year the chairman of the Board was asked to be present at presentations of trophies in large industries where there had been over a year elapse without a lost time accident in the plant.

*First Aid:*—The Board again emphasizes the necessity of first aid kits and establishments in all plants, and draws attention to the ruling passed during the year, requiring a suitable first aid kit to be provided in every plant not heretofore covered by the regulations. The regulation is as follows:—

"Every employer having fifteen or less workmen usually employed shall provide and maintain in his factory or place of employment a first aid kit suitable to the employment carried on by him."

*Rehabilitation:*—As regards rehabilitation the Board reiterates its opinion, expressed in the 1927 report, that the number of cases in which rehabilitation can be advantageously employed is limited. The Board is still con-

vinced that in the great majority of cases owing to age, lack of education, foreign nationality, and other reasons, the only method of rehabilitation which can be successfully employed is by the employers supplying suitable work to the injured workmen, and once again the Board urges upon all employers their obligations to workmen injured in industry to give them employment suited to their impaired working capacity, so that with the awards which may be made by the Board for permanent partial disability the workman may be enabled to earn a good living wage.

*Merit Rating.*—Merit rating is the system whereby individual distinction between employers even in the same industry in regard to their assessment rates is made according to their accident experience. The report states that the Board had fixed the merit rating for 1928 in accordance with the principles outlined in the report for 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 608). It was announced that refunds would be made in connection with the assessments for the year 1929, but the attention of employers is drawn to the fact that the merit rating made in connection with the assessments for 1928 was for a period of three years, whereas the merit rating will now be made annually, although based on the average experience of the three preceding years. While a little over \$300,000 was distributed in merit rating in the assessment notices for the year 1928 for the three-year period, the amount to be distributed in 1929, being for one year, will amount to \$85,597.27. It was considered that in a three-year period this will, if the accident experience is good, be equal to the three-year distribution made in the 1928 assessments.

*Disaster Fund.*—In connection with the Disaster Fund, which is the only reserve fund carried by the Board to meet contingencies, it has been found necessary to make a levy to meet the present year's calls. This fund was created by the deduction of one per cent from all assessments paid by employers in Schedule 1 so that it might be used to the relief of any class which might otherwise be too heavily burdened in any year by reason of some catastrophe or heavy disaster. Deductions were made of this percentage up to the year 1922, when this Disaster Fund amounted to over \$260,000, when it was decided not to make further levy until necessity required it. However, during the year 1928 a disaster occurred in the mine of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines at Timmins, which resulted in the death of 30 miners, involving a cost to the accident fund in the

neighbourhood of \$150,000. This is the first substantial disaster occurring in the plant of an employer in Schedule 1 since the disaster in connection with the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto in 1922, and at that time a contribution was made in aid of the employers in this class out of the Disaster Fund. In view of the findings of the Royal Commission of negligence in connection with the management of the mine in question, the Board after careful consideration decided that the cost of the disaster should be charged in the following proportions, namely, one-third to the employer, one-third to the class involved, and one-third to the Disaster Fund. This involved a withdrawal from the Disaster Fund of \$50,000, and in order that this important fund, which has been established to carry out the principle of collective responsibility of all industries in Schedule 1 for accidents to workmen, should not be depleted, the Board decided to make a levy on all employers of 1928 in their adjusted rates for that year of one per cent, for the purpose of recouping the amount paid out in connection with this disaster. This will leave the Disaster Fund at the end of 1928 with \$269,263.63 as compared with \$266,251.25 at the end of 1927.

The accompanying table indicates the total income and expenditure for the various industrial classes in Schedule 1 for 1928.

STATE OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR SCHEDULE 1 DURING 1928

Class of Industry	Total Income (actual and estimated)	Total Expenditure (actual and estimated)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lumbering.....	826,279 98	728,890 11
Pulp and paper mills.....	303,824 72	292,296 88
Furniture manufacturing, etc.....	105,212 70	106,011 78
Planing mills, etc.....	204,856 74	210,518 09
Mining and explosives.....	905,678 93	928,059 12
Brick manufacturing, quarrying and glass works.....	247,110 65	318,469 62
Rolling mills, etc.....	132,234 18	155,321 95
Foundries, etc.....	159,325 31	161,008 80
Fabrication structural steel, etc.....	326,770 65	349,620 79
Metal articles, jewellery manufacturing, etc.....	288,930 08	319,319 53
Agricultural implements, etc.....	376,925 55	423,714 04
Gas, petroleum, paint, soap, etc.....	183,932 27	195,783 77
Milling.....	95,342 32	81,938 93
Abattoirs, etc.....	68,895 15	78,417 24
Bakeries, canning, liquors and tobacco.....	254,618 14	262,429 22
Tanneries, leather and rubber goods.....	184,361 83	188,189 39
Textiles.....	129,681 19	119,090 18
Clothing, power laundries, etc.....	73,321 26	63,299 10
Printing and stationery.....	53,583 07	65,340 46
Teaming, cartage, coal and wood yards, etc.....	220,634 77	215,502 78
Road construction, etc.....	315,489 89	315,806 04
Electric power, etc.....	129,476 58	127,430 66
Steel construction, railway and canal construction, dredging, fishing, etc.....	535,887 90	533,489 56
Building.....	866,090 40	860,771 46
	6,988,454 26	7,100,719 50

Completed Statistics for 1927

In a special chapter of the report are detailed the operations for 1927 containing information which was not available when the report for that year was made.

The final figures for the thirteen year period from 1915 to 1927, inclusive, indicate a total of 528,037 accidents. Of this number, 4,323 were fatal; 29,608 were cases of permanent disability; 305,066 were cases of temporary disability and 189,040 entailed medical aid only.

The report makes a comparison of accident frequencies by correlating the number of accidents with the total number of full-year workers, data for this being available, however, only in Schedule 1. Eliminating accidents in which medical aid only was paid, the number of accidents for each 100 full-year workers for the different years are as follows:—

Year	Temporary Disability	Permanent Disability	Death	Totals
1915.....	3.63	.58	.12	4.32
1916.....	4.99	.79	.10	5.88
1917.....	5.78	.72	.07	6.57
1918.....	5.81	.66	.07	6.54
1919.....	5.81	.68	.07	6.56
1920.....	6.23	.67	.07	6.97
1921.....	6.25	.60	.05	6.90
1922.....	5.82	.52	.06	6.40
1923.....	6.02	.51	.05	6.58
1924.....	6.08	.54	.06	6.68
1925.....	5.94	.51	.05	6.50
1926.....	5.84	.54	.05	6.43
1927.....	5.94	.53	.05	6.52

On the same basis of calculation the frequency of medical aid only cases has been: 1918, 3.66; 1919, 3.70; 1920, 4.26; 1921, 4.24; 1922, 4.67; 1923, 4.96; 1924, 5.84; 1925, 6.09; 1926, 6.37; and 1927, 6.73.

The average age of workmen receiving compensation in 1927 was 35.25 years. The average weekly wage for 1927 was 23.11 as compared with \$22.64 for 1926, and \$22.29 for 1925. The total time loss in temporary disability cases was 607,131 days or an average of 21.05 days, as compared with an average of 20.74 days in 1926, and 20.68 days in 1925.

The total cost of all accidents in Schedule 1 for 1927 was \$5,082,073.61, of which \$3,982,544.92 was for compensation (including payments for rehabilitation) and \$1,099,528.69 was for medical aid.

Of the \$3,982,544.92 compensation cost, \$1,454,596.03 was for temporary disability cases, \$1,753,316.07 was for permanent disability cases, and \$774,632.82 was for death cases.

The average cost of temporary disability cases was \$86.13 of which \$59.32 was for compensation and \$26.81 was for medical aid, the average in 1926 being \$77.41, and in 1925, \$75.47.

The average cost of permanent disability cases was \$933.69 of which \$225.34 was for temporary disability, \$580.04 for permanent disability, and \$128.31 for medical aid.

The average cost of death cases where there were dependents was \$4,567.41, and the average cost for all death cases was \$3,633.36, of which \$8.40 was for temporary disability, \$118.85 for burial expenses, \$47.10 for medical aid, and \$3,459.01 for death benefits.

The average cost of all cases in which compensation was paid was \$183.14, of which \$147.96 was for compensation, and \$35.18 for medical aid, as compared with \$180.18 for 1926, and 180.60 for 1925.

The average cost of medical aid in medical aid cases only was \$5.49, as compared with \$5.42 in 1926, and 5.21 in 1925.

In 47 per cent of the cases the disability terminated in from one to two weeks. In

nineteen cases the disability lasted more than a year.

During 1927 there were 10,436 cuts, lacerations, and punctures; 7,326 bruises, contusions, and abrasions; 3,045 fractures; 2,787 sprains, strains, twistings, and wrenchings; 2,448 crushes; 1,202 scalds and burns; 845 injuries to the eyes, 203 dislocations and 162 herniae, among the temporary disabilities.

Among the 2,476 permanent disabilities were eight permanent total disability cases, and 294 cases exceeded 10 per cent of earning capacity.

There were 140 industrial disease cases, of which 35 involved medical aid only, 77 were temporary disability cases, 25 were permanent disability cases, and 3 were death cases. Included in these totals are 36 cases of lead poisoning, 29 cases of silicosis, 72 cases of caisson disease, and 1 case each of mercury poisoning, arsenic poisoning, and pneumoconiosis. All three deaths were from silicosis.

Machinery was responsible for 11,540 cases of accidents out of a total of 59,475, or 19.40 per cent of all cases, as compared with 19.60 per cent in 1926, and 19.39 per cent in 1925.

### Conference for Progressive Labour Action in United States

A new organization for furthering the interests of labour throughout the United States was formed at New York during May, under the title: "Conference for Progressive Labour Action." Its purpose as given in the *New York Times*, May 27, is to carry on research, educational work and agitation among the workers both organized and unorganized, in industry and agriculture, in order to stimulate in the existing and potential labour organizations a progressive realistic, militant labour spirit and activity in all its phases—trade union, political and educational."

Among the immediate aims of the new organization are the following:

1. To educate the workers to demand a complete program of social insurance to meet the problem created by unemployment old-age dependency, sickness and accident.

2. To promote a more effective organization along voluntary industrial lines of the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in basic industries so that they may successfully cope with company unions.

3. To encourage uncensored working-class education.

4. To develop genuine farmer and labour co-operatives, to develop labour solidarity, and to give workers an effective and necessary training in industrial democracy.

5. To promote independent labour party action as a substitute for non-partisan policy.

6. The establishment of a centralized research agency to make studies and to prepare literature.

The Ontario Fire Marshal recently requested hospitals in Ontario to discard, wherever possible, the explosive nitro-cellulose film used in X-Ray Photography, in favour of non-explosive acetate film. This action was taken as the result of a recent disaster at the Cleveland General Hospital, when many employees and patients were killed as the result of an explosion of the nitro-cellulose film in storage. Toronto General Hospital has been using the acetate film for some time, and reports that it is not only a safer, but a better film for X-Ray photography.

Regulations for the licensing of Public Commercial Vehicles, published in the *Ontario Gazette*, April 27, 1929, contain the provision that "no person owning, controlling, operating or managing any public commercial vehicle, shall cause or allow any driver or operator of such public commercial vehicle to work as driver or operator for more than a maximum of ten hours in any twenty-four hour period."



## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS OF ONTARIO

### Annual Safety Convention held at Windsor, May, 1929

THE Annual Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario was held at Windsor on May 2-3, 1929, 954 members attending. Mr. A. E. Adam of Canadian Cottons Limited, Hamilton, was elected chairman; Mr. F. M. Kimbark, Business Systems Limited, Toronto, first vice-chairman, and Mr. M. S. Moss, Anaconda American Brass Limited, New Toronto, second vice-chairman.

The retiring chairman, Mr. W. C. Coulter, Coulter Copper and Brass Limited, Toronto, one of the delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva this year, referred in his address to the 8,000 manufacturing concerns that were members of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. A continuous program of inspection and distribution of literature was carried on, and Mr. Coulter reminded the meeting that the financing of the organization was an open book as the money for operations came entirely from the Workmen's Compensation Board. Reference was made to the increase in benefits allowed to injured workers in the past several years, including an increase from 55 per cent of the average earnings to 66½ per cent, an increase in the allowances to widows and children, the extension of medical aid services and the dropping by the provincial government of the grant of one hundred thousand dollars a year. All of these things, Mr. Coulter said, would tend to increase compensation costs, and yet the total payments on account of accidents had not increased out of line with these facts and the greatly increased payrolls.

During the meeting, letters and cablegrams from a large number of people were read, including the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Sir Hugh E. Poynter, Bart., Sydney, Australia, and from safety workers in the United States, in England, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Czecho-Slovakia and other places.

The financial statement, presented by W. S. Campbell, Canadian General Electric Co. Limited, Toronto, and a former chairman of the organization, showed expenditures of \$86,518.53. Mr. Campbell, in moving the adoption of the financial statement and auditor's report, said that the expenditures on behalf of accident prevention had been almost too conservative, and that in the near future industry might be asked to spend a larger sum.

The report of Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, referred to the active supports given by the directors of the Associations; paid tribute to the Workmen's Compensation Board for their close co-operation and general assistance; touched on the activities of the various class associations comprising the general federation known as the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations; commended both the field force and the office staff for work done; reported on the divisional activities in Essex-Kent and in Wentworth, on a large distribution of safety literature to the plants comprising the membership; and wound up with a warning that industry must take full advantage of the accident prevention clause written into the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. V. A. Sinclair, K.C., chairman of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, spoke on "industry needs safety work" and showed that, unless industry followed through the whole problem, some other steps might be necessary to correct conditions that were not entirely satisfactory. Mr. Sinclair said that the reports to the Workmen's Compensation Board showed a large increase in the past several years, and this increase was somewhat out of line with the total increase in payrolls.

Addresses were also given by Mr. George Opp, safety engineer, Detroit Edison Company; Mr. J. C. Callaghan, Canada Works, Steel Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton; Dr. R. M. Little, Chief of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, New York State Department of Education at Albany; Dr. C. S. Sanborn of Windsor; Mr. A. P. Ross, Divisional Superintendent, Bell Telephone Company of Toronto; Dr. Harry Myers of Frigidaire Corporation, Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Henry T. Myers of General Motors Products Limited, Truck and Coach Division, Walkerville. Mr. Ross's address is given on page 646 of this issue.

### Annual Report

The annual report submitted by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, stated that the Workmen's Compensation Act in Ontario, unlike most such Acts, has a provision for organized accident prevention—this being covered by Section 114 which authorizes the industries to establish Safety Associations and the Compensation Board to make grants for the maintenance of such Associations. There are twenty-four Classes of industry in Schedule 1 under compensation, with an estimated

payroll of over five hundred million dollars in 1928. Of these Classes, eighteen have set up accident prevention Associations, and fifteen of those eighteen have federated in the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations. The fifteen classes included in our organization are as follows:—

Classes 3 and 4—Woodworkers' Accident Prevention Association.

Class 6—Ceramics and Stone Safety Association.

Classes 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11—Metal Trades Safety Association.

Class 12—Chemical Industries Safety Association.

Classes 14 and 15—Food Products Safety Association.

Class 16—Leather, Rubber and Tanners Safety Association.

Classes 17 and 18—Textile and Allied Industries Safety Association.

Class 19—Printing Trades Accident Prevention Association.

The work of the organization is roughly divided into inspection services and educational propaganda. The field force consists of eleven men including Mr. V. L. Mummery, the Chief Inspector. The duties of these men take them into thousands of plants every year for various purposes. Inspections are made, accidents investigated, plant safety meetings are held and every effort put forth to convince employer and employee of the need for and value of safety.

“At one time, safety literature was considered a small thing, but one of the lessons of the war was the uses of propaganda. And now, we in Canada are exchanging literature with good friends in the safety movement in the United States, England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Holland, Japan and Czechoslovakia.

*Accidents in 1928.*—“Through the courtesy of the Workmen's Compensation Board we receive, several times each month, accident reports known as ‘accident memos.’ These give briefly certain details on individual accidents, most of which involve a loss of seven days' time or more. The memos sent to us relate, of course, only to the fifteen classes included in our membership and provide a most valuable check on the experience of our plants, for through this source our field force are able to go to a plant with definite knowledge of accident frequency and frequency is a finger-post of practical worth to a safety man.

*Workmen's Compensation Board.*—“Too much cannot be said of the courtesy and assistance of Mr. Sinclair and the Board generally. Your Directors have found the Board ready and willing at all times to give careful consideration to any subject brought before them and it is a keen pleasure to make this comment on the full spirit of co-operation existing between the Board and the Associations. It is not vain repetition, when I again urge upon industry the value of proper contact with the Compensation Board and the need for full and adequate reports to the Board so that the injured worker may be fairly dealt with at all times.

“I have referred to Section 114 of the Compensation Act and how industry had by that Section been authorized to carry on accident prevention work. I now leave this thought with you. Industry, and I mean those classes organized for safety as well as those not so organized, must take full advantage of that Section of the Act or stand in danger of losing some of the privileges granted and thus come under some form of compulsion in this matter of accident prevention.”

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC SAFETY LEAGUE

### First Industrial Safety Conference, Montreal, May, 1929

THE Province of Quebec Safety League held its first industrial safety conference in Montreal Technical School, on May 20-22, over 3,600 persons attending. One hundred and twenty-five chief officials, superintendents and other key-men attended the preliminary luncheon at the Mount Royal Hotel, over which Allan M. Mitchell, president of the Robert Mitchell Company Limited, presided. Unselfishness as a safety keynote was brought out by Mayor Houde in the opening address: the conference, he said, had gathered, “not to

consider the trumpery problem of personal safety, but to look into the much bigger question, that of the safety of our neighbours. We want to instil into the minds of our workers, our executives and ourselves, the most heroic of all fears, that of hurting someone else. Our own negligence often does this.”

The work of Mr. Arthur Gaboury, general secretary of the League, upon whose shoulders the responsibility of the conference rested was highly commended by chairman Mitchell and several of the speakers.

Mr. A. O. Dawson, president of the Canadian Cottons Limited, in his address, stated that there was being actually killed and maimed in North America industries twice as many men as fell in the Canadian and American armies in an average day of hostilities during the Great War. "Safety engineers tell us," he said, "that if proper accident preventive work were done, about 18,000 of the 25,000 killed annually might still be living; 375,000 of the half-million injured might go unharmed, and \$75,000,000 of the billion dollar loss through industrial accidents might be saved and put to productive purposes.... The terrible record of the past can only be corrected through a process of education."

Mr. Dawson went on to show figures for a textile plant in which the number of accidents and days lost in 1922 had been reduced from 48 and 1084 to 7 and 196 through a safety campaign, and emphasized the fact that as a purely business proposition the work connected with accident prevention more than justified itself. "Accidents on the basis of a labour turnover enter into and increase the cost of production. New men are less efficient and cause the loss of time, spoilage of material and extra wear and tear on equipment. In short, accidents slow up industrial production all around."

Mr. John Cuthbert, safety engineer of the Canada Cement Company, quoted some figures obtained as a result of a nation-wide campaign of 160 plants, employing 40,000 men for a June No-Accident month. This campaign started in 1926, and the number of accidents were reduced from 204 in that year to 48 in 1928, the days lost falling from 2221 to 913 for the month.

### Foremen's Convention

At the Foremen's convention 1,200 persons attended the first evening meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. E. D. Timmerman, of the Steel Company of Canada, Mayor Houde in his opening address stressed the responsibility of the foreman for the safety of those under his care, morally at least, and the few foremen that realize this responsibility fully.

"There are six laws that every foreman should observe" said R. B. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. "He must see to it that his department is clean and orderly, and that the workmen under his care are provided with proper equipment, the proper materials, the proper instruction, the proper supervision and the proper pay. The foreman is the key-man of industry. He must be fair, must not waste his anger, and above all never show discouragement.

Special care must be paid to the new man as many accidents are traced to him."

A large feature of the evening's programme were the motion pictures, "Safety Always," "Paying the Price," and "Gaming with Death," which dealt with actualities and served to bring greater realization of the movement more forcibly to the foremen.

Mr. Henri Rolland, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Quebec Division, on the second evening welcomed a record attendance of 1,300 who heard a series of addresses in French. Mr. E. C. Holmes, director of Public Relations, Southern Canada Power, and Dr. Damase Généreux, spoke of the sincerity in safety campaigns and of their history and records. Speaking of the responsibility of foremen towards their employees and of the employees towards the foremen, the Rev. J. C. Beaudin said that foremen are at the same time employers and employees, and as such they bear the responsibilities of the former and the obligations of the latter; the success of the enterprise therefore rests largely upon their shoulders.

Mr. Howard Gates, Employers' Liability, Boston, dealt with the campaigns conducted by the textile mills of Massachusetts and described the causes of accidents and preventive measures taken. He summed up with the statement that "of the mills where safety work has been taken seriously, at least 25 per cent have established records of having no compensable cases for nine months of the year and the remaining 75 per cent have gone from 3 to 6 months out of the year with a clean record. One mill has now gone over 700 consecutive days without a loss time accident, another 390 days and another with 1,200 employees 300 days."

The three days session closed with an attendance of 1,000 at a bilingual sitting sponsored by Mr. W. S. Fallis, president of the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada and under the chairmanship of J. N. Doyle of the Dominion Bridge Company and Hon. J. Alfred Leduc. Mr. A. G. Shakespeare, chairman of the First Aid Committee, stressed the need for safety in the home, saying that fifty per cent of the accidents in the province occur in the home. Mr. A. Poitras, also of the St. John Ambulance Association, spoke of the proper ways of resuscitation on those asphyxiated by gas fumes, smoke and electricity. Mr. Florant Faille, of Parke, Davis and Company, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Hygiene, announced that a campaign for the promotion of hygiene in manufacturing plants of the province would be launched shortly. "Sickness," he said, "was often the indirect cause of accidents among employees."

Mr. E. D. Timmerman, in the name of the directors of the Safety League, presented Mr. Arthur Gaboury with the first ticket issued for these conferences, framed in a solid silver mounting, as a token of gratitude for the excellent safety work he had achieved. Each

speaker commented on the enthusiasm showed in the conference, the excellent attendance and the manner in which the Province of Quebec Safety League was conducted, all due to the untiring efforts of the general secretary, Mr. Arthur Gaboury.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Engineers in Drocourt Train Disaster Acquitted

**F**OLLOWING the disaster which occurred on the Canadian National Railways, Parry Sound, Ontario, on March 20, when train No. 3, collided with another train after running past the appointed meeting place at Drocourt, a charge of manslaughter and criminal negligence was brought against the engine driver, the fireman and the brakeman of train No. 3. This accident, by which seven members of the train crews and five passengers were killed, was noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 555. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Raney and a jury at Parry Sound. The verdict of the jury acquitted the engineer on both charges, at the same time recommending that block signals be installed at all stations where there are no operators, and that trains should not be ordered to meet at stations where there are neither block signals nor operators.

Mr. Justice Raney instructed the jury to ignore the more serious charge of manslaughter and to concentrate on the lesser one of criminal negligence or causing grievous bodily harm through neglect of duty. He also told them he felt it was not a case for a jail penalty and announced he had no intention of sending the engineer to prison. The question was, he continued, "did the accused man take reasonable precautions to avoid danger to human life?"

"I would not like to think", said Judge Raney, "that an engineer would be justified in running a lame engine which required so much attention as to imperil the lives of passengers. The engineer could have run it into a siding, spent the necessary time to correct the engine into a workable condition, and then proceeded. He might then have reported the cause of the delay and the officials could investigate who was responsible for the faulty engine going on the road. Somebody was responsible for this disaster. You are not asked to place the responsibility on the engineer entirely. You could not honourably do so. But you must determine if he was partially responsible, regardless of the fact that some one else may also have been responsible."

### Duties of a Factory Inspector

Mr. James H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour of Ontario, in the course of an address delivered before the association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada, at its convention at New Orleans last year, outlined some of the important duties of a modern factory inspector (The proceedings at this convention have been published recently in book form). Mr. Ballantyne emphasized the fact that factory legislation operates continuously for the benefit of all workers.

"It ought to be better understood", he said, "that compensation laws, minimum wage laws, and similar forms of beneficial labour legislation, while general in their application, only cover and protect a proportion of industrial workers at any given time. In other words it is the actual beneficiaries under such laws that enjoy and are afforded their protective features. Factory acts at any given time cover all employees included within the scope of the respective acts, and benefits that accrue through the administration of factory acts are distributed equitably over each and every employee. . . . Laws which determine the fundamental rights and duties of master and servant or employer and employee in the labour contract, such as acts respecting wages, mechanics' liens, employers' liability, etc., are enforced only when a private individual brings a case to court, but factory legislation, as represented by the factory, shop, and office buildings act of Ontario, is that part of labour law which requires officials for continuous inspection or enforcement."

Describing the work of factory inspectors Mr. Ballantyne said: "In the administration of a factory act or any similar industrial code several responsibilities develop on the inspectorate staff. The term 'inspection' is used to cover a multitude of activities. One responsibility is the inspection of machinery used directly in the processes of manufacture, that is, the productive or physical equipment, including prime movers impelled by steam, electricity, gas, oil, or water. Auxiliary physical equipment such as elevators, cranes, hoists, ladders, etc., have also to be inspected. Special physical equipment such as machinery

for removing dust, fumes, gases, vapours, metal particles, etc., are included in this inspection responsibility. Safety of operation without impairing efficiency of production of all such machinery and appliances is the objective aimed at by the inspector and to reach this objective the inspector must keep himself or herself fully informed on all the latest scientific and technical developments bearing on this phase of inspection work. . . . Another phase of inspection service involves the comfort and convenience of workers in industry. It is necessary to have proper sanitary conveniences, wash rooms, lockers, chairs, etc., and to enforce observance of sanitation requirements as distinguished from safety requirements requires different methods.

"An inspection responsibility quite distinct from the preceding one is the enforcement of that part of the law which governs employment and hours of employment of women and minors in industry. In the province of Ontario it is the duty of the factory inspector to see that no youth, young girl, or woman is employed for a greater number of hours than those prescribed by statute, and it is also his duty to see that no child 14 years of age or under is employed in industry. It is the duty of the inspector also to see that no young person between the ages of 14 and 16 is employed in industry without an exemption permit from school attendance having been issued by the educational authority in the province. Investigation bearing upon the minimum wage law as affecting female workers in a factory is part of the responsibility exercised by the factory inspector.

"It is becoming more and more recognized." Mr. Ballantyne continued, "that some diseases attack workers in the course of their employment in certain industrial occupations. Some of these occupational diseases are fairly well known. Recently an Act was passed in the province of Ontario whereby all miners will be medically examined prior to their employment in mines and thereafter be examined once in each calendar year. This is being done with a view to the prevention and control of an occupational disease known as 'silicosis.'"

Reference was also made in the address to the work devolving upon the inspectors in connection with the Ontario regulations for the protection of persons working in compressed air.

Referring to the safety work carried on by the employers the Deputy Minister said: "Employers with a legitimate desire to reduce the amount of compensation premiums payable by them, employ a staff of safety engineers,

who are extremely efficient in their special line of work. It must not be overlooked, however, especially by the State inspector, that the recommendations of such safety engineers are invariably based on uninterrupted rapidity of production to a much greater extent than positive safety of operation."

#### Accidents in Canada in connection with Explosives

The annual report of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines of Canada for the calendar year 1928 describes the work of the department in connection with the manufacture and importation of explosives. There are in Canada four licensed factories for blasting explosives; one for the manufacture of ammunition, detonators, etc.; one for safety fuse; one for fulminate of mercury; and five for fireworks. The total number of magazines in Canada at the close of the year was 283. The report states that inspectors of the Division made 32 visits of inspection to factories, and 7 additional visits were made to fireworks factories by deputy inspectors of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The conditions found were satisfactory. No irregularity, other than of a minor character, promptly rectified, came to notice.

In the larger factories the system in vogue during the last few years of keeping records of time lost through accidents, and the healthy rivalry induced between factories, or sections of factories, in aspiring towards freedom from accidents, has unquestionably gone far in inculcating employees with an appreciation of the possible causes of accidents, and in developing that care in work, which is instinctive, and in no way delays operation. "Animated by this spirit, operatives regard rules and regulations not as bugbears, but as the sign posts they truly are on the road to safety."

Only one of the accidents which took place in explosives factories during the year had serious consequences, one employee being killed. Each of the two others, caused injuries of a minor character to an employee, involving only short absence from duty.

The fatal accident occurred at Belœil on Saturday, January 23, while a catch box for wash water from a nitro-glycerine neutralizing house was being cleaned out. The operator was instantly killed by the explosion. An analysis is given of the various accidents during the year, the causes being carefully ascertained with a view to their removal. Proceedings were taken in twelve cases for violation of the regulations.

Examination of the fatalities, under the headings of "Mines and Quarries," "Elsewhere" and "Various," offers a fair basis of compari-

son, and may with advantage be tabulated. The figures given under the heading "Various" refer mainly to fatalities arising from playing with explosives.

#### FATALITIES WITH EXPLOSIVES

Year	In use		Various	Total
	Mines and quarries	Elsewhere		
1923.....	11	29	6	46
1924.....	15	17	7	39
1925.....	19	23	12	54
1926.....	17	26	4	47
1927.....	12	25	7	44
Average 5 years	14.8	24	7.2	48
1928.....	26	31	7	64

The consumption of explosives is practically the same as the production, which has increased steadily during the years under review, and for 1928 was 35 per cent greater than the average of the preceding five years. The fatalities for 1928 are in the same proportion but are still high in comparison with those for 1927, and, viewed generally, the fact that the frequency of fatalities in the use of explosives shows no sign of decrease is a distinctly unsatisfactory feature. The figures for mines and quarries show a greater percentage increase, but this is coincident with notable developments in the mining industry.

Another factor to be considered is that a greater quantity of explosives is used in mines and quarries than elsewhere. A fairly close estimate has been made of the distribution of explosives during the year and, comparing this with the fatalities in use, it is found that one life has been lost in mines and quarries for each one and one-quarter million pounds of explosives used, and, elsewhere, one for each three-quarter million pounds.

Attention has been directed repeatedly to the frequency of accidents arising from playing with explosives, in particular with detonators.

#### Health and Housing

The Social Service Council of Canada defines bad housing as being any condition of housing which tends to impair the physical or mental health of the tenants or the community. To be more specific, it may be said that housing evils are found in dark rooms, alcove rooms, rooms with no cross ventilation, cellar dwellings, room and land overcrowding, air and light shafts, inadequate water supplies, dark halls, stairways and water-closets, lack of food safes, outside privies, filthy lanes, yards and courts, and improper methods for disposal of refuse. The housing problem

became serious in the big Canadian cities for the same reason as in the older countries—the rapid increase in population following industrial development. In addition, there was and is the immigration that is going on with greater or lesser degree of intensity.

It is to be hoped that in this new country, with so small a relative population and so great an area of territory, there will never arise, on so large a scale, the housing evils that mark and disgrace many of the older cities. And yet, if action is not taken in the near future, the housing sores already existing are bound to become aggravated and to extend. Where housing conditions are bad, there are: 1. A lessened expectation of life; 2. An increased general death rate, especially from tuberculosis, measles, whooping cough and diphtheria; 3. An increased infantile mortality rate; 4. An increased incidence of and death-rate from rickets; 5. An increased incidence of anaemia and rheumatism; 6. An increased incidence of all the common communicable diseases; 7. An increased general deterioration in the health of the people leading to debility and poor physique.

The Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League conducted a survey, in 1927, in connection with their tuberculosis field service. An analysis of this survey, embracing 737 cases and 497 families, shows: 1. that 63 per cent of the cases had not a separate room; 2. that 50 per cent had not a separate bed; 3. that 19 per cent occupied a room improperly lighted and ventilated; 4. that 25 per cent of the homes were not clean, 32 per cent had not a bath and 65 per cent, had not a wash-basin; 5. that in 37 per cent of all cases, there had been one or more previous cases.

#### Plans for Medical Service for Employees

The National Metal Trades Association (U.S.A.) reached the following conclusions after a study of the medical service rendered in the shops of its members.

1. The operation of a plan for employee medical service is desirable from an economic as well as a social standpoint.

2. Employee medical service is invaluable in plants where accidents or absenteeism is high or where group insurance policies of Employee Benefit Plans or Relief Associations are in operation. Such service is not only a direct contribution to the well being of the individual employee, but also will probably tend to lessen demands for state legislation in favour of compulsory health insurance and similar measures, which, in the opinion of the Committee, should be discouraged.

3. The physical examination by a physician of all new employees, and sometimes of old employees, should be included as a part of any program of employee medical service. Periodic examination of major executives is especially important.

4. The careful selection of medical personnel is of paramount importance. Properly qualified and well-paid doctors or nurses will not only operate the medical department successfully, but will create tremendously valuable by-products of employee goodwill, confidence, and understanding. Indeed, the carefully selected physician will have many of the attributes of a Personnel Manager, and in some large and medium sized plants will probably fill that position admirably.

5. Small plants would, in many cases, be well advised to organize themselves in groups, so that each may enjoy the services of a physician and nurse, even though it be on a "part time basis."

#### The Foreman's Place in Safety Work

Mr. T. R. Deacon, in his recent address as president of the Employers' Association of Manitoba, said that "accident prevention is really a part of good management and supervision in plants. The old-time hard-boiled foreman is a thing of the past." To-day, the successful, progressive foreman is an exponent of the new theory of management and of the new science of leadership. I repeat, therefore, that accident prevention is an essential part of good management, and I am equally certain that neither accident prevention or any of these fine things can be achieved without foreman responsibility and foreman ability to manage men. The question that drives straight and strong to the heart of the safety problem is, 'How can the management get and keep the interest and co-operation of the employee in preventing accidents?' The answer is, "Through the foreman, backed up and aided by the management, working councils or safety committees inside the plant."

"The number of incidents classified as accidents last year is cause for great concern on the part of employers. I hope the \$10,000 in the government estimates (*i.e.* in Manitoba) for industrial and public safety work will improve the situation. The Employers' Association members are directly interested, both from the human and financial aspect. Unless something can be done in Manitoba to prevent the increasing number of accidents, the assessment rates under the Workmen's Compensation Act will become a burden that will be hard to carry."

#### Safety Studies by International Labour Office

Under the title "Hydro-Extractors: Their Safe Construction and Equipment", the International Labour Office has just published in its *Studies and Reports* the second of a series of monographs on special problems of accident prevention. These studies are the outcome of co-operation between the Safety Service of the Office and an international correspondence committee of experts on the prevention of accidents. Canada is represented on this committee by Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario; and Great Britain by Sir Gerald Bellhouse, chief inspector of factories. The Committee advises the Office on the choice of the problems to be dealt with in the monographs, and also proposes the experts—who need not necessarily be members of the Committee—for the various subjects. The expert draws up the plan on which his monograph will be based, and the plan is sent to all the members of the committee, who are at the same time requested to make any proposal for amending or completing it which they may think desirable, and to procure the material available in their country on the subject. This material is then sifted by the Safety Service of the International Labour Office, and completed where necessary. The first report in this series dealt with "Safety in the use of chains." Reports are in preparation on the following subjects: Protective devices for presses; The prevention of accidents in the manufacture and use of celluloid, including cinematograph films. Protective devices for wood-working machines. The Prevention of Accidents in the manufacture and use of acetylene.

In a paper in a recent issue of the *Pulp and Paper Magazine*, describing the trends of development in woods operations, Professor R. C. Bryant of Yale Forestry School states that piece work as a substitute for the day wage has been favourably accepted in many forms of industry including logging. It is by no means a new idea in forest work, because it was in use in Australia more than a century ago. It is not applicable to all classes of labour on a logging operation, because there are some jobs which are not functions of a given unit of output. However, felling, log-making, road cutting, heavy grading work, skidding, loading, and hauling have all proved adaptable to this form of payment, and if the piece rate has been justly determined and applied, both the employee and the employer gain.

## SAFETY WORK OF BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

*Address delivered by A. P. Ross, Divisional Superintendent, Toronto, before Annual Safety Convention of Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario, Windsor, Friday morning, 3rd May, 1929.*

ORGANIZED effort, having as its objective the elimination of accidents to employees engaged in the Telephone industry, was introduced into our company about the beginning of the year 1922. Prior to this time, while safety had been recognized as an important factor in the prosecution of our work, it had been followed up in a more or less perfunctory way. Previous to the outbreak of the War, and during the period of the War itself, the growth of our company had proceeded with a fairly steady upward trend and the increase in staff followed along the same lines. Under such conditions the percentage of the older and skilled employee was necessarily much greater than that of the new and less skilled employee. The training of the new employee was usually carried out in the field and his education in safety methods, as well as in the technique of his job, was largely in the hands of his direct supervisor and these older employees. The result of this was that we were doing some sort of a job along the lines of Accident Prevention without any very definite organization.

Following the close of the War the Telephone Company faced a vastly different situation. The days of normal telephone expansion, as we had known it, disappeared, and we were plunged into a state of activity far beyond the anticipation of anyone connected with the industry. There was an ever increasing influx of new employees, while at the same time there was an equally pressing demand for employees capable of moving up into supervisory positions. It was quickly recognized that if we were to keep pace with developments that a radical departure from all previous training methods was necessary. Intensive training became the order of the day.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada is divided into five operating divisions. Two of these, the cities of Montreal and Toronto, are known as Metropolitan Divisions. The balance of the company's territory is divided into the Eastern Division, with headquarters in Montreal, the Central Division, with headquarters in Toronto, and the Western Division with headquarters at London. The General Plant Manager, as operating head of all the Plant activities in the five divisions, is located, with his staff, in Montreal. The organization of the divisions and of the general office is carried along on parallel lines and one of the major departments in our organization is that of Employment and safety. The telephone growth

which followed the War was largely in urban territories, with rural and toll line development being more or less stabilized. The immediate result was a particularly large increase in staff in the cities of Montreal and Toronto. At the present time, under the stimulus of greatly increased toll activities, an equally rapid growth is taking place in the forces of the other three divisions. Over the entire company, plant forces increased from 2,750 people in 1922 to 5,500 at the close of 1928. Exactly 100 per cent increase in seven years. If we add to this the nominal labour turnover for this period, we can have some idea of the total number of people passing through our plant organization in that time.

During this period lost time accidents in the Plant Department were reduced from 45 per thousand employees in 1922 to just under 20 per thousand in the past year 1928. At the beginning of our training campaign we perhaps were inclined, through necessity, to concentrate on mechanical efficiency first, and our education in safety methods was more or less sketchy. We endeavoured to introduce the spirit of competition for good safety results as between divisions and districts, and the smaller areas, as well as between various vocational groups. A definite four years schedule of awards for the group supervisor was set up. For the first non accident year the supervisor in active charge of workmen was awarded a bronze lapel button. At the completion of the second non accident year the bronze button was replaced by a gold button. At the end of a third consecutive non accident year an award of an individual pocket book was made. Four non accident years earned for the supervisor a small silver cup suitably engraved. In addition to the individual awards each year banners were allotted to the different sections and groups, on which space was provided whereon the record of each month could be shown.

This program undoubtedly produced results, but at the end of the four years we realized the necessity of even more intensive endeavour if we were to satisfactorily cope with the accident situation. It was the feeling of everyone, both employees and management, that the matter of safety was a major problem and should be dealt with as such. Headed by the general employment and safety supervisor, reporting to the general plant manager, a definite safety organization came into being,



and instruction in safety became a headliner in all training activities. With the whole hearted support of the entire organization we now attack this problem in the view point of—"There is no Substitute for Safety."

### Safety Organization

The general responsibilities of our safety organization may be briefly summarized here:—

(a) Responsibility for the successful carrying out of the safety program.

(b) The inclusion of definite safety instructions in all training courses whether for employees or supervisors. In these courses we give much time to the education of the foremen and workmen in safe handling and planning of work.

(c) The issuing of field educational literature beginning with a hand book on safety methods compiled jointly by the management and employees. A feature at the present time is the sending out from our general office a Monday Morning Safety Talk which is distributed to every employee, and frequently based on suggestions contributed by the employees.

(d) The observation of working practices with discussion and explanation of the safety features involved.

(e) Inspection of tools and equipment from a safety standpoint.

(f) Supervision and analysis of accident reports and investigation of all accidents for the discovery of the basic cause.

(g) Supervision of the prompt reporting of dangerous plant conditions and setting up the proper methods of overcoming these conditions.

(h) Organizing and carrying on adequate First Aid training with which is allied the duty of initiating competition in the various divisions between First Aid teams.

(i) Making the question of accident prevention a live topic at all joint conference meetings between employees and management.

In addition to our responsibilities towards the employee with regard to safety training, there is also our responsibility to the public in the safe operation of our motor vehicle fleet, which at the present time is one of the largest in the country. In addition to the "Government Permit," which all drivers must carry, our drivers also undergo an inspection by the chief vehicle supervisor in the division, who issues to them a certificate attesting the fact that the driver is a safe and responsible man. In the development of a safety organization, our company has not perhaps proceeded as far as other operating companies, but we are on our way. In the three divisions outside of the Metropolitan areas where the rapid expansion of toll program is now the major activity,

safety supervisors are being added to the staff of the division employment supervisor. These men will visit the construction forces scattered throughout the territory and supervise and stimulate active safety training. In the Metropolitan divisions there is a safety supervisor on the staff of the employment supervisor, but as work and staff in these divisions is concentrated in a relatively small area, we are proceeding, generally, along the lines of making every foreman a safety supervisor. As a sample of an intensive safety organization I might mention a typical layout of the general plant manager's area in another operating company. In this territory there are 21 people classed as safety supervisors.

For a period of 8 years there has been 100 per cent growth in the company's plant in Toronto, with a corresponding increase in staff. After 40 years of operation in the city of Toronto, there were 100,000 working telephones. Before the end of this present year, or covering a period of 8 years, this number will have reached 200,000. For this same 8 year period plant forces in Toronto increased from 560 to approximately 1,300 people. In the face of this rapid growth, however, we have materially improved our performance in Accident Prevention. In 1922 we had 3.75 accidents per 100 employees. For the year 1928, the figure was .60. The years 1925 and 1926 showed even better results than last year. We have recently completed a period of 155 days without a lost time accident and so far have had but one in the current year.

### Safety Education

Education of the new employee begins with his engagement, when he is placed for two weeks in our plant school, under skilled instructors who are practical telephone men. Here he is given elementary training in his job under these subject—(a) Technical training; (b) General knowledge of company's policy; (c) Safety methods. In teaching safety methods the employee is first given instruction with our Safety Code Book as a manual. As he proceeds in the course of practical work assigned to him in the school, the lessons of the Code Book are applied as he goes along. During the course he is also given some simple lessons in First Aid and before leaving the school, as part of his final examination, he is called upon to show that he has grasped the principles of safety as outlined to him. When he goes out on the job he is given his pocket "Safety Token" and his foreman continues his education. Each Monday morning, when the weekly Safety Talk is issued, it is the foreman's duty to discuss the message with his group and see that it is

thoroughly understood. The new employee's training course covers a period of two years, during which time he is under the close observation of his immediate foreman, and is also returned to the plant school at periodical intervals for further instruction when safety is again made a feature of the course.

During this time he is induced to enter one of our First Aid classes, which are carried on during the winter months. The Toronto staff to-day are 100 per cent First Aiders, and 50 per cent of the staff have taken more than one course in the practice of First Aid. We consider that a knowledge of First Aid is an essential factor in Accident Prevention as it brings home clearly to the employee the fact that an accident is a personal painful business, as well as an economic waste. A knowledge of First Aid also enables our employees who are scattered throughout the city to render valuable assistance in emergency to the public. Many fine tributes to the work of this kind reach us from time to time. Through the medium of a small monthly publication issued in the Toronto Division, which reaches every employee, we endeavour to keep alive interest in safety. By this means we keep the Division performance constantly before the employee and endeavour to build up and hold a definite safety morale throughout the gang. This publication reaches the employee's home and carries the message directly into his family life.

### Investigation of Accidents

At all Joint Conference Committee meetings between the representatives of the various groups and management, discussion is always introduced on the topic of safety and the performance of the Division in this respect. All accidents, whether involving loss of time or classed as "no lost time accidents", are investigated by a committee drawn from fellow workers of the employee and management representatives. This committee endeavours to bring out all facts connected with the accident with a view of preventing future repetitions. The findings of the committee are published in our monthly organ and in this manner reach all employees. The committee deals only with the basic cause of the accident and is not concerned with any disciplinary action which may be necessary, this being the function of management.

### Training Supervisors

With the supervisory staff, Safety education is a continuous performance. We are operating a Foreman's Training Conference in groups of not more than twelve people, under the direction of a trained leader. The confer-

ence lasts for two weeks and all supervisors must attend. These conferences are designed for the specific purpose of development of leadership qualities. In all the subjects discussed the application of Safety is a leading topic. In Toronto during the fall and winter months, monthly meetings of all supervisors are held and at these meetings accident prevention and safety methods are always a head line subject. Weekly meetings are held with all department heads and the status of our safety program is discussed. This group is also in receipt of all general office summaries and details regarding accidents throughout the entire company. The results of these studies and analysis of accidents are passed down the line of organization to all supervisors. A safe job requires a safe plant, and a routine has been set up for the reporting of all hazardous plant conditions. It is the management's duty to see that recommendations looking towards the elimination of hazards are given attention promptly. The engineers charged with the design of the plant, therefore, become deeply involved in this question and a new plant must be designed as a safe plant in order that we may hold the confidence of the employee and prove to them that we are working with them to the same common end.

A recent survey on the origin of accidents, issued by the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, established that 98 per cent of all accidents are preventable. If this be correct and there appears no good reason for questioning it, we have a long hard road ahead of us all, if we are to eliminate this 98 per cent. Any ideas which we have set forth in this paper can only be looked upon as a means to an end, and that is, to create in the mind of every employee a "safety consciousness." This may be defined as a sub-conscious mental attitude which precedes every operation with "Stop: am I doing this in a safe way?"

The City Council of Edmonton, Alberta, is reported to be preparing a bylaw providing for the licensing of master painters in the city. The Master Painters' Association is supporting the movement, and asks further that provision should be made in the bylaw for requiring master painters to report to the health department all buildings and dwellings which they found to be in an unsanitary or verminous condition and also draw the attention of the proper authorities to fire hazards. It was also urged that this bylaw would prevent unfair competition by fly-by-night painters who did not pay workmen's compensation, business tax etc.,

## STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

### Employees' Pension and Benefit Plans

**T**HE Steel Company of Canada, Limited, established on December 1, 1928, an employees benefit plan, supplementing the firm's pension plan, which has been in operation since January 1, 1920.

#### Benefit Plan

The objects of the new plan are to provide: (1) death benefits, payable to widows and dependents; (2) total and permanent disability benefits; (3) sickness benefits to provide employees with a certain income when sick, or when disabled by an accident that is not covered by the terms of any Workmen's Compensation law; (4) medical benefits to provide employees with medical attendance when sick, and under certain conditions to pay hospital charges, specialists' fees, etc. All employees who have been continuously in the employ of the company for one year after December 1, 1927, are eligible for membership. The membership is divided into four classes as follows:—

Class A consisting of members 18 years of age and over who are paid wages at an hourly or piece-work rate; Class B members 18 years of age and over, paid a monthly or semi-monthly salary, as straight time employees, whether engaged in the works or in the offices of the company; Class C members under 18 years of age, who are paid wages on an hourly or piece-work rate; Class D members under 18 years of age on a monthly or semi-monthly salary as straight time employees, whether engaged in the works or in the offices of the company.

Benefits are the same in all groups with the exception that sick benefits are not applicable to classes B and D. Contributions to the benefit plan are made by the employee members and the company. The employees contributions range from 70 cents per month for Classes A and B, to 35 cents per month for Classes C and D, these amounts being deducted from the wages or salary. The fact that a participant may be drawing disability benefits under the plan does not relieve him from payment of contributions during sick disability. The company administers the plan, and with the exception of these nominal contributions pay all expenses of operation and benefits as outlined below.

The death benefit is extended to those who become pensioners of the company under its Pension Scheme after December 1, 1928, without payment on the part of the pensioners.

*Amount of Benefits.*—In case of death, the sum of \$500 is paid to the beneficiaries of the deceased employee. In event of a member becoming totally and permanently disabled before the age of sixty years, he will receive benefits at the rate of \$25 per month up to the amount of \$500 in lieu of death benefit. If the member recovers from such disability before the full amount has been paid on account of his disability, the amount remaining will be continued as a death benefit. If the member should die before the full amount has been paid in this manner, the amount remaining will be paid in a lump sum to his beneficiary.

Sickness benefits are paid at the rate of \$10 per week for Class A, and \$5 per week for Class C employees for a period not longer than thirteen weeks for any one sickness during any consecutive twelve months and no payments are made for the first seven days of sickness.

Classes B and D are paid salary or wages for a period not longer than thirteen weeks (including the first seven days) for any one sickness during any consecutive twelve months. Sickness benefits will not be paid in dental cases.

Members are entitled to medical attendance for a period not longer than 14 weeks from date of disablement by a qualified practitioner appointed by the company.

When so recommended by the medical officer, members are entitled to hospital benefits for a period of three weeks for any one sickness during a period of twelve months. On recommendation of the medical officer the member shall be entitled to receive payments or the attention of a specialist according to a cost schedule. Medical attendance does not include the attention of a dentist. No benefits are payable when disability is due to intoxication or misconduct.

It is stipulated that members shall not be entitled to benefit if they decline to permit the medical officer to make, or have made by any other physician, such examination as he may deem necessary to ascertain their condition when claiming disability. Disabled members must take proper care of themselves and have proper treatment. Benefits will be discontinued to members who refuse or neglect to follow the recommendations of the medical officer.

*Termination of Membership.*—Membership terminates automatically and contemporaneously with employment. The time when the

termination of a member's employment or membership takes effect is the time when he ceases work or the duties incidental to his employment.

Neither the creation of the Plan nor any act in connection therewith at any time, either by the Trustee or the Company's officers or employees, is to affect the terms of employment of any employee. All employees remain subject to discharge as always, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the plan had never been created.

### Pension Plan

The object of the pension plan is to afford facilities for retiring and paying pensions to employees of the company, who, by long and faithful service, have earned an honorable retirement. For carrying out the plan, the board of directors are empowered to appropriate such sums of money as are necessary, and no contributions to the fund are required from employees.

Those eligible for pension include both male and female employees whose term of employment has been continuous for 25 years or more. Continuous employment is defined as meaning service with the company continuously without a break of any kind, except on leave of absence, sickness, injury or necessary temporary lay-off on account of reduction of

force or for any other reason, all such cases to be subject to the discretion of the Board, and such absence may at the discretion of the pension committee be deducted in computing the length of service. In any other case, if a person is re-employed after such a break in the continuity of his service, for the purpose of this pension plan he is considered as a new employee. The retiring age limit is 65 years for male employees and 55 years for female employees.

Provision is made for retirement, under certain conditions, after 10 years service in the event of an employee becoming disabled in the performance of his regular duties so as to preclude resuming work.

The amount of pension is determined by multiplying an amount equal to one per cent of an employee's average wage during the last 10 years of service by the number of years of continuous service. The total represents the annual pension which is paid in monthly instalments. It is stipulated that no pension allowance shall exceed \$1,000 per annum, or be less than \$240 per annum. All pensions are paid to the pensioner personally, and the proportion of unpaid pension due to a deceased employee up to and including the date of death may be paid to his or her heirs as the pension committee shall decide.

## NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER COMPANY Plan for Pensions, Sickness Benefits, and Group Insurance

THE Nova Scotia Light and Power Company Limited gave effect on May 1, 1929, to a plan providing for pensions and sickness benefits and employees' group insurance.

The cost of pensions and sickness benefits is to be met entirely by the company, while group insurance will be made available to all employees of less than retirement age, not members of the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, at a cost to them of 75 cents per month, per \$1,000 of insurance, the company contributing the remaining cost. However, as a prerequisite to receipt of pensions or sick benefits, employees will be required to subscribe to the group insurance plan on or before July 1, 1929, or new employees within three months of the date of their employment, and to continue throughout their employment, or until they have attained retirement age, to contribute to the cost of same. Employees now members of the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association may continue their membership in that association and such employees will be entitled to pension, but not to sickness benefits or group insurance under this plan. They may, however, at any time resign from

the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, and in lieu of their membership therein subscribe to the group insurance plan and will then become eligible for sick benefits as well as pensions.

*Group Insurance:*—The group insurance plan became effective on May 1, 1929. The contribution required from an employee is 75 cents per month per \$1,000 of insurance. The amount of insurance which can be obtained by an employee depends upon the length of employment of such employee. To employees with over three months' service, the amount of insurance is \$500, and the amount increases according to graded periods of service until the total of \$1,000 insurance for five years service and over. Insurance under the group life insurance plan is payable in the event of death resulting from sickness or accident. In the event of an employee becoming permanently disabled as a result of sickness or non-occupational accident he will be entitled to receive the full amount of insurance then effective on his life, in accordance with provisions set forth in the policy.

*Pension plan:*—The pension plan provides for payment of an allowance to employees upon retirement in their old age, the retirement age for women being fixed at 60 years, and for men at 65 years. All employees who on May 1, 1929, had reached retirement age and whose term of employment is ten years or more will become eligible for pension upon retirement. All other employees, upon attainment of retirement age, whose term of employment at that time is ten years or more, will become eligible for pension upon retirement, provided only that they have taken out and continued insurance under the group insurance plan.

Supplementing the disability benefit payment under the group insurance plan, with the approval of the board of directors, any employee who has become totally disabled as a result of sickness or injury, (other than by accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment by the company) and whose term of employment has been ten or more years, may be retired from active service and granted a pension. If a pension is granted it is for such period as the committee may determine. If, at any time during such period, the employee recovers sufficiently to resume active work, the pension is to be discontinued. If the employee re-enters the service of the company at the time such pension is discontinued, he thereupon becomes eligible for benefits under this plan, and the period of absence is considered as leave of absence and not as a break in the continuity of the employee's service.

The amount of pension is based on one per cent of an employee's average annual pay during the ten years previous to retirement, the minimum pension payable to employees with 20 or more years of service being \$240. It is further stipulated that no pension shall exceed an amount equal to 50 per cent of the average annual pay during the next ten years preceding retirement.

*Sickness Benefits:*—The sickness benefit plan provides for the payment of weekly benefits to an employee on account of physical inability to work by reason of sickness or non-occupational accident. Sickness includes injury other than accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment by the company and for which benefits are received under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The following is the scale of sickness disability benefits:—

One year's service and over, \$15 per week for 4 weeks, then \$7.50 for 8 weeks; two years' service and over, \$15 per week for 5 weeks, then \$7.50 for 10 weeks; three years' service and over, \$15 per week for 6 weeks, then \$7.50

for 12 weeks; four years' service and over \$15 per week for 7 weeks, then \$7.50 for 14 weeks; five years' service and over, \$15 per week for 8 weeks, then \$7.50 for 16 weeks.

Such payments terminate when the disability ceases and will in no case extend beyond the periods mentioned above.

It is emphasized that "disability" employees must take care of themselves and have proper treatment.

Disability due to intoxication, or immorality, or narcotics, or to fighting, unless in self defence, involves loss of the right of benefits.

### **Pension Plan of Mond Nickel Company**

The Mond Nickel Company, of which Lord Melchett is chairman, introduced a new pension scheme at their nickel works at Clydach, near Swansea, South Wales, on June 1. The plan is non-contributory, and is to be continued indefinitely, and all employees are eligible for membership. There is provision for retiring after 20 years' service, for disability benefit after 10 years if totally and permanently disabled from any cause and benefit is to be paid on the death of a member either in active service or if a pensioner.

Sixty-five is the minimum age for retirement for men and 60 for women. If an employee has put in 30 years' service and earned an average of £3 10s. per week for five years before retirement he will receive a pension of £55 10s. a year. Under the disability provisions a member with 20 years' service and the same average pay will get the last-named amount of pension. On the death of a member in active service his relatives will receive £60, and should he leave dependents there will be additional death benefit. When a pensioner dies £60 will be paid to his beneficiaries.

A memorandum on the rules and financial provisions of industrial pension plans has recently been prepared and published by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. It is a survey of "existing studies of the subject for the benefit of those concerned with the problem of industrial pensions who have but little time to give to research." The phases of the problem with which the memorandum deals are the rates of pension allowed, the length of service required, and the method of financing pension plans. It does not touch on the question of the economic justification of pensions either when maintained by employers or by the State. In conclusion, there is presented an analysis of the outstanding provisions of representative industrial pension plans.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Statistics of dairy factories in Canada for 1927, prepared by the Dairy Statistics Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with the dairy branches of the various provincial departments of agriculture, indicate the development of the industry, which has become one of the most important in the Dominion. It is pointed out that the statistics in this report relate solely to the production of dairy factories; they do not include butter made on the farm and known as "dairy butter" and home-made cheese. The Census of 1921 showed that the production of dairy butter in 1920 was 103,487,506 pounds, and of home-made cheese, 533,561 pounds, these quantities representing respectively 48 and 0.3 per cent of the totals.

Complete statistics of the production of dairy factories date from 1900 when the total value of the products was \$29,731,922. In 1927 the value of the products of dairy factories was \$135,910,930, representing an increase of \$106,179,008 or 357 per cent during the twenty-seven years. In recent years there has been a large increase in the production of condensed milk. The first milk condensing plant was established at Truro, N.S., in 1883, and there are now in Canada twenty-seven plants for the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk and milk powder. The value of these products in 1900 was \$269,520, and 1927 the value was \$10,186,312.

The value of all dairy products in Canada in 1927 is estimated at \$253,736,605, distributed as follows: creamery butter 176,978,947 lbs., value \$65,709,986; dairy butter (estimated) 95,000,000 lbs., value \$30,435,121; factory cheese 138,056,908 lbs., value \$25,522,148; home-made cheese (estimated) 415,417 lbs., value \$70,654; miscellaneous factory products \$18,879,335 and milk consumed fresh or otherwise used (estimated) 471,350,310 gallons, value \$113,119,361.

The *per capita* consumption of butter in Canada in 1927 is estimated at 28.88 lbs., and the consumption of cheese at 3.38 lbs.

*Establishments and Patrons.*—The total number of dairy establishments in operation in Canada in 1927 was given as 2,899, comprising 1,266 creameries, 1,334 cheese factories, 272 combined butter and cheese factories, and 27 condenseries. Compared with the preceding year, the number of creameries shows a decrease of 3; cheese factories, a decrease of 84; combined butter and cheese factories a decrease of 62; and condenseries an increase of 1; making a decrease for all factories of 148.

The number of patrons (farmers who supply milk and cream to dairy factories) in 1927 was 310,822, compared with 330,382 in 1926

and 317,762 in 1925. The industry paid to the patrons in 1927 a total of \$97,157,214, an increase over the year 1926 of \$1,507,961, but a decrease from the year 1925 of \$4,705,273. The patrons of creameries in 1927 received \$63,346,230; of cheese factories, \$19,980,023; of combined butter and cheese factories, \$6,850,956; and of condenseries, \$6,980,005. The average price paid for the milk per 100 lbs. was \$1.65 in 1927, \$1.53 in 1926 and \$1.74 in 1925. The cream was paid for at an average price per lb. of butter-fat of 36½ cents in 1927, 35 cents in 1926 and 36 cents in 1925.

*Total value of products.*—The total value of all products of dairy factories in 1927 was \$135,910,930, an increase over the preceding year of two and a half million dollars. The value of the butter production represents 48 per cent of the total value of products, while the relation of each of the other items to total value of product is as follows: cheese, 19 per cent; condensed products, 8 per cent; ice cream, 5 per cent; milk and cream sold, 19 per cent; and sundry products, 1 per cent. The average value of output per factory in 1927 was \$46,882, compared with \$43,765 in 1926 and \$45,910 in 1925.

*Capital.*—The value of the capital investment of the industry in 1927 was \$50,805,132, compared with \$47,091,589 in 1926 and \$44,307,558 in 1925. These totals comprise the value of land, buildings and machinery, materials and products on hand and cash and operating accounts. The average value of capital per establishment was \$17,525, compared with \$15,455 in 1926 and \$14,710 in 1925.

*Employees and Salaries and Wages.*—The returns of dairy factories for all provinces excepting Quebec classify the employees either as salaried employees or as wage-earners. The first classification includes superintendents, managers, head butter and cheese makers, clerks, stenographers, etc., and the second comprises assistant butter and cheese makers and factory helpers. For Quebec no classification is made in this respect and all of the employees in that province are included in the tables as wage-earners. In 1927, the number of persons classified as salaried employees was 4,469 and the number as wage-earners, 7,491, a total of 11,960 compared with a total of 12,069 in 1926. The statistics of employment of wage-earners by months (in the case of Quebec of all employees) show July with 8,447 persons as the month of highest employment, and January and February each with 4,566 as the months of lowest employment. The total amount paid to all employees in 1927 was \$12,181,080 compared with \$12,398,490 in 1926.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference

**T**HE Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva, Switzerland, on May 30th. It is hoped to have a comprehensive article in the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* dealing with the proceedings of this Conference, which include consideration of the following subjects: prevention of industrial accidents (final discussion); protection against accidents of workers engaged in loading or unloading ships (final discussion); forced labour (first discussion); and hours of work of salaried employees (first discussion).

### Joint Maritime Commission

The Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labour Office met in Paris from April 18 to 20, with representatives of ship owners and seamen in attendance, as well as members representing the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The Commission took note of the progress made during the past year of the ratification of maritime Conventions, the number of ratifications having risen from 76 to 97. The agenda of the Conference comprised a discussion of hours of work, offences committed at sea, and accidents to dockers.

### Draft Convention on Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery

According to information received in the International Labour Office from Berlin, the German Reichstag has approved the Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Eleventh Session held in Geneva last year. This Convention had previously been approved by the Reichsrat, and it may therefore be assumed that its ratification by Germany will follow shortly.

The Convention, it will be recalled, aims at the removal in all countries of some of the worst forms of the evil known as "sweating." Each State which ratifies it undertakes to create machinery whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed for workers employed in trades or parts of trades (especially the home-working trades) in which no arrangements exist for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise and wages are exceptionally low. Each country is free to decide the nature and form of the machinery, the methods to be followed, and the trades to which it should be applied; it must, however, present an annual report to the International Labour Office giving a list of the trades covered, the methods adopted, and the results obtained. A bill is also at present be-

fore the Chamber of Deputies in France to authorize the ratification of the Convention. No pronouncement of policy has yet been made by Great Britain, to whose initiative the Convention is primarily due.

Minimum wage laws are already in existence in seven of the provinces of Canada.

### Report of the Director on His Visit to China

The Director of the International Labour Office, Mr. Albert Thomas, has submitted a report to the Governing Body of his visit to the Far East some months ago. Mr. Thomas travelled to China by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway, arriving on November 15, 1928, and remaining there for three weeks. During this time he was accompanied by Mr. Chan, the Chinese member of the staff of the International Labour Office. It will be remembered that China has been a member of the organization from the beginning. At the Washington Conference the conditions in China were referred to in the report on countries faced with special difficulties from the point of view of workers' protection. Since then the progress achieved has been very uncertain.

A new Labour Code has been drafted and the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour submitted the text to the Director of the International Labour Office and asked him to obtain the views of the Office on it. The Director has submitted the draft to experts on the staff of the Office and will communicate to the Chinese Government their remarks or suggestions, as requested. While in Nanking, Mr. Thomas drew the attention of the authorities concerned to the necessity of having well-organized inspection services in order to ensure the enforcement of the social legislation now in course of preparation. Up to the present China has sent only Government representatives to the International Labour Conference, but as a result of the conversations on this subject which the Director had at Nanking, it is hoped that at the next Session of the Conference the employers and workers will also be represented.

The growing international importance of China makes it one of the countries about which exact information is most needed and it is proposed to establish a correspondent's office for the I.L.O. in China, which would have the duty of co-ordinating all the data, at present so irregular and fragmentary, which are available on conditions of labour in China and would serve as a link between the International Labour Office and the Chinese Government.

### Report on Unemployment

A report on unemployment, embodying the results of researches undertaken by the International Labour Office, has been prepared for the information of the International Labour Conference. It describes the influence exerted on unemployment by certain important international factors in the last few years, at the same time recognizing that in each country unemployment results from a number of different causes, many of which are national in character.

The report begins with an investigation into the influence of currency fluctuations, manifested in variations of the price level, and affecting all branches of production. It then proceeds to study the conditions affecting the regularity of employment and business activity in certain industries, the industries selected for this purpose being coal and textiles. In the coal industry the leading factor of the situation is a productive capacity in excess of the demand, resulting in excessive competition between different coal-producing countries, and in the consequent unemployment of the workers now of one country, now of another; in the textile industry, it is shown how the development of new undertakings in certain countries has closed the former outlets of other nations which have not yet adapted themselves to the new situation thus created. The question of the international distribution of labour is then discussed, and it is shown

that the unemployment existing in certain countries may be ascribed to an unstable equilibrium between the quantity of labour available and the productive capacity of the country. Incidentally it is stated that international movements of labour are more often due to the attraction of the country of immigration than to the outward thrust of over-population, and in this connection the legislative steps taken by several States in recent years to adapt migration movements to the needs of their labour markets are described, the suggestion being made that there is an evident necessity for international agreements by which the interests of over-populated and under-populated countries and of the workers themselves may be brought into harmony.

### Publications

*Occupation and Health*.—A further series of brochures of "Occupation and Health," the Encyclopaedia of Hygiene, Pathology and Social Welfare, which is in course of publication by the International Labour Office, has just appeared. It comprises monographs on: Calcium and Calcium Carbide; Camphor (Synthetic); Canning and Food Preserving Industries; Cantharides and Carbanilide; Cements; Chlorates, Chlorides (Alkaline) and Chloroform; Chloropicrine, Chromium and Chromates; Cocaine, Cochineal, Codeine, Coleothar and Colocynthis; and Copper Boiler Making.

## CONVENTION OF ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

A CONFERENCE of the Superintendents of the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada was held at Toronto on June 4-7. This conference was held simultaneously with the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada,\* and some of the sessions of both conferences were held jointly. Besides round table discussions on matters directly affecting the administration of the employment offices, in which all of the superintendents engaged, addresses were delivered to the employment officials on matters relating to their work as follows:—

The Ontario Apprenticeship Act and its relation to the Employment Service, by Mr. A. W. Crawford, Ontario Inspector of Apprenticeship, Toronto.

Graphology as an aid to employment managers, by Mr. F. D. Jacob, handwriting expert, Ottawa.

Stabilization of employment in industry, by Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, and

Mr. S. J. McLean, President of Canada Packers, Toronto.

Some facts and reflections regarding employment and unemployment statistics, by Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa.

A decade of Employment Office work in Ontario, by Mr. H. C. Hudson, Superintendent, Ontario Public Employment Offices, Toronto.

The Employment Service from the point of view of the employer, by Mr. E. H. Brown, Secretary of the Employment Committee, American Cyanamid Co., Niagara Falls.

Industrial placement work, by Mr. J. Francis, Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Toronto.

Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M.D., Ontario Minister of Health and Labour, and Mr. J. H. H. Ballantyne, Deputy Minister of Labour for Ontario, were present at the opening session of the Superintendents' meeting. Mr. H. C. Hudson, B.A., general superintendent of the Ontario Employment Offices, was the presiding officer throughout the sessions. The Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour was represented by Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director, and Mr. V. C. Phelan.

\*The proceedings at this convention are outlined on page 622.



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING APRIL

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in April was 6,636, their employees numbering 991,093 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,661, having an aggregate member-

ship of 188,874 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment;

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1929, as reported by Employers

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 6,636 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 49,449 persons to 991,093 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of nearly six per cent, rose to 116.2, as compared with 110.4 on April 1, and with 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3 and 85.1 on May 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. There was, therefore, an increase in employment of over nine per cent as compared with the same date of last year. The accompanying chart shows the favourable situation as compared with earlier years of the record.

Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded unusually pronounced improvement, while large gains were also noted in mining, trade, services and communications. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging and coal mining.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 533 firms reported 72,596 employees, or 820 more than in their last return. This gain was smaller than that indicated on May 1 last year, but the index then was lower. Construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review; manufacturing, especially

in lumber and fish-preserving plants, also showed important gains, while transportation and logging were seasonally slacker.

*Quebec.*—General improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,494 employers with 264,457 workers, as against 248,823 in the preceding month. Large increases were recorded in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last-named being due to river drives. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date a year ago, when the indicated increase was considerably smaller.

*Ontario.*—The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1929, was the largest reported in any month since the record was begun in 1920; 22,355 persons were added to the working forces of the 3,003 co-operating firms, who had 432,393 employees. Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most pronounced increases, but the movement was also upward in mining, communications and trade, while logging was seasonally slacker. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 in any other year since 1920.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Manufacturing, transportation, trade, communications, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advance in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 902 employers, whose staffs rose from 129,428 persons on April 1, to 135,647 on the date under review. This expansion was on a slightly

smaller scale than at the beginning of May, 1928.

*British Columbia.*—The improvement in British Columbia was more pronounced than in the spring of last year, when the index was lower. An aggregate payroll of 85,999 workers was indicated by the 704 firms furnishing data, who had 81,579 in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction were decidedly busier, especially marked advances taking place in the last-named; mining, communications and transportation were also busier, while trade was rather dull.

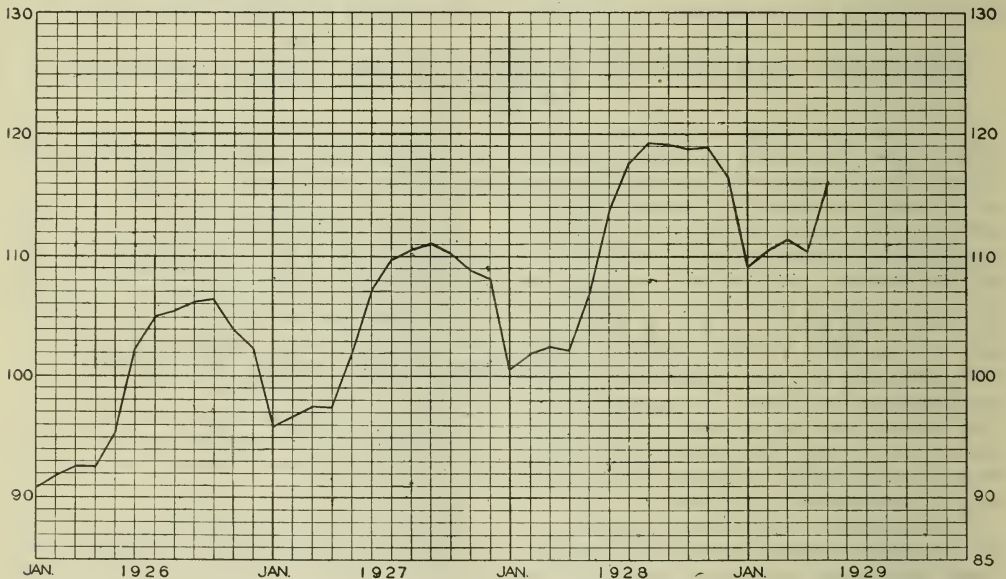
Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

10,731 on April 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction and transportation. The gain involved rather fewer workers than that recorded on May 1, 1928, when the index was lower.

*Toronto.*—Manufacturing, transportation and trade reported important increases in personal in Toronto, according to data furnished by 870 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 122,496 persons, as compared with 120,386 at the beginning of April. This expansion resulted in a higher level of employment than in the spring of any other year since 1922, when data for this city were first compiled.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



#### Employment by Cities

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed considerably increased activity, Montreal firms adding an especially large number to their staffs.

*Montreal.*—Transportation, manufacturing and construction recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, where 800 employers added 7,297 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 135,625 at the beginning of May. Smaller increases were indicated on the same date last year, when the index stood at 105.9, as compared with 114.2 on May 1, 1929.

*Quebec.*—Statements were tabulated from 103 firms with 10,862 employees, as against

*Ottawa.*—Lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advance involved a slightly smaller number of persons than that noted on May 1 of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 138 firms employing 12,813 persons, compared with 11,528 on April 1. The index was at its maximum for the spring since the record for this city was commenced.

*Hamilton.*—A combined working force of 39,067 persons was reported by the 208 co-operating employers, who had 37,581 on April 1. Manufacturers were decidedly busier, while only slight changes were noted in other groups. Employment was in greater volume than in

NOTE: "Relative Weight" in Tables I, II, III and IV shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area of industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
May 1.....	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
1922						
May 1.....	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
1923						
May 1.....	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
1924						
Jan. 1.....	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1.....	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1.....	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
April 1.....	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1.....	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July 1.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug. 1.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Sept. 1.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1.....	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
1925						
Jan. 1.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
April 1.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
1926						
Jan. 1.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.3	26.7	43.6	13.7	8.7

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
May 1. 1922	83.2		93.8				90.7	82.6
May 1. 1923	90.0		97.4	101.0	97.5		88.3	79.5
May 1. 1924	93.5		94.5	104.7	90.9		84.9	88.5
May 1. 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7		87.4	90.0
May 1. 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
Jan. 1. 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1.	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1.	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at May 1, 1929....	13.7	1.1	12.4	1.3	3.9	2.3	3.2	2.9

the same month of 1928, when the expansion indicated was not so pronounced.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Considerable improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories, but also in construction. Returns were tabulated from 122 firms with 23,235 workers, compared with 21,810 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than in any other month of the record.

*Winnipeg.*—Construction, manufacturing, trade and communications reported the most noteworthy expansion in Winnipeg; 315 employers in that city added 782 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 32,066 on May 1. The situation was more favourable than on the same date last year, although somewhat larger gains had then been indicated.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing and road construction registered the greatest increases in Vancouver, where 272 firms employed an aggregate working force of 28,791 persons, compared with 28,017 on April 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

Employment in manufactures showed an important gain at the beginning of May; 4,041 establishments reported 566,516 workers, compared with 550,275 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but important expansion also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and non-ferrous metal groups. Boot and shoe and textile factories, however, were slacker. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on May 1 in other years since 1920; the situation was, in fact, more favourable than in any other month of the record.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Continued and larger increases in employment were noted in fish-packing plants and dairies; the improvement was not so extensive as that reported on May 1, 1928, but the index then was lower.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

	All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cation	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
1921									
May 1.....	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
1922									
May 1.....	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
1923									
May 1.....	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
1924									
May 1.....	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
1925									
May 1.....	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
1926									
May 1.....	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
1927									
Jan. 1.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
1928									
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.3
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929									
Jan. 1.....	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
Relative weight of employ- ment by industries as at May 1, 1929.....	100.0	57.2	1.9	5.1	2.9	12.3	10.4	2.0	8.2

Statements were tabulated from 223 firms in this group, employing 17,384 workers, or 709 more than at the beginning of April. The expansion took place chiefly in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend elsewhere was generally upward.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in boot and shoe and other leather factories showed a seasonally downward movement, according to 179 manufacturers with 16,236 employees, as compared with 16,416 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in Ontario. The reduction involved fewer workers than that noted on May 1, 1928, but the situation then was better.

*Lumber and Products.*—Seasonal activity caused a pronounced advance in this group, practically all divisions showing some improvement, which was, however, particularly noteworthy in sawmills. Data were received from 701 employers of 54,475 persons, as against 47,627 in the preceding month. The increases were distributed over the country, those in

Quebec and Ontario being greatest. Smaller additions to staffs had been registered on May 1, 1928, when the index was lower than at the beginning of May this year

*Musical Instruments.*—Employment in musical instrument works showed an increase, 163 operatives being taken on by the 42 co-operating manufacturers, who had 3,003 workers. Employment was in greater volume than in the corresponding period last year. Most of the advance took place in Quebec.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—There was a slight decline in activity in edible plant product factories, chiefly in those producing biscuits and confectionery. This reduction was smaller than that noted on May 1, 1928, and the index number then was lower than at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 311 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 27,872 persons, as compared with 27,945 on April 1. There were minor gains in all provinces except the Maritime Provinces and Ontario.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	*Relative Weight	May 1 1929	April 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	57.2	119.8	116.5	109.0	103.9	98.8	93.7	94.9
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	110.0	106.7	108.2	102.2	97.6	95.0	89.1
Fur and products.....	0.2	100.3	94.8	89.5	93.4	96.7	90.4	85.5
Leather and products.....	1.6	91.4	91.9	102.6	100.2	97.6	89.9	101.1
Lumber and products.....	5.5	107.9	95.3	98.2	98.2	94.2	97.3	91.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.3	100.8	81.9	89.7	94.0	90.2	97.4	89.1
Furniture.....	1.0	123.5	120.2	117.1	106.9	101.5	92.4	.....
Other lumber products.....	1.2	117.8	117.3	111.1	105.1	101.8	103.7	99.0
Musical instruments.....	0.3	97.8	93.2	87.8	96.1	95.3	81.8	84.6
Plant products—edible.....	2.8	101.6	101.6	94.9	94.4	91.4	90.8	90.2
Pulp and paper products.....	6.6	109.8	108.3	108.7	103.8	97.1	91.9	91.0
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	105.6	104.4	109.8	104.4	96.2	87.9	85.7
Paper products.....	0.9	111.2	110.3	109.5	104.9	98.7	95.5	96.0
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	115.0	113.3	107.7	102.8	98.2	96.5	97.2
Rubber products.....	1.8	139.7	133.3	123.0	111.3	94.5	95.2	87.1
Textile products.....	8.5	110.3	110.5	107.0	105.9	100.3	96.2	92.2
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.1	108.7	108.4	110.3	109.1	100.3	96.2	88.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.8	115.6	112.6	104.2	102.0	100.4	88.9	87.2
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.6	108.4	111.0	104.1	102.3	99.7	99.2	99.4
Other textile products.....	1.0	111.0	112.1	109.7	114.3	102.9	102.2	94.9
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.6	124.0	121.2	121.6	105.5	105.1	98.0	98.2
Tobacco.....	0.9	113.2	108.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	141.6	140.2	130.0	107.6	88.1	95.2	103.5
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	176.8	170.2	113.0	104.4	101.4	99.9	104.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.8	118.9	118.9	108.7	99.1	100.1	84.5	91.9
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	125.1	114.4	112.2	103.9	95.3	102.5	95.2
Electric current.....	1.5	121.9	117.0	112.5	105.0	93.6	89.2	91.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	136.0	134.0	114.6	106.7	102.9	92.9	100.6
Iron and steel products.....	17.8	137.6	134.2	124.7	115.8	103.5	102.3	113.4
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.9	145.9	139.6	120.1	110.8	100.1	90.8	96.5
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.4	133.9	128.0	100.4	110.7	99.8	68.8	72.1
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	126.2	124.0	114.0	104.7	105.6	97.1	105.8
Land vehicles.....	8.5	140.0	138.7	154.7	118.8	113.2	91.9	100.4
Automobiles and parts.....	3.1	215.2	209.0	120.3	103.5	101.0	106.8	111.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.5	136.7	122.2	108.4	102.4	101.4	94.0	95.1
Heating appliances.....	0.6	133.6	132.1	140.2	105.5	100.9	76.8	97.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.1	174.6	169.7	111.5	108.5	99.6	90.7	100.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	138.9	137.0	105.2	104.5	98.5	90.5	93.8
Other iron and steel products.....	2.1	118.8	114.1	119.1	112.1	97.9	82.2	87.8
Non ferrous metal products.....	2.0	134.3	131.7	113.9	101.7	102.3	100.7	99.1
Mineral products.....	1.3	133.7	128.0	102.2	104.9	99.9	97.2	99.4
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	112.5	112.0	78.5	82.8	72.7	85.6	98.1
<b>Logging</b> .....	1.9	75.8	83.1	111.5	103.6	93.0	98.6	108.1
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.1	115.6	112.9	104.3	102.8	91.3	96.1	112.9
Coal.....	2.6	101.5	103.3	123.9	107.5	94.8	104.6	99.7
Metallic ores.....	1.6	132.2	129.3	120.4	101.2	95.2	86.0	94.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.9	142.1	121.9	105.0	103.5	99.5	94.0	93.0
<b>Communications</b> .....	2.9	117.3	113.5	106.0	105.5	96.3	90.4	90.8
Telegraphs.....	0.6	118.6	114.2	104.7	102.9	100.3	94.8	93.6
Telephones.....	2.3	116.9	113.3	100.7	100.8	94.9	92.6	97.8
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.3	108.1	101.8	107.0	103.2	97.8	97.8	100.4
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	119.6	113.3	99.2	99.9	95.4	92.3	98.3
Steam railways.....	8.4	106.0	102.7	100.6	102.1	88.5	87.4	86.7
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.5	104.7	81.0	103.7	95.0	82.6	77.1	68.2
<b>Construction and maintenance</b> .....	10.4	112.0	85.4	102.6	102.9	90.6	70.1	59.9
Building.....	4.3	114.3	102.5	83.8	68.5	60.8	59.1	35.5
Highway.....	1.2	77.9	38.2	109.7	99.7	85.9	90.0	86.6
Railway.....	4.9	123.2	87.3	111.7	101.5	95.7	91.8	90.3
<b>Services</b> .....	2.0	121.6	121.1	103.4	95.9	92.9	90.8	89.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	113.8	115.6	120.1	103.3	101.2	98.2	97.0
Professional.....	0.2	126.3	124.5	121.1	108.9	98.0	91.0	89.7
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	133.5	128.9	111.7	104.4	96.3	94.2	91.2
<b>Trade</b> .....	8.2	124.0	122.5	114.4	106.3	96.6	93.4	88.5
Retail.....	5.8	128.8	127.9	106.2	101.2	96.2	85.9	96.1
Wholesale.....	2.4	113.7	110.8	106.8	101.8	95.4	91.9	92.9
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	116.2	110.4	106.8	101.8	95.4	91.9	92.9

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

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was continued improvement in these industries, in which employment was in greater volume than in the spring of other years of the record. Much of the gain took place in pulp and paper mills, while printing and publishing and paper product plants were also busier. The working forces of the 507 co-operating establish-

ments aggregated 64,921 employees, as against 63,924 in their last report. Heightened activity was shown throughout the Dominion, but the advance in Quebec was most pronounced.

*Rubber Products.*—Considerable recovery was noted in rubber factories on May 1, 1929, greatly exceeding the gains indicated on the same date in 1928, when the index was many

points lower. Returns were tabulated from 37 manufacturers employing 17,705 workers, or 810 more than at the commencement of April. Most of the increase was in Quebec.

*Textile Products.*—There was slight falling-off in employment in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 563 manufacturers having 83,961 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 84,281 on April 1. Employment was brisker in woollen and knitting mills, but cotton and garment and personal furnishing factories released employees. Quebec reported the bulk of the loss, while considerable improvement was shown in Ontario.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 141 plants in this group employing 15,766 persons, or 358 more than in the preceding month. This increase, which was smaller than that recorded on May 1 last year, took place chiefly in Quebec. Employment was at a higher level than on the same date in 1928 and earlier years for which statistics are available.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Employment in chemicals and allied products showed a moderate increase in Quebec and Ontario, according to information from 114 manufacturers, whose staffs included 7,964 workers, as against 7,908 in April. The index was several points higher than on May 1 a year ago, when the trend was also favourable.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement; the general gain was more marked than at the beginning May last year, when the index number was several points lower. The 133 co-operating firms reported 12,311 employees, as against 11,336 in the preceding month.

*Electric Current.*—Further and more pronounced additions to staffs were recorded on May 1 in electric current plants, in which activity was greater than in the spring of any other year of the record. Statements were received from 90 companies employing 14,704 workers, an increase of 521 over their April 1 forces.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—The trend of employment in this group continued upward, 201 persons being added to the payrolls of the 45 reporting establishments, which had 13,727 employees. The improvement was largely confined to Ontario. Gains had also been registered on May 1, 1928, when the index number was much lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The rolling mill, general plant machinery, structural iron and steel, foundry and other divisions of this group

reported considerable increases in activity, and there were large gains in automobile factories. Returns were tabulated from 653 manufacturers with 176,452 operatives, as compared with 172,411 in the preceding month. The improvement indicated at the beginning of May last year was rather less pronounced, and the situation was not so favourable. All except the Maritime Provinces shared in the upward movement, but Ontario registered the greatest advances.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Non-ferrous metal products showed an increase in employment, the working forces of the 104 co-operating firms rising from 19,685 at the beginning of April to 20,094 on May 1. There were gains in all provinces except Quebec. Additions to staff on a smaller scale were reported in this group in the same month in 1928, when the index number was lower. Employment on the date under review was, in fact, brisker than in the spring of any other year for which statistics have been compiled.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued improvement was indicated in the mineral products group, the increases being more pronounced than on May 1 a year ago, when the index number was lower than on the date under review. Reports were received from 80 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 12,893 persons, as compared with 12,332 in the preceding month. The greatest advance was in Quebec.

### Logging

In spite of large increases in Quebec on account of river drives, there was, on the whole, a decline in logging, according to 222 firms employing 19,237 men, or 1,984 less than in April. Greater curtailment was registered at the beginning of May, 1928, but the index then was rather higher.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Employment in coal mining showed a reduction, which was more pronounced than in the same month last year. The index then was slightly higher than on May 1, 1928. Data were received from 79 operators with 26,119 employees, as compared with 26,543 in the preceding month. The decrease took place in the Western coal fields, the tendency in the Maritime Provinces being favourable.

*Metallic Ores.*—There was a further substantial improvement in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. An aggregate working force of 15,371 persons was employed by the 73 co-operating firms, who had 14,896 in their last report. Smaller gains were indicated at the beginning of May a

year ago, but employment this spring is better than in the same period in any other year of the record.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—*Employment in this group showed important gains, resulting in the most favourable situation indicated since the series was commenced in 1920. Sixty-six employers enlarged their payrolls by 1,317 workers to 9,137 at the beginning of May. Quarries and other divisions reported heightened activity. The greatest advances were in Ontario, but the movement was generally upward.

### Communications

Further increases were noted in telegraph and telephone operation, 935 persons having been added to the forces of the 188 co-operating companies and branches, which had 28,417 in their employ. Conditions were better than in the spring in any other year of the record.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Continued and more pronounced improvement was shown in local transportation at the beginning of May, when the 128 firms from whom information was received, reported 23,215 employees, or 1,150 more than in the preceding month. The index was higher than on the same date in 1928 and earlier years. Quebec and Ontario registered most of the improvement.

*Steam Railways.*—Steam railway operation afforded more employment in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, while curtailment was shown in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statements were received from 105 employers in this division, whose payrolls increased from 81,016 persons on April 1 to 83,269 at the beginning of May. A decline had been noted on May 1, 1928, when the index was several points lower.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—A combined staff of 14,984 men, as compared with 11,557 in the preceding month, was reported by the 69 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This gain exceeded that noted on the same date last year, when the index was lower. Large reductions in the Maritime Provinces were offset by increases in Quebec and Ontario.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Employment in building construction continued to expand largely; the index stood at 114.3, as compared with 102.6 on May 1, 1928. The working forces of the

578 co-operating contractors aggregated 43,169 persons, as against 38,702 at the beginning of April. The tendency was favourable in all except the Maritime Provinces, but the greatest gains were in Quebec and Ontario.

*Highway.*—Activity on roads and highways advanced very considerably, 6,185 men being added to the working forces of the 173 employers making returns, who had 5,792 on May 1. All provinces registered noteworthy increases. Although the additions to staffs indicated on the same date last year were on a rather smaller scale, employment then was in slightly greater volume.

*Railway.*—Forty companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 48,430 workers, as against 34,346 in the last report. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most marked in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. Expansion involving a smaller number of men was noted at the beginning of May a year ago, when the index number stood at 109.7, as compared with 123.2 on the date under review. The latter was higher than on May 1 in any other year since the record was commenced in 1920.

### Services

The service group, especially the laundry and personal service divisions, reported heightened activity, according to statements from 208 establishments employing 20,031 persons, as against 19,701 in their last report. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 of 1928 and of earlier years of the record. The Prairie Provinces registered the greatest gains.

### Trade

Continued additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 666 establishments enlarged their forces by 993 employees to 81,221 on the date under review. The index was at its peak for the beginning of May in the years for which data are available; it was also higher than in any month of the years 1920-1927. Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale trade, the largest gains being in Ontario

### TABLES

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities, and industries. The columns headed "relative weight," show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on May 1, 1929.

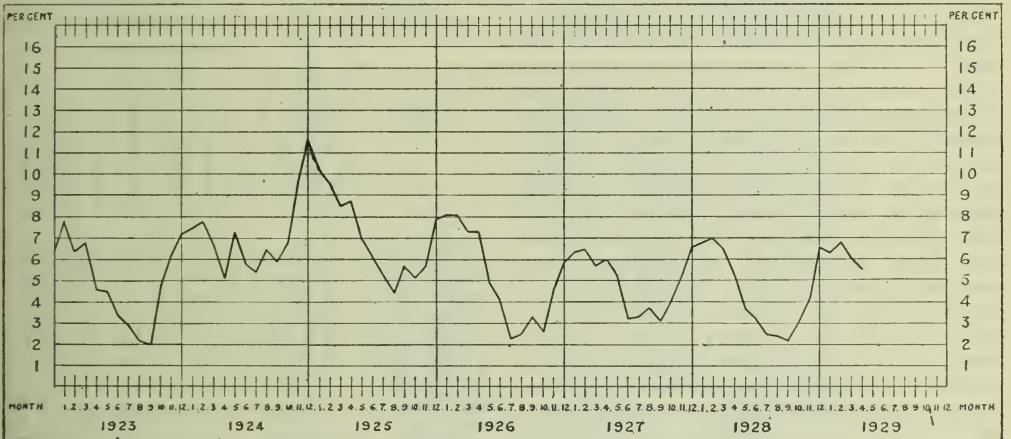


### Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of April, 1929

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

involving the greatest number of workers, the contractions in Quebec, due, as mentioned above, to inactivity in the garment trades, in a large measure off-setting the gains in employment reported from Ontario, where building and construction and steam railway operation were mainly responsible for the better situation prevailing. In addition to Quebec the British Columbia and Alberta employment trend was reported as unfavourable, while from the remaining provinces advances in available employment were indicated the most substantial of which were recorded by Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions. In comparing with the

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The present article on unemployment deals with the situation among local trade unions at the close of April, and is based on the reports received from an aggregate of 1,661 organizations, comprising a membership of 188,874 persons. Of these 10,382, or a percentage of 5.5, were idle at the end of the month, compared with an unemployment percentage of 6.0 in March. An outstanding feature of the April situation was the expansion shown in building and construction operations, shared to some extent by all provinces, which was due to increased development in various building projects with the approaching summer. Some improvement in the transportation industry was also registered by several of the provinces. Noteworthy reductions, however, were reported from Quebec, owing to the commencement of the usual seasonal slack period in the garment establishments of the province. Quebec and Ontario unions reported changes

returns for April last year, when 5.2 per cent of idleness was registered, Quebec, as in the previous comparison, reported the most pronounced declines in activity during the month under review, and in British Columbia also the situation was adverse, while from the other provinces some improvement was recorded.

Each month a separate compilation is made of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these Winnipeg reflected the most outstanding improvement in conditions during April when compared with March, while in Regina also the employment gain was substantial. Toronto, Saint John, and Edmonton unions in addition registered somewhat heightened activity. A considerable increase in unemployment was recorded by both Montreal and Halifax unions, while in Vancouver minor contractions in activity only were registered. Employment for Halifax and Montreal union

members was, as in the previous comparison, on a much smaller scale during April than in the same month last year, and the situation for Edmonton, Vancouver and Regina unions also was less favourable. On the contrary the volume of employment afforded Saint John and Winnipeg union members was greater than in April a year ago while the unemployment percentage in Toronto remained practically the same in both months.

The chart accompanying this article indicates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1923, to date. During April the course followed by the curve was a continuation of the favourable trend shown in the previous month though the projection was slight, indicating a moderate increase in employment during the month under review. At the close of the month, however, the curve rested at a point slightly above that of the corresponding month of 1928, showing a somewhat lower level of activity during April this year.

The reductions in employment reported in the garment trades were almost entirely responsible for the unfavourable situation existing in the manufacturing industries during April when compared with March. The majority of the trades, however, showed improvement but the declines in the garment trades more than offset these. In addition, wood workers also reported some declines in activity though the reductions were not nearly so extensive as in the garment trades. On the other hand, the most marked gains were indicated by iron and steel workers and paper-makers. Returns for April were tabulated from 468 unions in the manufacturing industries with a total of 55,943 members and of these 3,915 were unemployed at the close of the month. The employment level in the manufacturing industries during April was also considerably lower than in the same month last year, attributable largely, as in the previous comparison, to slackness among garment and wood workers, while cigar makers recorded the most noteworthy gain in activity.

A moderate increase in the volume of unemployment was registered by coal miners during April when compared with March, the 40 unions from which reports were tabulated with 15,991 members showing 8.4 per cent of idleness compared with 5.2 per cent in the previous month. British Columbia unions especially reported curtailment of operations due to mine fires, and in Alberta and Nova Scotia the situation also was less favourable. British Columbia unions alone reported reductions in employment when compared with April last year and these were outstanding,

while in Alberta conditions were considerably better than in April a year ago, and in Nova Scotia also a greater volume of employment was accorded. Short time was fairly prevalent among miners in both the eastern and western coal fields during April.

Continued and more marked improvement was indicated in the building and construction group during April, the 208 unions from which reports were tabulated at the end of the month with a membership covering 25,951 persons, showing 11.3 per cent of idleness contrasted with 17.9 per cent in March. Employment for all tradesmen, with the exception of bridge and structural iron workers, was more plentiful than in March, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
April, 1919.....	2.4	2.5	4.4	4.3	1.7	4.0	2.3	10.1	4.4
April, 1920.....	6	1.0	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.7	6.0	2.5
April, 1921.....	21.6	12.4	20.7	11.9	10.1	12.8	12.7	25.7	16.3
April, 1922.....	20.0	3.5	10.6	5.9	14.9	8.7	12.3	19.5	10.4
April, 1923.....	2.2	5	4.9	2.8	8.3	3.7	11.9	5.4	4.6
April, 1924.....	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.1
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	0.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.3
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	5	8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	7	2.6	2.6	1.8	0.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	7	4.0	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	9	9	3.5	1.2	1.2	6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	9	0.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	7.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	4.9	7.3	6.9
March, 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5



reporting the most appreciable gains, while among bridge and structural iron workers the contractions were nominal only. In making a comparison with the the returns for April last year, when 13.6 per cent of unemployment was recorded, carpenters and joiners, tile layers, lathers and roofers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, electrical workers and painters, decorators and paperhangers were all accorded a greater volume of work during the month under review while hodcarriers and building labourers reported a considerable increase in unemployment, and among bridge and structural iron workers the declines reported were very slight.

From unions in the transportation industry 707 reports were received during April, covering a membership of 64,688 persons and of these 1,697 were reported idle at the end of the month, a percentage of 2.6 contrasted with unemployment percentages of 4.3 and 3.2 in March and in April, 1928, respectively. Navigation workers, steam railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs all participated during April in the employment increases reported over March, while among street and electric railway employees nominal declines occurred. Some improvement was evident also in the transportation industry, as a whole, when comparison is made with April last year. Steam railway employees and navigation workers, as in the previous comparison, shared in the employment advancement, while among teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees fractional reductions in activity only were reported.

From longshore workers, whose returns are tabulated separately each month, 14 reports were received during April, combining a membership of 12,839 persons, 2,220 of whom, or a percentage of 17.3 were without employment at the end of the month contrasted with 6.7 per cent in March. The situation was, however, only slightly less favourable than in April of last year when 15.2 per cent of the workers were reported idle.

Reports were received during April from 8 unions of retail clerks with 1,363 members and of these 12 were reported unemployed at the end of the month, a percentage of .9 as

compared with 5.5 per cent of inactivity in March and 1.2 per cent in April a year ago.

Very little change took place among civic employees in any of the months used here for comparative purposes, the 63 unions from which reports were tabulated at the end of April with a membership of 6,984 persons, indicating .8 per cent of unemployed members in contrast with 1.0 per cent in March and 1.3 per cent in April last year.

The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades was more favourable during April than in the preceding month as shown by the reports tabulated from 111 unions with 5,641 members. Of these 222, or a percentage of 3.9, were idle at the end of the month as compared with 5.1 per cent in March. Stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees particularly showed improvement, though among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers the employment movement was also upward. In comparison with the returns for April last year in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, when 5.9 per cent of idleness was recorded, hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen registered gains in employment of around 4 and 3 per cent, respectively. Theatre and stage employees indicated some falling off in the work afforded, while among barbers practically the same situation prevailed as in March.

Fishermen with 3 unions reporting 844 members in April registered 2.6 per cent of inactivity compared with 1.2 per cent in March and no idleness in April last year.

A considerable slump in employment was shown by lumber workers and loggers during April, the 3 unions from which reports were received, embracing a membership of 952 persons, reporting an unemployment percentage of 18.3, as compared with 2.8 per cent in March and 3.1 per cent in April a year ago.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1926, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### Employment Office Reports for April, 1929

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1929, as indicated by the average daily placements effected showed a 52 per cent increase when compared with the preceding month, while a gain of about 5 per cent was recorded over April of last year. Manufac-

turing, transportation, construction, services and trade all contributed to the total gain in placements in both comparisons, while farming, mining and communication reported increases in the former comparison but contractions in the latter. Placements in the logging industry were slightly less than in March, although the

improvement reported over April of last year was noteworthy.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1927, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applicants for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a decided upward trend throughout the month, each attaining at the close of the month a level somewhat above that indicated at the end of April last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 83.3 and 87.7 during the first and second half of

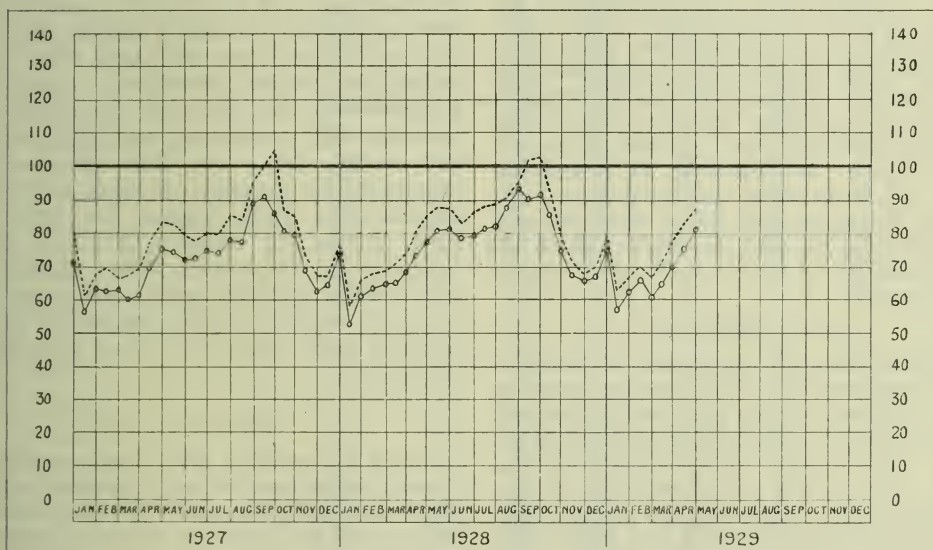
The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,941 as compared with 1,485 in March and with 1,920 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during April, 1929, was 1,525, of which 1,030 were in regular employment and 495 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,002 during the preceding month. Placements in April of last year averaged 1,454 daily, consisting of 1,002 placements in regular and 452 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 39,599 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 38,118 placements.

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



April respectively, in contrast with ratios of 80.8 and 85.4 during the corresponding periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 75.5 and 81.3 as compared with 73.4 and 77.5 during April, 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada daily was 1,662 as compared with 1,108 in the previous month and with 1,601 in April, 1928.

Of these the placements in regular employment were 25,734, of which 21,027 were of men and 4,707 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,381. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 28,144 for men and 13,413 for women, a total of 41,557, while applications for work numbered 48,523, of which 34,837 were from men and 13,636 from women.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (4 months).....	66,937	39,159	106,146

## NOVA SCOTIA

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during April showed an increase of 36 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, but of less than one per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of 29 per cent in placements in comparison with March, but a decline of over 4 per cent when compared with April, 1928. Placements in the transportation and construction and maintenance groups were higher during the month under review than in April last year, but these gains were more than offset by decreased placements in all other divisions. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 51; transportation, 40; construction and maintenance, 104; trade, 45, and services, 405, of which 313 were of household workers. During the month 142 men and 52 women were placed in regular employment.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during April were 44 per cent better than in the preceding month and 34 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of nearly 42 per cent in placements over March and of more than 33 per cent when compared with April, 1928. All groups except farming participated in the gains in placements over April last year, those in construction and maintenance and services being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 35; logging, 43; transportation, 33; construction and maintenance, 113; trade, 33, and services, 625, of which 487 were of household workers. There were 202 men and 73 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## QUEBEC

There was an increase of 37 per cent in the number of orders received by employment offices in the Province of Quebec over both

the preceding month and the corresponding month last year. Placements also were 23 per cent higher than in March and nearly 45 per cent above April, 1928. All industrial divisions showed increased placements over April last year, those in construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 174; logging, 279; farming, 98; transportation, 46; construction and maintenance, 644; trade, 67, and services, 698, of which 466 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,361 of men and 586 of women.

## ONTARIO

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders listed at Ontario offices during April were over 40 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 36 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 43 per cent in placements when compared with March and of over 42 per cent in comparison with April, 1928. All groups except mining participated in the gain in placements over April last year, those in manufacturing, construction and maintenance and services being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 2,492; logging, 756; farming, 1,081; mining, 88; transportation, 599; construction and maintenance, 3,844; trade, 700, and services, 5,437, of which 2,996 were of household workers. During the month 8,017 men and 1,661 women were placed in regular employment.

## MANITOBA

During the month of April positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba were 62 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 9 per cent above the corresponding month last year. There was an increase also in placements of 72 per cent in comparison with March and of over 11 per cent when compared with April, 1928. Construction and maintenance was the only group in which fewer placements were made during the month under review than in April last year. Of the gains in other groups services showed the most marked increase. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 108; logging, 90; farming, 1,635; construction and maintenance, 690; trade, 203, and services, 2,498, of which 2,015 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 2,385 men and 714 women.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>794</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>181</b>
Halifax.....	484	91	403	363	58	305	386	43
New Glasgow.....	152	48	150	165	78	53	162	79
Sydney.....	158	6	188	182	58	123	101	59
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>921</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>223</b>
Chatham.....	128	13	122	119	102	17	106	25
Moncton.....	302	27	288	288	108	180	89	116
St. John.....	491	5	517	486	65	421	243	82
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,481</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,368</b>
Hull.....	541	104	677	533	530	3	76	267
Montreal.....	1,384	278	2,581	1,148	986	14	826	861
Quebec.....	262	20	478	306	200	42	139	87
Sherbrooke.....	115	21	375	170	98	7	155	49
Three Rivers.....	179	35	295	272	133	0	92	104
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>16,950</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>19,268</b>	<b>15,791</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>6,635</b>
Belleville.....	194	1	194	192	126	66	79	139
Brantford.....	483	78	503	454	235	205	141	200
Chatham.....	292	22	320	279	231	48	66	203
Cobalt.....	76	7	84	65	65	0	42	84
Fort William.....	232	0	276	231	146	85	25	102
Guelph.....	238	98	286	227	111	79	111	91
Hamilton.....	1,680	5	2,152	1,671	840	831	728	533
Kingston.....	594	84	508	543	256	287	113	195
Kitchener.....	252	48	431	325	168	80	153	171
London.....	560	112	510	513	328	161	194	273
Niagara Falls.....	332	52	368	270	153	83	153	102
North Bay.....	252	1	287	287	230	57	0	116
Oshawa.....	577	0	615	558	247	311	104	285
Ottawa.....	1,181	236	1,042	1,068	724	211	610	410
Pembroke.....	281	60	230	230	180	50	11	107
Peterborough.....	218	40	206	226	163	36	67	96
Port Arthur.....	855	0	899	753	595	158	161	305
St. Catharines.....	713	48	699	654	338	316	202	182
St. Thomas.....	308	30	239	255	156	99	24	79
Sarnia.....	205	1	208	198	121	77	97	117
Sault Ste. Marie.....	344	10	568	388	323	59	99	67
Sudbury.....	905	2	759	910	883	27	3	639
Timmins.....	154	19	228	150	119	31	65	146
Toronto.....	5,063	1,105	6,619	4,379	2,339	1,689	2,084	1,652
Windsor.....	961	42	1,037	965	601	364	193	341
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>4,985</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>3,165</b>
Brandon.....	753	35	727	687	647	39	24	394
Dauphin.....	147	13	259	144	124	20	132	76
Portage la Prairie.....	124	12	96	95	95	0	0	103
Winnipeg.....	3,961	79	5,232	4,427	2,233	2,116	1,476	2,592
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>6,034</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>5,687</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>3,939</b>
Estevan.....	255	8	204	181	162	19	20	96
Melfort.....	43	0	43	43	43	0	0	79
Moose Jaw.....	1,811	183	1,677	1,650	1,434	193	137	949
North Battleford.....	179	8	162	162	148	14	0	174
Prince Albert.....	231	28	219	165	115	50	62	152
Regina.....	1,704	68	1,754	1,738	1,256	482	181	947
Saskatoon.....	1,174	27	1,008	985	766	219	59	789
Swift Current.....	222	13	197	197	149	48	0	476
Weyburn.....	209	11	188	187	139	48	7	106
Yorkton.....	206	8	235	189	107	82	23	171
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>5,315</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>5,221</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>5,427</b>
Calgary.....	1,589	39	1,782	1,450	1,161	289	277	2,235
Drumheller.....	375	8	381	280	209	71	51	313
Edmonton.....	1,940	99	1,978	1,886	1,583	290	400	2,034
Lethbridge.....	865	350	556	498	325	173	88	299
Medicine Hat.....	546	17	524	535	454	81	4	546
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,077</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>2,069</b>
Cranbrook.....	167	9	119	140	136	4	30	179
Kamloops.....	272	12	333	247	221	9	60	89
Nanaimo.....	121	1	69	50	18	12	90	20
Nelson.....	71	3	116	94	80	14	11	85
New Westminster.....	125	1	253	166	99	68	137	113
Penticton.....	112	1	106	99	50	43	48	47
Prince George.....	122	1	118	134	134	0	0	68
Prince Rupert.....	120	0	129	106	99	7	62	24
Revelstoke.....	88	3	210	70	70	0	46	11
Vancouver.....	1,918	122	3,552	2,267	1,302	788	1,311	1,243
Victoria.....	965	26	954	924	281	630	317	190
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>41,557</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>48,523</b>	<b>39,599</b>	<b>25,734</b>	<b>12,384</b>	<b>13,143</b>	<b>*23,056</b>
Men.....	28,144	1,256	34,887	27,693	21,027	6,335	10,304	19,009
Women.....	13,413	2,682	13,636	11,906	4,707	6,049	2,839	4,047

\* 49 Placements effected by offices since closed.

## SASKATCHEWAN

Employment offices in Saskatchewan were notified of 75 per cent more vacancies during April than in the preceding month and 13 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of 90 per cent in placements when compared with March and of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with April, 1928. All groups except farming, in which the decline was nominal, participated in the gains in placements over April last year, those in construction and maintenance and services being the most pronounced. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 179; farming, 2,819; transportation, 106; construction and maintenance, 661; trade, 171, and services, 1,507, of which 992 were of household workers. There were 3,497 men and 822 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## ALBERTA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during April was nearly 74 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 28 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 62 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of nearly 29 per cent in comparison with April, 1928. There were fewer placements in April last year in all groups except manufacturing, services and trade, but a heavy reduction in farm placements was almost entirely responsible for the adverse change under this comparison. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 349; logging, 56; farming, 2,302; transportation, 67; construction and maintenance, 540; trade, 175, and services, 1,095, of which 750 were of household workers. During the month 3,248 men and 484 women were placed in regular employment.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

During April orders received at employment offices in British Columbia called for nearly 36 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and 8 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 40 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decline of over one per cent in comparison with April, 1928. Manufacturing, logging, transportation and services showed gains in placements over April last year, but these increases were more than offset by declines in other groups. The highway division of construction and maintenance showed the largest reduction in placements. The majority of placements made dur-

ing the month were in the following industrial groups: manufacturing, 625; logging, 310; farming, 431; mining, 110; transportation, 230; construction and maintenance, 1,035; trade, 123, and services, 1,200, of which 656 were of household workers. There were 2,175 men and 315 women placed in regular employment during the month.

## Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 25,734 placements in regular employment, of which 14,706 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 2,034 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,405 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 629 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Workers securing reduced rate certificates in Quebec during April numbered 24, of whom 4 were destined to provincial employment and 20 to points outside the province. The transfers within the province were from Montreal and included 2 saw mill labourers and 2 bush workers going to points within the territory covered by that office. The interprovincial movement was entirely from Hull, from which centre 20 bushmen were conveyed to points within the Pembroke zone.

Ontario offices granted 174 certificates for reduced transportation during April, 170 of which were to provincial points and the remainder to other provinces. Within the province Fort William transferred 8 bushmen and one mill wright and Port Arthur 65 bush workers, 2 saw mill labourers and one cook to employment in their respective zones. From Cobalt 5 carpenters travelled to Sudbury, 6 mine workers to Port Arthur, one boiler-maker to Brantford and 29 bushmen and 2 miners to points in the Cobalt zone, while Sudbury despatched 3 farm hands to Brantford and 26 bushmen and one saw mill engineer within its own zone. The North Bay office issued certificates to one machinist going to Timmins, 9 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie and to one farm hand bound for Cobalt. From Toronto 2 locomotive workers were carried at the special rate to Kingston, 1 timekeeper to Port Arthur and one farm hand to Chatham. The North Bay zone received one teamster from Ottawa, Sault Ste.



Marie 2 lumber pilers from Pembroke, Fort William one stationary engineer from Timmins and Sarnia one hotel porter from Windsor. The interprovincial transfers included 2 miners proceeding from Sudbury to Winnipeg, one bricklayer from Toronto to Vancouver and one farm hand from Pembroke to Calgary.

During April 944 persons received certificates for reduced transportation at Manitoba offices, 590 of whom travelled to employment within the province and 354 to points in other provinces. The Winnipeg office effected all the transfers provincially, 2 hotel employees, 2 cooks and 2 farm domestics going to Dauphin, 33 farm household workers and 10 hotel workers to Brandon and 405 farm hands, 3 farm generals, 102 railroad construction labourers, 17 building construction workers, 4 hotel employees, 7 bush workers and 3 mine workers to employment within the Winnipeg zone. Of the workers transferred to other provinces 167 were farm hands and 9 farm domestics for various districts in Saskatchewan, and of these, all but one journeyed from Winnipeg, the Dauphin office being responsible for the transfer of one farm hand. From Winnipeg, in addition, 65 railroad construction workers, 15 carpenters, 2 bushmen and one hotel cook were carried at the special rate to Prince Albert, one dry cleaner and one cook to Regina, 48 railway construction workers, 26 carpenters, 2 granite cutters and one cook to Saskatoon, one cook to Moose Jaw and one construction cook to Yorkton. For employment in Alberta Winnipeg despatched one farm hand and one farm general to the Edmonton zone and one farm hand to Medicine Hat. The remainder of the interprovincial movement was to the Port Arthur zone, which was the destination of 4 section labourers, 5 hotel employees, one farm hand and one bushman.

The offices in Saskatchewan effected transfers of 180 persons during April, 177 of whom went to provincial employment and the balance outside the province. A large part of the provincial movement was to the agricultural districts, the Saskatoon office despatching 92 farm hands and 2 farm household workers, Moose Jaw 33 farm hands and 2 farm domestics and Regina 20 farm hands and one farm household worker to various rural points throughout the province. The Saskatoon office in addition was responsible for the transfer of one blacksmith to Regina, one hotel waitress to Prince Albert, 6 bushmen to North Battleford and one labourer and 4 domestic workers to points within its own zone, while from Regina also one hotel porter proceeded to Estevan and one labourer and 2 housekeepers within the Moose Jaw zone. From

Prince Albert 2 bush workers were conveyed to North Battleford and 6 bushmen, one saw mill labourer and one cook within its own zone. Of the 3 persons going outside the province one was a waitress for Fort William and one a cook for Calgary, both of whom travelled from Moose Jaw, while from Regina one farm hand was carried at the special rate, also to Calgary.

Reduced transportation rate certificates granted by Alberta offices in April numbered 382, of which 336 were provincial and 46 interprovincial. Of the former 242 were issued at Edmonton from which centre 5 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers journeyed to Drumheller, 6 farm hands to Calgary, 4 farm hands and one miner to Lethbridge and 111 farm workers, 6 farm domestics, 34 bush workers, 26 saw mill employees, 13 railroad construction workers, 17 building construction labourers, 7 miners, 3 cooks, 2 teamsters, one labourer, one housekeeper, one store manager and 2 hotel employees to centres within the Edmonton zone. Transfers effected by the Calgary office included 43 farm hands, 4 farm housekeepers and 2 carpenters going to Drumheller, 9 farm hands, one farm housekeeper and one hotel employee to Edmonton, 3 farm hands and one housekeeper to Medicine Hat, 2 farm hands to Lethbridge and 28 farm hands within the Calgary zone. The movement outside the province was to Saskatchewan farm centres, Edmonton sending 36 farm hands to the Saskatoon zone and 7 farm hands and 2 farm domestics to North Battleford, while Calgary despatched one farm hand to the Moose Jaw zone.

In British Columbia 330 persons took advantage of the reduced transportation rate during April, 128 of whom went to points within the province and 202 to stations in other provinces. From Vancouver the provincial movement comprised the transfer of 20 mine workers and 2 engineers to Nelson, 2 farm hands, 4 bush workers, 3 labourers and one engineer to Kamloops, 4 mine workers, 3 railroad construction workers, 9 building construction employees and one steel sharpener to Revelstoke, 6 power construction workers, one fireman and 4 mine workers to Penticton, 8 miners to Cranbrook, one engineer, 2 farm hands and one planer man to Prince George and 6 mine workers, 4 millwrights, 2 millwright's helpers, 2 farm hands, 2 tunnel construction workers, 2 carpenters, one cook, one construction superintendent, one handyman and one waitress to employment within the Vancouver zone. The balance of the movement within the province included 12 mine workers and 12 loggers travelling from Nelson, 4 mine workers, 2 farm hands, one bushman

and one cook from Prince Rupert and 2 cooks from Prince George to centres within their respective zones. With the exception of one handy man going to Calgary from Vancouver and one saw filer to Lethbridge from the same centre all the workers transferred outside the province were for the agricultural regions of the Prairie Provinces Alberta receiving 132 farm hands and 11 farm household workers, Saskatchewan 52 farm hands and 3 farm domestics and Manitoba 2 farm hands. Of

these 141 received their certificates for the special rate at the Vancouver office, the remainder travelling from New Westminster, Victoria, Prince George and Prince Rupert.

Of the 2,034 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during April, 993 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 978 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 44 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 19 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

### Building Permits issued in Canada during April, 1929

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 61 cities which granted building permits valued at \$29,621,097 during April, as compared with \$24,057,456 in the preceding month and \$18,606,167 in the same month last year. There was, therefore, an increase of \$5,563,641 or 23.1 per cent in the first comparison, and of \$11,014,930 or 59.2 per cent in the second. The aggregate for the elapsed months of this year \$72,516,702—exceeds that for any other since the record was begun in 1920, while building costs continue lower than in most years of the record.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,700 permits for dwellings valued at over \$9,000,000 and for some 4,000 other buildings estimated to cost more than \$17,000,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of some 1,200 dwellings and 1,900 other buildings, valued at approximately \$4,700,000 and \$18,000,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during April as compared with March, the greatest gains, of \$3,531,686 or 53.1 per cent, and \$2,552,095 or 177.7 per cent, taking place in Ontario and British Columbia, respectively.

As compared with April, 1928, all provinces except Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized. Quebec indicated the most pronounced advance, of \$3,786,151, or 126.5 per cent Alberta recorded a loss of \$400,463 or 18.5 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Toronto and Winnipeg registered increases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month and with April, 1928; in Montreal, there was a decline in the former, but an increase in the latter comparison. Of the smaller centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, Stratford, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie,

Windsor, Ford, Riverview, Sandwich, Woodstock, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Medicine Hat, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Victoria reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with March, 1929, and April, 1928.

*Cumulative Record for First Four Months, 1929.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued		Indexes of value of permits issued first four months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926=average = 100)
	In April	In first four months		
	\$	\$		
1929.....	29,621,097	72,516,702	209.8	99.2
1928.....	18,606,167	51,769,505	149.8	96.8
1927.....	17,312,470	42,340,823	122.5	96.8
1926.....	19,044,499	41,538,073	120.2	101.7
1925.....	15,482,383	35,463,398	102.6	103.1
1924.....	13,689,101	31,737,100	91.8	111.6
1923.....	19,530,851	39,008,970	112.9	110.8
1922.....	15,833,688	34,513,861	99.9	107.7
1921.....	13,500,360	27,069,872	78.3	136.9
1920.....	15,648,915	34,558,901	100.0	143.1

The aggregate for the first four months of this year was 40.1 per cent greater than in 1928, the previous high level of the record, while the average index number of wholesale prices of the building materials continued lower than in most years since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during April and March, 1929, and April, 1928. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES.

Cities	April, 1929	March 1929	April, 1928	Cities	April, 1929	March, 1929	April, 1929
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Ed. Island—</b>							
<b>Charlottetown</b> .....	—	15,000	Nil	<b>Sarnia</b> .....	42,055	37,575	48,575
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	1,520,931	568,365	153,555	<b>Sault Ste. Marie</b> ....	89,634	17,050	39,496
<b>Halifax</b> .....	1,419,295	551,070	97,260	<b>Toronto</b> .....	3,850,436	2,830,217	3,103,740
<b>New Glasgow</b> .....	81,875	Nil	26,715	<b>York and East</b>			
<b>Sydney</b> .....	19,761	17,295	29,580	<b>York Townships</b> ..	919,830	1,029,530	1,018,406
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	208,004	304,410	120,595	<b>Welland</b> .....	18,530	1,490	44,480
<b>Fredericton</b> .....	—	13,000	10,115	<b>Windsor</b> .....	737,966	426,965	463,438
<b>Moncton</b> .....	65,350	2,645	52,580	<b>Ford</b> .....	117,300	91,186	105,900
<b>Saint John</b> .....	142,454	288,765	57,900	<b>Riverside</b> .....	96,450	28,625	63,500
<b>Quebec</b> .....	6,778,155	11,373,955	2,992,004	<b>Sandwich</b> .....	38,375	27,950	17,225
<b>Montreal—Maison-</b>				<b>Walkerville</b> .....	234,000	355,000	85,000
<b>neuve</b> .....	4,955,460	10,954,170	1,862,030	<b>Woodstock</b> .....	98,232	25,341	41,958
<b>Quebec</b> .....	995,620	233,145	331,084	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	1,972,315	1,019,275	1,633,190
<b>Shawinigan Falls</b> ...	42,525	30,315	80,065	<b>Brandon</b> .....	678,600	10,925	24,990
<b>Sherbrooke</b> .....	87,000	35,060	23,600	<b>St. Boniface</b> .....	34,765	16,100	150,300
<b>Three Rivers</b> .....	255,075	74,275	124,175	<b>Winnipeg</b> .....	1,868,950	992,250	1,457,950
<b>Westmount</b> .....	442,475	46,990	571,050	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	3,205,536	1,158,140	1,052,770
<b>Ontario</b> .....	10,181,793	6,650,107	7,925,141	<b>Moose Jaw</b> .....	46,990	5,575	50,360
<b>Belleville</b> .....	13,515	7,800	87,655	<b>Regina</b> .....	2,186,458	779,745	413,005
<b>Brantford</b> .....	75,116	17,740	58,235	<b>Saskatoon</b> .....	972,088	372,820	589,405
<b>Chatham</b> .....	46,225	20,200	49,175	<b>Alberta</b> .....	1,766,147	1,532,083	2,166,610
<b>Fort William</b> .....	1,035,225	53,025	96,300	<b>Calgary</b> .....	935,907	688,448	1,407,750
<b>Galt</b> .....	58,133	28,800	30,443	<b>Edmonton</b> .....	528,785	798,825	568,615
<b>Guelph</b> .....	48,465	28,125	43,876	<b>Lethbridge</b> .....	135,125	27,705	185,765
<b>Hamilton</b> .....	353,150	786,350	814,800	<b>Medicine Hat</b> ....	166,330	17,105	4,480
<b>Kingston</b> .....	86,759	32,785	171,732	<b>British Columbia</b> ...	3,988,216	1,436,121 <sup>1</sup>	2,562,302
<b>Kitchener</b> .....	272,141	302,843	133,830	<b>Kamloops</b> .....	31,464	15,675	23,347
<b>London</b> .....	206,985	101,450	336,725	<b>Nanaimo</b> .....	6,000	4,100	3,220
<b>Niagara Falls</b> .....	150,628	29,150	104,895	<b>New Westminster</b> ...	125,300	81,940	123,800
<b>Oshawa</b> .....	69,750	61,050	379,880	<b>Prince Rupert</b> .....	—	800	18,000
<b>Ottawa</b> .....	900,000	160,430	351,150	<b>Vancouver<sup>1</sup></b> .....	1,481,295	1,226,250	1,715,207
<b>Owen Sound</b> .....	6,000	28,000	12,100	<b>North Vancouver</b> ..	10,425	21,475	485,740
<b>Peterborough</b> .....	131,040	24,515	38,827	<b>Victoria</b> .....	2,333,732	85,881	192,988
<b>Port Arthur</b> .....	75,125	23,875	71,230	<b>Total—61 Cities</b> ....	29,621,097	24,057,456 <sup>1</sup>	18,606,167
<b>Stratford</b> .....	59,485	26,680	9,435	<b>Total—35 Cities</b> ....	27,113,931	22,107,434	14,892,712
<b>St. Catharines</b> .....	328,903	34,135	98,220				
<b>St. Thomas</b> .....	22,340	12,225	4,915				

<sup>1</sup> Revised Total.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, formerly given separately. From Jan. 1, 1929, when the amalgamation of these cities was effected, the total for the 35 cities includes the "Greater Vancouver" aggregate instead of that of the area formerly known as Vancouver.

<sup>3</sup> Data not received.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during April. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the May issue relates to the situation existing in March, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentage based on statistics compiled each month by the

American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for March and previous months taken from the May, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was a further improvement in employment in most industries during April. The principal industries in which improvement occurred included the mining group, exclusive of coal mining and slate quarrying; building and public works contracting; brick, tile, cement and pottery manufacture; tinplate manufacture; shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering; the shipping service; artificial silk and lace manufacture; the clothing trades and boot and shoe manufacture. In the coal mining industry there was a

further reduction in the numbers of work-people wholly unemployed, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped. There were also increases in the numbers unemployed in the cotton, linen and jute industries, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, in the glass bottle industry, and in river, dock and harbour services.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd April, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 9.9, as compared with 10.1 at 25th March, 1929, and 9.5 at 23rd April, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 22nd April, 1929, was 11.1, as compared with 11.4 at 25th March, 1929; for females the corresponding figures were 6.8 and 6.9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd April, 1929, was 8.0, as compared with 8.4 at 25th March, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 22nd April, 1929, was approximately 1,175,000, of whom 905,000 were men and 197,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 25th March, 1929, it was 1,168,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 190,000 were women; and at 30th April, 1928, it was 1,171,000, of whom 942,000 were men and 160,000 were women. At 29th April, 1929, the total had risen to 1,198,000, owing mainly to an increase in the numbers unemployed in the coal mining industry.

#### United States

Employment in the United States increased 0.8 per cent in March, 1929, as compared with February, and pay-roll totals increased 1 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of January and February, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of March. The number of employees on Class I railroads as at February 15 totalled 1,589,351, representing an increase of 0.7 per cent since January 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of

February was \$215,173,183, or a decrease of 5.9 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 1.2 per cent in March, 1929, as compared with February, and pay-roll totals increased 2.1 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics by 12,138 establishments in 54 of the foremost manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in March had 3,459,042 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$97,220,138. These employees represent 53 per cent of all employees in the 54 industries surveyed and more than 40 per cent of the total number of employees in all manufacturing industries in the United States.

An increase in employment in manufacturing industries in March has been shown in each of the last 7 years, except in 1924, but this increase of 1.2 per cent in March, 1929, is considerably greater than the increases in any of the years except 1923.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for March, 1929, is 98.6, as compared with 97.4 in February, 1929, 95.2 in January, 1929, and 93.7 in March, 1928; the weighted index for pay-roll totals in March, 1929, is 103.9, as compared with 101.8 in February, 1929, 94.5 in January, 1929, and 95.2 in March, 1928. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

Manufacturing employment stood at a higher level in March, 1929, than at any time since April, 1927, and pay-roll totals were greater than at any time since November, 1923.

Thirty-eight of the 54 separate industries had more employees in March than in February and 39 industries reported higher pay-roll totals.

The spectacular gains in March were 45.8 per cent in employment and 38.9 per cent in pay-roll totals in the fertilizer industry, which habitually reaches its highest level in March and April; carriages and wagons showed gains of 13.8 per cent and 15.4 per cent in the two items; the gains in employment in shipbuilding, cast-iron pipe, cane-sugar refining, and women's clothing ranged from 7.2 per cent to 5.7 per cent, while gains in employment of from 3.9 to 3.1 per cent were shown in brick, machine tools, electric-railroad car building and repairing, millinery and lace goods, foundry and machine-shop products, and electrical machinery. The automobile industry gained 1.3 per cent in employment and 0.6 per cent in pay-roll totals, these comparatively small increases being in strong contrast to the sharply upward trend of the two months immediately preceding; the iron and steel industry gained 1 per cent in employment and 2 per cent in pay-roll totals.

The decreases in employment in March were all small except a seasonal drop of 4.9 per cent in slaughtering and meat packing.

The rayon industry reported an employment increase of 2.6 per cent with a decrease in pay-roll totals of 1.3 per cent.

Increased employment and greater pay-roll totals were shown in March in each geographic division with one exception—a small decrease in employment in the West North Central division. The pronounced increases were in the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific divisions, while the increases in Eastern States were less notable.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

“The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month of the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unem-

ployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers.”

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the May issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the 23 cities work out as follows October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent, March, 1929, 15 per cent.

### Canadian Engineering Standards Association

The 1928 Year Book of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association details the continued growth of the work of standardization in the Canadian industrial field. The Association, since its incorporation in 1919, has published 22 standard specifications including the Canadian Electrical Code, (Reference to the Code appeared in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for February 1928, page 156; May, 1928, page 444; December, 1928, page 1342; February, 1929, page 162). Two revised editions of the specification for steel railway bridges, and a revised edition of the specifications for Portland cement have also been issued. C. E. S. A. specifications have been widely adopted throughout Canada, and the demand for copies is reported to be steadily increasing. They are used as standard in most Dominion Government Departments, the specifications for steel railway bridges having been officially adopted by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

The latest issue of the quarterly bulletin published by the Canadian Engineering Standards Association notes the adoption of the Electrical Licensing Act by the Saskatchewan Legislature. This legislation, which became effective on May 1, requires that all agents of manufactures or of electrical supply houses whose headquarters are situated outside the province shall obtain written authority from the Power Commission before offering for sale electrical material, apparatus or equipment of any kind. It further requires that all electrical contractors and journeymen electricians in the province shall be bonded and obtain a provincial license before doing wiring work in Saskatchewan. The Act also empowers the commission to appoint inspectors who are authorized to enter any premises at reasonable time for the purpose of inspecting electrical material, in interests of the public safety and fire prevention (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1929, page 381).

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN BAKERIES AND THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 276.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, and thereafter until a new agreement is reached or this one terminated with notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1928, with the following exceptions:

Wages per week: in bread shops (called machine shops): working foremen \$35, doughmen and ovenmen \$33; board hands \$29, helpers \$22. In cake shops, bakeries and small shops: foremen \$35 and up, regular journeymen \$30 and up, helpers \$22.

Wages per week for apprentices: first year \$12, second year \$15, third year \$18.

One helper allowed to every three journeymen.

In cake shops, bakeries and small shops, only one apprentice allowed to any one bakery.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—EMPLOYING JOB PRINTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 449.

Agreement signed after the report of the Board of Conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1929, page 130.

Agreement to be in effect from January 28, 1929, to January 27, 1930, and from year to year until notice of change is given by either party 60 days prior to the expiration date in any year.

Only local union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 44 per week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; after three hours and all work on Sun-

days, double time; work on holidays also at overtime rate. When called back to work after leaving, \$1 to be paid, in addition to overtime pay.

Wages: journeymen printers \$1 per hour for day work; night work at the rate of \$3 per week higher than day work. Machinist operators 50 cents per shift extra.

One apprentice allowed for first five journeymen employed, two for first ten journeymen and one additional apprentice for each ten journeymen thereafter, but not more than five apprentices in any one office.

Apprentices to be at least 16 years of age and have a common school education and must be accepted by the apprentice committee. Apprenticeship to be for five years and apprentices must complete the course in printing of the International Union. They must also take regular yearly examinations before the local apprentice committee.

Wages for apprentices: first year, one-fifth of journeymen's scale, second year one-quarter, third year one-third, fourth year one-half, fifth year two-thirds.

Foreman to have the right to employ help and discharge for certain specified reasons.

Machine learners to serve fifteen weeks. If standard of competency not reached, then the period may be extended up to three months. Not more than one journeyman learner to be employed in any one office at one time. Learners to receive two-fifths of journeymen's scale for first five weeks, three-fifths for next five weeks and four-fifths for next five weeks.

Employers agree not to require union members to execute struck work for unfair employing printers or publications. Union members are not to engage in any sympathetic strike or boycott. Union not to limit the output of any employee. If any better terms allowed by union to any job proprietor, they shall also be conceded to all employers covered by this agreement.

A joint standing committee consisting of two representatives of each party shall be formed and all disputes shall be referred to it. The finding of this committee shall be final and binding on both parties.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—EMPLOYING JOB PRINTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 201.

Agreement to be in effect from April 15, 1929 to September 30, 1930, and from year to year unless notice of change is given by either party 60 days previous to April 15, 1930, or 60 days previous to September 30, of any succeeding year.

Only local union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week for day work; and 7 per day, a 42-hour week for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; after first three hours, double time. Work on holidays at overtime rate.

Wages per week for pressmen: foremen journeymen \$46, cylinder journeymen \$44. Journeymen for 2 automatics or 3 or 4 hand-fed presses: from April 15 to October 15, 1929, \$38; from

October 15, 1929, to April 15, 1930, \$39; after April 15, 1930, \$40. Journeymen for 1 automatic and 1 hand-fed or 1 automatic, or 1 or 2 hand-fed presses: from April 15, to October 15, 1929, \$36; from October 15, 1929, to April 15, 1930, \$37; after April 15, 1930, \$38. For night work \$3 per week in addition.

Wages per week for cylinder feeders: first six months, \$15, second six months \$18, second year \$23; third year \$26, after three years' experience \$28.

Wages per week for platen feeders: first six months \$10, second six months \$13, second year \$15, third year \$18, after three years' experience \$23.

Wages per week for apprentice pressmen: first year \$30, second year \$35, third year \$40.

Assistants to be paid 50 cents extra per shift for night work.

An assistant with three or more years' experience can enter his apprenticeship as an apprentice pressman when a vacancy occurs; he shall be examined quarterly as provided for in the international Technical Trades School correspondence course.

One apprentice allowed for every four journeymen or fraction thereof.

Any apprentice or assistant substituting or doing the work of a journeyman, to be paid journeyman's wage.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS, GLAZIERS AND GLASS WORKERS OF AMERICA, DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 5.**

Agreement reached at the conclusion of the strike mentioned in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1929, page 482, to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to April 1, 1932. Notice of any change must be given three months prior to the date of expiration.

Only local union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight. After midnight and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen: for the twelve months beginning April 1, 1929, 80 cents; for the twelve months beginning April 1, 1930, 85 cents; for the twelve months beginning April 1, 1931, 90 cents.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first year 40 cents, second year 55 cents, third year 75 cents.

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 93.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931, and from year to year unless four months' notice be given by either party.

Only union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays,

time and one-half; between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., double time except when part of regular shift.

Wages per hour: 90 cents.

A joint industrial council to be established consisting of five members of each party and an independent chairman chosen by both parties to adjust all disputes, the decision of this council to be binding.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO DISTRICT, ONTARIO ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND DEALERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 353.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1929, to May 31, 1932. New agreement to be negotiated 6 months before the expiration of this one.

This agreement is the same as that previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1926, with the following exceptions:

Journeymen to be divided into Class "A" and Class "B". Class "B" men to be limited to certain kinds of work; Class "A" men to do all other kinds.

Wages per hour for journeymen: from June 1, 1929 to May 31, 1930, Class "A" \$1.15, Class "B" \$1; from June 1, 1930 to May 31, 1931 Class "A" \$1.25, Class "B" \$1.15; from June 1, 1931 to May 31, 1932, one class \$1.35; foremen 12½ cents per hour extra.

The joint conference board to meet at least once a month or at call of the chairman.

For first twelve months of these rules, no new apprentices to be taken on and those now in the trade to be classified and given proper standing by a joint board of examiners and efforts to be made to provide continuity of employment for apprentices.

No union member to work for any employer for a lower wage rate than provided in the agreement.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS' UNION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 46.**

This agreement is printed in full on page 680 of this issue.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF HAMILTON AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, HAMILTON DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1929 to February 28, 1931 and thereafter unless notice is given by either party by January 1, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, and July, 1927, with the following exceptions:

Wages for journeymen: \$1 per hour.

Where more than one shift is worked in a day, the carpenters on the second and third shifts to be paid 8 hours for 7 hours' work; no carpenter to be allowed to work more than one shift in 24 hours.

**NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.—THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE, MASTER CARPENTERS OF NIAGARA FALLS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 713.**

Agreement signed on conclusion of the strike referred to on page 599 of this issue.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929 to April 30, 1931. If any change is desired, notice to be given three months previous to expiration and an effort made to reach a settlement by April 1. If the party receiving such notice fails to meet the party sending it, the desired change is to be granted and made effective from the following May 1.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1927, with the following exceptions:

Wages for journeymen carpenters: \$1 per hour. Men working on scaffolds fifty feet in height to be paid 5 cents per hour extra and an additional five cents for every twenty feet higher.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 348.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930, and from year to year until notice of change is given by either party 60 days prior to the expiration date in any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1928, with the following exceptions:

Only union members to be employed if competent men available. The union agrees to give preference to firms who are members of the Calgary Electrical Association in supplying men.

Every journeyman shall have a complete set of tools, a list of which is included in the agreement and must correct mistakes in his work in his own time when they are the result of his own fault, and the union undertakes, after investigation, to discipline any member who leaves his work in an unsatisfactory condition.

Wages per hour for journeymen: job foreman \$1.25; journeymen \$1.10.

Wages per hour for apprentices: after six months 40 cents, second year 50 cents, third year 60 cents, fourth year 75 cents, fourth year working alone with license 90 cents.

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.—MASTER PLASTERERS AND THE PLASTERERS' LABOURERS' UNION OF CALGARY.**

Agreement reached at the conclusion of the strike mentioned in this issue on page 599, to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. If any change is desired by either party, notice to be given three months before expiration date.

Union members to be employed if competent members available; closed shop for the City of Calgary and ten-mile radius from the centre of the city.

Hours: 8 per day; mixers to start 15 minutes ahead of time to get material ready for plasterers.

Overtime: double time.

Wages: 77½ cents per hour; if necessary to employ unskilled labourers, they are to be paid 60 cents per hour for first two weeks, 65 cents during second two weeks; after that the union rate. Straight night shift to be paid at rate of 8 hours pay for 7 hours work.

For work outside city and ten-mile radius, 10 cents per hour extra.

Any dispute as to the interpretation of any part of the agreement which cannot be settled between the parties shall be referred to the executive committee of the Building Trades Section of the Calgary Trades and Labour Council for a decision.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF THE EDMONTON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA, EDMONTON BRANCH, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 1325.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. If no notice of desire of either party to change is given before January 31, 1930, this agreement will remain in force for another year.

Members of local unions who are parties to this agreement to be given preference in employment.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, except in case of night shifts when 7½ hours will be equivalent to 8 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays double time.

Wages for carpenters: \$1 per hour.

For work out of town, transportation to be paid both ways.

Labourers to be restricted to work that requires no carpenters' tools.

**Transportation and Public Utilities:  
Electric Railways.**

**WINDSOR, ONTARIO, AND VICINITY.—ESSEX DIVISION, HYDRO ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 616.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929.

All passenger, freight cars and busses are to be operated by members of local union.

Officers of the railway are to meet representatives of the union to discuss any grievances or disputes.

Hours for motormen, conductors, one-man car and bus operators: 9 per day with a maximum of 10; all work in excess of 10 consecutive hours to be paid overtime rate. The day's work to be completed within 11 hours as far as possible; all work not completed within 11 consecutive hours to be paid at overtime rate.

Wages for motormen, conductors, one-man car and bus operators: for first six months 52 cents per hour, second six months, 57 cents, after first year 62 cents. For training students 50 cents extra per day or part of day. Overtime rate to be 20 cents per hour in addition to regular rate. Sub-station operators, \$130 per month.

In case of suspension or dismissal by Superintendent, the employee concerned will have the right to appeal to the General Superintendent



or Commission and may bring with him a committee of fellow employees, and if it is shown that he was suspended or dismissed without sufficient cause, he will be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

Uniforms to be supplied by the Railway. Conductors and motormen will have the choice of runs according to seniority, cars to be properly equipped and to be heated from October 1 to May 1.

## UNION AGREEMENT BETWEEN PLUMBERS AND MASTER PLUMBERS IN TORONTO

THE strike of plumbers in Toronto against certain master plumbers from May 1, to May 23, is recorded in the article on "Strikes and Lockouts" in this issue. As there stated, the plumbers' union declared a strike against certain master plumbers who refused to join an employers' organization with which the union had entered into an agreement, providing that the master plumbers in such organization would employ only members of the union and that union members would work only for master plumbers who were members of such organization.

The plumbers' union had in 1927, following a strike (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1927, page 942), signed an agreement with two associations of master plumbers, the Toronto Society of Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers and the Toronto Association of Master Plumbers and Steamfitters (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 786). This agreement provided for the "closed union shop," namely that members of the union would be employed by the master plumbers, parties to the agreement, and also that union plumbers would work only for master plumbers parties to the agreement "except when work from the said parties is not available". This agreement expired on April 30, 1929, and in the meantime a new organization of master plumbers in Toronto was formed containing members of both of the above named organizations, which became Local Section 111 of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, an organization of building contractors with sections in various localities. The new organization negotiated an agreement with the plumbers' union in Toronto. This agreement, signed on September 1, 1928, provided that the parties to it were to be subject to the conditions of the agreement then in force between the union and the two master plumbers' associations until April 30, 1929, after which certain conditions were to become effective; an increase in the wage rate to \$1.25 per hour, five-day week of forty hours during July and August, and a provision that the employers would engage union members only

and that union plumbers would work only for members of the contractors' association. A number of master plumbers in Toronto, including some members of the Toronto Society of Domestic, Sanitary and Heating Engineers who employed large numbers of plumbers, steamfitters, etc., refused to join the new association and, therefore, became involved in a strike on the part of union plumbers on May 1, 1929. The master plumbers affected by the strike had offered to observe the wages and working conditions of the agreement. One of the objections to joining the new organization offered by certain master plumbers was that there were certain features in its constitution and rules as to trading, securing of supplies, etc., which they had been informed by their legal advisers appeared to be illegal under the provisions of the Criminal Code respecting restraint of trade, and under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923. The Amalgamated Builders' Council had been registered as a union under the Trade Unions Act, 1872, which provided for registration of unions of both employees and employers, and its representatives claimed it was, therefore, exempted from the provisions of these laws respecting restraint of trade. The Minister of Labour met the parties to the dispute in Toronto, and after several conferences it was arranged that a new employers' association would be formed containing master plumbers who were members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and those who were not, and that the union would sign an agreement with the association, the previous agreement with the Amalgamated Builders' Council being abrogated. The new employers' association was to be registered under the Trade Union Act as an employers' association and was to deal only with employment relations.

The strike was, therefore, declared off on May 23, and an agreement was signed between the plumbers' union and the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, effective from that date until April 30, 1930, the text being as follows:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made at the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, this day of May, 1929.

BETWEEN:—TORONTO PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS' UNION, which is a Trade Union of Employers registered as such under the Trade Unions Act of Canada, consisting of plumbing and heating contractors who carry on business in and about the said City of Toronto which union is hereinafter referred to as *The Contractors' Union*, of the one part and LOCAL UNION 46, Toronto, of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, of the United States and Canada, which is an International Trade Union of workmen, consisting of such locally chartered members of such association as are from time to time employed as plumbers or steamfitters in or about said City of Toronto, which union is hereinafter referred to as *THE LABOUR UNION*, of the other part.

Whereas a certain agreement as to wages and working conditions, hereinafter referred to as "The Former Agreement" which was to remain in force until the 30th day of April, 1930, was on the first day of September, 1928, entered into between Local Section 111 of Amalgamated Builders' Council (hereinafter referred to as "Local 111 of A.B.C.") of the one part, and the Labour Union of the other part, of which former agreement a true copy is hereunto annexed; and

Whereas now the Contractors Union has been organized as a Trade Union of Employers, and has been registered as such under the Trade Unions Act, and the Contractors' Union now includes in its membership, members of said Local 111 of A.B.C. and other plumbing and heating contractors; and

Whereas after registration as aforesaid, the Contractors' Union proposed to Local 111 of A.B.C. and to the Labour Union that if they, respectively, being the only parties to said former agreement, would mutually rescind it the Contractors' Union would execute at once with the Labour Union an agreement in the same terms as those of said former agreement, operative for the unexpired portion of the full intended period of said former agreement, in consequence whereof said local section 111 of A.B.C. and said Labour Union did thereafter mutually rescind such former agreement; and

Now, therefore, the Contractors' Union and the Labour Union, respectively, each in consideration of the mutual promises of the other, do respectively promise and agree to and with each other that their respective members shall henceforth deal with each other as employers and workmen upon the conditions following, that is to say:—

*Clause 1.*—The ordinary hours of labour on Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, will be from eight o'clock a.m. to five o'clock p.m., with one hour for lunch, but on Saturdays they will be from eight o'clock a.m. to twelve o'clock noon.

*Clause 2.*—The minimum rate of wages payable will be a dollar and a quarter (\$1.25) per hour.

*Clause 3.*—The minimum rate of wages for fifth year apprentices will be eighty-five (85c.) per hour.

*Clause 4.*—All overtime will be paid for at the rate of double time. All work shall count

as done in overtime which is done other than during ordinary hours, or on Saturdays during the months of July and August, Sundays or on the following holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. When finishing up a repair job on regular working days, if to finish will not take more than one hour's time, it will be done, notwithstanding anything herein contained, at the regular rate of wages.

*Clause 5.*—Workmen, working out of Toronto, will have their fare and board paid. Time travelling to and from such work will be paid for at the rate of single time but only up to nine o'clock p.m. If such travelling is at night, sleeping accommodation will be provided, and the workman will be paid his fare home and back for a week-end at least once a month.

*Clause 6.*—The members of the Contractors' Union will not employ as plumbers or steamfitters other than members of the Labour Union and members of the Labour Union will not accept employment from other than members of the Contractors' Union. Provided, however, that if for any sufficient reason, such as the inability of the Labour Union to supply skilled plumbers or steamfitters or the non-availability of work from members of the Contractors' Union, the business agent of the Labour Union and the Commissioner of the Contractors' Union shall concur in permitting a variation of this clause in a particular case and for a limited time, the variation so made will be immediately effective, and such variation will continue in effect as made unless and until the Joint Conference Board hereinafter referred to shall, by a majority vote, veto the variation.

*Clause 7.*—No workman will be employed to do any work in Toronto in connection with sanitation or the city water system, who is not in possession of a city license under By-law 102, sections 2, 39, 40 and By-law 6388, section 70, or as the same may have been or may be replaced or amended.

*Clause 8.*—The respective parties to this agreement will use their best endeavours, short of suit at law, to compel by every lawful means on the part of every member of the organizations which are parties hereto, observance of the terms and of every term of this agreement. To this end each thereof shall, from time to time, upon request, or may at its own volition, supply to the Secretary of the other party hereto revised lists of its members, respectively. Provided that either party hereto may establish, instead, and put into execution an identification card system for its members, which, being done, shall be deemed for so long as done to be in compliance with this clause.

*Clause 9.*—The respective parties to this agreement agree to control the number of journeymen brought out each year, through control of the number of apprentices employed; their number will not exceed twenty-four per year, 14 plumbers and 10 steamfitters, and each thereof shall serve five years' apprenticeship, four years under the supervision of a journeyman and one year as an improver. Each must be registered by the Labour Union. The parties hereto will observe and enforce all provisions of the law of Ontario as to apprentices.

*Clause 10.*—One improver only to each branch of the trade will be allowed or employed on

any job except where there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed, and then one additional improver may be allowed to each additional five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters.

*Clause 11.*—A Joint Conference Board will be formed, composed of four members of the Contractors' Union and four members of the Labour Union. Regular meetings of such board will be held at least once a month, at which meeting three members of each party will form a quorum. Such Board will have power, on behalf of the respective parties hereto, to adjust trade disputes or grievances between the parties hereto or their members or any or either of them.

*Clause 12.*—In case of any such dispute or grievance arising which cannot be adjusted informally by representatives of the parties hereto, it will be referred to such Joint Conference Board. Such Board, if necessary, shall meet within forty-eight hours.

*Clause 13.*—If the Joint Conference Board is unable to adjust satisfactorily any dispute or grievance referred to it, (including any claimed violation or non-observance of any of the clauses of this agreement), the matter of difference shall be referred to or may be taken cognizance of by the General Organizer of the aforesaid United Association and the said Commissioner who, when jointly concurring, shall have and may exercise for the purposes of settlement the power of the Joint Conference Board in the premises. In the

event of their failure to effect a settlement, however, no strike shall be declared or come into effect against any member of the Contractors' Union until the said General Organizer has investigated the matter and rendered a decision, nor shall any lockout be made or come into effect by or on the part of any member of the Contractors' Union until the said Commissioner has investigated the matter and rendered a decision.

*Clause 14.*—This agreement shall become effective upon execution thereof by both the parties hereto and it shall remain in effect until the 30th day of April, 1930. Should either party hereto desire to make at the conclusion of this agreement a different agreement in substitution hereof, that party agrees to give to the other not less than one month's notice in writing to terminate on the 30th day of April, 1930. Provided that if no such notice is given in time by either party, this agreement shall remain in force from year to year until such notice is given as hereinbefore provided. If and when any such notice is given, a Joint Committee shall be forthwith formed consisting of equal representation of each of the parties hereto, and such Joint Committee shall, during such period of notice, convene, consider and announce its decision or failure to reach a decision upon the matter of such proposed new agreement.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have duly executed this agreement under seal and by the signatures of members accredited for that purpose.

## League of Nations and the Coal Situation

The Economic Committee of the League of Nations, at its 28th Session, held in Geneva from 8 to 12 March, 1929, prepared, on the basis of the two consultations which have taken place on the subject, a preliminary report for the Council on the international aspects of the coal problem. This preliminary reports deals with the principal normal features of the coal industry, special post-war and recent features, the interests of consumers, and natural, national and international remedies.

The Economic Committee summarizes the proposals put forward by the experts in the following suggestions: (1) that international agreements between producers should be arranged concerning output, markets and prices; (2) that a special international committee representative of all interests—Governments, employers, miners, merchants, producers and consumers—should be set up; (3) that measures should be taken for assimilating, if not equalising, wages, hours and the social conditions of labour; (4) that the existing artificial restrictions to trade in coal and artificial stimuli to production should be abolished. In conclusion, the report states that action to carry out the suggestion relating to conditions of labour would fall within the competence of

the International Labour Office. No definite proposal is put forward with regard to the setting up of a special international committee. The report contains an outline of the position of the League of Nations in relation to the other two proposals. A further consultation of experts on a somewhat wider basis is contemplated by the Committee.

In England and Wales in 1927 there was lost to the nation, among the insured population only, and excluding the loss due to sickness for which insurance benefit was not provided, a total of 30,500,000 weeks' work, or the equivalent of twelve months' work for nearly 590,000 persons. It is during the winter months that the heaviest expense is experienced.

Rheumatic affections cost the country £17,000,000 per year.

The common cold causes great economic loss, particularly during the Winter months. These are largely preventable. The number of firms that retain the whole-time service of medical men is slowly increasing in England, though it is still not as common a feature in industry as in America. A medical department is among the most profitable investment an industry can make.

## FAIR WAGES FOR WORK UNDER PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS IN QUEBEC

### Order in Council requiring Payment of Current Rates of Wages

**F**OLLOWING is a translation of the report of a committee of the Executive Council of the province of Quebec, dated April 24, 1929, and approved by the Lieutenant Governor on the same date.

CONCERNING a resolution of the Legislative Assembly (re: workmen's wages).  
(800)

It is stated in a report of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and Labour, dated April 30, 1929, as follows:—

In view of the adoption by the Quebec Legislative Assembly, on April 14, 1908, of a resolution in the following terms: "That all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the subletting of such contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out; and that this House cordially concurs in such policy, and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto."

In conformity with the foregoing, a clause has been inserted in the contract forms of the Department of Public Works and Labour determining the observance of the current wages, and in order to secure the object desired, the Minister of Public Works and Labour has the honour to submit for your approval the following recommendations:—

1. That the conditions following shall be observed by the Department of Public Works and Labour in connection with all contracts made on behalf of the Government of the province of Quebec for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds and all other works and properties constructed and remodelled for the Government of the province of Quebec.

The following clause shall be inserted in all contracts to which these conditions apply:—

#### THE FAIR WAGES CLAUSE AS INSERTED IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purpose of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages, and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and

may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may, in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, what is the proper classification of all overtime and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder, the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may pay such wages at the rates so fixed and deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the contractor, and the contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representative of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

2. The following conditions shall also be inserted in all contracts to which these conditions apply:—

(a) The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

The Contractor's premises and the work being performed under this contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose.

(b) The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the

wages paid to and time worked by each workman, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officer of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

(c) The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by statutory declaration, showing,—

- (1) the rates of wages and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract;
- (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears;
- (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; nor, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted.

The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

(d) With a view to the avoidance of any abuses which might arise from the subletting of contracts, it shall be understood that subletting, other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned, is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; sub-contractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of the sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister.

(Signed) A. MORISSET,  
Clerk of the Executive Council.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours

of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements

between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer

authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

**Contracts Awarded Recently**

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

**DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a new lighthouse tower at Cranberry Island, Guysboro Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. W. M. Gerroir, Guysboro, N.S. Date of contract, April 3, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,975. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a dwelling, boat-house and fog-alarm building at Long Point, Whitehead Island, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractor, C. S. Whitehead, Latour Hotel, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, April 22, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,489. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in the contract.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a rifle range, Moose Jaw, Sask. Name of contractors, P. W. Graham & Sons, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, May 27, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,990. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of labour	Rate of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 90	9
Cement finishers.....	0 85	9
Cement mixers.....	0 50	9
Electricians.....	0 90	9
Labourers.....	0 45	9
Painters.....	0 85	9
Teamsters with team and scraper....	0 90	9
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	0 90	9

Construction of a rifle range, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, James E. Jefferies, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract May 27, 1929. Amount of contract, \$8,274. A fair wages

schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of labour	Rates of wages: Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$1 00	8
Cement finisher.....	1 45	8
Cement mixer.....	0 50	8 to 10
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8 to 10
Teamsters with team and wagon....	1 25	8 to 10
Teamsters with team and scraper....	1 25	8 to 10

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

*Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 (Fruhling). Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 8, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,485. The General Fair Wages Clause was embodied in the contract.

*Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Interior fittings for Post Office at Tisdale, Sask. Name of contractors, The Western Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, May 20, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,818. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT**

Following is a statement of payments made in May, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment of the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 1,099 33
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. Making up and supplying Letter Carriers' uniforms, etc.....	336 76
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	21,087 58
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	282 22
Bag fittings.....	2,672 70
Scales.....	279 25
Letter box locks.....	3,085 50

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, MAY, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month continued downward, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.94 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$11.01 for April; \$10.80 for May, 1928; \$10.76 for May, 1927; \$11.29 for May, 1926; \$10.48 for May, 1925; \$9.89 for May, 1924; \$10.36 for May, 1923; \$10.22 for May, 1922; \$12.25 for May, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.66 for May, 1918; and \$7.43 for May, 1914. The decline was due mainly to a seasonal fall in the price of eggs, although the prices of milk, butter, veal, lard, sugar and potatoes were also slightly lower. Prices of beef, mutton, pork and beans advanced somewhat. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.21 at the beginning of May, as compared with \$21.30 for April; \$21.04 for May, 1928; \$20.95 for May, 1927; \$21.54 for May, 1926; \$20.72 for May, 1925; \$20.24 for May, 1924; \$20.90 for May, 1923; \$20.57 for May, 1922; \$22.84 for May, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.09 for May, 1918; and \$14.21 for May, 1914. Fuel was somewhat lower, due to lower prices for anthracite coal. Rent was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, declined to 92.4 for May, as compared with 94.1 for April; 97.9 for May, 1928; 98.5 for May, 1927; and 100.2 for May, 1926. Ninety-six prices quotations were lower, sixty-eight were higher, while three hundred and thirty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were lower, while four advanced. The groups which declined were: the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group, due to lower prices for apples, grains, flour, vegetable oils, sugar, cocoa, chocolate and tea, which more than offset higher prices for foreign fruits, flax, rubber and potatoes; the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw cotton, raw silk, wool, jute and hemp; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to lower prices for some lines of lumber; and the Non-Ferrous Metals group, because of declines in the prices of copper, lead, sil-

ver, tin and spelter. The Animals and their Products group and the Iron and its Products group advanced, the former due to higher prices for fish, livestock and meats, and the latter due to higher prices for steel sheets, tinplate and cast iron pipe. The Chemicals and Allied Products groups also advanced, due to higher prices for shellac and certain inorganic chemicals. The Non-Metallic Minerals group was slightly higher.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods declined, due to lower prices for tea, flour and other milled products, milk, sugar and footwear, which more than offset higher prices for fish, dried fruits, meats, potatoes and onions. In producers' goods building and construction materials were lower, because of declines in the prices of lumber and wall plaster. Manufacturers' materials advanced slightly, increases in materials for the chemical using industries and for the meat packing industries more than offsetting declines in materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the milling and other industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to

(Continued on page 694)







RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1929

Fish								Eggs				Butter	
Cod Steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, bonnets, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc. per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19.0	30.1	21.2	13.5	58.1	21.4	20.9	37.3	21.9	35.0	30.7	12.2	44.2	48.4
15.0	35.0			51.3	18.2	18.2	28.4	22.4	38.8	36.4	11.6	46.4	52.1
12.0					18.3	15.5	27.9	22.3	44.1	42.3	b 12-14	45	51.5
	30				55	18.1	20	31.1	37.9	35	12	45.6	51.6
16	35				50	18.5	17	29.8	21	31.3	29	10	45.7
12	40				50	18.3	15.7	24.2	22.8	42.2	a 12-5	46.7	51.6
					18	20	31.7	24.5	36.2		10	48.7	55.5
20					50	18.1	21	25.9	22.2	41	37.2	12	46.5
15	35				60	19	20	32.7	21.2	32.2	10-12	41.5	47.6
15.5	36.7		10.0	60.0	19.0	18.1	34.9	22.9	35.5	30.7	12.1	46.1	49.7
12	35		10	60	18.6	18.8	33.6	22.9	36.7	33.4	10-12	47.2	49.8
18	35		10	60	19.1	18	40.8	21.4	37.9	33.4	a 13.5	46.8	50.9
20	40			60	18.8	17.5	36.4	22.2	37.5	31	12	45.3	48.9
12				60	19.3	18	28.7	25	30	25	12	45	50
17.3	31.0	21.4	10.0	60.0	22.2	22.6	32.7	22.0	37.2	33.3	11.2	43.0	46.2
	25	20		50	20	22	26.6	22.2	38.5	34.1	12	40.3	43.7
15	30-35	25	10	60	25	22.7	31.4	24.8	41.7	36.5	14	42	45.9
18-20	35	30	10	20	20.7	25	33.3	20.7	36.7	30.8	a 10	43.2	47.4
20	25	15	10	25	25	25	34	21.3	35.1		10	44.6	44.15
		20					35	21.5	34.1	30	9	44.6	46.1
15		25	12	75	25	20	33.3	20.7	33	30	10	49	17
		25	8	55	25	25	30	23.3	36	33.3	10	46	47.7
15-20	35-40			60	19.9	21.6	33.4	20.7	43.1	41.1	14	43.8	47.7
		15	10	60	20	19.3	37.2	22.9	36.5	30.8	12	42.4	44.9
18.0	29.1	22.7	12.1	60.0	21.0	20.3	40.1	21.0	34.5	30.4	12.5	45.0	48.5
20	30-35	22			21	21.2	41.6	20.2	35.5	33.7	12	43	47.3
16	32	25	10		21.7	17	36.7	22	30.8	28	10	45	46.7
15	30-35	22	10-20		18.4	16.5	37.8	19.4	33.2	29.3	11	40.4	45.7
20	30	20	15		25	19	35.7	21.6	28	24.3	a 9	46.6	48.9
20	28	20		60	25	25	39.6	23	29	24.9	10	44.1	46.5
22-23	26	20-30			20	23	45.2	22.7	36	34	a 12.5	49	26
		23			18	39.9	17.7	29	27.5	27.5	a 11.4	45	49.7
15	18-25			50	24	17.7	41.3	20.6	38.7	33.5	a 12.5	49.5	50.2
22	35	25			25	22.5	49.4	21	36.6		c 13	50.6	29
15	30	20			19.5	18	43.1	19.1	37.5	32.3	13	46.5	49.4
20	35	20.8			20.8	22.5	45.6	19.9	36.4	32.9	13	42.7	49
20	30	25	15		19.7	19	39.3	19.8	31.7	29.7	12	44.8	46.9
15	35	23	12		20	20	39.7	19.8	31.1	29.2	a 11.8	43.2	46.8
20		25		19.5	20	39.9	19.7	33.3	27.7	12	43.6	46.3	34
		10		19	34.4	19	30.4	19	30.4	27.6	12	43.8	46.6
20	25	25			19.7	23	39.8	19.7	30.3	26.5	11	45	46.7
16	32	20		50	22.1	21	40.6	19.7	28.2	27.8	12	44.4	47.6
15	25	22			20	21.5	40.9	20.7	31.6	25	11	46.2	47.6
18	28-33	20-25		50-60	20.9	21.5	34.7	20.6	30.6	27.9	12	48	49.4
18	30	20	12		24.3	22.3	40.8	20	29.2	26.1	c 12	43.7	48.1
20	30	25			22.6	21.7	43.6	19.7	35.1	31.6	14	45	49.4
		25			19.5	16.5	45.7	21	30.3	27.5	12	46.2	49.7
		22			17.5	36	20	29.2	27.3	27.3	12	45.8	48
					19	39	22.5	39.8	34.6	34.6	12	47.4	44
	25	25	10	75	20	19	34.9	21.5	44	37.2	14	45.3	50.3
	25-30			75	21.7	21.7	36.6	24.4	42.4	32.3	17	50.8	46
		22			22.5	20	36.3	23.5	46	38.1	a 16.7	50	47
	25	23			20	25	43.5	22.4	42.8	37	14	47.5	50
15	25-30	18	10		21.9	16.3	39.4	23.1	38.2	34	a 14.3	49.8	49
15	25	17-25		65	20	19	41.9	22.4	35.8	33.3	a 14.3	45	49.8
		18.0			20.0	18.2	36.2	21.7	33.6	29.4	12.0	39.3	45.1
20	28-35	16-20	15	50	18.5	18.4	42.4	20.2	36.7	32	c 12	40	47.6
		18			21.4	18	30	23.1	30.4	26.7	12	38.5	42.5
26.9	30.6	16.0	16.3		25.3	23.3	37.5	23.4	31.9	28.3	12.8	38.6	47.3
25	30-35	15			25	22.8	41.2	22.2	32.6	28.3	a 12.5	38.7	46.8
30	30	15	12.5		25	20	29.3	25	32.5	25.8	a 12.5	38.3	48.2
25-30	30	20			26	23.9	37.8	23.7	32.1	29.8	13	39	46.3
25	30	18			25	26.5	41.7	22.8	30.2	29.2	13	38.3	47.8
23.3	28.8	17.8	16.0		24.4	23.7	39.2	23.0	32.5	26.6	11.8	41.2	47.1
	35	20			27.5	27.7	44.6	24.2	29.5	22.5	12	43.0	49.5
25	30	18			25	25	32.5	25	27	25	a 12.5	40	48.1
25	23-25		12		21.1	23.8	35.7	22.6	35.5	27.6	a 12.5	41.1	45.4
25	30	18			25	22.7	43.6	22.1	37.4	31	12	43.2	46.5
18	25	15	20		23.5	19.5	39.8	21	33	27.1	10	38	46
21.1	27.6	20.0	17.6		22.3	22.8	39.3	23.3	35.7	30.5	13.0	46.6	49.9
25	30	20	18		23.1	25	44.5	25	40	33.3	a 12.5	47.5	49.2
30	35	20			25	27.5	36.8	25	35		a 14.3	45	49.7
30	35	20			25	25	37.8	24.5	36.7	34	a 14.3	50	53.7
15	25		12.5		21.6	21.2	41.1	20.7	31	28.4	a 11.1	46.8	48.5
12.5	22.5		18		20.4	18.8	34.5	20.6	33.9	29.3	11	44.4	48
15	28		20		22.2	20.5	36.5	20.5	33.3	28.4	a 14.3	46.2	49.4
20	25				21.2	22.1	42.5	24.8	30.7	25	a 12.5	46.7	50.4
	20		15		20	22.5	40.5	25	45	35	a 14.3	46	50

## RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	<b>33.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	<b>33.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>
1—Sydney.....	34.4	8	17.2	5.1	6.5	10.2	13.9	16.5	15.9	16.3
2—New Glasgow.....	32.5	8	16.9	5.1	6	9.7	13.6	15.3	14.8	15.3
3—Amherst.....	31.5	8	17.8	5.2	6.5	9.8	13.7	16.4	16.4	15.5
4—Halifax.....	33.4	8	17.3	4.9	6.7	10.6	14.5	15.8	15	15
5—Windsor.....	35	8.3	18.7	6	6.8	10	15	19.5	17.7	18.2
6—Truro.....	32.4	8	17.5	5.3	6	9.6	13.3	15.2	15.1	15.2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	32.2	7.4	18	4.9	5.6	9.5	13.3	15.6	14.6	15.1
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	<b>33.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>
8—Moncton.....	34.4	8.7	18.3	5.5	6.8	11.7	14.8	15.2	16	15.2
9—St. John.....	33	8.7	19.8	4.8	6.2	8.7	13.1	14.5	14.2	14.2
10—Fredericton.....	33.2	8.7	16.8	4.7	6.3	10.3	15	14.5	14.6	14.5
11—Bathurst.....	32.5	8	18	5.4	6	10	15	15	16.5	15
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	<b>31.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>
12—Quebec.....	31.5	7.5	17	5	6.4	9.5	12.5	14.5	16.2	14.8
13—Three Rivers.....	32.7	6	18.3	5.2	6.5	9.6	13.4	14.1	19.2	15.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	35.2	6-6.7	16.9	4.9	6.2	9.2	12.9	14	15.3	14.7
15—Sorel.....	28.4	6	18.1	4.4	6.2	9.3	11.2	14	15.1	14.3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	27	5	16.8	4.3	6.5	9.3	12.1	13.6	13.7	15.4
17—St. John's.....	30.3	5.3-6.7	17	4.9	8	9.9	15	14.2	16	15
18—Theford Mines.....	32.5	6.7	17.6	5.5	6.7	8.3	13.6	15.1	17.4	16
19—Montreal.....	32.3	5.3-8	18.1	5	5.6	10	11.7	14	14.6	14.5
20—Hull.....	29.1	6-8	17.4	5.1	6.6	8.7	11.2	12.9	14.2	13.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	<b>33.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.9</b>
21—Ottawa.....	33.8	7.3-8	18.4	5.3	6.5	11.3	11.9	15.1	15.1	14.7
22—Brockville.....	31.5	6.7	15	4.9	6	10.2	11	13.9	14.6	14.6
23—Kingston.....	31.7	6.7	14.7	4.9	5.3	10.5	11.7	12.8	12.7	12.8
24—Belleville.....	34	6-6.7	17.3	4.5	5.3	11.1	13.1	14.7	14.4	14.6
25—Peterborough.....	33.5	7.3	17.2	4.5	5.8	10.7	12.8	14.4	14.3	14.2
26—Oshawa.....	36	7.3	18	4.4	6.3	10.4	11.8	14.7	14.2	14.6
27—Orillia.....	33.6	6.7	18.8	4.4	6.7	10.7	12.6	15.3	15.1	15.3
28—Toronto.....	34	6.7-7.3	18.1	4.7	5.9	10.1	11.2	14.8	14.7	14.5
29—Niagara Falls.....	35.8	7.3	19.2	5.2	6.4	10.8	14.1	16.2	17.6	17.3
30—St. Catharines.....	32.1	7.3	17.3	4.6	5.8	11.5	12.6	14.7	14.5	14.9
31—Hamilton.....	35.5	7.3	18	4.4	5.8	11.2	12	15.1	14.5	14.7
32—Brantford.....	33.9	6.7-8	16.9	4.3	5.8	11.9	12.7	14.6	14.2	14.1
33—Galt.....	36.3	7.3	18.1	4.4	6.2	12.3	13.3	14.7	14.6	14.8
34—Guelph.....	34.8	7.3	18.1	4.5	6.2	11.6	10.7	14.7	13.6	15
35—Kitchener.....	32.1	6.7	18	4.1	5.8	10.9	11.6	14.2	14.3	14.2
36—Woodstock.....	33	6.7-7.3	17.2	4.4	6.3	11.2	13.1	15	14.4	14.4
37—Stratford.....	32	6.7	18.7	4.2	6.6	11.5	12.5	14.8	14.6	14.5
38—London.....	31.4	6.7-7.3	18	4.5	5.9	10.6	11.9	14.6	14.6	14.5
39—St. Thomas.....	33	7.3-8.7	18.5	4.5	6.4	12.2	12	15.8	15.2	14.8
40—Chatham.....	33	6.7	18	4.3	5.9	11.1	12	14.6	14.8	14.4
41—Windsor.....	33.3	8-9.3	17.9	4.5	6.2	10.9	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.3
42—Sarnia.....	34.3	7.3-8	17.3	4.4	6.3	10.5	13.1	13.9	13.9	13.9
43—Owen Sound.....	32.5	6.7-7.3	18.3	4.1	5.9	10	13.6	14.7	14.7	15
44—North Bay.....	35.5	7.3	15	4.9	6.6	10	12.8	15	15	15
45—Sudbury.....	35.2	8-8.7	17	5.4	7.6	9.2	14.2	15.2	15.6	15.3
46—Cobalt.....	35	8.3	18	5.3	7.2	12	13.6	17.9	19.3	18.1
47—Timmins.....	34.3	8.3	15	4.7	5.7	10	12.3	15.1	14.6	14.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	8	18.7	4.2	6.3	11.5	12.5	15.4	15.4	15.4
49—Port Arthur.....	34.3	6	20	5.3	6.4	10.3	11.1	15.5	14.5	15.7
50—Fort William.....	33.3	6	16.6	5	5.9	11.1	10.5	14.6	14.7	14.9
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	<b>35.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	35.7	6.4-7	18.4	4.9	6.4	12.3	12.2	17.6	17.5	17.4
52—Brandon.....	36	6.3-7	15	4.8	5.6	12.3	13.1	17.7	17.5	19.8
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	<b>35.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>
53—Regina.....	35.1	8-8.4	22.5	5	6.7	11	11.7	18	17.9	17.9
54—Prince Albert.....	35	8	.....	4.9	6.9	8.6	12.1	18.2	18.2	18.2
55—Saskatoon.....	36	8	18	5.1	6.8	11.5	12	18.2	19.2	19.9
56—Moose Jav.....	36.6	8	17.5	5.4	5.8	12.3	13	18.7	18.1	18
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	<b>36.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.7</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	37.5	8.9	21	5.2	6.2	11.6	10.8	17.4	21	20
58—Drumheller.....	40	8.9	18	5.1	6.3	12.5	11.7	16.8	19.1	19.3
59—Edmonton.....	34.6	8	20	4.9	5.9	10.1	10.2	16	18.2	18.3
60—Calgary.....	37.6	8	18.5	5	5.9	11.2	10.2	17.1	18.6	18.8
61—Lethbridge.....	35	8-10	17.7	4.9	6.3	9.9	9.7	16.1	16.6	17.1
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	<b>36.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>
62—Fernie.....	37.5	10	20.3	5.1	6.5	11	9.8	17.9	18.5	18.9
63—Nelson.....	35.6	10	19.4	5.5	6.6	9.7	10.7	18.2	20.3	20.3
64—Trail.....	35	9.3	18.3	4.8	6.4	9.7	9.3	15	18.5	18.5
65—New Westminster.....	35.8	8.3-9.5	21.5	5	6.5	8.5	8.3	15.6	19	17.1
66—Vancouver.....	35.1	8.3-9.5	21.8	5.2	5.8	8.5	8.5	14.5	16.8	15.7
67—Victoria.....	35.5	10	23.9	5.1	6.6	8.9	9.2	15.4	16.2	17
68—Nanaimo.....	36.9	8.9	21.7	4.9	7.6	9.4	10.7	18.1	18.9	19.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	37.9	10	21.7	5.3	6	9.5	10.5	18.7	18.1	18.1

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
12.0	8.6	1.230	25.5	32.5	21.3	13.5	15.6	19.6	72.2	26.3	62.2	42.6
11.4	7.9	1.013	21.0	30.9	19.0	13.7	14.9	18.8	71.0	27.2	63.6	41.6
12.4	8.4	.979	22.5		21.7	15.1	15.2	18.9	80	26.4	65	
11.8	8.5	1.059	21.9	30	18	13	13.9	17.2	77.8	27.8	53.3	36.2
11.1	7.8	.788	17.6		19	14.3	14.6	18.8	59.2	27	65	45
11.6	7.4	.85	19.6	41.7	17.7	13.4	13.7	19.5	68.2	25.3	63	39
10	7.7	1.30	23.7	28.7		14	17.3	20	70	32.5		50
11.7	7.7	1.103	20.9	23	18.7	12.5	14.7	18.2	71	24.3	66.6	38
11.1	8	.667	14.6	18.3	18	13.2	13.2	16.5	68	24.4	52.5	40
10.6	8.1	74.6	16.9	26.2	20.0	15.0	14.0	18.7	72.9	26.1	63.1	45.7
11.6	8.4	.717	16.1		18.3	14.8	15.1	18.6	77.5	27.1	59.7	50
9.9	7.3	.878	18.3	26.2	20	15.3	12.6	18.8	65	24	56.2	40.7
10.7	9.2	.739	15.5		20.7	14	13.6	17.5	74	26.9	73.5	43
10	7.3	.65	17.5		21	16	14.5	20	75	26.2		49
11.3	9.3	.984	21.0	36.0	20.0	13.4	16.6	18.6	80.3	26.9	68.8	40.8
12.9	10.1	.823	21.4	30	20	15	15	19.2	81.9	25.9	76.2	40.9
12.6	10.3	1.082	24.3	35	23	13.1	19.3	18.6	85	27.5	72.5	41.9
11.6	9	.925	19.1	43.7	23.2	13.2	17.3	18.8	75.8	26.9	68.5	42
12.5	10.1	1.13	24.2		16	13.8	17.5	18.8	82.5	24.5	75	42
11	8.5	.91	20.3		20	12.9	16		70	26	56.7	39.2
8	9	1.00	20		16.2	14.2	15		20	30		40
10	8.4	1.004	20		20	13.3	18.2		16	85.5	32.5	44
11.7	9.2	.985	19.6	39.5	20.6	13.1	16	17.9	81.4	24.8	57.8	37.5
11	9.4	.999	20.4	31.6	20.7	11.7	15.3	19.3		25	75	39.5
12.2	9.3	1.021	22.4	32.8	21.9	13.6	15.5	19.9		71.0	25.8	39.2
11.6	9.3	1.03	20.7	40	21	13	14.9	20.6		73.5	27.4	42.4
12.4	9.1	1.13	22.5	30		14.3	15	18.3		75	26.7	41
11.3	9.4	1.07	23.8	32	20	13.1	15.1	19.3		82.2	23.4	39.3
12.3	10	1.17	25	27.5		15.3	14.7	19.8		66.8	25	38.3
12.6	9.2	.996	20	30		12.9	14.8	19.3		79	26.7	37.5
12.3	9.7	.893	19.8	30.8		12.5	14.8	19		84	26	42
12.8	9.8	.84	18.2	29.5		14	16.5	19.5		68.4	25	35.1
12.6	7.7	.899	18.8	30.8	18	13.6	15.2	19.1		74.9	25.2	37.5
13.4	8.7	1.01	21.2	35		13.3	16.8	21			28	65
12	8.6	1.17	21.3	30		12.5	14.2	18.5		69.5	22.2	50.3
12.1	8.8	.824	15.7	30	25	13.1	14.9	18.6		61.7	24.1	38.2
10.5	9.4	.80	17	40		13	14.7	18.7		60.8	24.1	38
11.1	9.2	.891	19.9	34		13.7	14.6	19.7		63	24	34.9
11.6	8.5	.717	18.5	30		12.6	14.7	19.2			26.3	36.7
10.9	9.1	.812	17.7	28.7		12	14.7	18.5		59.7	23.8	35.5
10.7	8.7	.86	19.2	30		14.2	15	18		79	26	34.7
12.5	9.8	.977	21.7	40		14	15.8	19.6		73.3	26	39.4
12.1	9.2	.804	17.5	40		12.7	13.2	19.2		69.5	25.5	36.8
12.6	10.4	.871	18.3	24.3		14.2	14.9	20.3		81.7	26	40.2
11.5	9.9	.705	16.7	41.7		14.7	14.9	20		68.6	27.2	39.2
12.9	9.1	.944	17.7	33.8		12	15.7	19		54.8	26	40.6
12.1	10.7	.867	17.5	28.7		14.2	15	18.8			25.7	36.6
13.1	8.8	.975	22.5	25		13.1	15.5	20.2		68.3	28.2	36
12.4	8.3	1.14	31.5	25	19.3	13.2	15.7	21		63.5	23.7	40
12.8	10.5	1.33	29.6		28.3	14	18.5	22		78.6	30	44.3
14.5	10.3	1.53	39.2		24	15.8	19.7	21.6		81.5	29.2	45.7
12.7	9	1.51	35		20.7	13.2	17	21.7		76	54	42.7
9.2	9.9	1.03	25	40		14	15.8	19.6		73.3	26	39.4
13	9.4	1.43	31.8	40	23	13.5	15.8	22.6		67.1	25.1	40.7
13.4	9.4	1.40	27.2	40	19.8	15.5	16.2	23.4		64.3	26.1	43.1
12.8	7.0	1.258	25.4		20.0	13.5	16.4	20.9		71.3	26.7	43.9
13.6	6.8	1.437	28.8		20	13.1	15.7	21.8		68.7	26.3	43.5
11.9	7.2	1.078	21.9		20	13.9	17	20		73.8	27.1	44.3
12.7	8.3	1.845	34.6		23.0	13.7	17.2	22.6		72.6	27.1	48.8
12.1	8.6	1.89	35.6		22.4	13.9	16.1	24.3		70.7	27.1	47.6
13.7	9.1	1.93	35		25	12.9	20	21.7		72.5	28.7	50
13	7.5	1.734	32.8		24.5	13.7	14.6	23.4		73.3	25	55
12	8.1	1.825	35		20	14.2	17.9	21.1		73.8	27.7	47.6
13.1	7.4	1.899	38.0		23.4	13.7	17.1	20.4		71.8	26.2	49.6
14.3	7	1.894	44.2		25	14.7	18.7	22.5		72.5	28.3	51
12.5	8	2.25	45		25	13.7	19.3	20		78.3	25.8	58
12.6	7.2	1.50	30.7		21.8	12.3	15.8	20.5		67.1	25.6	48.4
13.3	7	2.008	37.2		21	14.5	15.6	19		72.5	25.5	60
12.6	7.7	1.843	33.1		24	13.4	16.1	20		68.7	25.7	48.3
12.1	7.3	2.033	38.6		22.8	12.5	15.0	18.7		70.4	26.6	48.8
12.6	7.7	2.12	45		21	14	16.5	19		74	31.2	50
12.6	9	2.474	47.2		25	13.5	14.6	19.6		77.8	30	53.3
11.1	8.8	2.55	42.5		25	13.2	15	20		75	25	50
11.2	6	1.493	28.3		19.5	11.9	14.7	17.4		61.1	26	44.2
10.3	5.9	1.561	27.6		21	11.3	13.8	17.4		59.1	23.4	44.6
12.7	6.3	1.91	33.8		23.3	10.2	14.3	17.5		71.5	25.3	46.7
12.6	7.1	1.822	34			13.5	15.3	19.3		67.7	26.7	51.2
13.4	7.7	2.335	45.4		25	12.7	15.4	19.6		76.7	25.4	50.6

## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	cents 7.3	cents 6.9	cents 60.6	cents 70.6	cents 27.6	cents 15.7	cents 3.5	cents 66.6	cents 57.4	cents 12.2	cents 6.3	\$ 16.147
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7.5	7.1	66.0	69.0	29.3	13.4	3.7	64.6	45.2	13.1	6.9	16.375
1—Sydney.....	7.4	7	65	68.9	26.9	15.8	4	71.4	50.9	12.6	6.7	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7.5	7.2	66.6	70.9	30.2	14.4	3.4	66.2	39.5	13.5	7.6	.....
3—Amherst.....	7.7	7.3	65.6	64.9	27.5	12.4	4.2	61.7	.....	12.2	6.6	17.50
4—Halifax.....	6.8	6.3	68.7	68	29	14	3.8	59.3	56	13	6.9	16.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.5	65	71.7	32.5	12	3.4	66	44.3	15	7.3	16.00
6—Truro.....	7.7	7	65.2	69.7	29.4	11.9	3.5	62.7	35.2	12.5	6.5	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6.8	6.3	62	63.9	26.7	15.7	3.5	67.7	40.3	12.3	6.2	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>16.375</b>
8—Moncton.....	7.6	7	63.6	74.3	30	12.9	3.8	67.4	44.2	14	6.6	16.50
9—St. John.....	6.9	6.4	64.2	65.7	25.6	12.3	3.5	73.3	43	12.8	6.6	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.1	6.7	63	74	26	12.7	3.6	62.5	39	11	6.4	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6.5	6	60	75	25	13	3.5	60	.....	12	6	18.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>15.306</b>
12—Quebec.....	6.8	6.3	59.4	70.4	26.1	17.3	3.7	67.9	56.7	10.3	6.5	15.00-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.5	7.1	61.9	72.6	28.5	14	4.1	62.2	66.7	11.5	6.2	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.5	6.2	62.1	70	28	14.3	3.5	59	57.8	10.9	5.7	15.75-16.25
15—Sorel.....	7	6.5	55	57.8	26.6	12	4.7	65	70	10.7	5.4	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.5	6.2	61.7	67	26	13	3.7	62.7	66.7	10.8	5.5	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	6.8	6.8	61.7	72.5	27.5	14.5	4.3	60	70	12.5	6.5	14.50
18—Theford Mines.....	7.5	6.9	61.4	71.1	27.6	14.4	3.5	63.6	51	11.7	6	16.00
19—Montreal.....	6.6	6.3	58.6	68.4	26.1	15	3.3	62.8	61.5	10.7	6	15.75
20—Hull.....	7.1	6.8	58	67.2	26.6	14.6	2.7	69	57	11	5.7	15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>15.558</b>
21—Ottawa.....	6.7	6.4	62.6	73.3	27.3	14.5	3.2	78.3	57.5	11.7	6.4	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.8	6	60	75	28	12.7	4	66.7	63.8	11	6.7	15.25
23—Kingston.....	6.6	6.2	56.6	67.9	26	12.4	3.6	68.6	55.8	11	5.9	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.6	7.4	64.3	72.8	25.8	14.3	3.2	67.1	66.7	12.1	6	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	7	6.7	63.1	72	25.5	14	3.5	66.4	53.6	11.1	5.7	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	6.5	6.4	65.8	76.8	26	14.6	3.4	65	56.2	11.4	6.3	15.50-16.00
27—Orillia.....	7	6.7	67.2	72.4	25	14.2	3.3	70.8	53.8	11.4	5.8	15.00-15.50
28—Toronto.....	6.6	6.5	61.6	69.4	25.1	12.3	3.4	67.1	57.6	9.9	6.1	14.50-15.00
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.1	6.8	65	75	27.5	16	3.4	73	65	11.5	6.7	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	7	6.8	62.5	72.1	24.7	13	3.7	69	56.7	11.4	6.2	14.00-14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6.5	6.4	62.4	72.3	25.6	11.7	3	70.9	55	10.6	6	15.50
32—Brantford.....	6.6	6.6	61.2	71.5	25.4	13.2	3.2	66.4	66.7	10.4	6.3	14.25-14.75
33—Galt.....	7	6.9	63	72	25.2	14.2	3.1	71	60	10.2	5.9	14.50-15.00
34—Guelph.....	6.7	6.6	58.4	72.9	25.4	12.4	3.7	71.5	57.7	10.1	5.8	14.00-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.6	6.6	49	73	25.7	12.4	3.2	67.1	59	10	5.4	14.00-14.50
36—Woodstock.....	7.2	7.1	63.7	70	25	12.5	3.2	68	55	10	6.7	15.50
37—Stratford.....	7.2	7.2	60.5	72.5	24.9	13.5	3.3	74.1	54.4	10.9	5.9	14.50-15.00
38—London.....	6.8	6.8	68.3	70.8	26.3	14.6	3.3	69.2	55	10.8	5.2	15.00-15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	7.4	7.2	66.2	72.3	26.3	13.0	3.7	73.3	68.9	13.3	6.3	16.00-16.50
40—Chatham.....	6.8	6.7	56.2	68.8	26.1	14.6	3	64.4	68	11.2	5.8	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.9	6.8	58	74.5	26.8	13.7	3.2	66	60	10.7	6.5	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	7.5	7.3	65	75.4	25.8	14.5	3.2	71	70	10.4	6.2	15.00
43—Owen Sound.....	7.3	7.1	68.3	75	26.2	12.4	4	66.2	60	11.9	5.8	15.50-16.00
44—North Bay.....	7.8	7.6	75	74.2	27.8	16.7	3.9	67.5	60	12.7	5.6	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.4	7.9	67	75.8	28.7	17.2	3.9	65	60	15	6	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.2	7.5	61.7	74.7	30	16.1	4	64.2	53.3	14.6	6.2	18.00
47—Timmins.....	7.4	7	59	71.7	27.7	15.8	3	.....	.....	12.5	5.8	18.50-19.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.2	7.2	60.5	72.5	24.9	13.5	3.3	74.1	54.4	10.9	5.9	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	7.6	7.6	54.3	74.3	30	16.1	2.9	65	62.5	11.7	6	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7.5	7.2	62.3	74.1	29.3	15.5	.....	65.9	60	11.1	6.5	17.00-17.50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>20.750</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	7.6	7.4	53.2	66	28.2	13.6	3.1	54.5	53.6	11.8	7.2	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.4	7.3	57.1	63.9	30.3	14.6	3.2	67.1	60	13	5.8	22.00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>23.625</b>
53—Regina.....	7.3	7.4	57.1	75.1	29	a18.9	2.8	65.5	52.5	13	7.4	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	7.9	7.8	51.2	76.2	31.2	a21.7	3.9	65	60	15	7.8	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7.6	7.2	57.5	71.9	30	a21.2	3.2	60.8	61	13.3	5	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.1	7.6	62.1	71.2	30.1	a18.3	3	64.2	65	13.7	6.7	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.5	7.9	59.2	69.2	29.8	a21	3.8	68.3	65	15.6	5.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	9.7	9	50	65	31.7	a21.7	3.9	70	60	15	6.8	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7.4	7	55.7	66.7	28.6	a17.1	3.4	68	58	14	7.4	.....
60—Calgary.....	7.2	7.2	59	66.8	28.6	a16.5	3.3	58.5	56	13.4	6.8	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7.5	7.6	50	66.8	29.2	a18.3	3.1	75	56.7	15	5.2	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	.....
62—Fermie.....	8.5	7.9	64	69.5	28	a17.2	3.5	75	60	13.1	5.7	.....
63—Nelson.....	7.9	7.7	57.8	72.1	28.6	a28.2	3.8	62.5	60	15	7.3	.....
64—Trail.....	7.7	7.3	55.8	70.8	26.7	a26.7	3.4	70	60	13.7	7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6.7	6.3	55.5	62.4	27.6	a20	3.1	60.8	58.6	11.2	7	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6.6	6.1	55.1	63.9	27.3	a19.1	3	54.1	50	11.4	5.1	.....
67—Victoria.....	7.1	6.5	56.4	63.4	30	a22.1	3.3	64.5	57.1	12.3	6.8	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	6.7	6.6	57.1	70	31.4	a24	4	67	62.5	14.4	6.3	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7.7	7.5	51.7	72.6	31.2	a23.3	4.1	68.7	65	15	9	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20. others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	May 1926	May 1927	May 1928	April 1929	May 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	95.0	99.4	102.6	100.2	98.5	97.9	94.1	92.4
I. Vegetable Products.....	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	102.6	101.8	101.5	84.3	81.7
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	95.0	101.2	102.4	108.4	108.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products...	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	100.1	92.5	93.7	92.4	91.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper...	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	100.2	97.9	99.4	94.6	94.2
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	100.4	96.7	94.0	93.5	94.1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.....	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	97.4	90.9	89.9	98.7	95.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	98.5	96.8	92.1	91.9	92.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	99.7	98.5	95.4	94.9	95.4

(Continued from page 686)

extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts, extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar

principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps, two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supple-



ment to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the abovementioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

**Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders**

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living

**CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1929\***  
(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued to advance in most localities, sirloin steak being up in the average from 35.4 cents per pound in April to 36.3 cents in May; round steak from 30.1 cents per pound in April to 31.2 cents in May; rib roast from 27.5 cents per pound in April to 28.8 cents in May; and shoulder roast from 21.9 cents per pound in April to 22.5 cents in May. Veal was slightly lower, averaging 24 cents per pound, while mutton was up from an average of 30.1 cents per pound in April to 30.5 cents in May. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former being up from an average of 29 cents per pound in April to 30.2 cents in May, and the latter from 26.6 cents per pound in April to 27.1 cents in May. Bacon was also slightly higher, averaging 38.2 cents per pound. Lard was lower, averaging 21.9 cents per pound in May, as compared with 22.1 cents in April.

Eggs again showed a substantial seasonal decline, fresh averaging 36 cents per dozen, as compared with 40.3 cents in April and 51.3 cents in March, and cooking averaging 30.7 cents per dozen in May, 34.9 cents in April and 44.7 cents in March. Milk declined in the average from 12.5 cents per quart to 12.2 cents. Lower prices were reported from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Thetford Mines, Hull, Ottawa, Brockville, Toronto, Woodstock, North Bay, Winnipeg and Lethbridge. Creamery butter was slightly lower at 48.4 cents per pound.

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound. Soda biscuits, flour and rolled oats were steady. Beans advanced slightly, averaging 12 cents per pound, as compared with 11.8 cents in April. Onions were also slightly higher at an average price of 8.6 cents per pound. Potatoes averaged \$1.23 per ninety pounds in May, as compared with \$1.27 in April. Granulated sugar continued toward slightly lower levels, the price in May averaging 7.3 cents per pound. Anthracite coal was down from an average price of \$16.37 per ton in April to \$16.15 in May. Lower prices were reported from Charlottetown, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Belleville, Peterborough, Orillia, Toronto, St. Catharines, Brantford, Galt, Kitchener, Guelph, Stratford,

London and Sarnia. Bituminous coal was also slightly lower, averaging \$10.07 per ton. Coke was down from an average price of \$13 per ton in April to \$12.83 in May. A slight increase in rent was reported from Thetford Mines.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices continued toward lower levels. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged \$1.133 per bushel in May, as compared with \$1.227 in April. The high price for the month was \$1.21 $\frac{7}{8}$  reached on the 2nd and the low \$1.04 $\frac{7}{8}$  reached on the 30th. The decline was said to be due to large supplies coming on the market from the Argentine, together with the congestion in Canadian terminal elevators and the favourable crop reports. Coarse grains, for the most part, followed the trend in wheat prices, western barley being down from 71.6 cents per bushel to 67.2 cents, western oats from 57.7 cents per bushel to 50 cents, rye from 99.8 cents per bushel to 86.5 cents, and American corn from \$1.038 per bushel to 94.7 cents. Flax was slightly higher, being up from an average of \$2.023 per bushel in April to \$2.056 in May. Flour at Toronto was down 17 cents per barrel to \$7.19. Rolled oats fell from \$3.75 per bag to \$3.50. Bran was down from \$30.16 per ton to \$28.25 and shorts from \$30.16 per ton to \$28.63. Oranges rose from \$4.94 per case to \$5.13, while bananas were again lower, being down at Toronto from 5.5 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Raisins at Toronto advanced from 10 cents per pound to 11-12 cents and prunes from 10-11 cents to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 cents. Nova Scotia potatoes at Halifax advanced from 65 cents per ninety pound bag to 75 cents. Sugar prices were substantially lower, raw sugar at New York being down from an average of \$1.937 per hundred pounds to \$1.844 and granulated from \$5.22 $\frac{1}{2}$  per hundred pounds to \$4.94. Ceylon rubber was slightly higher, averaging 21.6 cents per pound. Good steers at Toronto advanced from \$10.18 per hundred pounds to \$11.21, and at Winnipeg from \$9.56 per hundred pounds to \$10.50. Hogs at Toronto rose from \$12.73 per hundred pounds to \$13.38, at Montreal from \$13.37 per hundred pounds to \$14.01, and at Winnipeg from \$11.82 per hundred pounds to \$12.40. Meats reflected the movement in livestock prices, beef showing advances ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per pound to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Lamb at Montreal rose from 24 cents per pound to 26 cents and hogs at Toronto from 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Milk at Toronto was down from

\$2.05 per eight gallon can to \$2, and at Ottawa from \$3 per hundred pounds to \$2.80. Creamery butter showed declines ranging from 2 cents per pound to 7 cents. Raw cotton at New York declined from 20.3 cents per pound to 19.6 cents. Cotton fabrics also declined, grey cotton being down from 12 $\frac{3}{8}$  cents per yard to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, bleached cotton from 10 $\frac{7}{8}$  cents per yard to 10 $\frac{3}{8}$  cents, and sheeting from 27 $\frac{7}{8}$  cents per yard to 26 $\frac{3}{8}$  cents. Raw silk

continued toward lower levels, the price being down from \$5.55 per pound to \$5.40. Wool also showed a decline of 2 cents per pound. Non-ferrous metals were again lower, copper declining from \$21.62 per hundred pound to \$19.60, copper wire from 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 18 cents, lead from \$7.08 per hundred pounds to \$6.74, silver from 55 $\frac{7}{8}$  cents per ounce to 54 $\frac{7}{8}$  cents, and tin ingots from 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 138.8 for April, a decline of 1.1 per cent from the previous month. Food declined 1.6 per cent due to lower prices for cereals and for miscellaneous foods, including milk, butter, potatoes, sugar, oranges and onions; on the other hand, all kinds of meat used in the calculation rose in price, notably bacon, which was higher than at any time since 1926. Industrial materials fell 0.6 per cent due to declines in all groups, except iron and steel which advanced 0.6 per cent.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-77=100, was 116.5 at the end of April, a decline of 3.3 per cent for the month. This figure is lower than any monthly figure recorded since November, 1915. All groups declined, with the exception of animal food which advanced 3.2 per cent due to higher prices for beef, bacon and pork. Minerals fell 6.1 per cent owing to lower prices for copper and tin. Textiles and sundries also fell considerably, due to reductions in the prices of cotton, flax and jute and in hides, olive oil and timber.

The London *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 135.5 at the end of April, a decline of 2.4 per cent for the month and it is the lowest figure recorded since the war and 7.1 per cent lower than a year ago. Except meat and fish and iron and steel, which advanced, all groups fell, notably "other metals and minerals," due to a sharp decline in copper and tin.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour on the base July, 1914=100, was 161 at May 1, a decline of one point from the previous month. Food declined one point, owing to lower prices for tea, milk and butter, while bacon was dearer. Rent showed a slight advance, while clothing and fuel and light declined; sundries were unchanged.

### Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 865 for February, as compared with 867 for January. Raw rubber advanced 18 per cent from the January level, all other groups showing comparatively slight variations.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 219.11 for March, as compared with 220.98 for February. There were advances in the groups, heat and light, clothing and sundries, while food and rent declined.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale* on the base July, 1914=100, was 640 for April, a decline of 2 per cent from the March level. Foods as a group were unchanged, an advance in animal foods being offset by declines in vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and cocoa. Industrial materials fell 3.5 per cent with declines in all groups.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 137.1 for April, a decline of 1.8 per cent for the month. Agricultural products fell 4.1 per cent, due principally to a fall of 11.1 per cent in foods of animal origin. Of industrial materials the most marked changes were

declines of 12.2 per cent in rubber and of 3.6 per cent in non-ferrous metals.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living was 153.6 for April, a decline of 1.9 per cent for the month, due to a decline of 3.3 per cent in food and of 0.9 per cent in heat and light; on the other hand, rent, clothing and sundries each advanced 0.1 per cent.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1545 for March, showing practically no change for the month. The groups, foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin, textile manufactures and metals and their products all were unchanged; wood and wood products and animal products declined, while non-metallic minerals and their products and chemicals and manures advanced.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number for February, on the base July, 1914=100, was 1612 for February, as compared with 1621 for November, 1928. Foods as a whole declined owing to a decline in groceries, although dairy produce and meats both advanced. Rent advanced slightly, while fuel and light, clothing, drapery and footwear and miscellaneous products declined.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 96.8 for April, a decrease of 0.7 per cent from the previous month. Farm products fell 2 per cent due to decreases in

prices of grains, cotton, eggs and wool; although under this head, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs increased in price. Foods fell 0.5 per cent due to declines in butter and flour. Small decreases were noted in the groups hides and leather, textile products, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities, while fuel and lighting and metals and their products were unchanged.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$12.4562 at June 1, a decrease of 1.7 per cent for the month. The principal declines were in breadstuffs amounting to 13 per cent, livestock 6 per cent, textiles 2.9 per cent and provisions 2.1 per cent.

Dun's index number, based on the prices of the estimated *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included, was \$135.856 at June 1, a decline of 1.7 per cent from the previous month. Breadstuffs declined 7.9 per cent and all other groups showed smaller decreases.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 159.8 for March, a decline of 0.8 per cent due to declines in food, clothing and fuel and light, while housing showed a very small increase.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 159.8 for April as compared with 160.0 for March. A small advance in food, chiefly meat, was counterbalanced by slight decreases in the other groups, clothing, fuel and light and sundries; shelter remained the same.

## Prison Contract Labour in the United States

A Federal Convict Labour Act has recently been adopted by the United States Congress, to come into effect five years hence. This Act is the outcome of many years of effect on the part of organised labour and private organizations interested in prison reform. It provides that convict-made goods transported into any State or Territory of the United States, and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall be subject to the laws of such State or Territory to the same extent and in the same manner as though they had been manufactured, produced, or mined in such State or Territory. It now rests with the trade unions and others interested in prison reform to mould the legislation in these States. One proposal is to permit the manufacture of convict-made goods solely for the use of the institutions of that State in which

the convict is held. A second suggestion, put forward by the National Committee of Prisons and Prison Labour, is to permit the inter-State passage of convict-made goods for the use of all State institutions, regardless of where the goods are made, but not to permit these goods to enter into ordinary trade.

The reason for trade union opposition to the various types of prison contract labour is, primarily, that prison contract labour tends to compete with free labour. Research carried out by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics covering the year 1923 showed that the value of goods used and produced by prison labour amounted approximately to \$43,463,000 annually, the average number of convicts being 79,350, of whom 47,799 were employed on productive labour.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Loss of Wages caused by Accident is not susceptible of Accurate Proof

A car inspector employed by the Canadian National Railways in Saskatchewan was injured in December, 1926, while discharging his duties, under circumstances which were held by the court to indicate negligence on the part of the employer. When the case was tried before a jury, negligence on the company's part was found, and damages were assessed as follows: special damages, \$2,089.80, and general damages, \$11,000. The defendant appealed in the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal against this judgment, on the ground that there was no evidence of negligence to go to the jury; that the damages awarded were excessive; and that in the award for special damages there were included the loss of wages from the day of the accident to the date of the trial, and that the loss of wages should not properly be allowed as special damages.

The Court of Appeal found that there had been ample evidence to submit to the jury of negligence on the part of the defendant.

"As to the question of damages generally," the judgment proceeded, "this was manifestly a question for the jury, and an Appellate Court should not disturb the amount unless it can be shown that the jury proceeded upon a wrong principle, or took into consideration matters which they should not have considered, or applied a wrong measure of damages, or unless the amount is so unreasonable that no body of twelve reasonable men could have given such a sum.

"In the statement of claim 'loss of wages' is claimed as special damage, and at the trial, which took place on April 10, 1928, evidence was given to show what the earnings of the plaintiff were at the date of the accident, and what he would likely have earned had he continued to work for the defendants to the time of the trial. . . .

"In assessing the general damages, the jury, as they were instructed, and, if I may say so, properly instructed, by the trial judge, no doubt considered the probable inability of the plaintiff to earn an income equal to that which he had been able to earn in the past. The tendency of a jury in assessing general damages, after allowing as special damages the estimated wages lost to the date of the trial, or even to the time of the commencement of the action would be, to allow just as large a sum for the loss of earning power as they would have allowed had

nothing been awarded for loss of wages as special damages from the date of the injury to the date of the trial.

"It seems to me that the natural result of such a practice is in effect, to permit of the assessment of damages twice for the time following the injury to the commencement of the action or the date of the trial. Moreover, a plaintiff who commences his action promptly and brings it to trial without delay, procures a very small amount for loss of wages as special damages, whereas one who has suffered similar injury under similar circumstances, and whose action may not come to trial for years—in the present case, a year and a half—procures a very large sum as special damages for loss of wages, and in all probability obtains just as large a sum by way of general damages as the plaintiff whose loss of wages to the date of the trial is very small. . . ."

After quoting English precedents, of which one defined "general damages" as being those presumed to be the natural or probable consequence of the act complained of, and "special damages" as being exceptional, and not to be inferred from the nature of the act complained of, the Court of Appeal continued:—

"A careful reading of the judgments in this case convinces me that the claim for loss of wages or earnings to the date of the commencement of the action, or to the date of the trial, was not considered at all as recoverable by way of special damage, but the plaintiff's earnings at the time of the accident and the length of time he has been deprived of the earnings should be considered as elements in arriving at a fair and reasonable compensation for the loss of earning power in assessing general damages. . . .

"There can be no difference, in this respect, between a professional man and a labouring man, for no one can say that, if the plaintiff had not been injured he would have continued to work for the defendants during all the time down to the trial, nor how much he might have earned at other work, nor that work for him would always have been available; it would be as easy to estimate what his loss of wages would be during the year or years after the trial. In the case of a medical man, he might lose all his patients either before or after the trial, and in the case of a labouring man he might not be able to obtain work either before or after the trial. Whether one considers the loss of wages, before the trial or afterwards, contingencies and vicissitudes must enter into the calculation, and

this being so, I do not see how loss of wages following the injury can be capable of accurate proof. . . .

"I am of the opinion that loss of wages, either to the date of commencement of the action or to the date of the trial is not properly recoverable as special damage, for it does not admit of accurate proof, on account of the uncertainties which are connected with any employment and with the life of any individual. It has been held by many of the courts of the United States that, when a plaintiff is allowed to prove his average earnings, or the wages actually lost by him, such evidence is simply a measure of the value of his time of which he has been deprived, and the wages are not, of themselves, recoverable.

"The assessment of \$1,575 for loss of wages between the date of the accident and the trial cannot stand. I do not think that the conclusion can be reached that, in assessing general damages the jury took into consideration the loss of time between the accident and the trial, and it may very well be that in assessing general damages they awarded a less sum by reason of the fact that they had already allowed for loss of time to the trial. This being so, the plaintiff should be given the opportunity of accepting the verdict of the jury as amended, and such acceptance should be made an alternative to a new trial.

"The appeal will be allowed with costs, and the judgment varied by reducing the amount allowed as special damages by the sum of \$1,575. If the plaintiff accepts the verdict as reduced, the costs of the appeal will be set off against the judgment below."

*Trache versus Canadian National Railways*, Saskatchewan (1929), 2 Dominion Law Reports, page 321.

#### **Responsibility for Fatal Accidents where Cause is Unknown**

A workman employed by a contracting construction company on the tracks of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Saskatchewan was killed by a passing train, the cause of the fatality (other than that he was struck by a locomotive) being unknown. His dependants brought action against the company and the contractors under the Fatal Accidents Act (Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1920, chapter 29) alleging negligence. The trial Judge dismissed the action, having first withdrawn the case from the jury. On appeal by the plaintiffs in

the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, it appeared that pursuant to a system established by the employer the deceased workman was warned of the danger, and from the circumstances of the case it was concluded that the workman either did not apprehend the warning, or having apprehended it failed to heed it. The Appeal Court held that under these circumstances the jury should have been asked to decide which of these two conclusions was the more probable, and in the event of their finding the second alternative the more probable (i.e. that the deceased failed to heed the warning), they should have been asked to find whether or not the workman's failure to heed the warning was due to a defect in the employer's system of warning. The appeal was dismissed as against the railway company with costs, but allowed as against the construction company with costs, the court directing that the judgment of the lower court in favour of the contractors be set aside, and ordering a new trial as against the latter company.—*Harvie versus Canadian Pacific Railway Co. et al*—(Saskatchewan (1929) 2 Dominion Law Reports, page 422.

#### **Acceleration by Accident of Existing Disease is Compensable**

A labourer while walking on a graded street was struck by an automobile and sustained various injuries. The Alberta Supreme Court in assessing damages included as an element therein the acceleration, by reason of the shock, of the progress of arthritis from which the plaintiff had previously suffered. "The plaintiff who was able to do heavy manual work before he was injured was unable to do it afterwards. And I think I must hold that at present he is unable to do anything more than light work and that is not always easy to procure. I think the injuries had the effect of accelerating the progress of the arthritis and that the plaintiff is in the condition now he would not have reached for a number of years had it not been for the injuries. . . . I think therefore the injury had the effect of accelerating the progress of the disease by several years. I am of the opinion, therefore, that substantial justice would be done if the plaintiff were awarded \$3,500 damages. This will include all damages both general and special."

*McKinney versus Roote*, (Alberta) Dominion Law Reports (1929) 2, page 604.

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other recorded month. This statement is based on returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,752 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the firms being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. These firms had 1,046,756 employees on June 1, as compared with 993,253 on May 1. The index of employment (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 122.4 on June 1, as compared with 116.2 on May 1, 1929, and with 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7, on June 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of June, 1929, the unemployment percentage reported by local trade unions was 4.0 contrasted with percentages of 5.5 at the beginning of May, and 3.7 at the beginning of June, 1928. The percentage for June was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from 1,642 labour organizations, covering a membership of 193,787 persons.

Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the number of daily placements in May was practically unchanged from that in the previous month, but was somewhat below the corresponding average for May, 1928. Placements in farming were fewer, increases being shown in the industrial groups.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.92 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.94 for May; \$10.73 for June, 1928; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.86 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of

Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was 92.6 for June, as compared with 92.4 for May, 97.1 for June, 1928; 98.9 for June, 1927; and 100.2 for June, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in June was much less than during May, and was also less than in June last year. Fifteen disputes were in existence during the month, involving 647 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 6,625 working days. Corresponding figures for May, 1929, were 24 disputes, 5,054 workpeople and 39,590 working days; and for June, 1928, 21 disputes 4,027 workpeople, and 25,336 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

During the month of June the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection respectively with disputes involving the telegraphers employed by the Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, and certain employees of shipbuilding firms in Vancouver. A further report was received from a Board appointed in 1927 in a dispute in the Angus carshops, Montreal, interpreting one of the paragraphs in its original report. Four new applications for the establishment of Boards were received during the month. A full account of the proceedings under the act during the month is given on page 712.

### Twelfth International Labour Conference

An account of the proceedings of the Twelfth International Labour Conference at Geneva, which concluded on June 21, is given on another page of this issue. The president of the Conference was Dr. Brauns, former German minister of labour, who contributed an interesting address on recent industrial tendencies, with special reference to conditions existing in Europe. The main subjects considered at the conference were the prevention of industrial accidents; the protection of workers employed in loading or unloading ships; the hours of work of salaried employees; the causes of unemployment in specified industries; and the problem

of forced and indentured labour in certain states or dependencies.

**Progress of  
Old Age  
Pensions in  
Canada**

Proclamation of the Old Age Pensions Act of Alberta, the provisions of which are outlined on another page of this issue, is likely to be made on August 1, and the first cheques to pensioners will be mailed towards the end of the same month. All the provinces of Canada from Manitoba to the Pacific coast will then have the Dominion-provincial pension system in operation. Ontario will be added on November 1, as announced in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 579. The regulations under the Ontario Act are given on another page of this issue.

A new feature in the administration of old age pensions is being introduced in Alberta in the form of an Advisory Board, consisting of Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman of the appellate division, Supreme Court of Alberta; Elmer E. Roper, secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labour, representing labour, and Edward Rinchbeck, Spruce Grove, representing municipal districts. The Advisory Board will be called together at intervals and to it will be submitted any doubtful cases for disposal. No such body exists in any other province, and the Alberta Board is considered in the nature of an experiment that will add little to the cost of administration. The Alberta Act will be administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

**Canadian  
Postmasters and  
Government  
Annuities**

The Canadian Postmasters' Association, at a meeting held at Ottawa in June, adopted a resolution proposing the establishment of a form of superannuation under which postmasters and assistant postmasters in commission offices throughout Canada would be given assistance in the purchase of Canadian Government Annuities to provide for their old age. At present, postmasters in commission branch offices are not eligible, like other civil servants to contribute to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund by the deduction of 5 per cent of their salary. As the revenue of a postmaster is not fixed, but depends on the total sale of stamps at his office, which varies from time to time, such a contribution of a fixed percentage is impossible. The postmasters therefore ask for themselves and their assistants that the government pay half the cost of an annuity to provide not more than \$500 annually for postmasters and \$300 for assistant postmasters.

**Coming  
Convention of  
Trades and  
Labour Congress  
of Canada**

The call for the forty-fifth convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada has been issued by the executive council of the Congress. The meeting is to be held in Saint John, N.B., commencing Monday, August 26, 1929. The call states that "Only on two previous occasions has the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada met in the Maritime Provinces, namely at Halifax, N.S. (1908) and Saint John, N.B. (1914). Every effort should therefore be put forth to make the present convention truly representative of the workers throughout the entire Dominion in order that the policies of the trade union movement, as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, may become better known and understood in this eastern section of the Dominion. The splendid progress made on the industrial field in all parts of Canada during the past year should reflect itself in a determined endeavour on the part of the organized workers to secure progressive legislation which will protect established standards of living, and provide relief when unemployed or incapacitated by sickness, accident or old age. The opportunity which the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada affords to make known labour's views on these and other equally important questions is one that every Canadian worker should seek to take advantage of by having the organization of which he is a member send its full quota of delegates to this convention."

**Holidays with  
Pay for  
T. and N.O.  
Railway**

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission announced early in July that an arrangement had been completed by which the System Federated Trades (District 30), the men's trade union organization, which includes the shopmen, would have one week's holidays with pay each year. This plan was the result of direct negotiations between the management and the labour union.

It will be recalled that a similar arrangement was made last year for the benefit of the shopmen coming under the union-management co-operative program on the system lines of the Canadian National Railways (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 563). Some Canadian examples of "holidays with pay" were given in the (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1925, page 334.)



### Non-union members and seniority rights

The text of an important decision by Mr. Justice Dysart in the Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg, in the case *Young versus Canadian Northern Railway Company*, is given in full on another page of this issue. The decision establishes that where a collective agreement has been concluded between a union of employees and an employer, a workman who cannot prove that he was a party, through representation, to the agreement, has no rights or standing under the agreement. This principle may be applied even although the agreement in question states that it is made on behalf of the employees in general, and although the employer in signing it intended that it should apply to all employees. Moreover, since the subject matter of such an agreement, that is, rates of wages, hours, and conditions of labour, is not property, the non-member cannot claim that the agreement created any benefit for him which he can enforce as a trust.

On the plea of the plaintiff that his claim should be allowed on the ground that the custom was to recognize the standing of non-members, the judgment ruled that a custom cannot be read into a written contract of service unless it is so universal that no workman could be supposed to have entered the service without considering such a custom as a part of the contract of agreement. The plaintiff in this case was a member of the One Big Union, and the agreement with the Railway Company was made by Division 4 (Railway Employees' Department), American Federation of Labour.

### Inspection service and accident prevention

The British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board recently adopted the plan of utilizing the services of the boiler and electrical energy inspectors in connection with their work of accident prevention. This additional inspection service has been found to give promise of beneficial results.

On the general subject of accident prevention the Board's annual report points out that "the prevention of accidents improves morale, decreases labour turnover, and saves compensation cost. The actual compensation paid does not cover the full cost of an accident. The employer bears the cost of the loss of time due to disorganization which follows an accident. There is delay in retraining afresh a new man to the point of efficiency attained by the regular workman. Labour turnover is

costly. Recruiting and retraining runs into substantial cost every year. The physical suffering to the workman and reduced income during a period of lay-off due to an accident are evidence enough that accidents are something which employer and workman alike should join in eliminating so far as is humanly possible. The most effective educational campaigns in this field are sponsored and carried through jointly by committees of the management and workmen co-operating and co-ordinating the diversified efforts of those striving for greater safety in industry."

The annual report of the Board for 1928 is outlined on another page of this issue.

### Importance of study of industrial hygiene

The importance of the study of industrial hygiene was emphasized at the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, held at Montreal in June. Dr. Wade Wright, assistant medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, spoke of the value of this branch of research in Canada, which is now becoming one of the leading industrial countries of the world. He suggested that industrial hygiene should be part of the routine of every physician. "It is not a thing by itself," he said, "but an avenue of approach to a proper grasp of the conditions of health prevalent amongst a large part of the population. It helps to find the proper job for the man, and enlarges the breadth and depth of his life as well as its length. Canada, with her fast-growing industrial population, is facing an opportunity to develop a new social order, and through proper attention to industrial hygiene, Canadian workers will be assured of proper physical care."

Dr. Wright declared that the span of life of the average worker outside the industrial field is 49 years, while that of the industrial worker is only 42 years. It has been found that tin-miners, grinders, slate masons, and pottery workers, suffer more than any other class from respiratory tuberculosis, and that in industry as a whole there is twice as great a loss of time from rheumatism beyond a period of six months, as there is from respiratory tuberculosis. Loss from appendicitis is almost as great as from tuberculosis.

It may be noted that District 26 United Mine Workers of America, at their recent convention at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, asked the municipalities of Cape Breton to take steps to build a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, to be jointly built and maintained by the municipalities and the provincial government.

**Proposal to include safety codes in industrial agreements**

Reference was made in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 585) to a proposal emanating from the Building Trades Employers' Association that safety specifications should be included in construction contracts. This proposal receives support in an article in the *Monthly Labour Review*, by Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics. Dr. Stewart says:—

"It is here proposed that the recognized national or local safety codes, where there are such, be written into every collective wage agreement as a part of the wage contract. Where there is no national or local safety code, then a safety code which shall be agreed upon between the employer or employers' association and the employees or the employees' associations shall be developed and written into the contract. This accomplished, the plea of ignorance cannot be made. Carelessness becomes a direct violation of the contract and can be handled as such.

"This is just as applicable to company-union agreements as it is to trade-union agreements; and where there is no agreement at all, the courts would probably for the most part hold that such agreements written into trade-union and company-union agreements were indicative of the established custom of the industry and were binding upon employers and workmen whether or not there was any agreement.....

"It would be infinitely cheaper for the State to print and issue free a sufficient number of copies of any code, to be made a part of individual contracts, than it would be to enact a State law with the attendant legislative expense. It would be cheaper for the insurance companies and the monopolistic State fund compensation States to issue these codes in sufficient numbers than it would be to pay the compensation cost of accidents. Besides, some of us are getting tired of the question of cheapness when it comes to unnecessary killing and maintaining of human beings.

"Once the writing of safety codes into collective agreements and building contracts becomes a common practice, the courts will gradually drift into an attitude that where this is neglected such neglect is deliberate, and the parties guilty of such neglect, whether they are associations of employers or national or local trade-unions, establishments or company unions, or what not, are on the face of things unusually and culpably negligent as to the common prevailing safety practices."

**Ontario Welfare Commission**

During June the Government of Ontario appointed a "welfare" commission to make an inquiry into certain problems that have arisen in connection with various social laws enacted in the province in recent years which require to be correlated and organized. The survey will include the provincial mental institutions, the public general hospitals and the various juvenile welfare organizations. It also embraces an inquiry into the problem of handling the unfortunate "below par" mental cases, particularly the younger element such as will admit of some form of education or training, and such question as the training of nurses for occupational therapy, as well as the wider question of the relation of the nursing profession to various hospitals and public institutions.

**British schemes for training for employment**

The fifth annual report of the British Ministry of Labour describes the arrangements for training the unemployed that were in operation during 1928. The Ministry's scheme for the training of young unemployed men provides for two kinds of training: one for giving those who desire to settle in the Dominions preliminary training in the rudiments of farm work; the other for improving the employability of men seeking industrial work in this country.

The two original farm training centres—at Claydon, in Suffolk, and at Brandon, in Norfolk—have accommodation for 250 men each for oversea settlement, besides 50 places each for men in training for home employment. The normal training course at both centres for oversea employment is now one of twelve weeks. In addition two training camps under canvas were improvised in May, each with accommodation for 200 men, where the men were taught milking and ploughing and were given practice in felling timber, grubbing roots, and clearing land.

The total number of men who went oversea in 1928 after a course of training at one of the Ministry's farm centres was 1,031 to Australia, and 999 to Canada. The total numbers who have passed through the centres at Claydon and at Brandon (including the two camps) since they were opened in November, 1925, and February, 1926, respectively, up to the end of 1928 were 1,791 (at Claydon) and 2,077 (at Brandon), of whom 1,481 and 1,673 respectively, went overseas after training.

Towards the end of 1928 arrangements were concluded with the Canadian Government for

placing on the land in Canada during the current year (1929) up to 6,000 trained and tested men; and four new centres have been established, three in Norfolk and one in Scotland, with a total accommodation for 720 men at a time. Arrangements have also been made with the War Office for training 200 men at a time at the Army Vocational Centre at Chisleton.

Furthermore, five additional centres provided with hutments have been established, with accommodation for 1,200 men at a time, at which men are put through a practical test for their general suitability for open-air life on the land oversea. No training in farm work is given, but the men are engaged in the work of timber felling, grubbing roots, clearing scrub, fencing, road-making, etc.; they are also instructed in the handling of horses, under instructors with Canadian experience.

Reports from the Canadian Department of Immigration indicate that 78 per cent of the trainees who sailed to Canada in 1928 were making good on the land and that 22 per cent had either left the farms on which they had been first placed, or that their success in farm life was doubtful. Even of this minority, some are known to have established themselves successfully on other farms; and many who have abandoned farm work are earning their living successfully in industry or commerce.

Training for home employment is carried on at Birmingham and at Wallsend (where the centres were opened in October, 1925, and January, 1926, respectively), and at Dudley, Bristol, and Glasgow (all opened in 1928). A certain number of men for home employment are also, as mentioned above, received at the farm training centres at Claydon and at Brandon. A building is now being erected at Park Royal (in the London area), where a new centre will be established to accommodate 400 men; and two more centres in the south are contemplated.

The total number admitted to training at all the centres, from the time of their establishment to the end of 1928, was 9,558, of whom 7,869 passed through the centres. Of these, 6,747, completed their training or passed into employment during the course; and 6,394 are known to have found employment.

The Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment continued and extended its work during 1928. Centres have been provided in 42 towns (including ten in Northumberland and Durham, and nine in South Wales) in which three months' training in cookery, laundry, housewifery, and

needlework is given to unemployed women and girls, to enable them to take up domestic employment.

The total number of women and girls who completed training at the centres during 1928 was 3,506 and the number in training at the end of the year was 810. In addition, the Central Committee administer, on behalf of the Oversea Settlement Department and the Australian Government, a residential training centre for women who desire to qualify for a free passage to Australia as household workers. 268 trainees have completed training at this centre since it was opened in September, 1927.

#### **Providing employment for blind workers in Canada**

The annual report of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind for the year ending March 31, 1929, describes the work carried on in assisting blind men and women to obtain suitable employment. Placement work was first tried by the Institute in 1920, but was then abandoned owing to unfavourable conditions in industry. The effort was resumed in 1927, and in the following year a special officer was assigned to the work. It is pointed out that placement work of this character requires personal contact and thorough knowledge of each position or operation that is to furnish employment to a blind worker. Some remarkable examples are given in the report of positions which blind men have been found capable of filling. For example, the Steel Company of Canada, on the suggestion of the Institute's officer, agreed to employ a blind man in one of their plants at Toronto on a semi-automatic eight-spindle tapping machine used for threading of nuts. The blind worker mastered the required process and reached average production in approximately the same period as would have been required for an apprentice with eyesight, and is to-day a very satisfactory workman, his earnings being equal to the average of his fellow employees. Another example is that of a blind worker, 50 years of age, formerly a dry goods salesman who conducted a concession stand in the plant of the Coulter Copper and Brass Company in Toronto, selling tea, coffee, sandwiches and miscellaneous articles to the employees.

The report states that there are few employable blind people in Canada unemployed to-day, but it is also true that there are many who are employed but who are not fully occupied or fully self-supporting. It is for the partially employed and the unemployed that improved conditions are sought.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has already expressed its desire both officially and through its members, to co-operate with the institute in its placement program. It is felt that this field can be developed to a point where employment for most blind persons with reasonable productive capacity can be found in the business and industry of Canada. "It is the aim of the Institute wherever possible to place blind people in independent positions or in business or factory employment where they will work shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-workers. If this can be accomplished they will be more likely to achieve and retain a normal viewpoint than would be the case if segregated."

The Council of the Institute recommends that the Old Age Pensions Act should be made applicable to blind persons otherwise eligible at the age of fifty years.

#### **Effect of Wage Boards on South African Industry**

The South African Wage Board has prepared, at the request of the Minister of Labour of the Union, a report on its activities during the three years it has been in existence. The report is summarized in the *Social and Industrial Review*, the monthly publication of the Union Department of Labour. The Wage Board was established by an Act of 1925, consisting of three members, one representing the government, one the employers, and one the workers. In order to expedite the work of the Board, should numerous applications be made, divisions of the Board may be created for *ad hoc* inquiries, but the proceedings do not become effective except as endorsed by the Wage Board itself. The Wage Board begins to function upon a requisition by the Minister, or on the application of a registered trade union or association of employers, or, where no such registered union or association exists, on the application of employees or employers who satisfy the Board as to their representative character. The proviso is made, however, that where there exist registered organizations of both employers and employees sufficiently representative, the Board shall not proceed with any investigation in respect of such trade unless directed to do so by the Minister. The object of this proviso is to empower the Minister to insist upon resort to the conciliation machinery.

Reviewing its experience during the past three years, the Board claims, for industries affected by wage determinations, that efficiency has been increased (through the pressure of higher wages) and that high wages are not inconsistent with low cost of production.

On the question of numbers in employment the Board declares that if there has been any reduction in the number of employees as the result of wage determinations, the fact must represent improved management and greater output per employee, since there is no evidence of any reduction in the total output. In such cases a reduction in the labour force, which possibly inflicts hardship on individual employees, would be in the wider interests of the industry, since it would mean the elimination of unnecessary or inefficient persons. The report states that there appears to have been a considerable reduction in some areas in the number of natives employed on unskilled work, the inference being drawn that there had been great waste in the employment of natives on such work as long as the old wage rates were payable. Dealing with the effect of wage regulation on competition and prices, the Board states that competition based on wage differences is being eliminated through the equalization of wages, and that no increases of prices to the consumer have resulted from the fixing of wages under the Act. The report mentions that the Board co-operates closely with the Board of Trade and Industries, so that "the vicious circle of rising prices and rising wages is avoided."

The Board in concluding this section of the report, records that in making its recommendations it has recognized the need for proceeding gradually.

Fatal industrial accidents in Pennsylvania during the first three months of 1929, numbered 505, and non-fatal accidents numbered 36, 426, showing increases respectively of 11.7 per cent and 8.4 per cent over the figures for the corresponding period last year.

During the month of June a total of 6,637 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 25 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 569 accidents were reported, including 7 fatal cases; and 470 Crown, 4 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 7,676 accidents of which 36 were fatal.

Under the provisions of a new section of the Department of Public Health Act (Revised Statutes of Alberta, Chapter 18) a "Eugenics Board for the Province of Alberta" has been appointed "to institute inquiry into, and collect information and statistics relating to eugenics and to disseminate information with respect to the subject of eugenics, in such manner and form as may be best adapted to promote health."

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The agricultural industry in the Province of Nova Scotia reported fair prospects although the season had been somewhat backward. The lobster fishing season which closed about the end of the month was the most successful experienced in several years: catches of fish in general were reported as very favourable. The usual difficulty in securing lumbermen to go into the woods in the summer was reported from this province. Halifax had quite a substantial building program in hand, while construction throughout the balance of the province showed normal summer activity. Increased business was reported by various manufacturing concerns, while the iron and steel industry continued at about the same pace. The coal mining industry showed normal activity. Tourist traffic was very heavy throughout the different sections of Nova Scotia. The usual shortage of women domestic workers was in evidence.

Spring farm work in the Province of New Brunswick had been delayed by the weather, and crop prospects did not seem as favourable as might be hoped for. As in Nova Scotia, the lobster fishing season in the Province of New Brunswick was commented upon as being exceptionally favourable; catches of other fish were quite heavy. The logging industry showed a considerable amount of activity for the summer season. Manufacturing industries were operating at a favourable level. Building and construction were giving considerable employment as substantial volumes of the different classes of work were under way. Passenger traffic was quite heavy due to the tourist trade while freight shipments were also in good volume. Trade was fairly good for the time of year.

The employment offices in the Province of Quebec reported having made a number of farm placements. A few additional workers were being taken on by the mining industry throughout this province, with quite a number of men being placed as log drivers in the lumbering industry. Manufacturing firms showed favourable conditions, and some increases in employment in the different centres were noticeable. With building and construction in full swing, the demand for building tradesmen and labourers was heavy, and the

offices were making frequent placements. Transportation was active, while trade was satisfactory. A continued shortage of suitable women domestic workers was reported.

With a continued demand for farm hands throughout the Province of Ontario, a decided shortage of suitable applicants to the employment offices was reported. A large number of women and girls were being employed by fruit growers as berry pickers. While the general situation in the manufacturing industry continued favourable, with most plants running full time, the automobile industry proved to be an exception owing to the seasonal slackness. All branches of the building and construction industry showed a large volume of activity and few skilled tradesmen were out of work. Owing to the fact that men do not ordinarily want bush work in the summer time, the Ontario employment offices were finding it difficult to satisfy the requirements of employers in this industry. The usual situation in the mining industry obtained, that is, normal activity continued although not many additional workers were being taken on. As in the Eastern provinces, the shortage of women domestic workers in Ontario continued.

With crop prospects in the Province of Manitoba none too promising, the requirements of farm workers were not very extensive, and no shortage of applicants for this class of work was reported from any section of the province. The building programme in the City of Winnipeg continued to exceed in value the large volume of work undertaken during the same period of 1928, with the result that most tradesmen were employed. At different points in the province considerable gangs were engaged on road and railroad construction, but not much additional help was being taken on at the close of June. Winnipeg reported an increased demand for logging workers. In the north central portion of the province mining displayed great activity and aroused considerable interest, though the industry seemed to have sufficient workers. There appeared to be sufficient men registered at the different employment offices to satisfy all orders being listed.

There was not much demand for farm help in the Province of Saskatchewan at this particular season, and all jobs notified were easily filled immediately. Building tradesmen seemed to be very well employed while considerable gangs were engaged at highway and railroad construction. A shortage of women domestic workers was reported in some sections of the province, although other centres seemed to

have a sufficient number of applicants. The employment situation throughout the province was not unfavourable for this season of the year.

The conclusion of spring farm work in the Province of Alberta had reduced the demands for farm help to a nominal number, and no shortage of applicants was reported. Building

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		235,051,300	164,671,143	219,842,355	233,736,411	138,945,893
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		125,615,364	97,517,207	110,703,773	113,582,238	78,490,470
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		107,472,827	65,727,599	107,121,091	118,021,324	58,975,315
Customs duty collected..... \$		19,729,047	16,172,715	16,593,194	17,436,293	13,139,403
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		4,127,674,286	3,623,303,192	3,880,843,609	4,230,509,600	3,298,074,573
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		168,245,164	170,932,697	183,379,487	162,402,410	170,688,098
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,486,454,433	1,508,351,619	1,487,854,017	1,516,206,532	1,511,837,937
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,311,219,161	1,320,489,538	1,184,923,633	1,207,363,245	1,175,418,388
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	185.6	187.1	191.8	151.9	164.5	156.6
Preferred stocks.....	104.8	104.3	104.3	111.2	111.7	111.4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	103.3	104.4	103.3	91.9	90.8	88.7
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	92.6	92.4	94.1	97.1	97.9	98.3
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.18	21.21	21.30	20.97	21.04	21.11
(3) Business failures, number.....	153	164	140	127	127	125
(3) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	3,734,259	4,416,931	2,431,120	1,681,273	3,696,873	1,557,633
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	122.4	116.2	110.4	113.8	106.8	102.3
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	4.0	5.5	6.0	3.7	5.2	6.5
Immigration.....		26,616	29,113	20,303	23,641	26,983
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	293,651	274,025	261,264	271,521	269,490	241,266
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	18,176,090	18,577,068	18,651,197	18,228,264	17,943,267	16,095,788
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			17,852,257	19,614,779	18,089,665	16,859,450
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		17,932,382	17,529,372	17,500,938	17,807,974	15,296,101
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		15,402,893	14,338,805	14,623,754	14,752,255	12,891,568
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,833,247,704	2,658,748,311	3,046,564,458	2,357,512,506
Building permits..... \$			29,621,097	22,628,907	27,497,189	18,606,167
(8) Contracts awarded..... \$	72,419,800	64,859,700	43,328,200	59,926,100	70,684,100	56,345,800
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	89,873	81,464	79,341	97,379	87,811	74,736
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	119,505	126,372	122,102	116,530	117,655	112,780
Ferro alloys..... tons	6,291	6,351	5,744	4,157	4,049	4,504
Coal..... tons		1,388,465	1,393,247	1,338,461	1,258,438	1,123,087
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		51,347,000	65,658,000	89,739,000	66,703,000	22,623,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,579,000	7,117,000	4,897,000	4,883,000	4,340,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		11,219,000	12,201,000	8,469,000	6,910,000	7,065,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		242,755,666	230,460,000	269,513,722	328,792,163	216,598,768
Flour production..... bbls.			1,606,000	1,359,000	1,541,000	1,304,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		74,778,000	61,618,000	82,065,000	69,254,000	67,624,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		46,986,000	46,970,000	41,411,000	41,317,000	42,397,000
(9) Sales of insurance..... \$		50,673,000	52,901,000	51,456,000	49,581,000	46,295,000
Newsprint..... tons		245,644	221,784	192,391	203,811	192,645
Automobiles, passenger.....		25,129	34,392	25,341	29,764	20,517
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		188.3	184.7	170.8	183.6	160.0
Industrial production.....		199.9	197.5	176.2	187.9	160.6
Manufacturing.....		199.1	209.7	176.4	184.6	157.0

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 1, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford Conn.

and construction throughout the province appear to be very active, and tradesmen for the most part seemed to be employed. The logging industry reported a fair demand for mill hands, although the majority of the saw-mills were fully staffed. The coal mining industry was seasonally quiet. There was not much demand for women domestic workers nor was there any noticeable shortage of applicants of this class.

The logging and lumbering industries in the Province of British Columbia seemed more active than usual in most centres, and several placements of workers were being made. Metal mining continued to show normal activity, and a number of placements were being made in this industry by the employment offices. The building and construction industries were rather busy, and orders for tradesmen and applicants seemed to be evenly balanced. Although there was a surplus of applicants for work in the manufacturing industries, production appeared to be on a rather favourable level. With most local workers employed, the usual surplus of transients was reported from several centres.

The Dominion Bureau of  
 EMPLOYERS' Statistics tabulated returns on  
 REPORT. employment from 6,752 firms  
 with 1,046,756 employees on  
 June 1, as compared with 993,253 on May 1. This increase of 5.4 per cent brought the index to 122.4, or over three points above the previous high level in the last nine years, recorded on August 1, 1928. In the preceding month, the index number stood at 116.2 and on June 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7, respectively.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, the increases being greatest in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, manufacturing and construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slacker. In Quebec, construction, manufacturing, logging and transportation recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in mining, communications and trade. In Ontario, construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in mining, trade, logging, communications and services. In the Prairie Provinces, construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported marked improvement. In British Columbia, construction and manufacturing recorded the largest advances, but logging, transportation and other groups also showed heightened activity.

The trend of employment was favourable in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains, while declines were noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities. In Montreal, transportation, construction and manufacturing reported the greatest increases, but trade was also busier. In Quebec, the gains took place chiefly in manufacturing, transportation and construction. In Toronto, manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction, trade, services and transportation. In Ottawa, construction, services and manufactures reported heightened activity. In Hamilton most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. In Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, considerable declines were registered in automobile factories, in which activity has recently been maintained at an exceptionally high level, while construction was brisker. In Winnipeg, most of the improvement was recorded in communications and construction. Manufacturing reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where transportation was rather more slack.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that there were increases in manufacturing, particularly in lumber plants, but also in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral products, non-ferrous metal and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, shoe and textile factories were seasonally dull. Logging, metallic ores, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade also registered considerable improvement, that in construction and transportation being especially noteworthy.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of June, 1929.

TRADE The trend of employment  
 UNION among local trade unions at  
 REPORTS the close of May was upward  
 from that of the preceding  
 month as shown by the re-  
 turns tabulated from a total of 1,642 labour  
 organizations, representing 193,787 members.  
 Of these 7,830 or a percentage of 4.0 were  
 idle at the close of May, contrasted with an  
 unemployment percentage of 5.5 in April.  
 The situation was slightly less favourable than  
 in May of last year when the percentage of  
 unemployed members stood at 3.7. All

provinces shared in the employment advance recorded over April, British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia unions indicating the most noteworthy expansion, while in the other provinces the gains were small. No marked change was apparent in any province when compared with the returns for May of last year, Quebec and Manitoba unions reporting moderate reductions in employment, Alberta the same percentage of unemployed members, while in the remaining provinces the situation showed some improvement.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article in greater detail on the unemployment situation reported by local trade unions at the close of May.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS** Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of May, 1929, showed 40,922 references of persons to positions and a total of 39,542 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 24,838, of which 20,331 were of men and 4,507 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 14,704. Vacancies offered by employers to the Service were 42,793, and of these 29,278 were for men and 13,515 were women. Applications for employment were received from 36,674 men and 13,721 women, a total of 50,395. The volume of business transacted showed some increase during May over the preceding month, though declines were apparent when a comparison was made with the records for May of last year, the reports for April showing 41,557 vacancies available, 48,523 applications made, and 38,118 placements effected, while in May, 1928, there were recorded 45,742 vacancies, 52,089 applications for work, and 42,237 placements in regular and casual employment.

A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of May will be found on another page of this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued in 61 cities during May, 1929, was \$23,007,371, as compared with \$29,621,097 in the preceding month and \$27,515,522 in May, 1928.

The *MacLean Building Review* estimated the total value of construction contracts awarded in Canada in June, 1929 at \$72,419,800 this being a new high record for any month in history, exceeding the total for June, 1928, by 20 per cent. Of the June total, \$26,065,400 was for business buildings; \$21,233,600 was for engineering purposes; \$17,-

848,300 was for residential buildings and \$7,272,800 was for industrial buildings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during June, 1929, by provinces was as follows: Ontario, \$28,366,600; Quebec, \$16,085,300; New Brunswick, \$1,071,100; Nova Scotia, \$664,000; Prince Edward Island, \$79,500; British Columbia, \$5,818,900; Alberta, \$10,452,400; Saskatchewan, \$4,539,400; Manitoba, \$5,342,600.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 708.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that business activity was well maintained in May at the high level of preceding months, production indexes being considerably higher in most instances than in the same month of last year. The output of newsprint exceeded all preceding records, the demand being strengthened by lower prices than in 1928, and by prosperous business conditions in the countries furnishing the chief markets. Several large contracts, including the Island Falls power development in Saskatchewan, a copper refinery near Sudbury and a pulp-mill in northern New Brunswick, contributed to a fairly large total of construction awards in May, but the decline in building permits reflected the recession in residential building due to adverse money conditions. The iron and steel industry operated at a high level, comparable to the production schedules of preceding months. After an active season in the first four months of the present year, automobile production was considerably reduced in May. Industrial employment showed a seasonal gain at the first of June, the increase of more than 6 points in the official index being explained by seasonal tendencies. Employment in manufactures after adjustment, showed a slight decline during May, though the rubber and textile industries were more active at the beginning of June. Significant increases in working forces were shown in trade and transportation.

**EXTERNAL TRADE** A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in May, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$125,615,364 as compared with \$97,517,207 in the preceding month and with \$113,582,238 in May, 1928. The chief imports in May, 1929 were: Iron and its



products, \$42,235,227; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,348,196; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$14,709,543.

The domestic merchandise exported during May, 1929, amounted to \$107,472,827, as compared with \$65,727,599 in April, 1929 and with \$118,021,324 in May, 1928. The chief exports in May, 1929 were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$39,723,237; Wood, wood products and paper, \$24,848,594; Non-ferrous metals and their products, \$12,285,100.

**Strikes and Lockouts**

The time loss due to industrial disputes in June, 1929, was much less than during May, several important strikes in the building trades commencing during the latter month having terminated before the beginning of June and no new disputes involving large numbers of men occurring during the month. As compared with June, 1928, the figures for June, 1929, are much lower, fewer strikes being in existence and smaller numbers of workers involved. There were in existence during the month fifteen disputes, involving 647 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 6,625 working days, as compared with twenty-four disputes, involving 5,054 workers and resulting in a time loss of 39,590 working days in May. In June, 1928, there were on record twenty-one disputes, involving 4,027 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 25,336 working days. At the end of June there were on record five disputes affecting 175 workers, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

**Prices**

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.92 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.94 for May; \$10.73 for June, 1928; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.86 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The most important decline was a seasonal fall in the price of butter, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of mutton, milk, cheese, flour, rolled oats and sugar. Beef prices were substantially higher, while less important increases occurred in the prices of veal, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, evaporated apples and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total

budget averaged \$21.18 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$21.21 for May; \$20.97 for June, 1928; \$21.04 for June, 1927; \$21.31 for June, 1926; \$20.67 for June, 1925; \$20.22 for June, 1924; \$20.72 for June, 1923; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.36 for June, 1918; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was slightly lower, due to decreases in the price of coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 92.6 for June, as compared with 92.4 for May, 97.1 for June, 1928; 98.9 for June, 1927; and 100.2 for June, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were slightly higher and four were slightly lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetables and their Products group, due to higher prices for western grains, flour and foreign fruits, which more than offset declines in the prices of raw rubber, raw sugar, tea and rolled oats; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to higher prices for some lines of lumber; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due mainly to higher prices for gasoline and crude oil; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Animals and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group were lower, the former due to lower prices for fish, leather, milk and its products which more than offset advances in the prices of live stock, fresh meats and eggs, and the former because of lower prices for raw cotton, raw jute and raw silk. The iron and its Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group were also slightly lower.

**Extent of Trade Union Benefits in America**

The trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour spent the following sums for relieving distress from varying causes among their members during the three years 1925-1927. The figures are as given by President William Green in a recent address to the Workers' Educational Bureau:—

	1925	1926	1927
	\$	\$	\$
Sick.....	1,842,292	2,572,113	2,793,859
Death.....	11,020,652	15,609,235	15,724,820
Unemployment.....	1,658,327	702,585	690,206
Old Age.....	2,823,145	2,953,290	4,348,936
Disability.....	950,963	3,092,317	2,968,164
Miscellaneous.....	2,220,932	2,013,099	1,743,804
	20,516,312	26,942,639	28,269,790

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1929

**D**URING the month of June, the Department of Labour received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being Canadian Marconi telegraphers, members of Division 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, and (2) various shipbuilding firms at Vancouver, B.C., members of the Shipbuilders' Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and certain of their employees being ships caulkers, members of Shipyard Branch No. 2, Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada.

An interpretation of a certain paragraph of its findings was also received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in October, 1927, to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the mechanical department at the Angus Shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

### Applications Received

Four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department during June and were under consideration at the close of the month, namely:

(1) From conductors, trainmen, and yard service employees on western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways, being members of the Order

of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The dispute related to the employees' request for increased compensation, 6,000 men being directly affected and 10,000 indirectly.

(2) From certain employees of the Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, being members of Radio Division No. 1, Electrical Communication Workers of Canada. The dispute, which related to the employees' request for increased wages and improved working conditions, was stated to affect 37 employees directly and 750 indirectly.

(3) From clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, being members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Two applications were received in this case, one covering employees on the eastern lines of the company, and the second application relating to employees on western lines. The number of employees on eastern lines directly affected by the dispute was given as 3,000, and indirectly, 4,000; on western lines, 2,500 directly affected, and 3,000 indirectly. The employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions was stated to be the cause of the dispute.

(4) From certain employees of "The London Free Press" and "The London Advertiser" being members of the London Typographical Union No. 133. The employees' request to negotiate a new wage scale was given as the cause of the dispute, 85 employees being directly affected and 25 indirectly.

### Report of Board in Dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, and its Employees

The Minister received on June 14th the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established in April to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, and certain of its employees being Canadian Marconi telegraphers, members of Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. The dispute affected approximately 300 employees who were seeking new agreements involving increased wages and improved working conditions. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—Mr. Joseph Singer, Toronto, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommenda-

tion from the other Board members; Lt.-Col. Wilfred Bovey, O.B.E., Montreal, the company's nominee, and Mr. Thomas Taylor, Toronto, the employees' nominee.

The report of the Board was unanimous and was accompanied by proposed agreements covering rates of pay and conditions of service. For coastal and ships operators, the Board did not recommend any change in the minimum rate of \$70, but recommended annual increases of \$10, instead of \$5, for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively; \$12.50 increase for the next year, instead of \$10 as formerly; and that the period for which annual increases are given

should be extended to the ninth year, making the maximum \$135 per month, instead of \$115 as before.

For telegraphers in trans-oceanic service, the Board did not recommend any increase in the minimum rate of \$140 per month, or in the annual rate of increase of \$5 per month, up to the fourth year, but recommended a continuation of the annual increases during the fifth and sixth years, making the maximum \$175 per month, instead of \$165.

The Board's recommendation also included payment of full maintenance allowance to coast station telegraphers temporarily assigned to ship duty for a period of three, instead of two weeks, or less; a uniform allowance to ships' operators; and time and one-half for legal holidays, maintenance allowance included.

Following is the text of the Board's report and of the proposed agreement.

### Report of Board

*In the matter of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of differences between the Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, and certain of its Employees being Canadian Marconi Telegraphers, Members of Division 59, Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America.*

MONTREAL, June 13, 1929.

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

The Board to consider the above differences was authorized by the Honourable the Minister of Labour on the 10th day of April, 1929.

The Board was convened at Montreal on the 10th day of May, 1929, and further sittings of the Board were held on May 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, June 11, 12 and 13.

The Board was composed of Joseph Singer, Toronto, Chairman; Lt.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, O.B.E., Montreal; Thomas Taylor, Toronto.

The men were represented by Alfred I. Sundstrom, General Secretary-Treasurer, representing Atlantic Ship Department; F. C. Allen, General Chairman; L. J. A. Chebron, Eastern District Chairman; J. H. Bartlett, Great Lakes Coasts Stations; C. P. Kraft, Great Lakes Ships Districts; C. Ferland, Trans-oceanic District Chairman; W. L. Allen, International Secretary-Treasurer.

The Company was represented by J. Lyons, Secretary; W. J. Gray, Marine Superintendent; L. G. Smith, Traffic Manager; P. J. Murphy, Traffic Superintendent.

The subject-matter of this dispute related to the wages and working conditions of the said telegraphers and are fully set out in the new proposed agreement submitted on behalf of the telegraphers as attached to and forming part of the application for establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation bearing date April 1, 1929.

All matters in dispute were fully and carefully considered by the Board at its various sittings and, as a result of the negotiations carried on at the said sittings and the co-operation rendered by all interested parties, agreement was reached on the majority of the clauses of the proposed agreement.

The Board reports that with respect to those clauses which could not be agreed upon it has arrived at a unanimous decision.

Attached hereto as Schedule A is an agreement between the Marconi Company and its telegraphers which the Board recommends and believes should be entered into by the parties to the dispute.

The following clauses were not agreed upon by the representatives of the Company and the telegraphers:—

#### MARINE SECTION

- Article 4—Clause B.
- Article 5—Clauses A, C, D, H.
- Article 6—Clause A.
- Article 7—Clauses A, B.
- Article 14—Clause A.

#### TRANS-OCEANIC SECTION

- Article 3—Clause A.
- Article 9—Clauses E, F.
- Article 13—Clause A.
- Article 14—Clause A.

The said clauses as contained in the agreement hereto attached (in capital letters) set out the unanimous opinion and recommendation of the Board with respect to the matters affected thereby.

The remaining clauses in the said agreement are satisfactory to and have been approved by the Company and the telegraphers.

The Board sincerely hopes that these recommendations will be accepted by both the Company and its employees.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) J. SINGER,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) WILFRID BOVEY,  
Member.

(Sgd.) THOS. TAYLOR,  
Member.

**SCHEDULE A**

AN AGREEMENT made this \_\_\_\_\_ day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-nine, at Montreal, P.Q., between Canadian Marconi Company (Limited Liability), hereinafter called *The Company*, and a subordinate unit of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, known as *Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59*, hereinafter called *The Union*.

WITNESSETH:

**ARTICLE 1**

*Clause A*

The company shall furnish annually during the term of this agreement to the general secretary-treasurer of the Union, in triplicate, by March 1, a list showing the seniority of all telegraphers and the divisions to which they are attached as at December 31, and such list shall be kept up to date monthly by advising this officer of any changes. The monthly amendments shall indicate the divisions to which new entrants are attached.

*Clause B*

The general secretary-treasurer shall, as soon as possible after the first day of each recurring month, be advised of the month-end location of all telegraphers who have been transferred during the preceding month and such list shall show the location of new entrants.

*Clause C*

The right of seniority shall govern in all cases, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

*Clause D*

All seniority shall be determined by accumulated service and seniors under this clause, who have the requisite ability, technical and otherwise, shall be eligible, for, and shall receive consideration in the matter of appointments to the higher positions in the service.

**ARTICLE 2**

*Clause A*

Any telegrapher in good standing, whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction in staff, shall be given preference in the filling of new positions or vacancies, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

*Clause B*

In case of reduction of staff, the junior telegrapher shall be dispensed with first, having due regard to the exigencies of the service.

*Clause C*

Telegraphers leaving the service of their own accord shall be required to give the company fifteen days previous notice in writing

and acknowledgment of the receipt of such notice shall be sent without delay by the proper authority.

*Clause D*

The company shall be required, in the event of reduction in staff, to give fifteen days' previous notice in writing, or fifteen days' wages inclusive of all allowances in lieu thereof.

*Clause E*

Dismissal cases consequent upon proven misdemeanor shall not be entitled to previous notice or pay in lieu thereof, as provided in the foregoing clause.

**ARTICLE 3**

*Clause A*

No telegrapher shall be suspended except for investigation, and no telegrapher shall be disciplined or discharged until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offences charged against him. Any telegrapher who has been suspended and disproving the offences charged against him, shall be reinstated and reimbursed for all loss of pay.

*Clause B*

A telegrapher, leaving the service, shall, upon application, be furnished with a certificate of discharge by the company and such certificate shall show length of service, capacity in which employed, and if desired by the telegrapher, a recommendation as to character and ability. This certificate shall be available to the telegrapher with his settlement cheque, and within a reasonable time.

**ARTICLE 4**

*Clause A*

Two weeks leave of absence, with full wages and maintenance allowance as per scale shall be due to telegraphers upon completion of one full year's service at Coast Stations, and yearly thereafter.

*Clause B*

DOMINION PUBLIC LEGAL HOLIDAYS (NEW YEAR'S DAY, GOOD FRIDAY, EMPIRE DAY, DOMINION DAY, LABOUR DAY, THANKSGIVING DAY AND CHRISTMAS DAY) WHICH OCCUR DURING THE TERM OF A COAST STATION TELEGRAPHER'S VACATION SHALL NOT BE DEEMED A PART OF SUCH VACATION AND EXTRA DAYS SHALL BE ALLOWED.

*Clause C*

Applications for annual leave shall be made in writing within thirty days subsequent to expiry of date due, and holidays shall be granted subject to the mutual convenience of the telegrapher and the company, as far as possible between the months of May and October, inclusive.

*Clause D*

Casual service of regularly appointed coast station telegraphers aboard ship by way of temporary relief, shall not be deemed a reason for denial of annual vacation.

*Clause E*

Vacation periods shall not be cumulative and payment in lieu of lapsed vacations shall not be made. In special cases consideration will be given upon application.

*Clause F*

Generous effort shall be made to grant vacations of uncertain and variable duration with full wages as per scale to ships' telegraphers who have been on extended voyages and who have been unable to secure shore leave for a prolonged period, such vacations to take effect immediately upon their return to their divisional headquarters.

ARTICLE 5

*Clause A*

WAGE SCALE—ALLOWANCES

	PER MONTH
FIRST YEAR.. . . . .	\$ 70 00
SECOND YEAR.. . . . .	80 00
THIRD YEAR.. . . . .	90 00
FOURTH YEAR.. . . . .	100 00
FIFTH YEAR.. . . . .	110 00
SIXTH YEAR.. . . . .	122 50
SEVENTH YEAR.. . . . .	127 50
EIGHTH YEAR.. . . . .	132 50
NINTH YEAR AND THERE- AFTER.. . . . .	135 00

*Clause B*

In addition to the above scale, an allowance of forty (\$40) dollars per month shall be paid where maintenance is not furnished.

*Clause C*

FULL MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE SHALL BE PAID IN ALL CASES WHERE A COAST STATION TELEGRAPHER HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY ASSIGNED TO SHIP DUTY FOR A PERIOD (3) WEEKS OR LESS.

*Clause D*

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE SCALE AND ALLOWANCES, A BONUS OF FIFTEEN (\$15) DOLLARS PER MONTH SHALL BE PAYABLE TO THE REGULARLY APPOINTED OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF COAST STATIONS.

A SIMILAR BONUS SHALL BE PAYABLE TO ANY TELEGRAPHER TEMPORARILY APPOINTED TO THE DUTIES OF OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.

*Clause E*

Regularly appointed Officers-in-Charge of coast stations shall not suffer loss of bonus due to absence on annual vacation but such bonus shall not be payable to substitutes.

*Clause F*

A telegrapher, alone on a coast station, where such coast station is in operation, shall

be entitled to and shall receive the bonus attached to the position of Officer-in-Charge.

*Clause G*

On ships carrying two or more telegraphers, a bonus of ten (\$10) dollars per month, shall be due and shall be payable to the Officer-in-Charge of such ships.

*Clause H*

A UNIFORM ALLOWANCE OF FORTY-FIVE (\$45) DOLLARS FOR EACH YEAR OF SERVICE SHALL BE PAYABLE TO SHIP'S TELEGRAPHERS WHERE UNIFORMS ARE REQUIRED TO BE WORN BY SHIP'S REGULATIONS. SUCH ALLOWANCE SHALL BE PAID—TWENTY (\$20) DOLLARS WHEN UNIFORM TO BE PURCHASED AND THE BALANCE IN SIX (6) EQUAL MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF EACH YEAR OF SERVICE ACTUALLY SERVED WITH THE COMPANY.

TRIMMINGS SHALL BE SUPPLIED FREE CHARGE BY THE COMPANY AND SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY.

ARTICLE 6

*Clause A*

IN THE EVENT OF A COAST STATION BEING SHORT STAFFED, OVERTIME FOR EXTRA DUTY IN EXCESS OF EIGHT (8) HOURS PER DAY SHALL BE PAID AT THE RATE OF TIME AND ONE-HALF OF THE REGULAR DAILY WAGE, INCLUSIVE OF MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE.

*Clause B*

When acting on instructions received from the company's officials, a telegrapher in addition to his own tour of duty proceeds to inspect, overhaul, and/or repair apparatus, other than that of his own station, overtime shall be paid for such additional work.

ARTICLE 7

*Clause A*

ON ALL COAST STATIONS, FULL HOLIDAYS SHALL BE GRANTED ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS: NEW YEAR'S DAY, GOOD FRIDAY, EMPIRE DAY, DOMINION DAY, LABOUR DAY, THANKSGIVING DAY AND CHRISTMAS DAY.

*Clause B*

ON SUCH DAYS, THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE IS AUTHORIZED TO REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SUFFICIENT OPERATORS TO CARRY ON THE SERVICE OF WHOM HE MAY BE ONE. SUCH OPERATORS SHALL BE PAID OVERTIME ON A PRO RATA BASIS, MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE INCLUDED.

ARTICLE 8

*Clause A*

In the event of a Telegrapher on any Coast Station after having completed his regular

tour of duty, being transferred to and reporting for duty on a ship on the same day, such Telegrapher shall be allowed the regular overtime rate of pay as from the time he proceeds to move until he arrives on ship-board or until he ceases duty on that day, whichever shall be the later.

#### Clause B

Cheques in payment of wages shall be available to Telegraphers as soon as possible after the first of the month following that for which payment is due and not later than the 15th.

#### Clause C

A Telegrapher upon being laid off as provided herein (Article 2, Clause "D"), shall be entitled to wages, transportation and expenses until his return to Divisional Headquarters to which he shall proceed with due expedition.

Where a Telegrapher is laid off and with the sanction of his Divisional Headquarters proceeds elsewhere than to his Divisional Headquarters, such Telegrapher shall receive transportation expenses, but not in excess of the amount necessary to bring him to Divisional Headquarters from the point of lay-off.

#### Clause D

A Telegrapher who resigns from the service or who is dismissed on account of proven misdemeanor shall not be entitled to transportation and expenses to his Divisional Headquarters or to his home.

#### Clause E

In all cases of transfer, sufficient funds shall be advanced to cover reasonable expenses. Telegraphers travelling upon the Company's service between points on the North American Continent shall be entitled to first class rail and/or steamship fare, reasonable hotel accommodation and board. When travelling to or from points other than on the North American Continent, Telegraphers shall be entitled to second-class steamship fare and/or rail fare equivalent to first-class accommodation on Canadian railways. Reasonable hotel accommodation will be allowed.

#### Clause F

Vouchers shall be obtained and shall be filed with the Company when statements of expense are submitted.

### ARTICLE 9

#### Clause A

Wages shall commence from and shall include the date upon which the Telegrapher is engaged by the Company, which date shall mean the day upon which the Telegrapher reports for duty at the Station to which he is assigned or the day upon which he leaves the appropriate Divisional Office of the Company to assume such assignment.

Telegraphers receiving telegraphic or telephonic instructions to take up such assignments shall not be required to pay charges on such communications.

When a Telegrapher is instructed to report direct to a designated station, his wages shall

commence on the same basis as would obtain if he had first reported for duty to the Divisional Headquarters nearest the point at which he receives his instructions.

#### Clause B

No deduction from wages or allowances shall be made where a Telegrapher, acting on instructions from the Company, is travelling on the Company's business.

#### Clause C

In the case of transfer of a Telegrapher from one Coast Station to another, travelling expenses shall be paid in lieu of maintenance allowance.

### ARTICLE 10

#### Clause A

No Telegrapher shall be transferred unjustly or unfairly. Married men when being transferred on the initiative of the Company, shall immediately prior to transfer date and without monetary loss to themselves, be freed from Station (Coast Station) duty for four (4) days. This provision shall not apply in the case of temporary transfers.

#### Clause B

Orders of transfer shall be in writing and may be communicated by message, letter or transfer card.

Urgent instructions received by telephone shall be confirmed in writing.

### ARTICLE 11

#### Clause A

A telegrapher aboard ship shall hold the title of wireless officer.

#### Clause B

The company undertakes to insert in its future agreements with shipowners, for the provision of telegraphers' services, a clause providing that the shipowners shall furnish wireless officers with medical and other attendance and comfortable sleeping accommodation in accordance with the terms of the ship's articles, and where more than one wireless officer is employed, to provide sleeping accommodations for them in a suitable room separate from the wireless cabin.

### ARTICLE 12

#### Clause A

The company shall not be held liable for damage to or loss of telegraphers' personal property, in stations or dwellings through fire or any other cause.

#### Clause B

Rentals on dwellings shall not be more than nine (\$9) dollars per month.

#### Clause C

Fuel shall be supplied by the company in accordance with actual requirements for operating individual stations other than dwellings, it being understood that the foregoing shall not apply to coast stations where maintenance allowance is not paid.

#### Clause D

The company shall supply light for all stations and dwellings attached thereto.

They shall pay all taxes on station property and buildings.

#### ARTICLE 13

##### Clause A

Absence from duty consequent upon authorized union or company conferences shall not affect seniority.

##### Clause B

If at any time a negotiating or other authorized union committee expresses the desire to have an international officer of the C.T.U.N.A., or his duly accredited deputy, present at conferences, the company will offer no objections.

##### Clause C

(1) The company shall, upon the request of the general chairman, meet a committee to discuss grievances, whether actual or alleged.

(2) The divisional superintendent or district manager shall, upon request of the district chairman, meet a committee to discuss grievances, whether actual or alleged.

(3) Where negotiations as between the district chairman and the divisional superintendent or district manager fail, the company on request of the general chairman shall meet a further committee to be named by the general chairman.

#### ARTICLE 14

##### Clause A

THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE EFFECTIVE AS OF APRIL 1, 1929, AND SHALL SUPERSEDE ALL PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS. IT SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE UNTIL APRIL 4, 1931, AND THEREAFTER UNTIL THE SAID AGREEMENT IS CANCELLED BY SIXTY (60) DAYS' NOTICE IN WRITING BY EITHER PARTY. EITHER PARTY MAY CANCEL THE SAID AGREEMENT ON APRIL 4, 1931, BY GIVING SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE IN WRITING PRIOR TO THE SAID DATE OF THEIR INTENTION SO TO DO.

##### Clause B

It is understood and agreed that this agreement does not apply to the coast stations in Newfoundland operated by the company under contract with the Newfoundland government.

AGREEMENT between Canadian Marconi Company (limited liability) and Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59, The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America.

SPECIAL RULES AND WAGE SCALES GOVERNING TELEGRAPHERS ENGAGED IN TRANS-OCEANIC SERVICE

#### ARTICLE 1

##### Clause A

A list showing the seniority of all telegraphers, shall be supplied in triplicate to the general secretary-treasurer of Canadian Marconi System, Division No. 59, C.T.U.N.A.,

as of January 1, 1929, and such list shall be kept up to date monthly by advising this officer of any and all changes.

##### Clause B

The right of seniority shall govern, in all cases, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

##### Clause C

In the Transoceanic service, seniority shall be determined by accumulated service. Seniors shall receive consideration in the matter of appointments to the higher positions in the service and, in such event, seniority shall govern, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

##### Clause D

In the event of a telegrapher being transferred from the Montreal Transoceanic Central Station to some other branch of the service and in time returns to the former (T.O.) service, he shall not forfeit previous accumulated seniority in that service, but his seniority shall continue as from date of his return to Transoceanic service.

#### ARTICLE 2

##### Clause A

Any telegrapher in good standing, whose services have been dispensed with on account of reduction in staff, shall be given preference in the filling of new positions or vacancies, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

##### Clause B

In the case of reduction in staff, the junior telegrapher shall be dispensed with first, having due regard to the exigencies of the service, ability, technical and otherwise, being equal.

#### ARTICLE 3

##### Clause A

TWO WEEKS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITH FULL WAGES AS PER SCALE SHALL BE DUE TO TELEGRAPHERS UPON COMPLETION OF ONE FULL YEAR'S SERVICE, AND YEARLY THEREAFTER.

##### Clause B

Vacation periods shall, if desired, be cumulative for two years.

##### Clause C

Applications for annual vacation shall be filed in the month of January of each year.

#### ARTICLE 4

##### Clause A

The company shall, upon request of the district chairman, meet a committee to discuss grievances, whether actual or alleged.

##### Clause B

Where negotiations as between the district chairman and the company fail, the company, on request of the general chairman, shall meet a further committee to be named by the general chairman.

## ARTICLE 5

*Clause A*

Telegraphers leaving the service of their own accord shall be required to give the company fifteen (15) days' previous notice in writing, and acknowledgment of the receipt of such notice shall be sent without delay by the proper authority.

*Clause B*

The company shall be required, in the event of reduction of staff, to give fifteen (15) days' previous notice in writing, or fifteen (15) days' pay in lieu thereof.

*Clause C*

Dismissal cases, consequent upon proven misdemeanor, shall not be entitled to previous notice or pay in lieu thereof.

*Clause D*

No telegrapher shall be disciplined, suspended or discharged except for just cause, and any telegrapher who has so been suspended or discharged and disproving the charge (s) made against him, shall be reinstated without prejudice and shall be reimbursed for all loss of pay. Provided, however, that if, having regard to the exigencies of the service, any telegrapher lacks the ability, technical or otherwise to qualify such telegrapher for the position he holds, such lack of ability shall be deemed to constitute just cause within the meaning of this article.

*Clause E*

After sixty (60) days' satisfactory service, a telegrapher shall be considered a regular member of the staff, it being understood that should the company consider any additional period of trial to be necessary, such additional period shall be agreed between the company and the union, the latter as represented by the district chairman.

*Clause F*

A telegrapher leaving the service, shall, upon application, be furnished with a certificate by the company, stating length of service, capacity in which employed, and (if desired by the telegrapher) a recommendation as to character and ability, and such certificate shall be available to the telegrapher with his settlement cheque and within a reasonable time.

## ARTICLE 6

*Clause A*

Wages shall commence from the date upon which a telegrapher assumes the duties to which he has been appointed by the company.

## ARTICLE 7

*Clause A*

In all cases of transfer, sufficient funds shall be advanced to cover reasonable expenses, and telegraphers travelling on the company's service, shall be entitled to first class rail and steamship fare, reasonable hotel accommodation and board.

*Clause B*

Vouchers shall be obtained and shall be filed with the company when statements of expense are submitted.

*Clause C*

Orders of transfer shall be in writing and may be communicated by message, letter or transfer card.

*Clause D*

No telegrapher shall be transferred unjustly or unfairly, and married men, when being transferred on the initiative of the company, shall, immediately prior to transfer date, and without monetary loss to themselves, be freed from station duty for four (4) days.

## ARTICLE 8

*Clause A*

No deduction from wages shall be made where a telegrapher is travelling on instructions received from the company.

## ARTICLE 9

*Clause A*

Eight (8) hours' work shall constitute a day, and forty-eight (48) hours' work shall constitute a week.

*Clause B*

A meal relief of forty (40) minutes shall be provided between 8 a.m. and midnight.

A similar relief shall be granted between midnight and 8 a.m. if working conditions are such that the same can be granted without the employment of additional men. The Supervisor to be the sole judge of such working conditions.

*Clause C*

On completion of regular eight hour duty, kept on overtime beyond four hours, a telegrapher shall be entitled to and shall be granted a meal relief of fifteen minutes within such four hours.

*Clause D*

All time worked in excess of the regular eight hour tour of duty shall be paid for at the rate of time and one half.

*Clause E*

SUNDAYS AND THOSE HOLIDAYS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 10, CLAUSE A, WORKED BY A TELEGRAPHER SHALL BE PAID FOR AT THE RATE OF TIME AND ONE HALF.

*Clause F*

OVERTIME SHALL BE COMPUTED ON THE BASIS OF THREE HUNDRED AND SIX (306) WORKING DAYS PER YEAR.

## ARTICLE 10

*Clause A*

Full holidays shall be granted on all Dominion legal public holidays. Said holidays to be: New Year's Day, Good Friday, Empire Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, seven (7) days in all.



*Clause B*

Dominion legal public holidays which occur during the time of a telegrapher's annual vacation shall not be deemed as part of such vacation period, but extra days shall be allowed.

*Clause C*

If a sufficient number of employees do not voluntarily agree to work on Public holidays, the Company will have the right to assign the required number of employees to each successive Public holiday in regular staff rotation.

ARTICLE 11

*Clause A*

Salary cheques shall be paid semi-monthly on the fifteenth (15th) and last days of each month.

*Clause B*

Overtime worked during any month shall be payable not later than the fifteenth (15th) of the following month.

ARTICLE 12

*Clause A*

A telegrapher called upon to perform Supervisory duty for a period exceeding five days within any thirty day period will during the time he is so employed receive Junior Supervisor's salary.

ARTICLE 13

*Clause A*

WAGE—CENTRAL T. O. STATION

FIRST YEAR.. . . . .	\$140
SECOND YEAR.. . . . .	145
THIRD YEAR.. . . . .	155
FOURTH YEAR.. . . . .	165
FIFTH YEAR.. . . . .	170
SIXTH YEAR AND THERE- AFTER.. . . . .	175
	PER MONTH

*Clause B*

Wages

So far as it affects entering the service after this date the foregoing wage scale shall be dependent upon an operator's ability to accurately punch and transcribe from moving slip at the following speeds:—

	PUNCH- ING LETTERS PER MINUTE	TRAN- SCRIBING LETTERS PER MINUTE
--	---	---

ENTRANCE DATE. . . .	175	150
AFTER SIXTY DAYS.	200	175
SECOND YEAR. . . . .	225	200
THIRD YEAR. . . . .	250	225
FOURTH YEAR. . . . .	275	250

First year operators will be required to pass the stipulated sending and transcribing tests before appointment to the staff. Before an operator is promoted to Second and succeeding year ratings he must:—

- (a) Pass the tests above specified for such rating.
- (b) Have a good working knowledge of the International Telegraph Regulations.

Before an operator is promoted to Fifth year rating he must have sufficient knowledge of the general office routine to enable him to take over supervisory duties when necessary.

*Clause C*

The foregoing scale of wages shall apply to Telegraphers engaged on the existing Transoceanic circuits (which include the New York circuit) or additional circuits of similar type at the Montreal Central Telegraph office so long as the present system of sending and receiving now used by the Company remains in use.

ARTICLE 14

*Clause A*

THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE EFFECTIVE AS OF APRIL 1ST, 1929, AND SHALL SUPERSEDE ALL PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS. IT SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE UNTIL APRIL 4TH, 1931, AND THEREAFTER UNTIL THE SAID AGREEMENT IS CANCELLED BY SIXTY (60) DAYS' NOTICE IN WRITING BY EITHER PARTY. EITHER PARTY MAY CANCEL THE SAID AGREEMENT ON APRIL 4TH, 1931, BY GIVING SIXTY (60) DAYS' NOTICE IN WRITING PRIOR TO THE SAID DATE OF THEIR INTENTION SO TO DO.

**Report of Board in Dispute between Various Shipbuilding Firms at Vancouver, B.C., and their Ships' Caulkers**

A report was received on June 15 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred in the month of May a dispute between the British Columbia Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Vancouver Shipyards Ltd., Burrard Shipyards and Engineering Works, Chappel Bros., Pacific Salvage Co., A. Linton and Co., Eriksen Boatbuilders, Ltd., and Burrard Drydock Co., Ltd., members of the Shipbuilders' Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and certain of their employees being ships caulkers, members of Shipyard Branch No. 2. Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada. Demands on

the part of the employees for increased wages were stated to be the cause of the dispute, 20 employees being directly affected and 150 indirectly. The Board was composed of the Hon. A. M. Manson, Vancouver, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members, and Messrs. Ernest F. Cribb and Henry Burgess, both of Vancouver, nominated by the employers and employees, respectively. The report was signed by all three Board members, Mr. Burgess, the employees' representative, dissenting, however, from the recommendation of the majority of the Board concerning the wage claim.

### Report of Board

*In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and of a dispute between: British Columbia Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Vancouver Shipyards, Limited, Burrard Shipyards and Engineering Works, Chappel Brothers, Pacific Salvage Company, A. Linton and Company, Erikson Boatbuilders, Limited, and Burrard Drydock Company, Limited, members of the Shipbuilders' Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, employers, and certain of their employees being ships caulkers, members of Shipyard Branch No. 2, Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada, employees.*

Pursuant to the above mentioned Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of A. M. Manson, K.C., Chairman, Henry Burgess and Ernest F. Cribb, all of the City of Vancouver, B.C., was appointed for the purposes of the above dispute. Mr. Manson and Mr. Cribb took the oath on the 21st day of May, 1929, and Mr. Burgess took the oath on the 23rd day of May, 1929.

Notice was served upon the parties involved of a sitting of the Board on the morning of Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1929, at the Board of Trade rooms in the City of Vancouver.

The employers were represented by Mr. R. V. Robinson, Secretary of the Shipyards Association, and the employees were represented by James M. McAninch, Business Agent of the employees. Witnesses were heard, first on behalf of the employees, and subsequently on behalf of the employers. In order to permit ample time for submission of a reply to the evidence of the employers, and in order that both sides might have an opportunity of giving every possible assistance to the Board in arriving at a conclusion, the sitting was adjourned at the end of the first day until Thursday, the 30th day of May, 1929. The parties to the dispute were heard during the whole of the morning of the second day, and, both sides having indicated that they had no further evidence to submit, the Board spent the afternoon in considering its findings, and adjourned until the morning of Saturday, the 1st day of June, 1929, when an endeavour was made to bring the parties to an agreement, but this proving impossible, the Board proceeded to make its findings and award.

In arriving at a conclusion, the Board considered the quality of the labour exercised by caulkers, the skill employed, the relative wage paid in the shipbuilding and repair industry to different classes of craftsmen and artisans, the cost of the average kit of tools carried, the loss of tools incidental to the employment, the continuity of the employment available for caulkers, the general trend of wages, and the general trend of cost of living.

The Board found that the number of workmen carrying on the caulking craft as an exclusive employment in the vicinity of the City

of Vancouver is between fourteen and twenty persons; and the Board further found that about seventy-five per cent of the shipwrights and carpenters employed in the shipyards of Greater Vancouver do caulking work. Undisputed evidence was submitted that there has always been a spread in wage as between caulkers and shipwrights, in the yards of Greater Vancouver, of approximately \$1 per day, and it was urged on behalf of the employees that this spread should be continued.

Mr. Cribb and Mr. Burgess were somewhat in disagreement as to the comparative quality of the labour involved in the occupations of a shipwright and of a caulker, Mr. Cribb being of the opinion that a shipwright has quite as strenuous an occupation, if not a more strenuous one, than a caulker. The Chairman was of the opinion that there is a somewhat greater physical strain in the caulking craft; he recognized that the long hours of the caulker in a cramped position, only varied by the more comfortable hours spent in spinning oakum, are monotonous work, as against the more active labour of a shipwright.

In the matter of skill, the Members of the Board were in accord that, while each occupation requires considerable skill, the shipwright requires a greater variety of skill and, therefore, a more prolonged period of training, than the caulker. The Members of the Board were in agreement that the workman who follows the occupation of caulking alone will, on the average, be a distinctly better caulker than the man who devotes the major part of his time to shipwright work and does caulking as a side-line.

On the matter of cost of kit of tools, the Members of the Board were in agreement that the shipwright carries, on the average, a kit costing at least five times the kit carried, on the average, by a caulker.

On the question of loss of tools, the Members of the Board were in agreement that, while the caulker loses a greater number of tools which are not covered by insurance, the carpenters' tools lost are of greater individual cost. The Board concluded that the carpenters recovered a greater proportion of their losses from insurance than did the caulkers, but that, on the whole, the difference as between the losses sustained by each craft which were irrecoverable was not great in value. The Members of the Board, however, on this point, were unanimous in the conclusion that the loss to the shipwright, as against the loss to the caulker, by reason of wear and tear of tools, was distinctly greater.

On the question of cost of living, the members of the Board were unanimous in finding that there has been a very slight increase in the cost of living over the last four years, an increase of about eleven or twelve cents per week on the average workman's budget. The members were unanimous in finding that the trend of wages in British Columbia for the last four years has been slightly upward.

In the building trade, it has been distinctly more conspicuously upward by reason of the tremendous building program under way during the last several years in Greater Vancouver.

On the question of availability of employment, the members of the Board were unanimous in finding that there has been a sharp decrease in the amount of employment available for caulkers since the war years; and that, while there was comparatively steady employment for a large number of caulkers in British Columbia during the war years the amount of employment has been gradually falling off ever since, until to-day, of the fourteen to twenty straight caulkers in Greater Vancouver, there is not employment for more than 50 per cent of the working days—this fact being due to the marked decline in the shipbuilding industry, and to the fact that, of the one hundred and fifty shipwrights engaged in the industry in Greater Vancouver, 75 per cent do caulking work.

The members of the Board found another serious situation in the shipbuilding industry, which has had a very depressing effect on the white shipyards, namely, that the white shipyards are to-day subject to the very severe competition, in the construction and repair of boats of seventy-five feet and under in length, of Japanese yards. Japanese yards work from daylight to dark, seven days a week, at a wage far from a living wage for a white workman. Women and children are employed in the Japanese yards, and the wages of the members of the families of Japanese shipbuilders and repair men are probably not taken into account at all. The net result is that Japanese yards, on the work mentioned, underbid the white yards by from \$1,000 to \$1,500 on jobs of \$10,000 to \$15,000. The Board finds, with regret, that white owners, despite the very inferior quality of the workmanship of the Japanese yards and the inferior material used, patronize the Japanese yards to a substantial extent, to the detriment of the white shipbuilding and repair industry in Greater Vancouver. The white shipbuilding and repair industry in Greater Vancouver is not in a flourishing condition, and this was recognized by the shipwrights in the recent adjustment of wages with the yards, in that they accepted a substantially less wage in work on boats of seventy-five feet and under than on old work and on new work over seventy-five feet. The Board also found that the white yards are suffering as a result of owners doing a good deal of their own minor repair work.

The Board found that a wage of \$7 per day is paid to shipwrights on old work and on

new work over seventy-five feet, and that a wage of \$6.50 per day is paid on new work under seventy-five feet. The Board found, upon the evidence, that, in the ports of San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Halifax and Montreal, the wage scale for ships carpenters and ships caulkers is approximately the same; that in the port of New York shipwrights receive 80 cents per hour and caulkers 70 cents per hour; that in the Bremerton Navy Yards in the State of Washington, under the wage scale for 1929, shipwrights receive a maximum of \$7.76 per day, an intermediate of \$7.36 per day, and a minimum of \$6.96 per day, and that caulkers receive a maximum of \$7.36 per day, an intermediate of \$6.96 per day, and a minimum of \$6.50 per day, or an average of 40 cents per day less than shipwrights. A survey in the port of Seattle in January of this year indicated that seventy-five ships carpenters were receiving an average of 90.8 cents per hour, that sixty ships joiners were receiving an average of 91.9 cents per hour; that one shipyard was paying their wood caulkers 91 cents per hour, plus a dirty hour, their joiners 91 cents, and their carpenters 88 cents; that another yard was paying \$7.50 to \$8 a day, with no dirty hour. Other evidence from the port of Seattle indicated that shipwrights, joiners, boat-builders and caulkers were receiving about \$1 an hour, with double time for overtime, and that one yard was paying \$8.20 per day to caulkers; and that conditions at the ports of Tacoma, Everett and Bremerton were about the same.

HAVING REGARD, THEREFORE, to the foregoing findings of fact, a majority of the Board concludes that a wage scale of more than \$7.25 per day for caulkers in British Columbia can not be justified at the present time, and that the old spread as between caulkers and shipwrights of \$1 per day in favour of the caulkers cannot be justified.

Mr. Burgess, dissenting from the majority of the Board, finds that a wage scale of \$7.50 per day, being the wages asked for, for caulkers is justified.

The Board draws attention to the serious and regrettable invasion of the industry by Japanese yards, and regrets the patronage extended thereto by white owners.

The Board regrets that caulking, which was at one time a very important craft in the ship-building industry, is gradually becoming extinct as a separate craft, and recommends to employers that they give preference on caulking work to the few remaining craftsmen who know no other trade, recognizing that they are men up in years who will not find it easy to acquire another craft at their years.

In conclusion, the Board desires to note its satisfaction with the thorough presentation of facts by both sides to the dispute, and with the friendly relations of employers and employees, and expresses the hope that in the

present state of the industry its findings and award may be accepted by the parties.

(Sgd.) A. M. MANSON,  
E. F. CRIBB,  
H. BURGESS.

### Supplementary Report of Board in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its Clerks in the Mechanical Department at the Angus Shops

On June 8th the Minister received a supplementary report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in October, 1927, to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the Mechanical Department at the Angus Shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The personnel of the Board was as follows:—Professor Edouard Montpetit, Montreal, Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Sir William Stavert, Montreal, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the company, and Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal, nominated by the employees. The Board was reconvened on January 9, 1929, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon a question which had arisen regarding the meaning of one of the recommendations contained in the Board's report dated January 14, 1928. The text of the Board's interpretation follows:—

MONTREAL, June 7, 1929.

RE: *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re Differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees in the Mechanical Department at Angus Shops, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.*

SIR,—I have received your letter requesting, by direction of the Minister of Labour, that the Board of Conciliation and Investigation

which was established in this matter, in October, 1927, be reconvened for the purpose of dealing with a dispute which has arisen between the company and the employees respecting the meaning of that part of the report of the Conciliation Board dated January 14, 1928, reading as follows:—

“With regard to the employees in the Works Manager's office at Angus Shops, the board is of the opinion that they should approach the employers with a view of arriving at an agreement specifically applying to themselves.”

The Board, composed of Sir William Stavert, Mr. J. T. Foster and myself, was reconvened. It held three sessions, on Tuesday, May 28, on Tuesday, June 4, and on Friday, June 7. The matter was carefully discussed and the unanimous opinion of the members of the Board was that the meaning of the part of the report quoted above should be absolutely clear. The interpretation of the Board is that it is open to the employees in the Works Manager's Office to negotiate an agreement on their own behalf, applying specifically to themselves, in the same way that any other employees negotiate such agreements.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) EDOUARD MONTPETIT,  
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. E. STAVERT,

(Sgd.) J. T. FOSTER.

To the Honourable  
The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

### Number of Insured Unemployed in Great Britain

The number of persons coming under unemployment insurance in Great Britain, and the number unemployed and employed, during the first three months of 1929, were as follows:—

Estimated total insured persons,	
aged 16 to 64 years.. . . .	\$11,609,000
Number unemployed.. . . .	1,333,000
Numbers not recorded as unem-	
ployed.. . . .	10,357,000

Estimated number in employment after allowance for sickness, etc. 9,947,000

The index numbers of insured unemployed persons during the four quarters of 1928 and the first quarter of 1929 were as follows:—

Jan.-March, 1928.. . . .	103.2
April-June, 1928.. . . .	100.9
July-September, 1928.. . . .	115.8
October-December, 1928.. . . .	118.8
January-March, 1929.. . . .	117.2

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during June was fifteen as compared with twenty-four during the previous month. The time loss in June was also much smaller than in May, several important strikes in the building trades commencing during the latter month having terminated before the beginning of June and no new disputes involving large numbers of workers commencing during the month. As compared with June, 1928, the figures for June, 1929, are much lower, fewer strikes being in existence and smaller numbers of workers involved.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*June, 1929.....	15	647	6,625
*May, 1929.....	24	5,054	39,590
June, 1928.....	21	4,027	25,336

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Six disputes, involving 190 workpeople, were carried over from May, and nine disputes commenced during June. Of these fifteen disputes, ten terminated during the month, four being in favour of workers, four in favour of employers, and two resulting in compromises. At the end of June, therefore, there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; glove factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.; moulders, Lachine, P.Q.; plumbers, Kingston, Ont.; and men's clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available

as to three such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1929.

Reports have been received in the Department as to disputes in the pulpwood industry in Northern Ontario involving the Thunder Bay, Porcupine and Cochrane districts. Information secured by representatives of the Department indicates that the lumber workers' organization determined to resist a decrease in wages, expected to be twenty-five per cent, and announced that unless a certain scale were paid by June 15 its members would cease work. It appears that the majority of the employers paid the rate stipulated, and it has not yet been ascertained to what extent, if any, the workers went on strike.

A dispute in connection with the installation of equipment for "movietones" in theatres in Vancouver has been reported but particulars as to the dispute have not yet been received in the Department. The cause of the dispute, however, appears to have been in connection with the employment of non-union electricians on the work, an arrangement being made to have the work done by union workers.

Employees of a woodworking factory at New Westminster are reported to have ceased work on June 24 to secure the same agreement as other firms had signed, being successful after two days.

A strike in a raincoat factory in Montreal has been reported but particulars as to the dispute have not yet been received.

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

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of the strikers involved in this cessation of work on April 23, following a reduction in wages, had secured work elsewhere by the end of June, leaving eleven out of the original thirty-three still on strike.

**GLOVE FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—In connection with the strike of glove factory workers in Winnipeg on May 25, the dispute extended to another establishment to which the employer originally involved sent work, bringing the total number of strikers up to forty.

**MOULDERS, LACHINE, P.Q.**—In connection with the strike beginning on May 2, of moulders in two establishments, who demanded an increase in wages to \$2½ cents per hour, being the union rate, the representative of the De-

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to June, 1929.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	27	700	Commenced April 23, 1929, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Glove factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	40	1,000	Commenced May 25, 1929, against institution of piece work system. Unterminated.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>			
Moulders, Lachine, P.Q.....	54	1,000	Commenced May 2, 1929, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
<i>Other metal products—</i>			
Moulders (brass), Ottawa, Ont.....	5	5	Commenced May 29, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated June 4, 1929; return of workers on employers' terms.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	9	234	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	55	300	Commenced May 1, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated June 15, 1929; in favour of workers.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts occurring during June, 1929.</b>			
<b>MINING—</b>			
<i>Metallic—</i>			
Gold miners, Vicinity of Dawson City, Yukon Territory..	25	25	Commenced June 18, 1929, against delay in payment of wages. Terminated June 19, 1929; in favour of workers.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Biscuit factory workers, (packers), Calgary, Alta.....	6	12	Commenced June 14, 1929, against suspension of employee. Terminated June 17, 1929; workers replaced.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Clothing factory workers, (men's), Winnipeg, Man.....	65	325	Commenced June 25, 1929, against introduction of piece rate system. Unterminated.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>			
Ornamental iron workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	51	714	Commenced June 10, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated June 26, 1929; in favour of workers.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>			
Plasterers, Vancouver, B.C....	140	1,400	Commenced June 6, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated June 20, 1929. Compromise.
Plasterers' helpers, Vancouver, B.C.....	80	800	Commenced June 6, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated June 20, 1929. Compromise.
Plumbers, Moncton, N.B.....	6	10	Commenced June 17, 1929, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Terminated June 19, 1929; in favour of workers.
Bricklayers and stonemasons, Ottawa, Ont.....	16	32	Commenced June 22, 1929, for employment of union members only by a sub-contractor on another job. Terminated June 25, 1929; workers replaced.
<b>TRANSPORTATION—</b>			
<i>Steam railways—</i>			
Track labourers, Taylor, Ont.	68	68	Commenced June 18, 1929, for changes in working conditions. Terminated June 19, 1929; workers replaced.

partment of Labour was requested by the strikers to mediate and he took the matter up with the employers. The latter stated that they were paying from 75 cents to 92½ cents per hour but would not agree to any minimum rate, and that the strikers might apply individually for reinstatement. At the end of the month it was reported that there were still thirty-three involved and receiving strike pay, that some of the others had returned to work in the establishments affected and the rest had secured work elsewhere.

**MOULDERS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—A number of brass moulders ceased work on May 29 demanding an increase in wages. Most of them returned to work within six days on the employer's terms while the others secured work elsewhere.

**PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—The strike of painters in Toronto to secure an increase in the union rate from 80 cents per hour to 90 cents, commencing on May 1, was declared terminated on July 15, the strikers having secured work at the 90 cent rate, agreements having been signed with about forty-five master painters and a number while not signing the agreement agreed to pay the 90 cent rate.

**GOLD MINERS, VICINITY OF DAWSON CITY, YUKON TERRITORY.**—Employees in the machine shops and the dredge and drilling crews of certain mining companies ceased work to secure the prompt payment of wages. Work was resumed the next day, the wages having been paid. A similar dispute in May was recorded in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

**BISCUIT FACTORY WORKERS, CALGARY, ALTA.**—Six girls ceased work protesting against the suspension of one girl alleged by the employer to be guilty of offensive conduct towards another employee. The employer thereupon dismissed the strikers but stated that the suspended employee might return at the end of the suspension.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Employees ceased work on June 25 to prevent the introduction of a sectional piece rate wages system. It is stated that two weeks previously the employer had proposed the new system and the workers had stopped work for a short time to prevent it. At the end of the month no settlement had been reported, but early in July negotiations with a view to a settlement were reported to be under way.

**ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in one establishment ceased work when their employer refused to sign an agreement with the union providing for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour. Following a conference between the management,

Mr. Bernard Rose, K.C., representing the employees, and the Secretary of the Builders' Exchange, Mr. D. A. Paterson, a settlement was reached providing for the increase in wages.

**PLASTERERS AND PLASTERERS' HELPERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Plasterers ceased work on June 6, demanding an increase in wages from \$10 per 8-hour day to \$11. Following negotiations between the parties, work was resumed on June 20, an understanding having been reached, that an agreement would be negotiated covering work for the next two years providing for increases in wages at stated intervals, the first being five cents per hour in August, 1929. The settlement was delayed a few days owing to the existence of a strike of plasterers' helpers which began at the same time, and there was an agreement between the two unions that the members of each would work only with members of the other. Following the negotiations in the plasterers' dispute a settlement with the helpers was made providing that in August an increase in wages would be negotiated and work was resumed on June 20.

**PLUMBERS, MONCTON, N.B.**—Employees ceased work on June 17 to secure an increase in wages from 75 cents per hour, 48 hours per week, to 85 cents per hour, 44 hours per week. The employers at first offered 80 cents per hour. Some of them, however, agreed to the terms requested and their employees were not involved in the strike. Negotiations between the other employers and the union resulted in a settlement providing for the union demands.

**BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—Employees ceased work on a certain building because the employer had not required a sub-contractor on another building to employ only stonemasons who were members of the international union. The employer pointed out that his agreement with the international union, while providing for employment of union members only, did not stipulate that he was to require sub-contractors to do likewise. The employer reported that the strikers were replaced within two days by other workers who were members of a Canadian national union.

**TRACK LABOURERS, TAYLOR, ONT.**—Extra gang employees on the railroad became involved in a dispute on June 18. It is reported that these employees complained about the amount of work they were required to do during the excessive heat and also against being required to walk some distance from the boarding car to their work places before starting in the morning. Not complying with the orders of the foreman they were dismissed and their places filled by a new gang the same day.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

During May, 32 new disputes began and 17, which began before May, were still in progress, making a total of 49 disputes in progress during the month, involving about 17,200 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 218,000 working days for the month. Of the 32 disputes beginning in May, 8 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 12 on other wages questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 30 disputes, of which 6 were in favour of workpeople, 12 in favour of employers, and 12 ended in compromises. In two other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The dispute involving 3,800 coal miners at Seaham Harbour, Durham, who went on strike on March 2, against a proposed reduction in certain piece-work rates, was settled on June 17, when miners agreed to accept employers' terms and have disputes settled by local negotiations, or, failing this, by arbitration.

Up to the middle of June, no general settlement had been reached of the dispute involving 1,500 woollen mill workers in the Calder Valley district, Yorkshire, who went on strike on May 17, against proposed reductions in wages.

### Australia

During the fourth quarter of the year 1928, 52 disputes were reported, involving 56 establishments and 16,637 workers (both directly and indirectly). The total time loss was 169,032 working days and the estimated loss in wages £171,412.

The strike of timber workers, which began on February 1, and was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June and previous months, continued until June 25, when an agreement was reached. The strikers agreed to accept the 48-hour week pending an independent inquiry into the industry to find out whether the 44-hour week would be financially possible. If it is found possible, employees will be paid for the extra four hours worked from the date of settlement to the date that the 44-hour week begins. Volunteer workers who have been operating many of the mills for some time are to be safeguarded, but employers agreed to engage as many union members as possible. Bush workers are to receive a slight increase in wages. In parts of New South Wales, however, union members still refused to work until the 44-hour week is established.

### British India

The strike of cotton mill workers, which began on April 26, involving about 100,000 workers, and which was reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May and for June, continued during June, but by June 25, it was reported that nearly 80,000 operatives were at work. Steps were being taken by the Government of Bombay to restore peace in the industry.

### Belgium

During April, 23 new and old disputes were in progress, involving 4,044 workers. The total time loss for the month was about 29,484 working days.

### Germany

In the first quarter of 1929, the number of disputes terminating was 45, involving 630 establishments and directly and indirectly involving 87,716 workers, with a time loss of 1,046,018 working days. Corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1928 are: 108 disputes involving 1,094 establishments and 324,146 workers, with a time loss of 10,167,689 working days. It was reported that, following the failure of negotiations for a new agreement, 50,000 workers in the Silesian textile industry were out of employment when the mills were closed.

### United States

The number of disputes which began during April was 99, while 61 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes which were in effect at



the end of the month was 51,865 and the time loss for the month 1,385,796 working days.

About 1,500 restaurant and cafeteria workers in a certain section of New York City, were on strike on April 4, for increased wages, shorter hours and other demands. No settlement has been reported.

On April 8, a strike began of shoe workers

in Massachusetts for reduced hours, better wages and working conditions.

A strike of 25,000 garment workers in New York City began on July 2, for the purpose of securing a new agreement providing for wage increases and better conditions. About half of the number of strikers had been temporarily unemployed due to the slack season.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA IN 1929

THE third session of the Sixth Legislature of Alberta opened on January 31 and closed on March 20, 1929. Several of the measures enacted were of special interest to labour, including an act giving effect within the province to the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act; amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act respecting a workman's right of action against a third party, compensation for hernia, etc.; amendments to the Electrical Protection Act, the Thresher's Lien Act, the Woodmen's Lien Act, and the Superannuation Act; besides several measures affecting agricultural co-operation, public health, and education. The opening speech from the Throne referred to the steady improvement during the past year in economic conditions throughout the province: "The demand for labour has exceeded that of any previous year, while there has been a substantial development along industrial lines. The present indications are such as to warrant a confident belief in the continuation of sound and profitable expansion of industrial and mercantile undertakings, accompanied by an improvement in subsidiary businesses, trades and professions." The coal mining industry also was stated to have made substantial progress, the production of coal in 1928 having exceeded that of any previous year.

### Old Age Pensions

Under the "Old Age Pensions Act—Alberta" (chapter 24) the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was given power to enter into an agreement with the Governor General in Council of the character contemplated in the Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, of the Dominion of Canada under which the Federal Government undertakes to pay quarterly to each province entering into the scheme an amount equal to one-half of the net sum paid out during the preceding quarter by the province for old age pensions. Provision is made for the payment of pension to every person who at the date of the commencement of the pension—

(a) is a British subject, or being a widow who is not a British subject but was such before her marriage;

(b) has attained the age of 70 years;

(c) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;

(d) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made, for the five years immediately preceding the said date;

(e) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;

(f) is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year; and

(g) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.

The maximum pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly, subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of \$125. Where the pensioner is the owner of an interest in a dwelling house in which he resides and the pension authority accepts a transfer to it of such interest, the pension payable to the pensioner is not subject to any reduction in respect of the annual value of such interest, but it is provided that the pension authority shall, on the death of the pensioner or upon his ceasing to use such dwelling house as his place of residence, be entitled to sell the pensioner's interest therein, and to retain out of the proceeds of the sale the amount of all payments made to the pensioner in excess of the amount he would have received if such interest had not been transferred to the pension authority, together with interest on the said payments at the rate of five per cent per annum compounded annually.

It is provided that the receipt of pension shall not be a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

The pension authority is entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner, together with interest at five per cent per annum, compounded annually;

but no claim may be made by a pension authority for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on any intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has since the grant of such pension, or for the last three years during which pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money, or otherwise, to an extent which (having regard to the moneys of the person having so contributed) is considered by the pension authority to be reasonable.

Within one month after the end of every year the municipality within whose area the pensioner is resident must pay to the provincial treasurer ten per cent of the amount paid during the previous year to pensioners resident within such municipality.

Any person having been granted a pension whilst resident in a municipal or an improvement district is deemed to continue to be resident therein as long as he continues to reside in the province.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has power to appoint a pension authority, a Board of Review, and all such other officers as may be necessary for the administration of the Act; and to make regulations as to the times and mode of payment by the Provincial Treasurer to the pension authority of the sums necessary for the administration of the Act.

The Act came into force upon proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and an agreement with the Dominion Government was signed in July, the Act to become operative on August 1.

### **Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act**

An amendment was made in the section of the Act added in 1928 relating to actions to recover damages against a third person (This section, now repealed, provided that, where an accident to a workman has been caused by some person other than his employer, the Board may take action for damages on his behalf, and that if the accident was due to the negligence of one employer other than his own employer, the compensation may be charged against the class to which the employer causing the accident belongs). The new section permits a workman who has been injured (or his dependants) through the fault of a third person to bring action for compensation against that person. If he does so, and the amount of damages he receives is less than he would be entitled

to under the Act, provision is made for the payment to him of the amount of such difference. "If any such workman or dependants make an application to the Board claiming compensation under this Act, the Board shall be subrogated to the rights of the workman or dependants as against such other person for the whole or any outstanding part of the claim of the workman or dependants against such other person." However, neither the workman nor his employer have the right of action against a third party who is an employer in any industry within the scope of the Act. If the accident has been due to the fault of the latter employer the Board may charge the compensation against the class of industry to which he belongs.

At the session of 1928 new provisions were added to the Act in regard to hernia (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 583). Among these was a provision requiring that any claimant for compensation in regard to hernia had to report his condition to his employer immediately or to cease work and report to his employer within 24 hours of his ceasing from work. By a new amendment the time limit for so reporting is now extended to 72 hours.

The new amendments to the Act were made effective as from March 21, 1929.

### **Boilers Act**

The Boilers Act was amended and consolidated so as to incorporate the various amendments added since the last consolidation in 1923. The new Act is designed to provide greater safety and efficiency in industries using boilers. In addition to boilers the Act now governs compressed air containers, oil stills, and refrigerator boilers. Boilers, as the term is used in the Act, include any boiler in which steam is generated or stored under pressure and having a greater capacity than two horsepower, and includes the engine or engines, all apparatus, appliances, connections and things attached thereto or connected therewith, if any, but does not include a boiler of a heating plant in a private residence occupied by not more than two families. Regulations under the Act may be made on the following subjects:—the construction, installation, inspection and operation of all pressure vessels, and the registration of their design and specifications; the examination of all applicants for certificates; the granting, renewal, suspension or cancellation of any certificate; temporary certificates; penalties for the breach of any regulation, not to exceed one hundred dollars as a maximum; fees payable for any inspection, etc; records kept by inspectors; methods of inspection of

pressure vessels; classification of boilers and other pressure vessels; methods of preparing boilers or other pressure vessels for inspection; qualification and the examination of welders who may weld pressure vessels; etc.

Before being enforced the regulations must be approved by the legislature at its next ensuing session.

The Act provides for the restrictions of the sale of pressure vessels or accessories unless they are constructed in accordance with the regulations.

An inspector must be a British subject, with five years' experience as a practical machinist or boilermaker, holding a first class engineer's certificate. The duties and powers of inspectors are defined in the Act. Rules are made as to Safety precautions to be taken during examination of boilers.

*Engineers and Firemen.*—Certificates of competency are to be issued as follows: First and second class engineers' certificates; third class engineers' (100 h.p.) certificates; third class engineers (50 h.p.) certificates; traction engineers' certificates; provisional engineers' certificates; firemen's certificates and special certificates. The qualifications required for the holding of these certificates are detailed in the Act.

No person is permitted to weld any pressure vessel unless he holds a certificate enabling him to do so.

The Act regulates the sale or importation of second hand pressure vessels, a certificate in respect of each vessel being necessary.

Explosions are to be reported to the chief inspector within 24 hours, with full details.

### Electrical Protection Act

The Electrical Protection Act, first enacted in 1919 for the protection of persons engaged in the generation or use of electrical energy, was amended so as to confer on the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers its provisions, wider powers in regard to the framing of standard specifications for the design, construction, installation, protection, use, repair, etc., of electrical works and appliances. Electrical works may not be used, advertised, or sold until they have been inspected and approved.

Provision is made for the adoption of any code of electrical rules promulgated by an association or body.

### Superannuation of Civil Servants

The Act respecting superannuation and retiring allowances for civil servants was amended to provide that in the event of any employee dying after ten years of continuous

service, then whether he has or has not reached the age of retirement, his widow shall be entitled to a non-contributory annuity of the same amount as if the employee had been entitled to exercise and had exercised the option given him of receiving an annuity during the joint lives of himself and his wife during the life of the survivor. This provision only applies to an employee's widow living after the first day of April, 1929, and does not entitle her to any payment in respect of any time prior to that date.

The minimum superannuation amount is raised from twenty to thirty dollars per month.

### Threshers' Liens

The Threshers' Lien Act was amended by the addition of the provision that "whenever any person threshes or causes to be threshed grain of different kinds, such person may take a sufficient quantity of grain of any kind so threshed to satisfy his lien in respect of all the different kinds threshed or caused to be threshed." The time within which grain retained under the provisions of this Act shall be sold was extended from thirty to sixty days.

### Woodmen's Liens

The Woodmen's Lien Act was amended in regard to the procedure to be followed in connection with the service of a statement of claim.

### Public Health

The Public Health Act was amended to provide for the organization of health districts consisting of a number of municipalities, and for the establishment of district boards of health, the members nominated by the municipalities. The boards have authority to enforce the provisions of the Public Health Act, to appoint a medical and sanitary staff, including inspectors and one or more trained nurses. Proposals for such boards will be submitted to the municipalities by the Department of Health for approval.

### Co-operative Marketing

An Act was passed authorizing provincial guarantees to co-operative marketing associations for capital expenditures. Such associations must have first paid at least 15 per cent of the cost of acquiring land, factories, warehouses or machinery and the period of repayment is up to 20 years. The total amount of the liability of the province for a guarantee may not exceed one million dollars.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS IN ONTARIO

A PAMPHLET on Old Age Pensions in Ontario was published at Toronto in June, by order of the Legislative Assembly, for the use of local pension authorities. It includes reprints of the Dominion and Ontario Acts and of the regulations thereunder, and a summary of the procedure. As noted in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, page 579, the Ontario Act will take effect in the province on November 1, 1929. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the May issue, page 484. The Dominion Regulations were reprinted in the issue for February, 1928, page 138.

The pamphlet lays stress on the fact that the Old Age Pensions Act is not to be regarded as relieving a son or daughter from any responsibility under the Ontario Parents' Maintenance Act for providing for the maintenance of a dependent parent. Under the latter act proceedings may be taken against a son or daughter having sufficient means by the governing body of any hospital, home for the aged, house of refuge, or other charitable institution in which the dependent parent is an inmate, or by any local board or commission acting under the Old Age Pensions Act in the case of a person applying for or in receipt of a pension.

### Applications for Pensions

All applications for pensions made on or before 1st July, 1930, must be made to the local pensions board of the county, city, separated town, or provisional judicial district, in which the applicant resided on 1st July, 1929. After 1st July, 1930, the applications must be made to the local pensions board of the county, city, separated town, or provisional judicial district, in which the applicant then resides.

Every application must be made in the prescribed form (Form No. 1) which will be supplied free by the Province to the local pensions boards, and by such boards to any person who desires to make an application. If so requested by the applicant the local pensions board shall give all necessary information and assistance in completing the form. A declaration must also be made by an acquaintance as to the residence of the applicant, forms of which (Form No. 2) are also supplied free.

The local pensions board must give its decision in writing upon each application, the form of which is provided at the end of the application. The original application must then be forwarded to the Old Age Pensions Commission at Toronto. A copy of

each application should be made by the local pensions board and kept for reference. The latter board must notify each applicant of its decision within seven days (Forms 5 and 6).

For the purpose of determining the age of any person regard may be had to the birth certificate, certificate of baptism or other church record, or certificate of marriage showing the age at the date of marriage, or family Bible record, or other proof of age, as is more fully set out in Dominion Regulation No. 7.

If an applicant has been naturalized the naturalization papers should be filed with the application. Other proof of naturalization is more fully set out in Dominion Regulation No. 8.

Dominion Regulations 10 to 15 (incl.) deal with what is deemed to be residence in Canada for 20 years, and in Ontario for 5 years.

Every local pensions board is entitled to obtain without charge from any Dominion government department any information available as to the nationality of any applicant (Dominion Regulation No. 9), and from any Ontario government department any available information as to age or otherwise which is deemed necessary in the administration of the Act (Ontario Regulation No. 21).

### Amount of Pension

Where the applicant has an income of \$365 a year or more no pension can be granted. The maximum pension of \$240 a year is to be reduced when the pensioner has an income in excess of \$125 a year, so that the pensioner's income and the amount of the pension together will not exceed \$365 a year. For example, if the pensioner has an income of \$200 a year the pension will be \$165 a year.

The income mentioned will generally be in the nature of an annuity or derived from real or personal property. Dominion Regulations 16, 17, 18, 18a, and 19, deal with how the income of an applicant is to be ascertained. The local pensions board will fix the amount of the pension after deducting from the maximum of \$20 a month any deductions to be made for income as above mentioned.

Where the applicant has not resided in Ontario during the whole of the past 20 years, but has resided in one or more other provinces during that period he will be entitled to receive the full amount of the pension in Ontario, provided the other province or provinces in which he has so resided are under the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act. At present these provinces are Alberta,

British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan and also the Yukon Territory.

Where during part of the 20 years the applicant has resided in a province in which the Act is not in force he will only be entitled to be paid in Ontario a proportion of \$20 per month, after deducting \$1 per month for each year in which he has resided in such other province. (Dominion Act, sections 10 to 14 (incl..))

Where a pensioner transfers his residence some place out of Canada the pension ceases. (Dominion Act, section 15.)

#### Appeals from Local Pensions Boards to Commission

Ontario Regulations 12, 13, and 14, deal with this matter and the procedure to be followed. An appeal can be taken where an application for a pension has been granted or refused, or against the amount of the pension fixed by a local pensions board.

#### Payment of Pensions

Where an application has been received before 1st November, 1929, and the pension has been granted, the pension will be payable monthly thereafter by bank cheque. After that date every pension granted shall commence on the day after the application is received by the local pensions board, and in the event of the pension commencing on a day other than the first day of the month the first payment shall include such proportion of the pension as the balance of the month bears to the whole month. For example, when a pension commences on the 15th day of a month the first payment will be for the period from that date until the end of the following month.

In the event of the death of the pensioner any part of the pension unpaid may be paid to such person as the Old Age Pensions Commission of Ontario considers equitably entitled thereto.

The Commission is entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of a pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause; and the local pensions board is to notify the commission of the death of any pensioner, or of any change that may occur in the family or financial condition of a pensioner, immediately upon becoming aware of same.

The payment of any pension shall be suspended during the lawful imprisonment of the pensioner for any offence. (Dominion Regulation No 22).

#### Contributions to Pensions

The Ontario Act provides that the province will pay thirty per cent. of the pensions, and that each county, union of counties, city separated town, and each town of 10,000 or more population in a provisional judicial district, shall pay twenty per cent. In the provisional judicial districts (including the provisional County of Haliburton) outside the cities and towns over 10,000, no municipal contribution is required. The Dominion pays the remaining fifty per cent of the pensions.

The contribution of twenty per cent to be paid by the municipalities is to be paid monthly to the Treasurer of Ontario upon receipt of an account for same from the Old Age Pensions Commission of Ontario.

Where a pensioner moves from the county, city, or separated town, where the pension was granted, such county, city or town, remains liable to contribute to such pension for one year after such removal; and after that period the county, city or separated town to which the pensioner has moved becomes liable to contribute (Ontario Regulations 7 to 10 (incl..))

#### REGULATIONS

The following regulations made pursuant to the Old Age Pensions Act, 1929, were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on 22nd May, 1929.

1. In these regulations:—

- (a) "Municipality" shall mean county, union of counties, city, separated town, or town of 10,000 or more population in a Provisional Judicial District.
- (b) "District" shall mean a Provisional Judicial District (excluding the cities and towns of 10,000 or more population therein) and the Provisional County of Haliburton.

2. The Board appointed for the purposes of the Act by the council of a municipality shall consist of five members. After the first appointment the members of such Board shall be appointed annually by the municipal council at its first meeting in each year. The members of such Boards shall hold office until their successors are appointed. At the first meeting, and thereafter at the first meeting in each year, a Chairman shall be appointed.

3. In a district the Local Authority shall be a Board composed of three persons to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, one of whom shall be appointed by the members of the Board as Chairman. The members of such Boards appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

4. Application for a pension shall be in the form annexed hereto. With each application there shall be furnished the proofs as to age mentioned in such form and in the Dominion regulations, together with such other evidence and proofs of claim as the Commission may from time to time prescribe.

5. Applications must be made to the Local Authority of the municipality or district where the applicant resided on 1st July, 1929, and after 1st July, 1930, to the Local Authority of the municipality or district where the applicant then resides.

6. With regard to all applications received by a Local Authority on or before 1st July, 1930, the residence of a pensioner shall be deemed to be the municipality or district where the pensioner resided on 1st July, 1929, and after 1st July, 1930, such residence shall be deemed to be the municipality or district where the pensioner then resides.

7. In case of the removal of a pensioner from a municipality such municipality shall be liable to contribute to the pension for one year after such removal, and after this period the municipality to which the pensioner has removed shall become liable to contribute towards such pension.

8. In case of the removal of a pensioner from a district to a municipality the municipality shall become liable to contribute towards such pension one year after such removal.

9. Where there is a dispute as to the residence of a pensioner such dispute shall be determined by the Commission whose decision shall be final and binding.

10. Where a pensioner moves outside a municipality or district where the pension was granted the Local Authority shall notify the Commission of the date of such removal and of the place to which the pensioner has gone.

11. The Local Authority shall investigate the circumstances connected with each application, and give its decision in writing upon each application. All original applications and proofs shall be forwarded to the Old Age Pensions Commission at Toronto. Each applicant for a pension shall within seven days of the decision of the Local Authority having been given be notified in writing by the Local Authority of such decision.

12. An appeal may be filed with the Commission by any applicant for a pension within one month from the date of the decision of the Local Authority. The Commission may in its discretion extend the time for appealing where it is shown that through incapacity or other reasonable circumstances it was not possible to give notice of appeal within the time mentioned.

13. There shall be the same right of appeal as provided for in the preceding regulation to the Commission from any Local Authority by any person who objects to the allowance of a pension or any part thereof.

14. Upon an appeal being made to the Commission notice in writing thereof shall be given to the Local Authority by the Commission. The Commission shall make such investigation as it deems necessary, and shall notify the person appealing and the Local Authority in writing of its decision.

15. Where an application has been received before 1st November, 1929, and a pension has been granted the pension will be payable monthly thereafter by bank cheque. After that date every pension granted shall commence on the day after the application is received by the Local Authority, and in the event of the pension commencing on a day other than the first day of the month the first payment shall include such proportion of the pension as the balance of the month bears to the whole month.

16. In the event of the death of a pensioner any part of the pension unpaid may be paid to

such person as the Commission considers equitably entitled thereto.

17. The Commission shall render monthly to the corporation of each municipality an account for twenty per centum of the pensions for which such corporation is liable.

18. Any pension or part thereof granted may be paid to any statutory or other Committee or Trustee of the estate of the person to whom the pension is granted, or with the consent of the pensioner to any person or Trust or Corporate body undertaking or liable for the maintenance and care of any person to whom a pension is granted under the Act.

19. The Local Authority must notify the Commission of the death of any pensioner, or of any change that may occur in the family or financial condition of a pensioner, immediately upon becoming aware of same.

20. The Commission shall be entitled to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of a pension whether as the result of the non-disclosure of facts, innocent or false representations or any other cause.

21. The Commission and any Local Authority shall be entitled to obtain without charge from any Government department of Ontario any available information deemed necessary in the administration of the "Old Age Pensions Act, 1927," Chapter 35, Statutes of Canada, and the "Old Age Pensions Act, 1929" Chapter 73, Statutes of Ontario.

### Salaries of Canadian Postmasters

The Canadian Postmasters' Association, at their annual convention at Ottawa in June, considered the question of the basis on which the salaries of postmasters are determined. The salaries resulting from the use of the existing commission basis were declared to be inadequate, and representations will be made to the government for a further increase in the commission rates. Originally, the commission rate was 40 per cent on the first thousand dollars worth of stamps sold; 25 per cent on the next nine thousand, and 15 per cent on all over ten thousand. This was when the three-cent postage was in effect, wage conditions having been more favourable than now. Last year, in partial compliance with requests made by the Postmaster's Association the rate was increased to 70 per cent on the first thousand and 20 per cent on all over ten thousand. The rate now suggested is one hundred per cent on the first five thousand; 75 per cent on the next four thousand; 40 per cent on the next five thousand and 25 per cent on all over ten thousand. The postmasters are willing to retain the 70 per cent on the first thousand instead of the proposed rate, but they would press for the higher rate on the succeeding thousands, considering that the present wage is too low for government servants. "No other branch of the service is paid on a commission basis," said Mr H. E. Proctor, of Aurora, secretary-treasurer of the organization, "and we feel that such an increase should be granted."

## ONTARIO APPRENTICESHIP ACT

### Regulations governing Apprenticeship in Building Trades

THE following regulations under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act were approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on June 28, 1929, and are now in effect. Tentative regulations, including regulations governing the plumbing and painting trades, were made public earlier this year (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1929, page 287). These have now been amended and trade regulations governing carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, sheet metal work, electric wiring and installation, have been added.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. *Definitions:* In the following regulations,

(a) "Apprenticeship" means the relationship between the employer and the apprentice by which the apprentice, with the consent of his parent or guardian, and in accordance with the Apprenticeship Act engages himself for a certain minimum period to the employer for the purpose of learning a trade.

(b) "Apprentice" means any minor at least sixteen years of age who enters into a contract of service in accordance with the Apprenticeship Act, whereby he is to receive from or through his employer, in whole or in part, instruction in a designated trade.

(c) "Employer" means any person, firm or corporation, or municipal, provincial or other public authority to whom an apprentice is bound by contract, in accordance with the Apprenticeship Act.

(d) "Provincial Apprenticeship Committee" means the committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 1, of the Apprenticeship Act.

(e) "Trade Apprenticeship Committee" means an advisory committee from industry composed of an equal number of employers and employees in a designated trade or trades, together with an independent chairman who may also act as secretary. Committees may consist of from three to nine members.

(f) "Inspector of Apprenticeship" or "Inspector" means the person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 2, of the Apprenticeship Act.

(g) "District Inspector of Apprenticeship" or "District Inspector" means a person appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in pursuance of section 5, subsection 2, of the Apprenticeship Act to assist and act for the Inspector in a district allotted by the Minister.

(h) "District" means the area or territory assigned to a District Inspector.

(i) "Temporary Transfer" means the removal of the apprentice from one employer to another without relieving the first employer of his obligations under the contract.

(j) "Permanent Transfer" means the removal of the apprentice from one employer to another involving the transfer of the employer's obligations, also the signature and registration of the apprenticeship contract.

#### 2. *Obligations of an Apprentice:*

(a) To render faithful service during the period of apprenticeship.

(b) To show due regard for the tools and goods of the employer and not to damage or waste the same.

(c) To furnish to his employer satisfactory reasons for absence from work.

(d) To attend regularly such classes in related trade training as may be required by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(e) To suffer loss of pay for non-attendance at day classes in related trade training, and to incur the cancellation of his apprenticeship contract for wilful failure to attend such classes.

(f) To make up all lost time for which he is responsible in any year, including time lost through illness if it exceeds ten working days, before the next year of his apprenticeship shall begin.

(g) To notify the District Inspector immediately when, for any reason, he ceases to be employed with the employer to whom he is indentured.

(h) To be subject to and obey the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council governing his employment and training as an apprentice.

#### 3. *Obligations of an Employer:*

(a) To provide adequate training in all branches of the trade in so far as his facilities and the character of his work will permit.

(b) To provide continuous employment for the apprentice during each year of the apprenticeship period.

(c) To pay the wages set forth in the apprenticeship contract.

(d) To co-operate with the District Inspector in the transfer of an apprentice if for any reason such transfer is deemed necessary, and to pay the apprentice's wages in full until such transfer has been effected.

(e) To submit an annual report on the progress and conduct of the apprentice to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(f) To notify the District Inspector before employing a minor in any designated trade.

(g) To abide by and carry out the regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, governing the employment of an apprentice.

#### 4. *The Number of Apprentices:*

The number of apprentices to be trained in the designated trades shall be set forth in special regulations for each trade and shall be based on the total number of journeymen employed in each trade.

#### 5. *Entrance Requirements:*

(a) No person shall commence apprenticeship until he has passed his sixteenth birthday.

(b) Persons applying for apprenticeship may be required to furnish proof of age.

(c) Every person entering apprenticeship shall have completed the work of the junior fourth book in public school, or its equivalent.

(d) Any person applying for apprenticeship may be required to produce a medical certificate or pass a medical examination showing that he is in good health and possesses the

physical requirements to successfully carry on the work of a journeyman.

(c) Every application for apprenticeship shall be made on a form to be supplied by the Minister.

(f) Applications shall be forwarded to the nearest District Inspector.

(g) No person may be employed as an apprentice until his application has been approved by the District Inspector.

#### 6. Probationary Period:

The first three months of employment shall be regarded as a probationary period during which either the apprentice or the employer may terminate employment at will.

#### 7. Registration:

(a) No minor may be employed for a longer period than three months without being indentured in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Those boys who have previously served three months at the trade and whose employment record is satisfactory to the District Inspector, must be placed under contract within one month after date of commencement.

(b) Triplicate copies of each apprenticeship contract shall be forwarded by the employer to the office of the Inspector of Apprenticeship for approval and registration, immediately after being drawn up. One copy will be retained by the Inspector, one copy returned to the employer and the other given to the apprentice.

(c) Each registered apprentice shall be given an identification card, furnished by the Minister, and this card shall be carried by the apprentice at all times.

(d) Whenever an apprentice is permanently transferred from one employer to another, all three copies of the contract must be signed by the parties concerned and the transfer registered in the same manner as a new contract.

#### 8. Period of Apprenticeship:

(a) The period of apprenticeship shall be set forth in the contract of apprenticeship as provided in special regulations for each designated trade.

(b) Allowance of time may be granted to boys who have had previous experience in the trade. The time to be allowed shall be determined by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee on the recommendation of the District Inspector.

#### 9. Hours of Employment:

(a) The hours of employment for apprentices shall be the same as those for journeymen.

(b) An apprentice may work overtime, but such time shall not reduce the period of apprenticeship except that the actual number of hours of overtime may be deducted from any period of training required to make up for time lost due to illness.

#### 10. Wages:

(a) The wages to be paid an apprentice shall be set forth in the Contract of Apprenticeship in the form of dollars per week or cents per hour.

(b) An apprentice shall be paid the full wages set forth in the contract except that deductions may be made for time lost due to illness and voluntary absence for personal reasons.

(c) Wage rates shall be determined by local trade apprenticeship committees, subject to approval by the Provincial Apprenticeship

Committee. In districts where local trade apprenticeship committees have not been formed, the employer shall consult directly with the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee and obtain its approval on rates.

(d) No wage rates shall be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee unless they equal or exceed the following minimum requirements:

For the first year: 20 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the second year: 25 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the third year: 35 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

For the fourth year: 50 per cent of the current journeyman's rate in the district when the indenture is signed.

(e) The decision of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee on any questions arising from an interpretation of the above clause (d) shall be final.

(f) The rates set out in the contract shall remain fixed for the term of the contract.

#### 11. Trade Training:

An apprentice shall be taught the common practices of the trade. A schedule of the operations and processes to be covered shall be prepared by the Inspector and when approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee it shall be appended to the regulations governing the trade.

#### 12. School Training:

(a) Apprentices in designated trades shall attend special classes for at least eight weeks of five eight-hour days, or three hundred and twenty class hours, during each of the first two years of apprenticeship. The time and place for such classes shall be arranged for each designated trade as determined by local facilities and conditions. The employer shall pay for such time at the rate set forth in the contract of apprenticeship.

(b) Apprentices shall be encouraged to attend evening classes when not in attendance at day classes.

(c) The courses in these day and evening classes must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(d) Where day or evening classes cannot be arranged, apprentices shall be required to follow approved correspondence courses.

(e) An annual report on each apprentice shall be submitted to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee by the school or institution from which instruction is being received. Forms for this report shall be furnished by the Minister.

(f) Apprentices shall be reimbursed by the employer for fees in connection with prescribed courses, provided they attend at least seventy-five per cent of the class sessions.

(g) Weekly attendance records shall be furnished by the school to the employer for each boy in attendance at day classes.

#### 13. Supervision of Training:

(a) All minor disputes between the employer and employee, except those involving policy, shall be settled by the District Inspector.

(b) Disputes of a major character and those involving policy shall be referred to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.



(c) Transfers from one employer to another may be arranged by the District Inspector, but permanent transfers must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(d) Contracts may be cancelled or terminated in accordance with section 15 of the Act.

(e) An inspection visit shall be paid to each apprentice at least once each year and a written report submitted to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee by the District Inspector.

(f) The employer shall notify the District Inspector before making any change affecting the contract of apprenticeship and all such changes must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(g) The employer shall submit an annual report to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee on each apprentice in his employ. Forms for this report will be supplied by the District Inspector.

#### 14. Examinations and Tests:

(a) Every apprentice shall receive a practical test at least once each year. This test must be passed to the satisfaction of the District Inspector before the apprentice is advanced to the next year of his apprenticeship.

(b) Every apprentice shall be required to pass an annual examination or theoretical test in each related subject and branch of the trade taught in the school classes.

(c) Apprentices receiving instruction by correspondence must produce proof that they have successfully completed the course before the apprenticeship training may be regarded as completed.

#### 15. Certificates and Diplomas:

(a) Every apprentice who serves the prescribed term of apprenticeship and completes the school training to the satisfaction of the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee will be granted a diploma.

(b) Those apprentices who show exceptional ability and application in connection with the trade and school training will be granted a diploma with honour standing.

## TRADE REGULATIONS

### CARPENTRY

#### 1. Number of Apprentices:

(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in the carpentry trade throughout the province shall not exceed 1 to 8, except that those persons employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations. Provision shall be made to accept first-year apprentices each year, so that the first, second, third and fourth year apprentices computed, shall complete the ratio quota.

(c) Each employer who employs from two to eight journeymen and is approved by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each additional eight journeymen employed, provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the

ratio of 1 to 8 as determined in accordance with provisions in paragraph (a).

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

#### 2. Term of Apprenticeship:

The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period. The full term of four years shall be served under contract with an employer in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

## BRICKLAYING AND MASONRY

#### 1. Number of Apprentices:

(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in bricklaying and masonry throughout the province shall not exceed 1 to 8.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer who employs from one to eight journeymen and is approved by the District Inspector may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each additional eight journeymen regularly employed, provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of 1 to 8. In no case shall more than three apprentices be under contract to one employer.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

#### 2. Term of Apprenticeship:

The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period.

#### 3. Age of Admission:

Apprentices shall enter bricklaying and masonry between their sixteenth and eighteenth birthdays, except by special permission from the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

## PAINTING AND DECORATING

#### 1. Number of Apprentices:

(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in painting and decorating shall not exceed 1 to 5.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the total number of journeymen in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship.

(c) Each employer who is approved by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each five journeymen regularly employed, provided the ratio of apprentices in the district does not exceed 1 to 5.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

#### 2. Term of Apprenticeship:

The term of apprenticeship shall be three years, including the probationary period.

## PLASTERING

#### 1. Number of Apprentices:

(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in plastering throughout the province shall not exceed 1 to 8.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer who employs from one to eight journeymen and is approved by the District Inspector may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each additional eight journeymen regularly employed, provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of 1 to 8. In no case shall more than three apprentices be under contract to one employer.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

## 2. Term of Apprenticeship:

The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period.

## 3. Age of Admission:

Apprentices shall enter the plastering trade between their sixteenth and eighteenth birthdays, except by special permission from the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

### PLUMBING AND STEAMFITTING

#### 1. Number of Apprentices:

(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in plumbing and steamfitting throughout the province shall not exceed 1 to 5, except that those persons employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer who is approved by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each five journeymen regularly employed provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of 1 to 5.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

#### 2. Term of Apprenticeship:

(a) The term of apprenticeship shall be five years, including the probationary period. The first four years shall be served under contract with an employer in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The fifth year shall be served as a junior mechanic, subject to the regulations governing apprentices except for the following provisions:

1. The employer shall not be obliged to keep the junior mechanic employed during slack periods.
2. The junior mechanic shall not be obliged to remain with the employer during a strike or lockout, but, under other conditions, shall continue to serve the employer with whom he was last indentured.

3. Time lost due to illness or lack of employment must be made up by the junior mechanic before he receives his diploma.
4. Where a trade agreement exists between employers and the local union, the conditions of employment for the junior mechanic shall be those set forth in the agreement.

### SHEET METAL WORK

#### 1. Number of Apprentices:

(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in sheet metal work, throughout the province shall not exceed 1 to 4 except that those persons employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer who is approved by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each four journeymen regularly employed provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of 1 to 4.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

#### 2. Term of Apprenticeship:

The term of apprenticeship shall be four years including the probationary period. The full term of four years shall be served under contract with an employer in accordance with the Act.

### ELECTRIC WIRING AND INSTALLATION

#### 1. Number of Apprentices:

(a) The ratio of apprentices to journeymen in electric wiring and installation throughout the province shall not exceed 1 to 3 except that those persons employed as apprentices when the Act is put into operation in any district may be allowed to complete their apprenticeship in accordance with the provisions of the Act, regardless of this ratio.

(b) In determining the number of apprentices to be trained, the ratio shall be based on the number of journeymen reported in each district. The figures shall be obtained by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship, and shall include all journeymen regardless of their affiliations.

(c) Each employer who is approved by the District Inspector of Apprenticeship may have one apprentice. He may also employ one additional apprentice for each three journeymen regularly employed provided the number of apprentices in the district does not exceed the ratio of 1 to 3.

(d) The preceding paragraph (c) shall not apply to the temporary transfer of an apprentice to any employer.

#### 2. Term of Apprenticeship:

The term of apprenticeship shall be four years, including the probationary period. The full term of four years shall be served under contract with an employer in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

## THE ONTARIO APPRENTICESHIP ACT: ITS EFFECT ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

MR. A. W. Crawford, inspector of apprenticeship under the Apprenticeship Act of Ontario, 1928, delivered an address to the Urban School Teachers' Association of Brockville on June 12 on the Act and its effect upon vocational education. The provisions of the Act and the events leading to its enactment were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, page 870, and in previous issues. Mr. Crawford's address is given below, the information already given in former articles being omitted.

The training of skilled workers in Canada, Mr. Crawford said, has not kept pace with other industrial developments. In most industries, apprenticeship is regarded as a thing of the past, unsuited to modern conditions, and little has been done to devise new training methods which will maintain the supply of skilled mechanics. The idea that Canadian boys are unwilling to bind themselves to an employer for the purpose of learning a trade appears to be firmly embedded in the minds of many people but such persons fail to appreciate the changed conditions in industry which make it impossible to train workers under the old type of apprenticeship. They expect boys to accept wages and working conditions which are not consistent with modern developments. Mass production and specialization have brought about industrial and social conditions which make it unnecessary and undesirable that boys should learn trades under the system which was developed in medieval times. Progressive employers and the leaders of organized labour realize that new methods of training are necessary for boys entering industrial life. In a few Canadian industries, efforts are being made to develop new types of apprenticeship which will meet the needs of modern conditions.

One of the best systems of apprenticeship is to be found in the printing trades where boys serve five years under carefully supervised conditions of training and instruction. Theory and practice are blended in school and workshop training. Correspondence instruction is provided for apprentices who cannot attend day or evening apprenticeship classes in technical schools.

The two larger railway systems in Canada operate complete systems of apprenticeship for boys entering such trades as machine shop practice, electrical installation, carpentry, car building, blacksmithing, and moulding. Hundreds of bright young men are serving their time at these trades and I am informed that the railway shops throughout

the Dominion have long waiting list of boys anxious to become apprentices in these trades.

Several of the large industrial corporations, including the Canadian Westinghouse, the Canadian General Electric, and some of the manufacturers of automobiles, agricultural implements, and industrial machinery, operate apprenticeship plans in connection with their production plants and service departments. Approximately two hundred apprentices from various types of industrial plants attend special, day, apprenticeship classes in the Hamilton Technical Institute. The time spent in these school classes is paid for by the employers.

The most recent development in apprenticeship and one which promises to have a far reaching effect upon Canadian industry is that in connection with the building trades. The training of young workers in these trades has been disorganized and neglected for many years but a new system is being built up which is worthy of careful consideration by everyone interested in the welfare of Canadian boys.

This new development first took definite form at the Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries held at Ottawa, in May 1921. At this conference, a committee composed of six employers, six representatives of labour, and an independent chairman was appointed to study the question of apprenticeship and to devise a plan which might be adopted throughout the nine provinces. The committee recommended a plan involving a National Apprenticeship Council, and local councils in the larger cities of the Dominion.

Mr. Crawford went on to outline the events leading to the passing of the Act, and described its provisions in detail. He then proceeded:—

General regulations dealing with the school training of apprentices are of particular interest to members of this organization. They read as follows:—

### *School Training*

(a) Apprentices in designated trades shall attend special classes for at least eight weeks of five eight hour days, or three hundred and twenty class hours, during each of the first two years of apprenticeship. The time and place for such classes shall be arranged for each designated trade as determined by local facilities and conditions. The employer shall pay for such time at the rate set forth in the contract of apprenticeship.

(b) Apprentices shall be encouraged to attend evening classes when not in attendance at day classes.

(c) The courses in these day and evening classes must be approved by the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee.

(d) Where day or evening classes cannot be arranged, apprentices shall be required to follow approved correspondence courses.

(e) An annual report on each apprentice shall be submitted to the Provincial Apprenticeship Committee by the school or institution from which instruction is being received. Forms for this report shall be furnished by the Minister.

(f) Apprentices shall be reimbursed by the employer for fees in connection with approved classes, provided they attend at least seventy-five per cent of the class sessions.

(g) Weekly attendance records shall be furnished by the school to the employer for each boy in attendance at day schools."

It has not been possible to organize day classes for apprentices throughout the province, but a start has been made in Hamilton and Toronto, where twenty-three apprentices in carpentry and bricklaying attended classes during the months of January and February. They were paid by the employers for the time spent at school and, with few exceptions were greatly benefited by the instruction received.

Evening classes are conducted in most of the larger industrial centres throughout the province. They are attended by both journeymen and apprentices. No attempt has yet been made to prescribe special apprenticeship courses, but several technical schools have made special efforts to meet the requirements of the building trades by organizing graded evening courses in carpentry, bricklaying, plumbing, steamfitting, electrical installation, and sheetmetal work.

Correspondence instruction for apprentices in building trades is a development of the future.

The organization of the work is by no means complete and many changes will be made before apprenticeship in the building trades is established on a permanent, satisfactory basis. It is expected that a system of assessment will be inaugurated in the near future—whereby the cost of training apprentices in school classes, or when not employed during slack periods, will be distributed amongst all employers in the building industry. It may be that, in certain trades, the apprentices will be indentured to apprenticeship committees and placed with different employers for training, rather than being indentured to one employer, as at present. All such changes will be made only after careful study and on the advice of joint committees representing the trades concerned.

It is too early to appreciate the benefits which will follow from the operation of the Act, but some idea of the progress being made may be gained from the following figures.

The total number of apprentices registered under the Act on June 6, was 657. These were distributed as follows:—

104 Bricklayers and Masons; 83 Carpenters; 25 Painters and Decorators; 48 Plasterers; 198 Plumbers; 82 Steamfitters; 42 Sheet Metal Workers; 75 Electricians.

Few apprentices have been indentured in the smaller centres throughout the province, but, when it is considered that the work is just being organized and that comparatively few people know what is being attempted, the progress to date seems entirely satisfactory. Canadian boys have shown themselves to be not only willing but anxious to bind themselves for periods of from three to five years. Employers and employees in the building industry are favourably inclined towards the Act and rapid developments are expected during the next few years. Other industries have shown a keen interest in the work and it is hoped that they will make application to come within the scope of the Act in the near future.

### Education in Maternal and Infant Welfare

The Canadian Council on Child Welfare has announced that through the interest of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association it will be enabled to undertake a three-year intensive educational campaign in the field of maternal and infant welfare. The council has been carrying on considerable educational work in co-operation with the public health departments of the provinces in the distribution of simple pre-natal letters and diet folders and other material on nutrition. The organization now plans to issue pre-natal and post-natal literature and malnutrition and diet folders, published in both English and French, which will be prepared and reviewed by competent authorities before release. A special feature of its work will be the preparation of health exhibit material, which will be available to other organizations, to conferences, and especially to women's conventions, fairs, and summer picnics in the smaller towns and cities and in the rural areas. The work will be directed by a committee of the child-hygiene section of the council, which will include representative public-health workers from different parts of the Dominion.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN QUEBEC

### First Annual Report of Commission, September to December, 1928

THE Commission administering the Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec (Statutes of Quebec, 1928, chapter 80) recently published its first report, covering operations during the period from September 1 to December 31, 1928. The provisions of the Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 459. The Act became effective by proclamation on June 9, the members of the Commission (Messrs. Robert Taschereau, K.C., chairman, Simon Lapointe, K.C., and O. E. Sharpe) being nominated later in the same month, together with a secretary, and assistant secretary, a chief medical officer, and four technical advisers. For the purpose of acquiring knowledge of the methods of administration, the commissioners visited Toronto and Boston, where industrial accidents are under the jurisdiction of a commission or Board. The head office of the commission is at 73 Grande Allee, Quebec City, and a sub-office has been opened at 89 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

With the exception of certain salaries and expenses for office accommodation and furniture, the Insurance Companies and those who have become self-insurers are called upon to meet the expenses of administration of the Commission, according to the method of assessment determined by it. The amount of these expenses chargeable to the Insurance Companies and self-insurers for the last four months of 1928 was \$52,535.38.

Considerable initial expenditure was involved in organization of the work of the Commission, including the printing of the required forms to be distributed to the public in large numbers, the furniture for the staff, files, etc.

**Claims.**—From September 1 to December 31, 1928, 8,266 claims for compensation were submitted by injured workmen to the commission. The reports of accidents received by the Commission during these four months were as follows:—

September . . . . .	915
October . . . . .	2,287
November . . . . .	2,516
December . . . . .	2,548
Of these cases, 2,625 were definitely closed by the Commission under the following headings:—	
Claims involving compensation for temporary total incapacity only . . . . .	2,557
Claims involving compensation for permanent partial or total incapacity . . . . .	48
Claims involving compensation on account of fatal accidents . . . . .	20
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,625</b>

Accidents involving an incapacity of seven days or less are not required to be reported. However, this fact was not generally known, and 447 such cases were actually reported where the disability lasted seven days or less and medical aid only was payable. In addition, 238 claims did not involve compensation on account of the enterprise not being subject to the Act, or of disallowance of claims by the Commission, and in 89 cases, two numbers were allotted for the same accident as reports were received from two different sources. In 1,228 cases, in addition to those definitely closed, the Commission received advice from the insurer that compensation was being paid, but owing to the nature of the disability, the healing period was not complete as at December 31.

At the close of the year, 214 additional claims had been settled, but the details had not been fully verified for inclusion in the statistics. The remaining 3,425 claims reported were in suspense, either due to the fact that the necessary documents to complete the files were not received, or because proof of payment of the indemnity had not been submitted. In a great number of these cases, the injured workman had received a part of his indemnity, but many insurers were not fully aware of the procedure necessary in reporting these payments. It was anticipated that the number of claims in suspense would be greatly reduced in the near future due to the close "follow-up" of such cases by the Commission.

The report contains a table showing the number of accidents, classified according to industry, as follows:—

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS IN FOUR MONTHS OF 1928 INVOLVING PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

—	Temporary Incapacity	Permanent Incapacity	Death	Total
Building or demolishing . . . . .	359	8	3	370
Factories or workshops . . . . .	689	14	4	707
Stone, wood or coal yards . . . . .	19	1	.....	20
Lumbering . . . . .	791	13	3	807
Transportation (land and water) . . . . .	365	4	3	372
Gas and electrical undertakings . . . . .	41	3	1	45
Construction (roads, railways and bridges) . . . . .	124	2	2	128
Mines and quarries . . . . .	110	3	4	117
Other industries . . . . .	11	.....	.....	11
Commercial establishments . . . . .	48	.....	.....	48
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,625</b>

Approximately 40 per cent of all the accidents disposed of by the commission occurred in Montreal district. Another table in the report shows the total temporary or permanent disability. This table is as follows:

TOTAL AND AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO ENTERPRISES, 1928

	Temporary Incapacity Cases			Permanent Incapacity Cases						Death Cases			All Cases					
	For temporary incapacity			For temporary incapacity			For permanent incapacity			For temporary incapacity			Rents payable to representatives					
	Totals	Average		Totals	Average		Totals	Average		Totals	Average		Totals	Average		Totals	Average	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Building and demolishing.....	13,566 65	37 79	825 05	103 13	1,987 99	248 50	1,987 99	248 50	18,000 00	6,000 00	34,379 69	92 92	34,379 69	92 92	34,379 69	92 92	34,379 69	92 92
Factories or workshops.....	19,690 67	28 58	1,102 39	78 74	1,747 97	124 86	1,747 97	124 86	19,213 00	4,803 25	41,754 03	59 06	41,754 03	59 06	41,754 03	59 06	41,754 03	59 06
Stone, wood or coal yards.....	660 63	34 77	77 43	77 43	48 00	48 00	48 00	48 00	786 06	39 30	786 06	39 30	786 06	39 30	786 06	39 30	786 06	39 30
Lumbering.....	19,997 16	25 28	776 95	59 76	2,227 38	171 34	2,227 38	171 34	18,000 00	6,000 00	41,001 49	50 80	41,001 49	50 80	41,001 49	50 80	41,001 49	50 80
Transportation (land or water).	14,740 80	40 38	435 57	108 89	729 64	182 41	729 64	182 41	18,000 00	6,000 00	33,906 01	91 14	33,906 01	91 14	33,906 01	91 14	33,906 01	91 14
Gas and electrical undertakings	1,337 12	32 61	451 61	150 54	1,313 61	437 87	1,313 61	437 87	6,000 00	6,000 00	9,102 34	202 27	9,102 34	202 27	9,102 34	202 27	9,102 34	202 27
Construction (roads, railways and bridges).....	4,758 55	38 37	64 92	32 46	112 32	56 16	112 32	56 16	12,000 00	6,000 00	16,985 79	132 30	16,985 79	132 30	16,985 79	132 30	16,985 79	132 30
Mines and quarries.....	3,471 75	31 56	326 00	108 67	2,620 96	873 65	2,620 96	873 65	24,000 00	6,000 00	30,418 71	259 99	30,418 71	259 99	30,418 71	259 99	30,418 71	259 99
Other industries.....	322 02	29 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322 02	29 27	322 02	29 27	322 02	29 27	322 02	29 27	322 02	29 27
Commercial establishments...	1,157 61	24 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,157 61	24 11	1,157 61	24 11	1,157 61	24 11	1,157 61	24 11	1,157 61	24 11
	79,702 96	31 17	4,059 92	84 58	10,787 87	224 75	10,787 87	224 75	115,213 00	5,760 65	209,763 75	79 91	209,763 75	79 91	209,763 75	79 91	209,763 75	79 91

The amount paid or due to the injured workmen or their representatives on account of claims disposed of on their behalf for the four months after the coming into force of the new Act was \$209,763.75. Only 40 per cent of the 8,266 claims reported to the commission since September 1 are included in this amount, the balance of the reported claims, with the exception of those involving absence from work for less than 7 days, etc., were not finally disposed of as payment of compensation was being continued as at December 31. Further, the amounts paid for medical aid on account of accidents are not included.

Tables are given in the report showing the marital condition of the injured workmen, the numbers of married and unmarried men being nearly equal. Of 2,558 injured workmen 566 were under 21 years of age. Another table shows the nature of the injuries by industrial groups.

Of the 48 injuries involving permanent incapacity, 43 involved percentages of incapacity less than ten, and in 5 cases the percentages lay between twenty and thirty.

The commissioners conclude their report by making the following observations on the Act in the light of the experience of its working during the first four months:

"The two main obstacles which must be overcome are the delay in commencing payment of the indemnity to the injured workman, and secondly the high cost of treatment of the victim of the accident by the hospital and doctors.

"Insurance companies and self-insurers very materially assist in making the new law a success by promptly discharging their obligations towards the injured workman. Failure to do so cannot be excused and in such cases general dissatisfaction and complaint arises which, in many cases, is amply justified. The insurance companies and self-insurers generally comply with the provisions of the law in this respect, but we are of the opinion that

there still remains a certain number subject to criticism which make the work of the commission very difficult.

"The hospitals and doctors are responsible that the injured workman receives appropriate treatment in each case, but on the other hand, precautions should be taken that this treatment is not unduly prolonged, imposing excessive expense on the employer and the insurer. The medical profession may with advantage co-operate with the commission and the employers by taking all possible means to check such abuses as they arise. We are of the opinion that strict supervision with respect to excessive medical charges is absolutely necessary.

"The workmen in general appear to be satisfied with the new law which provides prompt payment of the compensation to which they are entitled, without recourse to the courts, where they are exposed to the payment of costs. In addition, they appreciate the assistance received from the commission, either in the preparation of claims on account of accidents, or by giving information as to their rights and obligations. Doubtless the workmen will better understand the advantages of this new legislation when they become familiar with the details thereof.

"The members of the commission have been very glad to respond to invitations from workmen, employers and insurers to explain and point out the outstanding features and operation of the law. It is very important that this law should be familiar to the public and every effort has been made to accomplish this result.

"Certain employers are not insured, although the law is very clear on this point and leaves no alternative. In certain cases these employers give as an excuse that the insurance companies refuse the risk. The commission cannot oblige an insurance company to assume any particular risk. It appears, therefore, that special measures are necessary to deal with these particular cases."

### New Regulations of Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board

The *Ontario Gazette*, June 29, 1929, contained two new Regulations made by the Board pursuant to the Workmen's Compensation Act of the province. Regulation 98 carries out one of the recommendations made by Judge Godson in his report on the Hollinger Mine disaster last year (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1928, page 1208). Regulation 99 provides for the inclusion of chrome

poisoning among the occupational diseases that are compensable under the Act. The text of the new Regulation is as follows:—

98. The employers in Class 5 of Schedule 1 shall establish, equip and maintain rescue stations at Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Sudbury, the location, equipment, management and operation of the same to be under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Mines of Ontario, and the cost of the location, equipment, management and operation of the same

to be charged and assessed by the Board to and upon the appropriate group or groups of employers in Class 5 of Schedule 1.

99. It is hereby declared that chrome poisoning due to employment in any process involving the use of chromium or its compounds shall be an industrial disease within the meaning

of the Workmen's Compensation Act as if the words "chrome poisoning" were inserted in the first column of Schedule 3 of the Act and the words "any process involving the use of chromium or its compounds" were inserted opposite thereto in the second column of the said Schedule.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1928

THE tenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of New Brunswick outlines the activities of the Board in the administration of the Act during the year ending December 31, 1928.

The total income for the year 1928 is estimated at \$645,325.29, from which is deducted a cumulative deficit from the year 1927 of \$126,639.89, showing a net estimated income of \$518,685.40. The estimated expenditure is shown as \$598,773.21, leaving an estimated deficit of \$80,087.81, less estimated profit on bonds of \$73,078.45 or a net provisional deficit of \$7,009.36. It is pointed out that these figures as in other years do not purport to be the actual amount of money to the debit or credit of classes, but show what has been collected from the provisional statements filed, and what the Board think, after going over the data in their possession, is a fair income to be expected from the amount to be collected, owing to the expected increase of the

actual payrolls over the provisional estimates. The expenditure shows the same condition. To the amount paid out is added a sufficient sum which the Board estimates will cover the cost of claims in assembly and the claims which may be existing as of December 31, 1928, but not reported to the Board, and also the estimated amount for claims reported partly paid, but not completed. When the actual figures for 1928 are received and all collections made and all claims adjusted, the figures may vary materially.

No information is available in the report concerning accident statistics for the year 1928 as the time for reporting accidents was not ended at the date of publication. Final figures, however, are given for the year 1927, and these indicate an increase both in the total number of accidents and in the number of fatal accidents over preceding year of 1926.

The accompanying table shows the number of industrial accidents according to degree of severity from 1919 to 1926 inclusive:—

	Industrial accidents in New Brunswick, 1919-1927									
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Total
Fatal Accidents.....	25	47	35	30	37	38	31	23	28	294
Permanent total.....			1	1	2	1	1			6
Contingency.....					4	8	11			44
Permanent partial.....	183	254	241	245	244	261	241	218	269	2,156
Temporary total.....	1,832	2,967	3,032	3,225	4,047	3,823	3,612	3,658	3,913	30,109
Minor and medical aid only.....	656	796	1,037	1,310	1,835	1,978	2,075	2,150	2,751	14,588
	2,696	4,064	4,346	4,811	6,169	6,109	5,971	6,065	6,966	47,197

At the present time, there are 223 widows and 463 children in New Brunswick drawing pensions. A comparison of compensation costs of accidents from 1919 to 1927 indicates

the following amounts for the respective years in that period: In 1919, \$376,007.45; 1920, \$548,302.83; 1921, \$469,675.69; 1922, \$496,676.40; 1923, \$564,890.08; 1924, \$620,756.34; 1925, \$570,883.19; 1926, \$485,772.14; 1927, \$543,087.88.

Next year the Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association of Ontario will be held on April 24 and 25 at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Associations, states that about 1,800 delegates are expected to attend the convention from all parts of Ontario.

A permanent commission composed of thirty-six ledgers in organized labour has been appointed in New York State to carry on a continuous campaign to reduce accidents in industry. President J. J. Sullivan of the New York State Federation of Labour, is chairman of the Commission.



## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1928

THE twelfth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia reviews its activities in the administration of the Act during 1928. Tabulated summaries are given including the record of all the finalled claims according to the class or sub-class of the industry; a complete analysis of finalled temporary disability claims with reference to the industry concerned, the wage loss involved, the average length of disability, sex, conjugal state, nationality and average age of the workmen. The causes of accidents with the average cost of compensation are also shown. The tables also include an analysis of permanent partial disability and of total temporary disability accidents.

*Extent of Protection.*—The report shows that the protection of the Act extends to over 175,000 employees and covers the workmen in practically all industries in the province. During the twelve years it has been in effect 282,340 accidents have been reported. Fatal accidents for the same period numbered 2,670, while 6,401 injured persons were left either totally or partially incapacitated from work for life. On the pension list at the end of 1928 there were: Widows, 687; children, (under 16), 1,116; dependent mothers, 108; dependent fathers, 50; other dependents, 29; and permanently disabled workmen, 1,277; or a total of 3,277 persons in receipt of regular pensions. In addition there are temporary totally disabled workmen to the number of nearly 2,000 at any given time receiving time-loss compensation and medical attention. With their dependents there are more than 10,000 people relying for their maintenance, in whole or in part, at all times on the benefits provided under the Act.

*Industrial Progress.*—A review of the annual payroll figures in the industries within the scope of the Act reveals the industrial growth and development in the Province during the past few years. The adjusted payroll figures for 1921 amounted to \$129,518,375; for 1922, \$130,592,502; for 1923, \$153,548,944; for 1924, \$155,410,227; for 1925, \$164,216,219; for 1926, \$172,862,307; and for 1927, \$175,315,992.

The payroll audits for 1928 will not be completed for some months. According to the report the indications are that it may reach a figure close to \$180,000,000. That the growth is not confined entirely to existing firms is evidenced by the steady increase in the number of industrial enterprises on the records. There were 6,524 firms engaged in industries under the Act at the end of 1923; 6,838 in 1924; 7,197 in 1925; 7,613 in 1926; 8,243 in

1927; and 8,688 on December 31st, 1928. Out of the number of firms operating in 1928 there were 1,512 who were employing labour under the Act for the first time. Former employers to the number of 227 resumed operations. Optional protection by special application was extended to 162 employers during 1928. After allowing for the firms which discontinued business, there was a net gain of 445 in the number actively operating for the year. The necessity for employers registering their operations with the Board is now generally understood and observed. Out of 32,793 accidents reported in 1928 it was found that in only 14 cases had the employer failed to report his operations prior to an accident occurring.

*Accidents and Claims.*—With the increase in the number of workmen engaged in industries under the Act during the past year, there was a corresponding increase in the number of accidents reported, the figures being 32,793 in 1928, and 30,066 in 1927. Fatal accidents reported in 1928 were 251, as compared with 219 in 1927; 198 in 1926; 213 in 1925; 236 in 1924; and 268 in 1923. The figures for non-fatal accidents are as follows: 32,542 in 1928; 29,847 in 1927; 30,167 in 1926; 27,563 in 1925; 25,566 in 1924; and 24,184 in 1923. There are, in addition, approximately 3,000 minor injuries in which first-aid men rendered the necessary service. No medical attention or time-loss compensation is provided in such cases. Accidents for 1928 averaged 2,733 per month or over 100 for each working-day in the year. Both time-loss compensation and medical aid were paid in 16,672 cases.

The lumbering industry in its various branches again accounted for 42 per cent of all time-loss accidents; the construction class, 9 per cent; the railroading groups, 8 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent; general manufacturing, 6 per cent; metal mining, 5 per cent; navigation and stevedoring, 5 per cent, and all other classes, 18 per cent. The fatal accidents were distributed as follows; Lumbering, 47 per cent; the railroading groups, 11 per cent; metal-mining, 9 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent; construction 7 per cent; and all other classes, 19 per cent.

The extent to which workmen rely on the protection afforded by the Act for periods of lay-off due to accident is shown by the fact that in 1928 only 590 of the 32,793 injured stated that they were in receipt of any kind of benefits. Almost 75 per cent of those injured by accident claimed to be British or

Canadian, and almost 50 per cent of all those injured were married.

*Accident Prevention and First Aid.*—It is pointed out that ever since the Act came into effect a persistent campaign has been waged to keep before employers and workmen the vital importance of an adequate accident-prevention program. By placards, circular letters, public addresses, safety literature, conferences, and correspondence, accident-prevention measures have been advocated and advanced as the soundest and surest way to reduce human wastage in industry and curtail the heavy drain on industry resulting from the cost of avoidable accidents. That there has

been a quickening of interest in this important matter is evidenced by the large number of employers and employers' associations that have taken up and met the problem by putting on educational campaigns among their employees. The report recommends a study of accidents—their causes and elimination—as being of first importance to all employers and workmen.

As regards first-aid the report, after outlining the requirements under the regulations and facilities now available for the efficient treatment of minor injuries, emphasizes that the accident record constitutes "ample evidence" that much still remains to be done before maximum results are obtained.

## MINING INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1928

THE annual report of British Columbia Bureau of Mines for the calendar year 1928 reviews the progress of mining, development, and prospecting throughout the province. The various phases of the industry are comprehensively dealt with in numerous statistical tables, showing the mineral production of the province by districts and divisions during the year, together with comparative figures for previous years. Included also are the reports of the resident mining engineers, and the reports of the inspectors of mines.

The provincial mineralogist, in a general summary, remarks on the steady progress of the mineral industry, stating that "increased production, widespread development, and satisfactory profits all combined to make the year the most successful in the history of mining in the province".

The gross value of the mineral production in 1928 was \$65,372,583 as compared with \$60,729,358 in 1927, an increase of \$4,643,225 or 7.6 per cent. While the actual output of metals and minerals was the greatest on record, the gross value of the production was somewhat less than the figure for 1926, when an output valued at \$67,188,842 was made. In 1926, however, metal prices on the average were much higher than in 1928, particularly for lead and zinc.

The tonnage of metalliferous ore mined and treated in the province in 1928 amounted to 6,241,310, which is a high record figure. Compared with 5,416,021 tons in 1927, it represents an increase of 845,289 tons, or 15.2 per cent. The average gross value of the ore treated during the year was about \$7.75. As compared with 1927, the production figures show increased outputs of all metals except placer gold, and indicate a larger tonnage of coal and increased valuations of structural

materials and miscellaneous metals and minerals. The quantities of copper, lead, and zinc produced in 1928 were the highest in the history of mining in the province.

The mineral production of the province is divided into four classes—metal-mining, coal-mining, structural materials, miscellaneous metals and minerals. Of these, the first class is by far the most important, with a production for 1928 valued at \$48,425,033 (including placer gold). This is followed by coal, with an output valued at \$12,633,510 and structural materials and miscellaneous metals and minerals totalling together \$4,315,040. By value, the various products of the mineral industry in 1928 are ranked in the following order: Copper, lead, coal, zinc, silver, gold, structural materials, miscellaneous metals and minerals.

Analysing the metal mining group, the report indicates that copper mining recorded a prosperous year with a production of 97,908,316 pounds valued at \$14,265,242, while the output of lead in 1928 was 305,140,792 pounds, valued at \$13,961,412. The silver production for 1928 was 10,627,167 ounces, valued at \$6,182,461. This output is slightly greater than in 1927 and slightly less than in 1926.

The production of gold (including placer and lode mines) in 1928 amounted to \$4,031,305, an increase of \$195,457 as compared with 1927. It was pointed out that the virtual exhaustion of the Rossland gold-copper deposits in recent years has curtailed gold production, but during the last two years a number of gold properties have been under development and a larger gold output may be expected in the future.

The output of structural materials in 1928 is valued at \$3,408,686, as compared with \$2,867,380 in 1927, an increase of \$541,306, or 18.8

per cent, indicating that building activity in the province was greater in 1928 than in the preceding year. Continued expansion of this branch of the mineral industry is expected as there is an abundance of raw material in the province.

An encouraging feature during the last three years is the growth in annual value of the output of miscellaneous minerals and metals. The production in 1928 is valued at \$905,354, as compared with \$459,514 in 1927 and \$332,583 in 1926. The most important item in this group for 1928 was cadmium, valued at \$341,374, followed by pyrite and gypsum. It is interesting to note that both cadmium and pyrite are by-products which formerly went to waste. It is expected that as a result of research work other metals (including bismuth and antimony) will in future be recovered at the Trail plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited.

Coal mining production during 1928 was valued at \$12,633,510, an increase of 2·87 per cent. The report points out that this industry is subject to intensive competition in the marketing of imported crude oil and hydro-electric power. In spite of this, a steady, though small, production increase of coal was maintained. It is pointed out that the province has immense resources in coal, and that with the gradual perfecting of more scientific methods of processing and utilization, the yearly production may be expected to grow.

### Labour and Employment

The total number of workers employed in the mineral industry in 1928 was 15,424. Of this number 5,334 were employed in or about coal mines; 5,176 in lode mining; 2,748 in smelters; 355 in placer mining; 911 in concentrators; 412 in quarries; 368 in structural material plants; and 120 in miscellaneous mineral work. In coal mining there were 3,814 employed underground and 1,520 above ground, while in lode mining the numbers respectively were 2,707 and 2,469.

The collieries were practically free from labour disputes during the year, the only time lost being due to lack of trade. Apart from regular holidays, the mines in Vancouver Island lost about 14 per cent of the working days through lack of trade. In the Nicola-Princeton district the different collieries worked from 82 to 93 per cent of the possible working days averaging for the district, about 87 per cent of the working days. The mines in the East Kootenay district worked from 82 per cent to 94 per cent of the working days during

the year—an average for the whole district of about 90 per cent.

*Accidents.*—During 1928 there were fourteen fatal accidents in and around coal mines, as compared with eleven for 1927. Of these eight were caused by blow-out of coal and gas. The ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 persons employed was 2·64, as compared with 2·10 in 1927; in 1926 the ratio was 1·88; in 1925, 1·10; in 1924, 1·66; in 1923, 7·32; in 1922, 4·66; in 1921, 1·45; in 1920, 2·67; in 1919, 2·10. The average for the ten-year period is 2·81. The number of fatal accidents per 1,000,000 tons of coal produced during 1928 was 5·54. During 1927 the fatalities per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 4·48; in 1926, 4·3; in 1925, 2·45; in 1924, 4·52; in 1923, 1·76; in 1922, 12·01; in 1921, 3·98; in 1920, 6·30; in 1919, 4·98; the average for the ten-year period being 6·72 per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined.

There were fourteen fatal accidents during the year in and about metalliferous mines, and of these six were by falls of ground, five by falls into shafts, and three by blasting. The fatalities in 1927 numbered six. The tonnage mined per fatal accident in 1928 was 445,807 as compared with 664,920 tons per fatal accident in 1927. The tonnage mined per fatal accident for the last ten-year period was 428,602.

*Mine Rescue Training and First Aid.*—During 1928 eleven prosecutions were made for infractions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act and of special rules, all of which resulted in convictions. As regards first aid and accident prevention work, the chief inspector's report details the numerous mine rescue competitions and outlines the safety measures utilized. All the larger operating companies have carried on or inaugurated accident prevention work during the year, while in the larger mines a safety first engineer devotes all his time to the promotion of safety methods. Every effort was made to interest the employees to take an individual share in the work of accident prevention. The first aid work carried on by the different companies and employees is stated to have made distinct advances during the year, and the services rendered by qualified first aid men are particularly emphasized.

The Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board has appointed Mr. E. E. Owen, a member of the International Plumbers and Steamfitters Union, to direct and carry on a campaign for accident prevention in the province.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1927

Completed statistics for the mining industry of Canada for the year 1927 are presented by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a report just issued. The capital employed in Canadian mines in 1927 amounted to \$714,073,000 of which \$335,708,206 was invested in metal mining and metallurgical works; \$225,943,815 in coal mines and oil and gas wells; \$53,793,776 in other non-metals such as asbestos, feldspar, graphite, etc.; \$30,437,607 in the clay products industry; and \$68,189,596 in properties producing cement, lime, sand and gravel and stone.

Investments in coal mining accounted for 20 per cent of the total capital employed in the mining industry. Gold quartz mining represented another 17 per cent of the capital; metallurgical works 12 per cent; natural gas, 8 per cent; nickel-copper mining and cement manufacture about 6 per cent each; silver-cobalt and clay products about 4 per cent each, and stone quarry, 2 per cent. Ontario mines accounted for 40 per cent of the total investment in the industry. For the other provinces, the relative capital investments in mining expressed in percentages of the total for Canada were as follows: British Columbia, 16 per cent; Quebec, 15 per cent; Alberta, 14.5 per cent; Nova Scotia, 10 per cent; Manitoba, 1.5 per cent; the remaining 3 per cent represented the investment in the provinces of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory.

Salaries and wages paid to 84,674 employees amounted to \$104,220,892 of which \$40,284,887 was distributed among 26,343 individuals in the metal mines and metallurgical works; 37,949 people employed by coal and other non-metal mines received \$48,273,491 and clay products and other structural materials industries had 20,382 employees who received \$15,662,514. In the metal mining and metallurgical group there was a marked and steady increase in the number employed during the past five years and in the total of fuels and other non-metallic mining industries although the number employed was greater in 1927 than in 1926 yet it did not reach the total of 1923 when Canada's coal output was the greatest of all time.

In the clay products manufacture and in the production of lime, sand and gravel and stone the total number of men was the largest in the past five years while the number employed in the cement industry showed a slight decrease from the previous year. More complete returns of sand and gravel production were obtained through the co-operation in 1926 and 1927 with the Bureau of Mines of the province of Quebec who in turn co-operated with the Provincial Roads Department. The Roads Department report accounted for the major part of the production from Quebec and this in turn was reflected in the increase shown in the number of employees and in the total salaries and wages paid during the past two years in that industry.

## MINING ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO IN 1928

THE Ontario Department of Mines recently published Bulletin No. 67, containing statistics of mining accidents in the Province in 1928. In the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, clay, sand, and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act, there were 2,558 accidents to employees reported to the Department of Mines up to January 15, 1929. Forty-three of the accidents resulted in the death of eighty-five men. The fire in the Hollinger mine on February 10 caused the death of thirty-nine men. Not including this disaster, there was an increase over the previous year of fourteen men killed. The total number of non-fatal accidents shows an increase of seventy-one over the previous year, which is a decrease of about one and a half per cent of injuries to men employed.

*Fatal Accidents.*—Classification of fatalities according to industry indicates that of the 85

fatal accidents, 59 were charged to gold mines; 14 to nickel mines; 4 to metallurgical works; 4 to gravel pits; and 2 each to lead mines and quarries. An analysis of causes shows that 64 per cent of accidents during 1928 were attributed to miscellaneous underground work; and 12 per cent to explosives; 9.3 per cent to shafts; 6.6 per cent to fall of ground; 5.3 per cent to run of ore or rock; and 2.6 per cent to surface work.

*Workmen's Compensation Rates.*—The assessment rate per \$100 of pay roll made by the Workmen's Compensation Board is based on the actual Cost of the accidents occurring in each class during the previous year, and consequently shows the accident hazard of each class. This accident hazard in various phases of mining is indicated in the accompanying table of compensation rates—

COMPENSATION RATES IN ONTARIO  
MINING INDUSTRY, 1925-1928

Schedule	1925	1926	1927	1928
	ad-justed	ad-justed	ad-justed	pro-visional
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Silver mining.....	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
Treatment of ores, with heat, in a silver-mining industry.....	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
Treatment of ores, without heat, in a silver-mining industry.....	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75
Gold mining.....	3 00	4 00	4 50	4 50
Treatment of ores, with heat, in a gold-mining industry.....	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
Treatment of ores, without heat, in a gold-mining industry.....	0 75	1 00	1 00	1 00
Nickel or nickel-copper mining.....	4 00	4 00	3 00	3 00
Treatment of ores, with heat, in a nickel or nickel-copper mining industry.....	2 00	2 00	1 50	1 50
Treatment of ores, without heat, in a nickel or nickel-copper mining industry.....	0 90	0 90	0 75	0 75
Mining, n.o.s.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
Treatment of ores or minerals, with heat, in an industry in this group..	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Treatment of ores or minerals, without heat, in an industry in this group	0 90	0 90	0 90	0 90
Iron smelting, as a business.....	1 50	2 00	2 00	2 00
Treatment of ores or minerals, with heat, n.o.s., as a business.....	1 50	1 50	1 00	1 00
Treatment of ores or minerals, without heat, n.o.s., as a business....	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50
Refining of nickel, as a business.....	2 00	2 00	1 50	1 50
Sand, shale, clay, or gravel pits.....	3 50	4 50	4 50	4 50
Quarries, as a business; stone crushing.....	5 00	5 00	6 00	6 00

*Non-fatal accidents.*—Of the total of 2,515 non-fatal accidents in 1928, 2,080 occurred at mines, the allocation of the remainder being as follows; metallurgical works, 108; quarries, 243; sand and gravel pits, 85.

The causes of the 2,080 non-fatal accidents at mines are shown in the accompanying table:

CAUSES OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MINES IN ONTARIO DURING 1928

Cause	Surface	Under ground	Total
	Rock or ore at face.....		287
Rock or ore at chute.....		144	144
Fall of persons.....	94	173	267
Falling objects.....	61	111	172
Fall of rock or ore from face, wall or back.....		136	136
Tramming.....	4	157	161
Hand tools.....	80	76	156
Nails or splinters.....	20	83	103
Flying objects, sledging, etc.....	32	84	116
Crushed between two objects.....	35	88	123
Strain while lifting.....	27	63	90
Drilling machines.....		85	85
Running into or striking against objects.....	6	45	51
Machinery.....	43	5	48
Cage, skip, or bucket.....	2	42	44
Fall down shaft, winze, raise or stope.....		21	21
Explosives.....		24	24
Burns.....	19	2	21
Electricity.....	4		4
Poisoning from cyanide, mercury, etc.....	16		16
Explosion of carbide.....	2	2	4
Unclassified.....	6		6
Total.....	461	1,628	2,080

During 1928, the total number of persons employed in mines, metallurgical works, quarries, and gravel, sand and clay pits was 17,787—an increase over the previous year of 2,476. The percentage of fatal accidents per 1,000 employees was 4.76 as compared with 2.1 in 1927; and 5.11 in 1908, which year had the largest percentage since the records were commenced in 1903.

The records show that infection developed in 269 cases out of the 2,515 non-fatal accidents in 1928.

Included in the report are particulars concerning the operation of underground refuge stations and mine rescue stations at the Creighton Mine of the International Nickel Company.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1928

THE report of the Mothers' Pensions Board of British Columbia, to which reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 581 and 586) details the activities involved in the administration of the Mothers' Pensions Act for the year ending September 30, 1928. During the year 504 new applications for assistance under the Act were received, this being a substantial increase over those in the preceding year, when 431 applications were submitted. In all, 1,458 families including 3,402 children were assisted

at some time during the twelve months period under review. The expenditure made under the Act for that period was \$660,860.44, of which \$643,931.98 was paid in assistance to applicants, and \$16,928.46 was required for administration expenses. The cost of administration bore a lower ratio to the total expenditure than during the previous year, being 2.56 per cent. During September, 1928, there were 1,233 families, including 2,757 children, in receipt of assistance, while \$56,412.25 was

expended on assistance during that month, or an average of \$45.75 per family.

Since the Act became effective in July, 1920, claims for assistance under its provisions to the number of 4,704 have been filed. In that, also, the amount of \$4,211,829.06 has been expended under the Act.

The report pays tribute to the "generous co-operation extended by physicians, dentists, solicitors and social service organizations" in the solution of many problems vital to the happiness of assisted families. Dealing with administrative methods and policy, the report states that the problem of finding suitable employment for children as they reach the age limit of sixteen years has continued to receive every attention. Assistance is also given in the matter of suitable housing, mothers living in congested quarters and areas being encouraged to move to suburban districts where their children may have the advantage of better air and more healthful environment. A look-out is kept for suitable places at low rentals, and many mothers have been assisted in locating places suited to their particular needs. Assisted mothers have been encouraged to retain possession of the modest homes in which they owned an equity, and others by rigid economy and good management, have acquired homes on the instalment plan in suitable areas. Of the 1,233 families

assisted in September, 1928, no less than 534 owned their homes, had an equity in them, or were living rent free. Commenting on the results of its work the Board in conclusion says:—

"The most noteworthy result effected by the assistance granted under this Act has been the marked improvement in the physical health and mental outlook of these families. With a definite fixed sum of money on which to prepare a household budget the haunting fear of want has disappeared, and plans can be made for undertakings on a modest scale with every hope of fulfilment. . . .

"As far as possible the spirit of self-help has been encouraged. Any tendency toward relaxation in individual effort on the part of assisted families has been discouraged. The creating of a mentality content to lean forever on public benevolence is one of the problems arising out of social legislation and which must at all cost be faced, not only in the interest of the mothers themselves but of the families they rear. Tiding a mother over the difficult period until the older children have reached the earning stage, and then encouraging the family to maintain itself and retain its self-respect and independence has been the consistent policy followed in administering the Act."

## TORONTO MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES BOARD

THE eighth annual meeting of the Toronto Mothers' Allowances Board was held at Toronto on March 1, 1929. The report of the secretary, Miss Jane Barclay, gave the following information regarding the work of the local board during the financial year ended September 30, 1928.

The total number of applications made to the Board from the commencement of the Act to September 30, 1928, was 3,074. 2,200 mothers in Toronto have received mothers' allowances, the total amount paid to mothers in the city being \$500,357. Fifty per cent of this amount was paid by the city. On October 1, 1928, there were 1,074 mothers in Toronto receiving an allowance, an increase of 92 over the number on the list October, 1927.

Applications made during the year numbered 347, an increase of 68 applications over the preceding year 1927. The cost of administration of the Mothers' Allowances Local Board is less than \$900 per year. During the year 20 families were referred for House of Industry assistance.

The average number of children per family in Toronto is 2.67 of 73 families, 34 had 2 children; 25 had 3 children; 9 families had 4 children, and 5 had 5 children.

Miss Gertrude Lawler, the chairman of the local Board, in her opening address, pointed out that its work was carried on by voluntary workers, assisted by the municipal and provincial authorities, as well as by many generous citizens, social service workers and organizations, employers, guardians and friends. The speaker summarized the provisions of the Act, and the activities of the Mothers' Allowances Board as follows:—

"Allowances are paid (1) to a widow who had resident with her two or more of her own children under sixteen years of age, and who has not adequate means to provide for them. The widow may have \$500 in cash and an equity in her home of not more than \$4,000. She must have been a resident in Ontario at the time of the death of the father of her children and for the two years immediately prior to her application for an allowance, and at the time of the application.

Also, she must be a British subject by birth, by naturalization, or the widow of a British subject; (2) To a mother who is conditioned as above relative to children, residence, and citizenship, and whose husband is an inmate of a hospital for the insane in Canada; (3) To a mother who is conditioned as above relative to children, resident, and citizenship, and whose husband, is declared by medical authority to be totally and permanently incapacitated and consequently incapable of contributing to the support of his family. When such husband is resident with his family, he is considered as a dependent child; (4) To a foster-mother conditioned as above relative to children, residence, and citizenship; (5) To a mother conditioned as above relative to children, residence and citizenship apparently deserted by her husband, of whom no trace has been found and who is consequently considered dead.

"The mothers apparently ruthlessly deserted by the fathers of their children form a class extremely pitiable. The children are too young to realize the heroic struggles that their mother is making to shield them from poverty and to keep them with her in sanguine expectation, the return of their father to his moral and legal duties.

"Another class of mothers has not yet been assisted by any governmental regulation, and has appealed to be included under the Mothers' Allowances Act. We could easily provide for them if permitted to do so. The fathers of their children are in Ontario prisons for lengthy periods. The want of such mothers and children is keen; the needy are worthy; the children should be with their mothers; the law that is punitive for the erring may be beneficent for the helpless and worthy.

"The allowance is paid as follows: The flat monthly rates of payment are—\$40 for a mother with two dependent children; \$45 for such a mother with three children; \$50 with four; \$55 with five; and \$60 with six or more. Equitable reductions are made when beneficiaries own their own homes, have wage earners, or other assets not disqualifying.

"The arrival of the monthly cheque would be a far greater blessing if it supplied the essentials of physical life—adequate fuel, food, and clothing. In many homes, we find that supplementary aid is absolutely necessary, and is given by individuals, organizations, institutions—the House of Industry being the chief source of supplies from the City. It has always been deplored by our Board that City Relief has been found necessary for any beneficiaries under the Mothers' Allowances Act; for the spirit of independence that a

government cheque is calculated to engender, is minimized, if not nullified, by frequent appeals to public charity. We hope that the flat rates will be increased in the near future, and that eventually scientific and consequently more economic systems of budgeting will replace the flat rates.

"It would not be consistent or satisfactory to omit from our annual summary, an expression of our expectation that the municipal and provincial authorities will soon see in their range of vision the moneyless widow with one dependent son or daughter pleading for material assistance to prevent a humble little Canadian home from being disintegrated by poverty—to prevent a helpless child from being taken from its mother's arms, so that the mother may relinquish her hourly care to earn the bread of life apart from her offspring. Why deny that Canadian boy or girl a home because there is no brother or sister? Commendably, Ontario is inviting strangers to find homes in its beautiful and bountiful area; but is it not a greater need, a closer duty, to maintain a Canadian home already intact, but yesterday flourishing under the protection of its master, and to-day fatherless, fireless, breadless, because death has unexpectedly intervened? In the experience of this Board, the Toronto tax-payers are not unwilling to provide for the widow with one dependent child, and expect an adjustment of the policy that excluded them in 1920. The following figures are interesting to Toronto taxpayers:—

Years	Mothers in Ontario	Toronto	*York County	Ottawa	Hamilton
1920-21.....	2,670	572	110	213	101
1921-22.....	3,559	687	144	253	136
1922-23.....	3,870	717	150	286	163
1923-24.....	4,058	752	182	289	172
1924-25.....	4,185	805	205	291	185
1925-26.....	4,412	872	223	295	196
1926-27.....	4,720	971	247	305	196
1927-28.....		1,074			

"From the above, it is evident that the Toronto Board handles over one-fifth of the applications for allowances in Ontario.

"The amount of money expended in allowances is also interesting, the Province paying one-half, Toronto the other:—

Years	Paid in Ontario	Paid in Toronto
1920-21.....	\$ 774,667	\$ 195,932
1921-22.....	1,382,138	304,195
1922-23.....	1,612,701	333,758
1923-24.....	1,715,295	349,246
1924-25.....	1,700,600	379,406
1925-26.....	1,876,900	404,929
1926-27.....	2,007,087	439,823
1927-28.....	2,190,407	500,357

"We testify gladly that the money is well spent.

"A serious problem that presents itself results from the Adolescent School Attendance Act, which requires children to remain at school till they are sixteen years of age. Some brilliant pupils of our City Schools attain entrance standing at the age of ten, eleven or twelve, and are thus fourteen or even thirteen or twelve years of age at the end of the second year in a Collegiate Institute, when tuition at the expense of the government ceases. What are those children to do during their fourteenth, fifteenth and

sixteenth years? They are forced to obtain permits for work when, by aptitude and desire, day-school would be their wisest choice, and is their legal right, for a competitive manhood or womanhood among those privileged to remain at school. Sometimes, distressed mothers do not seem to realize the educational rights of the children. Rarely are the children insensible of their loss. Better health, wider knowledge, deeper wisdom, and more lasting happiness would result if all Toronto children could be kept in school till their sixteenth year."

## SURVEY OF CHILD WELFARE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The findings and recommendations of the New Brunswick Child Welfare Survey began in 1927, under the auspices of the Department of Public Health of the Province and conducted under the direction of Miss Charlotte Whitton, executive secretary, Canadian Council on Child Welfare, have been published recently. The investigators recommend among other measures the appointment of a superintendent of Child Protection, the organization of Children's Aid Societies on a county basis, and action along legislative lines. Among the related problems for which action is suggested are those connected with the adoption of children without guardians; children born out of wedlock; family desertion; poor relief; feeble-minded children; the juvenile offender; housing; school attendance and illiteracy; infant mortality; recreation; institutional care, and trained leadership.

*Mothers' Allowances.*—In regard to mothers' allowances the survey recommends as follows:—

1. That the establishment and development of child protection and family welfare work, on a provincial scale, are practically essential as a preliminary, and to provide the personnel for any successful system of mothers' allowances for the Province.

2. That, therefore, immediate and energetic effort be made towards the establishment and development, under provincial direction, of child care and protection services.

3. That, of equal importance in relation to the subsequent possibility of any mothers' allowances system, is the energetic development of family welfare work in Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton, and in many of the counties in which such work could be satisfactorily related to child protection services on a county basis.

4. That both the poor relief and settlement legislation of the province require careful

analysis and amendment, preliminary to the inauguration of any system of mothers' allowances.

The investigators record as their opinion, however, "that, were child protection services established on a province-wide basis, and such provision made for local and county administration that family welfare and child protection services could be carried on in co-operation, it would be quite possible, by the sympathetic support of the county councils and the commissioners and overseers of the poor, to provide for the assistance in their own homes, out of funds levied for 'outdoor poor relief' and under supervision, of those mothers, deemed capable of caring for their own children, in their own families. And that this adaptation of local poor relief funds to demonstrate the principle of mothers' allowances could be made without change in present legislation."

The Government of India recently appointed a Royal Commission, with the Right Hon. J. H. Whitley as chairman, "to inquire into and report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers and on the relations between the employers and the employed and to make recommendations." Among the commissioners are several prominent members of the legislature, with John Cluff, assistant general secretary of the Transport and Railway Workers' Union of Great Britain, and Poer Power, deputy chief inspector of British trade boards.



## REPORT OF AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH COMMISSION ON CHILD ENDOWMENT AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES

IN September, 1921, the government of the Commonwealth of Australia appointed a Royal Commission, composed of five members, to investigate and report on the question of child endowment and family allowances. The report of this commission has been received recently. The commissioners heard evidence from official representatives of Commonwealth and State government departments, members of professional staffs attached to the departments of economics and commerce at various universities, members of the medical profession connected with maternity and child welfare activities, representatives of a number of large commercial undertakings (including banks), also of organized bodies, chiefly organizations of employers and of workers, women's leagues and associations, charitable and philanthropic bodies, nursing societies, kindergarten unions, baby health centres, etc.

The commissioners were divided in their opinion as to the feasibility of legislation at the present time to provide for the establishment of a system of family allowances in the Commonwealth, the majority, composed of the chairman, T. S. O'Halloran and two other commissioners, being adverse to the proposal; while the remaining two commissioners were in favour of legislative action by the Commonwealth.

### Terms of Reference

The Commissioners were instructed to inquire into, and report upon, the following subjects:—

(1) The general question of the institution of a system of child endowment or family allowances in Australia, with particular reference to its social and economic effects, and, if the institution of such a system is recommended—

(2) The methods by which such a system could be established;

(3) The relation of such a system to wage-fixation, having regard to the interests of the wage-earner of industry generally, and of the community;

(4) The application of a system of child endowment or family allowances to persons whose wages are not regulated by law or who are not engaged in industry as wage earners;

(5) The limit of income, if any, subject to which payments by way of child endowment or family allowances should be made;

(6) The methods of financing and giving effect to a system of child endowment or

family allowances, with particular reference to the practicability and desirability of providing the necessary funds from public revenue, from industry, or from both sources, and in what proportions, and upon what principle;

(7) The methods of administering such a system;

(8) The cost of such a system, including administrative expenses and reserves if thought necessary;

(9) The legal methods of giving effect to any system, recommended, with particular reference to the existing distribution of Commonwealth and State Powers;

(10) Any matters of public interest which may arise as the result of the institution of a system of child endowment or family allowances.

### Majority Report

The conclusions reached by the majority of the Commission, which are amplified in the report by an analysis of the evidence heard in the course of the inquiry, are contained in the following statement:—

The scheme contemplated in the terms of reference is one in which the necessary funds would be provided from public revenue, or from industry, or from both sources. The assumption seems to be (and this was the point of view of numerous witnesses) that this provision of funds should be wholly an addition to the sums now paid as wages.

In our opinion, such a scheme should not be adopted. Some of the reasons for that conclusion are that:—

(1) The claim that child endowment in this form is necessary on the ground that wages are insufficient, has not, we think, been established.

(2) The additional taxation necessary to finance from public revenue a scheme for full maintenance of dependent children as claimed, would cause disastrous reactions.

(3) If "industry" were directly levied upon to provide the funds, or an important proportion of the funds, the result would be not less injurious. An immediate effect would be an increase in the cost of living, partially defeating the object of the levy. Also there would be great danger of adding to unemployment, and so increasing rather than diminishing the total of distress in the community.

(4) The basic wage contains elements of child endowment much more than sufficient, if directly applied, to provide for all existing dependent children. If the basic wage be not

reduced by the elimination of those elements, and if public funds be applied to provide a general scheme of child endowment, the result, in our opinion, would be a marked flush of extravagant spending and a sharp rise in the cost of living, shortly followed by a check in prosperity, by a more or less severe collapse in values, and by serious unemployment.

(5) By removing from parents all financial responsibility for their children, parental responsibility would be weakened, incentive to effort reduced, and the sense of unity of interest between parents lessened.

(6) Any available public money could be more beneficially used than in providing child endowment. So far as the residual cases in the community which need some assistance are concerned, we are satisfied that the expenditure of sums much less than those required, even for a small measure of child endowment would, if applied to the extension and perfecting of existing social services, secure greater benefits.

(7) We are of opinion that essential conditions precedent to the establishment of any scheme of child endowment should be—

(1) that the Commonwealth Parliament should have first obtained full and exclusive power—

(a) to control wage fixation, and "industrial matters" as defined in industrial Statutes;

(b) to establish and control child endowment.

(2) that any existing State legislation instituting a scheme of child endowment be repealed.

(3) (a condition of another order) that the basic wage should be reduced by elimination of the provision for children which is now an integral part of that wage.

(8) Unless both Child Endowment and wage fixation were under the exclusive control of one tribunal new and prolific causes of industrial discontent and disputes would be created.

### Minority Report

The minority report contained the following findings and recommendations:—

(1) That for workers in industry some system of family allowances is the logical corollary of the living wage doctrine.

(2) That on the whole the basic wage as determined by the Commonwealth and State tribunals has provided a frugal standard of comfort for a family of man, wife and two children.

(3) That for families of wage earners where the children number more than two, the standard has been generally lower than is reason-

able, having regard to the definitions implied in the awards of the courts, the disparity increasing with the size of the family.

(4) That in equity any system of allowances to improve the standard of living for the larger families of wage-earners should be extended to similar families of those who are not wage-earners.

(5) That in the case of widows with dependent children and other families without a male wage-earner there is urgent need both in the interests of these families and of the community for the payment of allowances.

(6) That it is undesirable to make allowances for the families of wage-earners part of the system of wage fixing and that although it may be desirable for all wages to be fixed for the same family unit, it is not essential that any scheme of family allowances should be delayed because the Commonwealth government has not at present sole control of industrial matters.

(7) That the country can at present afford to inaugurate a moderate system of family allowances.

(8) That such an expenditure of part of the national income would be a good investment for the community.

(9) That according to the evidence of the Federal solicitor-general (Sir Robert R. Garron) the Commonwealth Parliament possesses the constitutional power to enact legislation providing for a system of allowances to families.

(10) That the present services in respect of maternity and child welfare are inadequate and need considerable extension to ensure that all mothers and children who need them have these facilities available.

(11) That in the larger cities the supply of rented houses is inadequate for families on a low income.

We recommend:—

1. That the Commonwealth government pay to widows with dependent children and also to other families of dependent children where there is no male bread winner, allowances equal to those paid under the New South Wales Widows' Pensions Act of 1925, i.e., £1 per week for the mother and 10s. per week for each dependent child, with a similar limitation of income to that adopted in the New South Wales Act.

2. That the Commonwealth government pay to the mother in each family where there are more than two children an allowance of £10 per annum for each dependent child excluding the first two in each family, provided the total income of the family shall not thereby be increased beyond the sum of £300 per annum.

3. That this allowance be paid also for the first and second dependent child in families where the income falls below the basic wage to an extent which makes it necessary for the allowance to bring the income up to the basic wage. In the case of non-wage-earners or of those not working under specified awards it is recommended that the wage level used as a basic wage for the purposes of the computation of income be the Commonwealth Basic Wage adjusted to the 30 towns weighted average, or the State basic wage, whichever is the lower.

4. That for the purposes of these allowances the definition of the age of dependency (taken usually as under the school leaving age, at present 14 years of age in all states) be extended so as to include all children attending school or other instructional courses until the age of at least 16 years.

5. That in the computation of wages industrial tribunals adopt the family unit of man, wife and two children.

6. That until all tribunals so adopt a similar unit, it be assumed by the Commonwealth Parliament in legislating to establish family allowances that the wages paid at present for unskilled workers do provide for a family unit of man, wife and two children.

7. That, to obtain funds for family allowances, the Federal income tax be reviewed in order (a) to lower the limit of taxable income for persons without dependents to £200, and (b) to grade more steeply the rate of tax for incomes at the highest levels.

8. That the Federal Government establish a Bureau of Social and Economic Research, either as an independent organization or attached to some existing Department.

9. That the State government extend as quickly as is practicable the provisions now being developed for:—

(a) Pre-natal clinics and Infant Health Centres.

(b) Maternity hospitals.

(c) Schools for mothercraft.

(d) Dental and medical services for school children (including treatment for those who require it) so that these services shall be within the reach of all.

10. That children of pre-school age (from two to five) be examined once every twelve months by school medical and dental officers.

11. That the Commonwealth Government subsidize the services above mentioned as recommended by the Federal Health Council which is representative of the States and the Commonwealth and has already laid the foundations of a joint policy in these matters.

12. That the Federal Health Council arrange for a survey of the housing of the people to discover the extent to which the health of children suffers by reason of unsuitable living premises and make recommendations for reform.

13. That the Department of Education in each State extend as rapidly as possible the teaching of domestic economy for all girls attending primary schools.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Maintaining Interest in Safety

The Province of Quebec Safety League gives the following advice in regard to the organization and maintenance of a safety movement in a factory.

*To Organize a Safety Campaign.*—Before starting a Safety Organization, ten steps are absolutely necessary, as follows:—1. Get the co-operation of the manager; 2. Secure the co-operation of the superintendent; 3. Engage the service of a safety engineer; 4. Organize a control safety committee; 5. Secure co-operation of foreman and sub-foreman; 6. Hold foremen's safety meetings; 7. Appoint foremen's inspection committee; 8. Hold mass meeting of all employees; 9. Appoint workmen's safety committee; 10. Start use of safety bulletin boards.

*Program of Activities.*—The safety engineer at first should analyze carefully the records of the accidents having happened in the plant

during the last year or the one before. After that, he will be in a position to devote his attention to the points that need immediate attention. The safety engineer should also map out a definite program of activities, including ventilation, sanitation, first aid, accident records, safeguards, inspections, committees, etc. This program should be fixed from time to time by adding new ideas to it. This is necessary, as it affords a method of comparing the value of various activities, of judging what time the safety man can devote to any one idea and keep him from forgetting a lot of things that might otherwise escape his attention. Also it might be proper to fix in advance the regular periods at which the equipment, etc. should be inspected.

*Maintaining the Interest of the Management.*—Safety engineers who know their business soon take the habit of submitting weekly or monthly reports to the management. But

they must not forget that managers are busy men and those reports must be brief and to the point to be valuable. Details should be eliminated as much as possible and all charts or graphs should be easy of interpretation. Comparative rates of accident frequency, severity and costs are always interesting as well as reports comparing various departments and plants. Annual reports are valuable to keep boards of directors, stockholders and others informed as regards the progress made and work performed. It is also proper that managers should be urged to attend mass meetings of employees, outings, committee meetings and other activities. The participation has an excellent effect on the superintendents, foremen and workers and gives them first hand information about the problems to be solved. Moreover, seeing the great interest in safety displayed by the management, everybody is encouraged to promote the movement.

*Maintaining the Interest of the Foremen.*—Each and every foreman must understand that he is responsible for the safety of his men; the safety man is only an advisor and helper for the foreman. Particular stress can be laid on the fact that without the co-operation of the foreman, the Safety Movement has no chance to succeed.

*Maintaining the Interest of the Workmen.*—Methods tending to interest workers to the safety movement are much varied as experience shows that from 60 to 80 per cent of all accidents are due to causes that are within the control of the men themselves, and could have been avoided if the victims had followed the most elementary rules of the Safety Work. It is absolutely necessary that the accident prevention program must be connected to the new men at the start in order to secure their whole-hearted co-operation. Another good method for maintaining the interest of the workmen in accident prevention is to place neat and attractive bulletin boards properly illuminated where everybody can have a look at them. It is well to see that posters be supplemented by the use of circular letters, photographs, cartoons, graphics, charts, etc. Care must be used in preparing material that can be easily understood by the men. Committee and mass meetings play an important part in maintaining the interest of the men as well as picnics, evening entertainments and suggestion systems.

Variety is absolutely essential for maintaining interest in safety, the program can be modified at will and adapted to the needs of any industrial plant.

### Accidents to Longshoremen at Vancouver

A delegation representing the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council interviewed the Harbour Commissioners on June 25, recommending that a safety first campaign along the water front be undertaken. Figures were produced which proved, according to the delegation, that a longshoreman engaged at Vancouver docks has in a 12 months' period two chances out of seven of escaping serious injury. Workmen's Compensation Board records for 1928 showed, it stated, payment of \$11,498 to injured longshoremen or their dependents. Of the accidents recorded, 32 resulted in partial disability and five in death. There were 528 longshoremen temporarily disabled. The labour men pointed out that Montreal and Saint John now have safety inspectors whose duty it is to carry on educational work among the men in the cause of safety first and to enforce preventive measures in the way of guards for hatchways, screens and other devices for protecting men from gears and machinery in operation.

It was stated at the offices of the Harbour Commissioners that the suggestions of the labour delegation would be thoroughly considered.

### Safety on Building Construction

Relative to the newer methods of building construction increasing hazards and consequently higher compensation costs, demanding greater precautions along these lines, Mr. V. A. Sinclair, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, recently speaking on the subject—"Industry Needs Safety Work," said that: Under the Workmen's Compensation Act the employers had reserved to themselves the carrying on of Safety work and the responsibility for it rested upon them and not upon the Board, who simply levied the funds required for that purpose, and that public attention was being attracted to the lack of any safety appliances or safety practices in connection with the construction of large buildings which was being carried on by a number of different employers whose workmen were all working at the same time, those higher up having no regard for those trades working below them, and that articles had been written to the press and the matter brought to the attention of the proper Department of the Government, and also representations had been made by labour organizations whose members went on strike rather than work under such conditions." And the Chairman warned the employers,—“if more regard was not paid to Safety work under these conditions that outside authority

would have to intervene to protect the workmen. The Board had substantially advanced rates of assessment in certain classes affected to cover additional accident cost but employers would have to take their responsibility and see that the safety of the workmen was reasonably assured."

### Silicosis Among Rock Drillers, etc.

The results of a study made by Adelaide Ross Smith, M.D., of 208 rock drillers, blasters, and excavators in New York City for the purpose of determining the incidence of silicosis among them were published in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, February, 1929. Silicosis was found to be present in 118, or 57 per cent of the men examined. Twenty-three per cent of the men examined showed radiographic evidence of ante-primary silicosis; 19 per cent of first stage silicosis; 7 per cent of second stage silicosis and 8 per cent of third stage silicosis.

Blasters, rock drillers, and excavators were affected by the disease in frequency and in severity in the order named. Second and third stage silicosis occurred four times as frequently among those who had done underground work, as among those who had done only open excavating.

Face masks of various kinds have in the past been recommended and given some trials, but they have been found unsatisfactory by the men for the type of work in which rock drillers and blasters are engaged. Other measures which have been recommended, some of which are being tried out, include (a) the prohibition by law of all dry drilling, making it compulsory for employers to discard the present dry jack hammer and supply the rock drillers with jack hammers having water supply attachment; (b) installation of dust and sludge collectors or attachments to drilling machines; (c) adequate ventilation in tunnel work; and (d) proper spacing of drillers so as to reduce the dust concentration in given areas.

The substitution of wet drilling for dry drilling will not, it is thought, suffice to eliminate entirely the hazard of silicosis, although it has been considered sufficiently important by authorities in other parts of the world to have been made compulsory. There is also some questions as to the practicability of the wet drill in open cuts and excavations in times of freezing temperature. Dust collectors of various types have also been recommended and tried out, but such contrivances for trapping dust at the source have yet to prove their practicability under working conditions.

The following recommendations are made by the investigator:—1. Rock drilling, blasting, and excavating in New York City constitute a serious hazard to the health of the workers, owing to the constant exposure to silica dust, resulting in silicosis and tuberculosis. Remedial measures are urgently needed; (2). Efforts must be made immediately to improve markedly by controlling the dust concentration, the conditions under which the men employed in these occupations are compelled to work; (3). Compensation should be granted by law for disability due to silicosis.

### The Ship's Medicine Chest and First Aid at Sea

The medical handbook for merchant seamen, first issued by the United States Public Health Service in 1881, has been amplified and reprinted, dedicated to the American merchant seamen, "at whose behest the marine hospitals were first established in the year 1798, and whose history as a patient of the Public Health Service is a record of the progress of medicine and sanitation in the United States." The book will be even more useful than heretofore because recently ship's officers, as a condition to obtaining their licenses, have been required to know medical first-aid principles. The growing custom of ships at sea to radio for medical advice from marine hospitals and other relief stations of the Public Health Service has also made it necessary to standardize medical equipment. This matter is covered in the handbook, together with valuable advice useful in such emergencies as poisoning, bleeding, suffocation, fractures, dislocations, burns, electric shock, fits, wounds, etc.

The report on municipal statistics of the Province of Quebec for the year 1927, prepared by the Secretary's Department of the Provincial Bureau of Statistics, estimates the population of the province as being 2,888,677. Of this number 1,214,511 persons are in rural and 1,674,166 in urban municipalities, or 16 per cent more in towns and cities than in the country districts. The population of villages, whether incorporated or not, is included with that of the rural municipalities. The number of farmers is given as 146,363.

## ANNUAL CONVENTION OF DISTRICT 26, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

THE annual convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was held in New Glasgow, June 17-26, 1929. This convention was the largest ever held in the District, being attended by 131 delegates representing the twenty-six local unions. President D. W. Morrison, of Glace Bay, in his report, gave an outline of the work of organization in the District during the past year. This was followed by the reports of vice-president Muise and secretary W. P. Delaney. The latter report covered the financial affairs of the organization.

Approximately 150 resolutions, relative to workmen's compensation, old age pensions, policy and dual organizations, were considered. One of the resolutions on compensation asked that a weekly rate of \$12 be established regardless of the salary received. With reference to old age pensions, the convention affirmed the stand of previous conventions, adopting the principle of pensions whether paid by the Federal or Provincial Government, or by both. The consensus of opinion of the delegates was that the Province of

Nova Scotia should fall in line with the other provinces that have adopted the Federal Old Age Pensions Act.

A large number of resolutions embodying recommendations concerning policy and wage scales were presented. One of the most important matters decided at the convention was the policy that will govern coming wage negotiations. This calls for a twenty per cent increase on all datal rates, or a ten per cent increase on all contract rates in effect at the present time, and for the same differential that existed in 1919-1920 between rates paid under the Canadian Railway Board award and rates paid in the railway shops of the British Empire Steel Corporation. In regard to dual organizations, the convention went on record as being opposed to seating delegates from the Mine Workers Union of Canada, who sought recognition as fraternal delegates. The convention also went on record as being opposed to holding a referendum vote to ascertain if the members wished to stay with the United Mine Workers of America or become members of a strictly Canadian organization.

### Social Cost of Illness

The social cost of illness in the United States is analysed in an article by Mr. Niles Carpenter, assistant director of study (Committee on the Cost of Medical Care), Washington, published in the June issue of the *American Labour Legislation Review*. The social cost of illness is classified into two divisions: (a) losses in earning power and general social and economic effectiveness attendant upon illness; (b) actual expenditure made by either the individual or the community for the prevention and cure of illness. The annual total in the first category of costs for the United States is estimated at about \$13,245,000,000, of which \$12,030,000,000 is for loss of future net earnings on account of premature death due to illness.

In the second class, the estimated annual cost is placed at approximately \$2,485,000,000, comprising such items as expenditures for physicians, medicine, dispensaries, hospitals, nursing and dental care. Included also is an item for \$120,000,000 per year for quack and fraudulent medical care, and treatment by unqualified and unlicensed practitioners.

The five year program of research in medical economics and sociology to be conducted by the Committee on the Cost of Medical

Care, is expected by Mr. Carpenter to contribute to the data relating to actual expenditures by the individual and community for the prevention and cure of illness. At the end of the five year period it is expected that the committee will make a report embodying a summary of investigations and recommendations looking toward increased effectiveness in the administration of medical and allied services. This enquiry will cover three fields as follows: (1) the incidence of disease and disability requiring medical services and existing facilities for dealing with them; (2) cost to the patient of medical services and the return accruing to physicians and other agencies furnishing such services; (3) specially organized facilities for medical care now serving particular groups of the population.

The Women's Minimum Wage Board of Quebec is investigating the men's and women's clothing factories in the province with a view to the fixing of minimum wage rates. The Board points out that the existing rates effective in Montreal and District apply to factories within a radius of ten miles, and that distances by road or rail must not be considered in determining their location.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from May 30 to June 21, 1929.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

Eleven previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919, (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920; (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1924); Geneva, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, 1926 (8th and 9th Sessions) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927); and Geneva, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928).

It will be observed that only one session of the Conference had been held annually until 1926, when the Eighth Session was followed immediately by the Ninth. This year again a second session will be held in October, which will be devoted entirely to matters affecting seamen. The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year."

Each member state is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The

Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

#### Conference Agenda

The agenda of the Twelfth Session of the Conference comprised four items as follows: (1) Prevention of Industrial Accidents (Final Discussion); (2) Protection against Accidents of Workers engaged in Loading or Unloading Ships (Final Discussion); (3) Forced Labour (First Discussion); and (4) Hours of Work of Salaries Employees (First Discussion). The third and fourth subjects on the agenda were presented for general consideration with a view to the formulation of questionnaires for submission to the various member states of the International Organization and the proposals on these items to be dealt with at the 1930 session of the Conference.

#### Decisions of the Conference

The decisions of the Twelfth Conference may be summarized as follows:—

*Industrial Accidents.*—By 100 votes to 12 the Conference adopted a Recommendation embodying principles and rules for the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments and in agriculture.

By 98 votes to 24 the Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels.

By 87 votes to 28 the Conference adopted a Recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery.

By a unanimous vote the Conference adopted a Resolution concerning uniformity in the compilation of industrial accident statistics.

*Protection of Dockers.*—By 84 votes to 22 the Conference adopted a Draft Convention

containing detailed provisions for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading vessels.

By 101 votes to 0 the Conference adopted a Recommendation in favour of reciprocity agreements for the recognition of inspection certificates.

By 88 votes to 1 (vote given in mistake for abstention) the Conference adopted a Recommendation in favour of consultation with employers' and workers' organizations in the drafting of regulations under the Convention.

By a unanimous vote the Conference adopted a Resolution in favour of the appointment of an international technical Committee to draft model regulations for the guidance of Governments in applying the Convention.

*Forced Labour.*—By 101 votes to 15 the Conference decided to place the question of forced labour on the agenda of next year's Conference, for the second stage of the double-discussion procedure.

By 83 votes to 17 the Conference adopted a Questionnaire tending to the adoption next year of a Draft Convention for the abolition of forced labour or, alternatively, for its limitation and regulation; and by a unanimous vote it added questions tending to the adoption of a Recommendation on certain economic aspects of forced labour.

By 64 votes to 21 the Conference adopted a Resolution in favour of an enquiry into long-term contract labour, with a view to its consideration at a future Conference.

*Hours of Work of Salaried Employees.*—By 103 votes to 17 the Conference decided to place the question of the hours of work of salaried employees on the agenda of next year's Conference for the second stage of the double-discussion procedure.

By 92 votes to 15 the Conference adopted a Questionnaire tending to the adoption next year of a Draft Convention or, alternatively a Recommendation, for the international regulation of the hours of work of salaried employees

*Application of Conventions.*—By a unanimous vote the Conference adopted the findings of a Committee which had examined 240 annual reports furnished by Governments on the measures taken to carry out Conventions ratified by them, in order to ascertain the degree of concordance between national legislation and the provisions of the Conventions.

*Procedure and Standing Orders.*—Unanimously or by large majorities the Conference adopted amendments to its Standing Orders relating to revision of Conventions, the double-discussion procedure, etc.

As regards revision of Conventions, the amendments empower the Governing Body to specify (and thereby limit) the points in respect of which the Conference may be called on to revise a Convention.

As regards the double-discussion procedure, the amendments provide that henceforth the Conference will not itself draft a Questionnaire, but will indicate the points on which Governments should be consulted and leave the actual drafting of the Questionnaire to the Office, under the supervision of the Governing Body.

By a unanimous vote the Conference adopted a Resolution requesting the Governing Body to consider what method can be adopted to lay down a procedure for draft resolutions submitted by individual delegates to the Conference.

*Unemployment.*—By a unanimous vote the Conference adopted a Resolution setting out various aspects of the unemployment problem with regard to which the Office should pursue its investigations, including the best means of bringing about the adoption of measures for the reduction of unemployment among miners.

By 101 votes to 4 the Conference added to the Resolution a paragraph inviting the Governing Body of the Office to consider the desirability of placing the question of unemployment among miners on the agenda of a future Conference, preferably next year's Conference.

*Other Resolutions.*—Unanimously or by large majorities the Conference adopted Resolutions submitted by individual delegates in favour of the consideration by the Governing Body of the following questions for possible discussion at future Sessions of the Conference:

(1) The organization of work in sheet-glass factories on a shift basis which would ensure to the workers a regular weekly rest;

(2) Insurance against old age, invalidity and death, and the rights of foreign workers in connection therewith;

(3) The underground work of women and young persons;

(4) Equality of treatment between national and coloured foreign workers.

A Resolution was adopted unanimously, expressing the hope that the expansion of the activities of the International Labour Organization will not be hampered by a policy of restrictive economy in connection with its budget, but that Governments will freely place at its disposal the funds needed for the progressive development of its work.



A Resolution was adopted unanimously, calling for a report on the organizations of white and non-white workers in countries where non-white workers are in the majority, as a basis for judging to what extent such workers obtain representation in the Conference.

A Resolution was adopted unanimously, requesting the Governing Body to report to an early Session of the Conference on the observance by States of their obligation under Article 405 of the Peace Treaty to bring Conventions and Recommendations before the competent authorities within a prescribed time limit.

A Resolution was adopted unanimously, requesting the Governing Body to enquire into the operation of the Washington Recommendation concerning the recruiting of bodies of workers for employment abroad, and to report to next year's Conference.

A Resolution was adopted unanimously, to the effect that, in the event of a revision of the Hours Convention, particular attention should be drawn to the higher maxima fixed for "special" countries, such as India and Japan.

A Resolution proposed by the Chinese Government Delegate, calling attention to the problem of the application of labour legislation to foreign settlements under extra-territorial jurisdiction and requesting the Governing Body to take such steps as are within its competence to deal with it, failed to obtain a quorum owing to abstentions from voting: 53 votes were cast for it, and none against.

In conclusion, mention may be made of the general discussion which took place on the annual Report of the Director. This discussion occupied the greater part of seven sittings, and constituted a useful exchange of views in which some sixty speakers, representing Governments, employers or workers in more than thirty countries and employing eight languages, took part.

### Countries Represented

Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, fifty sent delegates to the Twelfth Session, this being the highest percentage of attendance yet recorded. On only four previous occasions—at the Fifth Session in 1923, the Seventh in 1925, the Tenth in 1927 and the Eleventh in 1928—has the number of states represented exceeded forty. Further, the number of countries sending "complete" delegations, i.e., delegations comprising representatives of employers and workers as well as of governments, was larger (thirty-eight)

than at any previous session. A list of the countries represented follows:—

Albania	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Latvia
Belgium	Liberia
Bolivia	Lithuania
Brazil	Luxemburg
Bulgaria	Netherlands
British Empire	Nicaragua
Canada	Norway
Chile	Panama
China	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Cuba	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Portugal
Denmark	Roumania
Dominican Republic	Salvador
Estonia	Serb-Croat-Slovene
Finland	Kingdom
France	Siam
Germany	South Africa
Greece	Spain
Haiti	Switzerland
Honduras	Sweden
Hungary	Uruguay
India	Venezuela
Irish Free State	

### Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:—

*Government Delegates.*—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Vancouver, B.C.

*Technical Advisers to Government Delegates.*—Mr. Byron Baker, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. George Gilbert, Winnipeg, Man.; and Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Montreal, P.Q.

*Employers' Delegate.*—Mr. W. C. Coulter, President, Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

*Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate.*—Mr. Geo. E. Carpenter, Secretary, Prairie Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg, Man.

*Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

*Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. James Simpson, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

### Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

*President.*—Dr. Heinrich Brauns, late Minister of Labour of Germany, whose election was proposed by Mr. Justin Godart, Govern-

ment delegate of France and a former Minister of Labour of that country, seconded by Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Government Delegate for the British Empire, and supported by Mr. Oersted, Employers' delegate of Denmark and by Mr. Mertens, Workers' delegate of Belgium.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mr. H. E. Charles Duzmans, Government delegate for Latvia; Mr. Georges Tchourtchine, Employers' delegate of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; and Mr. Arvid Thorberg, Workers' delegate of Sweden.

*Secretary-General.*—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

*Deputy Secretary-General.*—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office.

### Appointment of Committees

Committees were appointed by the Conference as follows:—

*Selection Committee.*—Twenty-four members: 12 from the Government group, 6 from the Employers' group and 6 from the Workers' group.

*Standing Orders Committee.*—Thirty-six members: 12 from each group.

*Committee on Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles.*—Thirty members: 10 from each group.

*Committee on Prevention of Industrial Accidents.*—Sixty-eight members: 34 from the Government group, 17 from the Employers' group and 17 from the workers' group.

*Committee on Protection against Accidents of Workers engaged in Loading or Unloading Ships.*—Thirty-seven members: 13 from the Government group, 12 from the Employers' group and 12 from the Workers' group.

*Committee on Forced Labour.*—Thirty-six members: 12 from the Government group, 12 from the Employers' group and 12 from the Workers' group.

*Committee on Hours of Work of Salaried Employees.*—Seventy-eight members: 26 from the Government group, 26 from the Employers' group and 26 from the Workers' group.

*Committee on Unemployment.*—Thirty-six members: 12 from the Government group; 12 from the Employers' group and 12 from the Workers' group.

### Address of Chairman of Governing Body

Mr. Arthur Fontaine (Government delegate, France) as Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, presided

at the opening of the Conference. He referred with satisfaction to the progress of ratifications of the Conventions of the International Labour body and pointed out that the total number of ratifications to date was 351. The Republic of Cuba, by ratifying 16 conventions, had joined the states which had registered the largest number of ratifications. On the other hand, out of the 55 member states of the International Labour body, there were still 24 which had not ratified any convention. While in most of these latter states, industry was in its infancy, it should be emphasized that the international agreements proposed in these conventions was of great importance to them.

### Address of President

Dr. Brauns, President of the Conference, in taking the chair, recognized the honour conferred on him, which he regarded as a tribute to the social policy of his country. Germany, he said, possessed traditions of long standing in the sphere of social policy, and had always regarded it as a sacred duty to collaborate to the utmost of its ability to the solution of the great social problems of the day.

Recalling the fact that the International Labour Organization had now completed the first decade of its existence, Dr. Brauns proceeded to survey the work of this body and to trace the development which had occurred. In all the states members of the organization, the sphere of action of social policy was constantly being extended. It was only necessary to study the abundant information contained in the director's annual report to see what a surprisingly large number of its tasks had become common to the various nations and how many urgently required, or were ripe for international settlement. The protective action of the state was no longer directed exclusively or even mainly towards the sick, disabled or aged who were unable to work, but concerned itself increasingly with those who were able to work. In this connection he alluded especially to social insurance and systematic employment policies.

Attempts were also being made to improve the civic status of workers. The most important development, he said, was not so much that the function of labour law had become clearer to us than it was before the war, but that we have made progress in a new way of fulfilling that function through the collective regulation of labour. It has been realized that the individual labour contract, which, according to the law of all countries, forms the basis of the relation between employer and employed, is not an adequate

basis. This is partly because there is so much difference between the power of the head of a great undertaking and the individual worker or employee that a freely concluded agreement between the parties, in spite of the nominal equality of their rights, cannot be anything less than the dictatorship of the stronger.

"A still more important consideration, however, is that in modern undertakings, where there is division of labour, and where the work depends on machinery, or is a continuous series of processes, it is essential that conditions of labour should be uniform. If conditions of labour are really to be settled by way of agreement, a collective expression of the will of the workers is therefore necessary. This is a part of the basis of the idea of works councils, which has made considerable progress in Europe."

Dr. Brauns emphasized the fact that the trade unions are now recognized by the Constitution and labour law of many countries, and have been made an integral part of the machinery for settling conditions of labour. Another innovation of the last decade was the conception that the collective will of an association should take precedence over the individual will of its members in settling the economic conditions of the individual. Moreover, the modern State did not merely recognize collective agreements; it helped them to come into existence, sometimes by a system of compulsory arbitration. The prevention of industrial disputes was an important problem of social policy, and a comparison of the experience obtained by different attempts and methods in the various States Members would be of special value.

*Industry and Government.*—On the other hand, these changes involved a responsibility on the part of the employers' and workers' organizations to collaborate in the work of the Government. "Just as the State puts its political machinery at the service of the organized parties to the labour contract, so also it gives employers' and workers' organizations a part to play in its own political functions. The collective regulation of labour conditions thus becomes a factor in self-government, and a specially important factor, because it is more suitable than anything else to provide a means of civic education. Here also we are faced with problems which will need a great deal of thought, but which we cannot fail to take into account. It is becoming increasingly recognized in scientific circles that labour law is primarily a matter of constitutional law. There are unmistakable signs that an industrial constitution is coming into being.

"At the same time, however, these legislative measures show a clear tendency towards giving the staff of the undertaking a certain share in its management and in the organization of production. Although these attempts are somewhat timid, and have in most cases not had very much practical effect, they nevertheless represent an initial step towards the creation of a sound industrial democracy, which is one of the problems of the future."

*Rationalization.*—That problem, the speaker proceeded, was becoming specially urgent owing to the fact that the after-effects of the war must be expected for some time to come to depress the situation of the masses. "Industry has endeavoured to increase its efficiency by means of rationalization. The workers have not in all cases received their fair share of the results of such endeavours, either in the form of a general rise of wages or in that of an equivalent fall of prices. On the other hand, rationalization has had three very unfavourable results for the workers. It has increased unemployment, especially among the older employees. In many cases it has indeed, made the position of the older manual workers almost desperate. It has speeded up the pace of the work, and has generally increased the effort required of the worker at the same time as the output of the undertaking. Above all, it has made working processes more mechanical, so that the individual worker feels himself, even more than before, as a mere cog in the machine, which has no will of its own, but is set in motion from without. The worker performs his own small part of the process, which seems meaningless to him, and this prevents him from taking any pleasure in his work,

"This," Dr. Brauns declared, "is the most dangerous spiritual problem of our day. I cannot venture to assume that in the present state of technical progress it would be possible to reverse the whole trend of industry towards large-scale mechanized production. Little can be done in industries of this character to remove the unfavourable effects which I have mentioned. A twofold compensation must therefore be found. In the first place the worker, as a member of the staff of the undertaking, must have his due share of influence over the undertaking, so that he may to some extent feel that it belongs to him, and that he is partly responsible for it. The attempts which have been made to give the workers a share in profits are not merely important from the economic point of view."

*Hours of Work.*—"In the second place, hours of work must be so regulated as to leave the

worker time, strength, and inclination to play his proper part as father of a family, as citizen, and as a civilized human being.

"This is the underlying cause of the movement towards the general adoption of the eight-hour day, the principle of which was recognized ten years ago by the Washington Conference, and which, in spite of economic difficulties, is bound in the long run to be established. The movement should not be regarded as an attempt to prevent men from working more than eight hours per day—that would be a regrettable misunderstanding. What is desired is to limit the utilization of the labour of others so that those persons who work in the service of others may also be able to live and work for themselves, their families, and their nation.

"If the reduced working day is not only to produce a beneficial effect by promoting health and joy in life, but is also to produce lasting results from the economic point of view, it is necessary to supplement it. The great mass of workers—more than a hundred million—who will be free after their eight hours' work for their employer, must be given an opportunity of exercising their activity in a way which will be useful, and at the same time satisfying and refreshing to themselves. The best opportunity is provided by the worker's own home, especially if there is a little plot of land or garden attached to it."

*International Agreement Required.*—Dr. Brauns concluded by saying: "The more we concentrate on matters in which the ground has been prepared by national legislation, and which are ripe for international settlement, the greater will be the success of our Conferences. In the first ten years of the existence of the International Labour Organization, we have thus made progress in a number of different spheres, among which I need only mention the protection of motherhood, the conditions of work of women and children, insurance against accident and sickness, minimum wage fixing machinery in home working trades, and seamen's articles of agreement. No body is better fitted than the International Labour Organization to promote good will between nations, which is the foundation of all efforts to promote peace, since in that Organization representatives of employers and workers collaborate on an equal footing with Government representatives. Let us continue in the future, as in the past, to work together in harmony, so that the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference and the second decade of the existence of the International Labour Office may continue to further social progress."

## Questions Referred to Committees

Two of the questions on the Conference agenda, namely prevention of accidents and the loading and unloading of ships, were referred to committees for examination and report, without discussion in Conference. On the other two items of the agenda, namely forced labour and hours of work of salaried employees, the Conference held brief preliminary debates before sending them to committees for detailed examination.

## Report of Credentials Committee

The report of the Credentials Committee showed that delegations were present from fifty member states of the International Labour Organization, and that complete delegations, representative of employers and workers, as well as Government delegations, were in attendance from thirty-six states. There were thus fourteen delegations which did not represent all the interests involved. It was urged that member states should send complete delegations in future.

Objections had been received to the credentials of three delegates: the Chinese Workers' delegate, the Estonian Employers' delegate, the Italian Workers' delegate.

The Committee considered these objections, and decided that the protests were not well founded. The reports of the Credentials Committee in these matters were confirmed by the conference.

## Director's Report

The Annual Report of the Director was under discussion in the Conference at successive sittings from June 7 to June 13. Fifty-seven speakers in all participated in these debates, during which discussions the work of the International Labour Organization was subjected to critical examination in various respects. The discussion in question centered around the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office, a summary of which appears elsewhere in the present issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Among the suggestions and criticisms which were made in this debate were the following: that the publication should be hastened of certain reports including those on social charges, the Asiatic enquiry, etc.; that reports of the International Labour Office should be translated into Portuguese and Dutch; that correspondence of the International Labour Office should be appointed at additional points; that the International Labour Office should carry out enquiries concerning co-operation, rationalization and working-class dietetics, the virtues or dangers of collaboration instituted

between certain northern European countries, high wages and their application to Europe, the necessity for effective control over labour conditions in the concessions and leased territories in China, the absence of Argentina from the Councils of the International Labour Body, relations with Russia and the United States, the progress made in the ratification of conventions.

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, replied at length on June 14 to the discussion to the points which had been raised in the lengthy debate on his Annual Report.

### Britain and the Eight-hour Day Convention

Announcement was made by the British Government delegate during the course of the discussion of the Director's report, that the new British Government proposed to take the necessary steps to ensure at the earliest possible moment the ratification of the eight-hour convention of the International Labour Conference. It was added that in introducing the legislation in the British Parliament, it was necessary that the Government should take account both of the Convention itself and the agreement which was reached on this subject at a conference in London three years ago.

### Report on Unemployment

A report prepared by the International Labour Office on the subject of unemployment was considered by a committee of the Conference, and was afterwards discussed in the Conference itself. There was a general consensus of opinion that the report was a very valuable document, and that the investigation made by the International Labour Office into this subject should be continued. A difference of opinion was shown between groups in the Committee as to whether the enquiry should be confined to one or two special industries, or should range over the field of employment in general. There was a desire also on the part of some members to limit the activities of the Office to the social aspects of unemployment rather than its economic effects.

It was agreed by the Committee to lay special stress on the coal mining industry, but to invite the Office to pursue investigations into other industries as well. The text of a resolution adopted by the Conference on the subject of unemployment is given on page 772.

## RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Whereas the protection of the workers against injury arising out of their employment is instanced by the Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and to the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace as one of the improvements in industrial conditions which are urgently required;

Whereas industrial accidents not only cause suffering and distress among the workers and their families, but also represent an important material loss to society in general;

Whereas the International Labour Conference in 1923 adopted a Recommendation concerning the general principles for the organization of systems of inspection, in which it is laid down *inter alia* that inspection, in order to become progressively more effective "should be increasingly directed towards securing the adoption of the most suitable safety methods for preventing accidents and diseases with a view to rendering work less dangerous, more healthy, and even less exhausting, by the intelligent understanding, education and co-operation of all concerned."

Whereas it is desirable that these measures and methods which experience in the various countries has shown to be most effective in enabling the number of accidents to be reduced and their gravity mitigated should be put on record for the mutual advantage of the members;

Whereas a Resolution was adopted at the 1928 Session of the International Labour Conference in which the Conference declared its opinion that the time had come to attempt to reach a higher standard of safety by the development of new methods and that the greatest

advance could be made on the lines of the Safety First Movement, although it could not supersede the action of the State in prescribing and enforcing regulations for the prevention of accidents;

Considering that it is of the highest importance that all persons or bodies, including employers, workers, employers' and workers' organizations, Governments and the general public, should use their best endeavours and every means in their power to help to prevent industrial accidents.

The General Conference recommends that each member of the International Labour Organization should take the following principles and rules into consideration for the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments. The following are considered as such:

(a) Mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;

(b) Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed; including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation, and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;

(c) Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure;

(d) Transport of passengers or goods by road, rail, sea or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves or warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The Conference, considering further that the prevention of accidents is just as necessary in agricultural as in industrial establishments, recommends that each member of the International Labour Organization should consider how far it is possible to apply the Recommendations to the prevention of accidents in the agricultural industry.

I. (1) Whereas the foundations of the study of accident prevention are:

- (a) Enquiry into the causes and circumstances of accidents;
- (b) The study, by means of statistics of accidents in the various industries as a whole, of the special dangers which exist in the several industries, the "laws" determining the incidence of accidents and, by comparison over a series of years, the effect of measures taken to avoid them.

The Conference recommends that each Member should take the necessary steps, by means of legislative or administrative action, effectively to ensure the collection and utilization of the above information.

The Conference also recommends that methodical investigation should be carried out in each country by public services, assisted, where it appears desirable, by institutions or committees set up by individual branches of industry.

(2) As experience and research have shown that the incidence and gravity of accidents do not depend merely upon the dangers inherent in the work or in the kind of equipment or the various appliances in use, but also on physical, physiological and psychological factors, the Conference recommends that in addition to the investigations mentioned in paragraph 1 in connection with material factors, these other factors should also be investigated.

(3) Since the suitability of the worker for his work and the interest which he takes in his work are factors of primary importance for the promotion of safety, it is essential that the States Members should encourage scientific research into the best methods of vocational guidance and selection and their practical application.

(4) Since it is essential for the furtherance of accident prevention that the results of the research referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 should be made known, and since it is also desirable that the International Labour Office should be in possession of the necessary information to enable its work in this sphere to be extended, the more important results of the research undertaken should be communicated to the International Labour Office for use in its work and publications.

It is also desirable that there should be international consultation and exchange of results between the research institutions or organizations in the several industrial countries.

(5) The States Members should establish central departments to collect and collate statistics relating to industrial accidents and should communicate to the International Labour Office all available statistics on industrial accidents in their respective countries. They should also with a view to the subsequent preparation of a Draft Convention, keep in touch with the International Labour Office in

framing and developing their industrial accident statistics, with a view to arriving at uniform bases which would as far as possible allow of a comparative study of the statistics of the different countries.

II. (6) In view of the satisfactory results which experience in different countries has shown to follow from co-operation between all parties interested in the prevention of industrial accidents, particularly between employers and workers, it is essential that the Members should do all in their power to develop and encourage such co-operation, as recommended in the Recommendation on systems of inspection adopted in 1923.

(7) It is recommended that in every industry or branch of industry, so far as circumstances require, periodical conferences should be held between the State inspection service, or other competent bodies, and the representative organizations of employers and workers in the industry: (a) to consider and review the position in the industry as regards, the incidence and gravity of accidents in the industry, the working and effectiveness of the measures which may have been laid down by the law, or agreed upon between the State or other competent bodies and the industry, or tried by individual employers, and (b) to discuss proposals for further improvement.

(8) It is further recommended that every State Member should actively and continuously encourage, and use its influence in favour of, the adoption of measures for the promotion of safety, in particular: (a) the establishment in the works of a safety organization which should include arrangements for a works investigation of every accident occurring in the works, and the consideration of the methods to be adopted for preventing a recurrence; the systematic supervision of the works, machinery and plant for the purpose of ensuring safety, and in particular of seeing that all safeguards and other safety appliances are maintained in proper order and position; the explanation to new, and especially young, workers of the possible dangers of the work or the machinery or plant connected with their work; the organization of first aid and transport for injured workers; and the encouragement of suggestions from the persons employed for rendering work safer; (b) co-operation in the promotion of safety between the management and the workers in the individual works, and of employers' and workers' organizations in the industry, with each other and with the State and with other appropriate bodies by such methods and arrangements as may appear best adapted to the national conditions and aptitudes. The following are suggested as examples for consideration by those concerned: appointment of a safety supervisor for the works, establishments of safety committees in the industrial works.

(9) It is recommended that the States Members should do all in their power to awaken and maintain the interest of the workers in the prevention of accidents and ensure their co-operation by means of lectures, publications, cinematograph films, visits to industrial establishments, and by such other means as they may find most appropriate.

(10) It is recommended that the State should establish or promote the establishment of permanent safety exhibitions where the best appliances, arrangements and methods for pre-

venting accidents and promoting safety can be seen (and in the case of machinery, seen in action) and advice and information given to employers, works officials, and workers, students in the engineering and technical schools, and others.

(11) In view of the fact that the workers, by their conduct in the factory, can and should contribute to a large extent to the success of protective measures, the State should use its influence to secure: (a) that employers should do all in their power to improve the education of their workers in regard to the prevention of accidents, and (b) that the workers' organizations should do all in their power to induce their members to co-operate in this work.

(12) It is recommended that, in addition to measures taken in pursuance of the preceding paragraphs, the State should arrange for monographs on accident causation and prevention in particular industries or branches of industry or particular processes to be prepared by the State inspection service or other competent authorities, embodying the experience obtained as to the best measures for preventing accidents in the industry or process, and to be published by the State for the information of employers, works officials and workers in the industry and employers' and workers' organizations.

(13) In view of the importance of the work of education referred to in the preceding paragraph, and as a foundation for such education, the Members should arrange for the inclusion in the curricula of the elementary schools of lessons designed to inculcate habits of carefulness, and in the curricula of secondary schools lessons in accident prevention and first aid. Instruction in the prevention of industrial accidents should be given in vocational schools of all grades, where the importance of the subject both from the economic and moral standpoints should be impressed upon the pupils.

(14) In view of the great value of immediate first-aid treatment in lessening the gravity of the consequences of accidents, measures should be taken to ensure that the necessary material for first aid should be kept ready for use in all undertakings and that first aid by properly trained persons should be given. It is also desirable that for serious accidents the services of a doctor should be made available as soon as possible. Arrangements should also be made for providing ambulance services for the rapid transport of injured persons to hospital or to their homes.

Great attention should also be paid to the theoretical and practical training of doctors in the treatment of injuries due to accidents.

III. (15) As all methods of furthering accident prevention must necessarily rest on a basis of legal provisions, the Conference recommends that each Member should prescribe by law the measures required to ensure an adequate minimum standard of safety.

(16) It should be a rule of national laws or regulations that it is the duty of the employer to equip and manage his undertaking in such

a way that the workers are adequately protected, regard being had to the nature of the undertaking and the state of technical progress, as well as to see that the workers in his employment are instructed as to the dangers, if any, of their occupation and in the measures to be observed by them in order to avoid accidents.

(17) It is in general desirable that plans for the construction or important alteration of industrial establishments should be submitted sufficiently early to the competent authority in the matter, in order that it may be ascertained whether the plans are such as to satisfy the requirements prescribed for industrial safety. The plans should be examined as rapidly as possible in order not to delay the execution of the work.

(18) So far as the administrative and legal systems of each country may allow, officials of the inspection service or other body responsible for supervising the enforcement of the laws and regulations concerning the protection of workers against accidents should be empowered to give orders in particular cases to the employer as to the steps to be taken by him to fulfil his obligations, subject to a right of appeal to a higher administrative authority or to arbitration.

In case of imminent danger the supervising authority should be empowered to require immediate compliance with the orders, notwithstanding the right of appeal.

(19) In view of the importance of the conduct of the worker alluded to above in connection with accident prevention, national laws or regulations should provide that it is the duty of the worker to comply with the regulations on accident prevention and particularly to refrain from removing safety devices without authorization and to use them properly.

(20) It is recommended that before administrative orders or regulations for the prevention of accidents in any industry are issued definitively by the competent authority, opportunity should be given to the representative organizations of employers and workers in the industry to submit their views for the consideration of the competent authority.

(21) Legal or administrative provision should be made for associating the workers in the work of securing the observance of the safety regulations in the various undertakings by the methods best suited to the respective countries, for example, the appointment of qualified workers to positions in the official inspection service; regulations authorizing the workers to call for a visit from an official of the inspection service or other competent body when they consider such a course desirable, or requiring the employer to give workers or their delegates an opportunity of seeing the inspector when he is visiting the undertaking; safety committees including workers' representatives for securing the enforcement of the regulations and establishing the causes of accidents; or in any other manner which will ensure that the participation of the workers is effected.

### RESOLUTION ON ACCIDENT STATISTICS

The General Conference of the Members of the International Labour Organization,

Having adopted a Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents which, in paragraph 5, recommends the Members to keep in touch with the International Labour Office in compiling and developing their indus-

trial accident statistics with a view to increasing their international comparability,

Considering that a series of resolutions on the methods of compiling statistics of industrial accidents was adopted by an International Conference of Labour Statisticians convened by the International Labour Office in 1923,

Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to call the attention of the Governments to these resolutions and in particular to ask them to indicate the difficulties experienced in the application,

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability

### TEXT OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE MARKING OF THE WEIGHT ON HEAVY PACKAGES TRANSPORTED BY VESSELS

*Article 1.*—Any package or object of one thousand kilograms (one metric ton) or more gross weight consigned within the territory of any member which ratifies this convention for transport by sea or inland waterway shall have had its gross weight plainly and durably marked upon it on the outside before it is loaded on a ship or vessel.

In exceptional cases where it is difficult to determine the exact weight, national laws or regulations may allow an approximate weight to be marked.

The obligation to see that this requirement is observed shall rest solely upon the Government of the country from which the package or object is consigned, and not on the Government of a country through which it passes on the way to its destination.

It is left to national laws or regulations to determine whether the obligation for having the weight marked as aforesaid shall fall on the consignor or on some other person or body.

*Article 2.*—The formal ratifications of this convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 3.*—This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 4.*—As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifica-

of convening a Conference or Commission of experts in accident prevention and accident statistics at a subsequent date for the discussion of these difficulties and for laying down uniform bases for the compilation of industrial accident statistics with particular reference to those industries or services in which special problems arise.

tions which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

*Article 5.*—A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an Act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

*Article 6.*—At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

*Article 7.*—Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention would, notwithstanding the periods of delay mentioned in the foregoing Article 5, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, provided that the new revising Convention has come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention would cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

Nevertheless, this Convention would remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which had ratified it but had not ratified the revising Convention.

*Article 8.*—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

### RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROTECTION OF POWER-DRIVEN MACHINERY

I. In order more effectively to ensure, in the interest of the safety of the workers, that the requirements prescribed by national laws or regulations for the protection of power-driven machinery used in the country concerned are properly complied with, and

Without prejudice to the responsibility which should in any case rest and remain on the employer for seeing that any machinery used in his undertaking is protected in accordance with national laws or regulations.

The Conference recommends that each Member adopt and apply to as great an extent as

possible the principle that it should be prohibited by law to supply or install any machine intended to be driven by mechanical power and to be used within its territory, unless it is furnished with the safety appliances required by law for the operation of machines of that type.

The previous paragraph applies to any electrical equipment forming part of such a machine.

II. Each Member should keep the International Labour Office informed of the measures taken by it to apply the abovementioned principle and of the results of its application.



**TEXT OF THE DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING THE PROTECTION  
AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN LOADING  
OR UNLOADING SHIPS**

*Article 1.*—For the purpose of this Convention:

(1) the term "processes" means and includes all or any part of the work performed on shore or on board ship of loading or unloading any ship whether engaged in maritime or inland navigation, excluding ships of war, in, on, or at any maritime or inland port, harbour, dock, wharf, quay or similar place at which such work is carried on; and

(2) the term "worker" means any person employed in the processes.

*Article 2.*—Any regular approach over a dock, wharf, quay or similar premises which workers have to use for going to or from a working place at which the processes are carried on and every such working place on shore shall be maintained with due regard to the safety of the workers using them.

In particular,

(1) every said working place on short and any dangerous parts of any said approach thereto from the nearest highway shall be safely and efficiently lighted;

(2) wharves and quays shall be kept sufficiently clear of goods to maintain a clear passage to the means of access referred to in Article 3;

(3) where any space is left along the edge of any wharf or quay, it shall be at least 3 feet (90 cm.) wide and clear of all obstructions other than fixed structures, plant and appliances in use; and

(4) so far as is practicable having regard to traffic and working,

(a) all dangerous parts of the said approaches and working places (e.g. dangerous breaks, corners and edges) shall be adequately fenced to a height of not less than 2 feet 6 inches (75 cm.);

(b) dangerous footways over bridges, caissons and dock gates shall be fenced to a height of not less than 2 feet 6 inches (75cm.) on each side, and the said fencing shall be continued at both ends to a sufficient distance which shall not be required to exceed 5 yards.

*Article 3.*—(1) When a ship is lying alongside a quay or some other vessel for the purpose of the processes, there shall be safe means of access for the use of the workers at such times as they have to pass to or from the ship, unless the conditions are such that they would not be exposed to undue risk if no special appliance were provided.

(2) The said means of access shall be:

(a) where reasonably practicable, the ship's accommodation ladder, a gangway or a similar construction;

(b) in other cases a ladder.

(3) The appliances specified in paragraph (2) (a) of this Article shall be at least 22 inches (55cm.) wide, properly secured to prevent their displacement, not inclined at too steep an angle, constructed of materials of good quality and in good condition, and securely fenced throughout to a clear height of not less than 2 feet 9 inches (82 cm.) on both sides, or in the case of the ship's accommodation ladder securely fenced to the same height on one side, provided that the other side is properly protected by the ship's side;

Provided that any appliance as aforesaid in use at the date of the ratification of this Convention shall be allowed to remain in use:

(a) until the fencing is renewed if they are fenced on both sides to a clear height of at least 2 feet 8 inches (80cm.);

(b) for one year from the date of ratification if they are fenced on both sides to a clear height of at least 2 feet 6 inches (75 cm.).

(4) The ladders specified in paragraph (2) (b) of this article shall be of adequate length and strength, and properly secured.

(5) (a) Exceptions to the provisions of this Article may be allowed by the competent authorities when they are satisfied that the appliances specified in the Article are not required for the safety of the workers.

(b) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to cargo stages or cargo gangways when exclusively used for the processes.

(6) Workers shall not use, or be required to use, any other means of access than the means specified or allowed by this Article.

*Article 4.*—When the workers have to proceed to or from a ship by water for the processes, appropriate measures shall be prescribed to ensure their safe transport, including the conditions to be complied with by the vessels used for this purpose.

*Article 5.*—(1) When the workers have to carry on the processes in a hold the depth of which from the level of the deck to the bottom of the hold exceeds 5 feet (1.5 m.), there shall be safe means of access from the deck to the hold for their use.

(2) The said means of access shall ordinarily be by ladder, which shall not be deemed to be safe unless it complies with the following conditions:

(a) leaves sufficient free space behind the rungs, which in the case of ladders on bulkheads and in trunk hatchways shall not be less than 4½ inches (11½ cm.), or has throughout rungs of proper width for firm foothold and handhold;

(b) is not recessed under the deck more than is reasonably necessary to keep it clear of the hatchway;

(c) is continued by and is in line with arrangements for secure handhold and foothold on the coamings (e.g. cleats or cups);

(d) the said arrangements on the coamings stand out not less than 4½ inches (11½ cm.) for a width of 10 inches (25 cm.); and

(e) if separate ladders are provided between the lower decks, the said ladders are as far as practicable in line with the ladder from the top deck.

Where, however, owing to the construction of the ship, the provision of a ladder would not be reasonably practicable, it shall be open to the competent authorities to allow other means of access, provided that they comply with the conditions laid down in this Article for ladders so far as they are applicable.

(3) Sufficient free passage to the means of access shall be left at the coamings.

(4) Shaft tunnels shall be equipped with adequate handhold and foothold on both sides.

(5) When the ladder is to be used in the hold of a vessel which is not decked it shall be the duty of the contractor undertaking the processes to provide such ladder. It shall be equipped at the top with hooks for fastening it on to the coamings or with other means for firmly securing it.

(6) The workers shall not use, or be required to use, other means of access than the means specified or allowed by this Article.

(7) Ships existing at the date of ratification of this Convention shall be exempt from compliance with the measurements in paragraph 2 (a) and (d) and from the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article for a period not exceeding four years from the date of ratification of this Convention.

**Article 6.**—While the workers are on a ship for the purpose of the processes, no hatchway of a cargo hold which exceeds 5 feet in depth from the level of the deck to the bottom of the hold and which is accessible to the workers shall be left open and unprotected, but every such hatchway which is not protected to a clear height of 2 feet 6 inches (75 cm.) by the coamings shall either be securely fenced to a height of 3 feet (90 cm.) if the processes at that hatchway are not impeded thereby or be securely covered;

Similar measures shall be taken when necessary to protect any other openings in a deck which might be dangerous to the workers.

Provided that the requirements of this Article shall not apply when a proper and sufficient watch is being kept.

**Article 7.**—When the processes have to be carried on on a ship, the means of access thereto and all places on board at which the workers are employed or to which they may be required to proceed in the course of their employment shall be efficiently lighted.

The means of lighting shall be such as not to endanger the safety of the workers or to interfere with the navigation of other vessels.

**Article 8.**—In order to ensure the safety of the workers when engaged in removing or replacing hatch coverings and beams used for hatch coverings.

(1) hatch coverings and beams used for hatch coverings shall be maintained in good condition;

(2) hatch coverings shall be fitted with adequate hand grips, having regard to their size and weight;

(3) beams used for hatch coverings shall have suitable gear for removing and replacing them of such a character as to render it unnecessary for workers to go upon them for the purpose of adjusting such gear;

(4) all hatch coverings and fore and aft thwart-ship beams shall, in so far as they are not interchangeable, be kept plainly marked to indicate the deck and hatch to which they belong and their position therein;

(5) hatch coverings shall not be used in the construction of cargo stages or for any other purpose which may expose them to damage.

**Article 9.**—Appropriate measures shall be prescribed to ensure that no hoisting machine, or gear, whether fixed or loose, used in connection therewith, is employed in the processes on shore or on board ship unless it is in a safe working condition.

In particular,

(1) before being taken into use, the said machines, fixed gear on board ship accessory thereto as defined by national laws or regulations, and chains and wire ropes used in connection therewith, shall be adequately examined and tested, and the safe working load thereof certified, in the manner prescribed and by a competent person;

(2) after being taken into use, every hoisting machine, whether used on shore or on board

ship, and all fixed gear on board ship accessory thereto as defined by national laws or regulations shall be thoroughly examined or inspected as follows:

(a) to be thoroughly examined every four years and inspected every twelve months: derricks, goose necks, mast bands, derrick bands, eyebolts, spans and any other fixed gear the dismantling of which is specially difficult;

(b) to be thoroughly examined every twelve months: all hoisting machines (e.g. cranes, winches), blocks, shackles and all other accessory gear not included in (a).

All loose gear (e.g. chains, wire ropes, rings, hooks) shall be inspected on each occasion before use unless they have been inspected within the previous three months.

Chains shall not be shortened by tying knots in them and precautions shall be taken to prevent injury to them from sharp edges.

A thimble or loop splice made in any wire rope shall have at least 3 tucks with a whole strand of rope and 2 tucks with one-half of the wires cut out of each strand; provided that this requirement shall not operate to prevent the use of another form of splice which can be shown to be as efficient as the form hereby prescribed.

(3) Chains and such similar gear as is specified by national laws or regulations (e.g. hooks, rings, shackles, swivels) shall unless they have been subjected to such other sufficient treatment as may be prescribed by national laws or regulations, be annealed under the supervision of a competent person as follows:

(a) In the case of chains and the said gear carried on board ship:

(i) half inch and smaller chains or gear in general use once at least in every six months;

(ii) all other chains or gear (including span chains but excluding bridle chains attached to derricks or mast) in general use once at least in every twelve months:

Provided that in the case of such gear used solely on cranes and other hoisting appliances worked by hand, twelve months shall be substituted for six months in subparagraph (i) and two years for twelve months in subparagraph (ii);

Provided also that, if the competent authority is of opinion that owing to the size, design, material or infrequency of use of any of the said gear other than chains the requirements of this paragraph as to annealing are not necessary for the protection of the workers, it may, by certificate in writing (which it may at its discretion revoke) exempt such gear from the said requirements subject to such conditions as may be specified in the said certificate.

(b) In the case of chains and the said gear not carried on board ship.

Measures shall be prescribed to secure the annealing of chains and the said gear.

(c) In the case of chains and the said gear whether carried on board ship or not, which have been lengthened, altered or repaired by welding they shall thereupon be tested and re-examined.

(4) Such duly authenticated records as will provide sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the safe condition of the machines and gear concerned shall be kept, on shore or on the ship as the case may be, specifying the safe working load and the dates and results of the tests and

examinations referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article and of the annealings or other treatment referred to in paragraph (3).

Such records shall, on the application of any person authorized for the purpose, be produced by the person in charge thereof.

(5) The safe working load shall be kept plainly marked on all cranes, derricks and chain slings and on any similar hoisting gear used on board ship as specified by national laws or regulations. The safe working load marked on chain slings shall either be in plain figures or letters upon the chains or upon a tablet or ring of durable material attached securely thereto.

(6) All motors, cogwheels, chain and friction gearing, shafting, live electric conductors and steam pipes shall (unless it can be shown that by their position and construction they are equally safe to very worker employed as they would be if securely fenced) be securely fenced so far as is practicable without impeding the safe working of the ship.

(7) Cranes and winches shall be provided with effective appliances to prevent the accidental descent of a load while in process of being lifted or lowered.

(8) Appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent exhaust steam from and, so far as practicable, live steam to any crane or winch obscuring any part of the working place at which a worker is employed.

*Article 10.*—Only sufficiently competent and reliable persons shall be employed to operate lifting or transporting machinery whether driven by mechanical power or otherwise or to give signals to a driver of such machinery or to attend to cargo falls on winch ends of winch drums.

*Article 11.*—(1) No load shall be left suspended from any hoisting machine unless there is a competent person actually in charge of the machine while the load is so left.

(2) Appropriate measures shall be prescribed to provide for the employment of a signaller where this is necessary for the safety of the workers.

(3) Appropriate measures shall be prescribed with the object of preventing dangerous methods of working in the stacking, unstacking, stowing and unstowing of cargo, or handling in connection therewith.

(4) Before work is begun at a hatch the beams thereof shall be removed, unless the hatch is of sufficient size to preclude danger to the workers from a load striking against the beams; provided that when the beams are not removed they shall be securely fastened to prevent their displacement.

(5) Precautions shall be taken to facilitate the escape of the workers when employed in a hold or on 'tween decks in dealing with coal or other bulk cargo.

(6) No stage shall be used in the processes unless it is substantially and firmly constructed, adequately supported and where necessary securely fastened.

No truck shall be used for carrying cargo between ship and shore on a stage so steep as to be unsafe.

Stages shall where necessary be treated with suitable material to prevent the workers slipping.

(7) When the working space in a hold is confined to the square of the hatch, hooks shall not be made fast in the bands or fastenings of bales of cotton, wool, cork, gunny bags or

other similar goods (nor canhooks on barrels), except for the purpose of breaking out or making up slings.

(8) No gear of any description shall be loaded beyond the safe working load, except on special occasions expressly authorized by the owner or his responsible agent of which a record shall be kept.

(9) In the case of shore cranes with varying capacity (e.g. raising and lowering jib with load capacity varying according to the angle) an automatic indicator or a table showing the safe working loads at the corresponding inclinations of the jib shall be provided on the crane.

*Article 12.*—National laws or regulations shall prescribe such precautions as may be deemed necessary to ensure the proper protection of the workers, having regard to the circumstances of each case, when they have to deal with or work in proximity to goods which are in themselves dangerous to life or health by reason either of their inherent nature or of their condition at the time, or work where such goods have been stowed.

*Article 13.*—At docks, wharves, quays and similar places, which are in frequent use for the processes, such facilities as having regard to local circumstances shall be prescribed by national laws or regulations shall be available for rapidly securing the rendering of first-aid and in serious cases of accident removal to the nearest place of treatment. Sufficient supplies of first-aid equipment shall be kept permanently on the premises in such a condition and in such positions as to be fit and readily accessible for immediate use during working hours. The said supplies shall be in charge of a responsible person or persons, who shall include one or more persons competent to render first-aid, and whose services shall also be readily available during working hours.

At such docks, wharves, quays and similar places as aforesaid appropriate provision shall also be made for the rescue of immersed workers from drowning.

*Article 14.*—Any fencing, gangway, gear, ladder, life-saving means or appliance, light, mark, stage or other thing whatsoever required to be provided under this Convention shall not be removed or interfered with by any person except when duly authorized or in case of necessity, and if removed shall be restored at the end of the period for which its removal was necessary.

*Article 15.*—It shall be open to each Member to grant exemptions from or exceptions to the provisions of this Convention in respect of any dock, wharf, quay or similar place at which the processes are only occasionally carried on or the traffic is small and confined to small ships, or in respect of certain special ships or special classes of ships or ships below a certain small tonnage, or in cases where as a result of climatic conditions it would be impracticable to require the provisions of this Convention to be carried out.

The International Labour Office shall be kept informed of the provisions in virtue of which any exemptions and exceptions as aforesaid are allowed.

*Article 16.*—Except as herein otherwise provided, the provisions of this Convention which affect the construction or permanent equipment of the ship shall apply to ships the building of which is commenced after the date of ratifi-

cation of the Convention, and to all other ships within four years after that date, provided that in the meantime the said provisions shall be applied so far as reasonable and practicable to such other ships.

*Article 17.*—In order to ensure the due enforcement of any regulations prescribed for the protection of the workers against accidents.

(1) The regulations shall clearly define the persons or bodies who are to be responsible for compliance with the respective regulations;

(2) Provision shall be made for an efficient system of inspection and for penalties for breaches of the regulations;

(3) Copies or summaries of the regulations shall be posted up in prominent positions at docks, wharves, quays and similar places which are in frequent use for the processes.

*Article 18.*—The formal ratifications of this Convention under the conditions set forth in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and in the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

*Article 19.*—This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretariat.

It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretary-General.

Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

*Article 20.*—As soon as the ratification of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered with the Secretariat, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

#### RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING RECIPROCITY AS REGARD THE PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN LOADING OR UNLOADING SHIPS

The Conference,

Recognizing that the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, while having as its main object the protection against accidents of the said workers, at the same time affords an opportunity for regulations being prepared and issued by the Members which should secure reasonable uniformity on the basis of the Convention and for extension of the principle of reciprocity in the mutual recognition of certificates of inspection and examination; and

Recalling in this connection the principles laid down in the Copenhagen Convention of

#### RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE CONSULTATION OF WORKERS' AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DRAWING UP OF REGULATIONS DEALING WITH THE SAFETY OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN LOADING OR UNLOADING SHIPS

The Conference,

Having adopted a Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers

*Article 21.*—A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an Act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered with the Secretariat.

Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of five years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of five years under the terms provided for in this Article.

*Article 22.*—At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

*Article 23.*—Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention would, notwithstanding the periods of delay mentioned in the foregoing Article 21, involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, provided that the new revising Convention has come into force.

As from the date of the coming into force of the new revising Convention, the present Convention would cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

Nevertheless, this Convention would remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which had ratified it but had not ratified the revising Convention.

*Article 24.*—The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

28 January, 1926, on the seaworthiness and equipment of ships as modified by the Declaration of 11 June, 1928:

Strongly recommends that, following the ratification and issuing of regulations as aforesaid based upon the Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships, the Members which have ratified the said Convention should enter into conference for the purpose of securing agreement for reciprocity, subject to all such agreements making secure the main object of the Convention namely the safety of the persons employed.

employed in loading or unloading ships, and Desiring to indicate for the guidance of the Members a method of bringing the Conven-

tion into operation in their respective countries, supplements this Draft Convention by the following Recommendation:

That the authorities responsible for the making of regulations for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships should, either directly or

through any special joint machinery recognized for the purpose, consult the workers' and employers' organizations concerned, if any, in their respective countries in the drawing up of new regulations under the above-mentioned Draft Convention.

## DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF THE HOURS OF WORK OF SALARIED EMPLOYEES

1. Do you consider it desirable that the International Labour Office should adopt a Draft Convention to regulate internationally the hours of work of salaried employees?

If you are not in favour of a Draft Convention, are you in favour of a Recommendation?

### SCOPE

2. Do you consider that the scope of application of the Draft Convention or Recommendation should be based on a general definition of the expression "salaried employee"?

If so, what definition do you propose?

If it is found impossible to reach a sufficiently exact definition of the term "salaried employee" to what categories of workers do you consider the scope of application should extend?

3. In any case, whether or no you consider it possible to determine the scope of application on the basis of a definition of the expression "salaried employee" or on the basis of categories of workers or both, do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should include within its scope all persons employed in:

- (a) commercial and trading undertakings of whatever kind;
- (b) undertakings which are both industrial and commercial—in so far as they are not treated by national law as industrial undertakings;
- (c) undertakings, including within that term public administrative services, in which the staff is mainly engaged in office work;
- (d) institutions for the preventive and curative treatment of the sick, infirm, destitute, and mentally unfit;
- (e) theatre and places of public amusement;
- (f) hotels, clubs, cafés, restaurants and other refreshment houses?

What other kinds of undertakings do you propose?

4. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should apply to all undertakings of the kind specified?

- (a) whether they are public or private;
- (b) whether they are secular or religious;
- (c) whether or not they are carried on for profit.

5. Do you consider that undertakings in which only members of the employer's family are employed should be excluded from the scope of the Draft Convention or Recommendation?

What do you understand by the term "members of the employer's family"?

6. What categories of staff, if any, employed in the above kinds of undertakings do you consider should be excluded from the scope of the Draft Convention or Recommendation?

### NORMAL HOURS OF WORK

7. (a) Do you consider that a definition should be given of hours of work for which a maxima is to be fixed?

If so, do you consider that the hours of work to be regulated are the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the em-

ployer and that they do not include rest periods posted in accordance with question 14b of the Draft Questionnaire, during which the persons are not at the disposal of the employer?

If not, what other definition do you propose?

(b) Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should lay down a general weekly maximum of hours of work for the whole staff in all the undertakings covered?

If so, do you consider that such maximum should be 48 hours per week?

If not, what maximum do you propose?

What do you understand to be the definition of "week"? Do you consider that it is seven days?

(c) Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should include a general provision to permit the distribution of hours of work over a period longer than one week, on condition that the average hours of work do not exceed the prescribed normal maxima?

If so, in what circumstances and under what restrictions?

(d) In addition, do you consider it necessary to lay down a daily maximum?

If so, do you consider that such maximum should be 8 hours per day? If not, what maximum do you propose?

(e) Do you consider that the hours of work per week should be able to be so arranged as to allow for a half-day holiday in the week?

Do you consider that the weekly half-day holiday should, as far as possible, come immediately before or immediately after the day of the weekly rest and that the latter should, as far as possible, fall on Sunday?

(f) Should it be permissible to work the general weekly maximum of hours of work in 4 or 5 days?

### SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

8. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should lay down daily or weekly maxima higher than the normal maxima for persons employed on certain classes of work or in certain kinds of undertakings?

If so, for what classes of work and for what kinds of undertakings, and what maxima do you propose?

9. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should lay down daily or weekly maxima lower than the normal maxima for persons employed on certain classes of work or in certain kinds of undertakings?

If so, for what classes of work, and for what kinds of undertakings, and what maxima do you propose?

### MAKING UP LOST TIME

10. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should permit the making up of lost time.

If so, in what circumstances and under what restrictions?

What do you understand by lost time?

## TEMPORARY EXCEPTIONS

11. Do you consider that the Draft Convention or Recommendation should permit the normal daily or weekly maxima to be temporarily exceeded:

- (a) in case of accident and in case of "force majeure";
- (b) to prevent the loss of perishable goods;
- (c) for such special work as stock taking and periodical balancing of accounts;
- (d) in case of exceptional pressure of work; what do you understand by the word "exceptional"?
- (e) in what other circumstances, if any?
- (b) to prevent the loss of perishable goods; the above exceptions be subjected in the Draft Convention or Recommendation?

In particular, do you consider that all such exceptions should be laid down by national regulations issued by the competent authorities after consultation with the organizations of employers and employees concerned, where such exist?

Should overtime for exceptional pressure of work be paid for at higher rates? Do you consider that this should also apply to other hours covered by temporary exceptions? If so, do you consider it necessary to lay down the higher rate or rates in the Draft Convention or Recommendation? If so, what rates do you propose?

## EQUIVALENT ARRANGEMENTS

13. Do you consider it desirable to include in the Draft Convention a clause allowing exemption from the provisions of the Convention for persons who, by virtue of agreements between the employers concerned or the associations of employers and the associations of employees where such exist, or, in the absence of agreements, by virtue of custom or practice,

are covered by arrangements in regard to hours of work which on the whole are better than, or are at least as favourable as, those laid down in the Convention?

If so, what guarantees do you consider it necessary to stipulate in order to ensure that any such arrangements are better than, or are at least as favourable as, those laid down in the Draft Convention?

## ENFORCEMENT

14. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should lay down measures to be taken for its enforcement?

If so, do you consider that every employer should be required:

- (a) to notify in some appropriate manner approved by the Government the times at which work is to begin and end;
- (b) to notify in the same manner the rest intervals allowed during working hours which are not reckoned as part of the working hours;
- (c) to keep a record of all overtime worked as well as of the amounts of the higher rates paid in respect thereof in a register in the manner approved by national law?

What other measures, if any, do you propose?

15. Do you consider that the Convention should provide for adequate Government inspection of all places in which persons are employed to whom the Convention applies?

16. Do you consider that a clause should be included in the Draft Convention specifying certain particulars which should be given in the annual reports provided for in Article 408 of the Treaty?

If so, what particulars do you propose?

## RESOLUTION CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT

The Conference,

(1) Welcomes the decision taken by the Council of the League of Nations to set up in association with its Financial Committee a Committee of Experts "to examine the causes of fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and their effect on the economic life of the nations"; and invites the Office:

- (a) To offer its assistance to this Committee of Experts in the investigation of the effects of monetary fluctuations on the economic situation of the workers;
- (b) To communicate to that Committee immediately the results which have already been obtained as a result of its studies concerning the effects of monetary fluctuations on the stability of employment of the workers;
- (c) If possible in co-operation with the Committee of Experts to undertake further investigations concerning the effects of these fluctuations on the standard of living of the workers, on their efficiency, their hours of work, the relations between employers and workers, and on the general development of legislation for the protection of labour;

(2) Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, after due consideration of the work of the Committees or other bodies set up to conduct enquiries in connection with the coal mining industry, to study the best means of bringing about the adoption of measures, either national or international,

which may be thought desirable for the reduction of unemployment among the workers in coal mines;

(3) Invites the Office to continue its investigations on the problem of unemployment in the textile industries and to undertake similar investigations in the case of other industries, not excluding agriculture, and, more particularly, in the case of industries in which unemployment is considerable;

(4) Invites the Office to continue its investigations with a view to ascertaining the principal reasons for variations in the rate of unemployment as between different countries;

(5) Invites the Office to pursue investigations in order to determine as far as possible the influence on unemployment of:

- (a) Increase of population;
- (b) The development of new industries leading to a decreased importance of other industries;

(c) Rationalization and scientific management;

(6) Invites the Office to undertake further investigations into the development of public employment exchanges and their administrative organization in relation to the problem of unemployment;

(7) In view of the difficulties which have been met with heretofore in the application of the Article of the Convention of 1919 concerning unemployment which provides for the co-ordination of the different national employment exchange systems by the International

Labour Office, invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, after taking into account the reports furnished by Governments under the provisions of Article 408 and the reports of the Committees of the Conference on Article 408, to examine suitable means of overcoming these difficulties and obtaining a better application of the Article in question;

(8) Refers to the Governing Body and its Permanent Migration Committee that part of the Report of the Office dealing with the international migration of workers, and particularly draws their attention to the problem of the recruiting and placing of foreign workers

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE WEEKLY REST IN GLASS WORKS

The Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference,—

Whereas the question of the weekly rest of glass workers was considered by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to be of sufficient importance to justify discussion by the International Labour Conference;

Whereas the question was dealt with at the 1924 and 1925 Sessions without a definite result having been reached;

Whereas it is of the greatest importance that the work of glass workers should be so ordered that they may benefit by a regular rest;

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING INSURANCE AGAINST OLD AGE, INVALIDITY AND DEATH

The International Labour Conference,

Having noted the Draft Convention drawn up by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations to serve as a basis of discussion for the International Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners;

Considering in particular Article VII of the Protocol appended to this Draft Convention, under the terms of which the High Contracting Parties have not the intention to regulate by the provisions of the said Convention the conditions and guarantees affecting the temporary sojourn or permanent establishment of foreign

workers and employees and other foreign wage-earners;

Recalling the Resolution concerning old-age, widows' and orphans' insurance and the maintenance of the right to pension which it adopted at its Tenth Session;

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to examine the possibility of placing this question on the Agenda of an early Session of the International Labour Conference.

workers and employees and other foreign wage-earners;

Recalling the Resolution concerning old-age, widows' and orphans' insurance and the maintenance of the right to pension which it adopted at its Tenth Session;

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing as early as possible on the Agenda of a Session of the International Labour Conference the question of insurance against old age, invalidity and death, together with the question of the rights of foreign workers in case of old age, invalidity and death.

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE UNDERGROUND WORK OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS

In view of the regrettable fact that underground work for women and young persons is still actually in operation in some of the most important countries represented in the International Labour Conference.

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing upon the Agenda of an early session of the International Labour Conference the question of the underground work of women and young persons.

#### RESOLUTION CONCERNING EQUALITY OF TREATMENT BETWEEN NATIONAL WORKERS AND COLOURED FOREIGN WORKERS

The International Labour Conference,

Considering the importance assigned in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding parts of other Peace Treaties to the protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, and with a view to the complete application of the Recommendation of the first International Labour Conference held at Washington concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers,

Particularly draws the attention of the States Members to the necessity of securing equality of

treatment between national workers and coloured foreign workers employed either on land or at sea, in the territory of these States or in their possessions and colonies, and

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of a very early Session of the Conference, and if possible in 1931, the question of equality of treatment between national workers and coloured foreign workers employed in the territories of the States Members or in their possessions and colonies.

## Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office

The annual report of Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, for the calendar year 1928, was presented to the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference. The report is in two parts: Part I reviews the general activity of the International Labour Organization, while Part II gives a summary of the annual reports which, under Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles, the governments are required to submit on the measures taken by them to give effect to Conventions to which they are parties.

The first section of Part I deals with the general work of the Organization and is subdivided into three chapters as follows:—(1) Questions of organization; (2) international information; and (3) relations. The second section consists of a review of the results obtained, following the lines which were adopted last year, under the following headings: (1) working conditions; (2) social insurance; (3) wages; (4) possibilities of employment; (5) protection of special classes of workers; (6) workers' living conditions; and (7) workers' general rights.

### General Activity of the Organization

No change occurred during 1928 in the membership of the International Labour Organization, which comprises the following fifty-five states: Abyssinia, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, San Domingo, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela.

In 1927 Spain and Brazil withdrew from the League of Nations, but remained in the International Labour Organization. The Spanish Government notified the Council of the League of Nations in March, 1928, of its decision to resume its membership in the League. The Brazilian Government has remained outside the League but has co-operated fully in the work of the International Labour Organization. This indicates the value which is attached by Brazil to the cause of international social progress.

The Director in his report observes that the United States of America, Mexico, the

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Turkey and Egypt are still not members. As regards the United States, reference is made to the unofficial co-operation which was obtained from that country by the International Labour body in various respects and the hope is expressed by the Director that "if at any time political circumstances or economic exigencies induce the United States to develop their international relations they will in the end, as the result of these new relations, become a member of the International Labour Organization. . . . It is indeed possible that, without any change in the official attitude, 1929 may see some further co-operation between the United States and the League of Nations, either on economic or on humanitarian questions. But there is no use disguising the fact that so far as the Labour Office is concerned there are special difficulties to be met: the prejudices of employers and workers in the new world against the pre-occupations of those in the old world; the strict obligations involved in the working of the International Labour Conference, which in fact is less accessible to outside countries than the conferences or special commissions of the League of Nations, etc. All the energy and tenacity of the Organization will be required to pave the way for closer relations with the most highly industrialized, but at the same time perhaps, despite appearances, morally the most isolated country in the world."

There was no change in relations with Mexico to record. That country still provides the International Labour Office with the information which it asks, but political events of recent months, the assassination of General Obregon, the election of a provisional President, and the subsequent state of rebellion, give little hope of any increased interest in international affairs.

Interesting progress was made in the external relations of the International Labour Office with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in 1928, at least in the field of scientific information. The general attitude of Soviet Russia to the League of Nations and the International Labour Office certainly shows no change. In newspapers and in official Soviet speeches, the Office is still denounced as "an annex to that imperialist centre, the League of Nations," an instrument in the hands of the capitalist for deceiving the working class by a pretext of "love for the workers" and of "defence of the workers' interests". According to *Trud*, the International Labour Conferences are nothing



more than "a swindle organized by the imperialists of the world". These quotations might be multiplied. Their number at any rate proves that the Soviet administrators and leaders are following attentively the activities of the International Labour body. Fortunately, even the supporters of antagonistic theories can maintain relations with each other in the search for accurate knowledge and in the field of science. Regular exchange of publications with the various Soviet institutions was established some years ago. By means of this exchange the Office's information on present-day Russia has been organized on a sound basis and its studies on Russia have won recognition as being authoritative. A new feature, however, in the extension of relations with Russia has been the direct exchange of information with that country during the past year. This exchange has developed to such an extent that the Office regularly and rapidly receives on the various questions affecting labour conditions in Russia the information it requires for its own publications and to meet demands from without. Thus, the information in the International Labour Office on industrial conditions in Russia is no longer based solely on publicly issued documents, but also (as for all other countries) on information supplied directly by the Government services. The Director passed through Moscow on his journey to the Far East last winter and although the visit was of a purely personal and private nature, Mr. Thomas took advantage of his visit to develop the relations between the services of the International Labour Office and of the Union of Soviet Republics.

Although Turkey is not yet a member of the Organization, cordial relations have been instituted between that country and the International Labour Office.

The question of Egypt's membership in the League of Nations and consequently in the International Labour Organization, depends on negotiations which are still pending between the British and Egyptian Governments.

### Revision of Conventions

The problem of the revision of Conventions of the International Labour Conference was raised during 1928 by the British Government, which proposed a revision of the Eight-Hours Convention. On that occasion the Governing Body decided not to consider the British proposal until rules had been laid down as to the general procedure to be followed for the revision of Conventions. There are three groups of questions which remain to be settled in this connection. In the first place, the standing orders of the

Conference will have to be adapted so as to provide for the possibility of Conventions being revised. In the second place, it is necessary to settle definitely the legal machinery for effecting a revision. There is no doubt, it is stated, but that revision can only be carried out by means of a new Convention, but the form to be given to this Convention must be defined. Lastly, the revision of Conventions raises questions as to the clauses to be included in future Conventions.

### Content of Conventions

The question whether the International Labour Conference should adopt Conventions containing general principles or detailed provisions was frequently discussed. The importance of this question is evident. From the legal point of view it is to be noted that there is no rule limiting the Conference in this respect. The question is rather one of policy. The Director deals with this subject in his report, but no suggestion has been offered to the Conference by the Governing Body or the Director on this point.

### Question of Resolutions adopted by the Conference

Attention is directed to the growing number of resolutions submitted to the annual Conference. At the last session no fewer than nineteen resolutions were adopted on most varied subjects. The resolutions of the Conference have no legal standing, and it is open to the states to which they are addressed to pay no attention to them. The Director feels that it would be better that the Conference should be more moderate in its use of this procedure, which should be followed in exceptional cases only.

### Expenses and Staff

The 1929 Budget of the International Labour Organization amounts to 8,782,640 francs (\$1,695,049.52). The estimated receipts from the sale of publications is 170,000 francs (\$32,810), which leaves a net total of 8,612,640 francs (\$1,662,239.52) to be distributed among the fifty-five states members.

The staff in 1927 numbered 375 persons; 378 in 1928; and will number 399 in 1929. It will thus be slightly more than in 1923, when there were 389 officials in the Office.

The estimates for 1930, as approved by the Governing Body, provide for a budget of 8,713,678 francs (\$1,681,739.85).

### Information Services

The chapter on "International Information" mentions that requests for information made to the International Labour Office dur-

ing the past year have been more numerous than ever, numbering upwards of 1,000, without counting those replied to directly by national correspondents of the Office, which are also increasing steadily. These requests come from governments, employers' organizations, workers' organizations and other institutions and individuals. The majority of the requests were received from France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy, but many came from countries which are not even members of the International Labour Organization: the United States (60) and Russia (15).

The chapter on "International Information" deals also with the publications of the International Labour Office, including the weekly *Industrial and Labour Information*; the *International Labour Review* (monthly); the *Legislative Series*, comprising the texts of labour laws of various countries; the *Encyclopaedia of Industrial Hygiene*, which will comprise a reference work of at least 2,200 pages, of which 133 brochures were issued in English and 168 in French up to the end of 1928; special publications such as the *International Survey of Legal Decisions and Labour Laws*, and studies and reports on many different subjects.

### Relations with Various Organizations

One of the most interesting chapters of the director's report is that on "Relations" in which a review is given of the relations of the International Labour Organizations with universities and educational institutions; the churches, charitable, welfare, and social service organizations; women's organizations; inter-parliamentary organizations; the International Federation of League of Nations Societies; the Institute of Pacific Relations; disabled and other ex-service men's associations; the International Association for Social Progress; workers' organizations (including the International Federation of Trade Unions, Christian trade unions, Fascist trade unions and labour organizations in distant countries): salaried employees; civil servants; employers' organizations; ship-owners and seamen; agriculturists; professional workers and co-operative organizations.

### Examination of Results

The second section of the Director's report comprises an examination of the results of the work of the International Labour Organization since its inception in 1919. At the beginning of this section the Director deals with the economic situation in 1928, mentioning the notable progress which had been made in the stabilization in the currency and

the movement for rationalization in both industrial production and distribution. Attention is given also to the discussions which have occurred in different countries of the problem of industrial relations.

The economic progress made during 1928 was accompanied by notable progress in international labour legislation during the same year. The following figures show the increase in the ratifications of the Conventions of the International Labour Conference, as compared with the preceding year:—

—	March 1928.	March 1929
Ratifications communicated.....	263	342
“ authorized.....	34	33
“ recommended.....	180	121

The number of ratifications has thus increased by 79 in one year, the highest figure so far attained for any single year.

Tables are published listing the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the successive sessions of the International Labour Conference and showing the action taken on these matters by the different member states.

The Director, in concluding this annual survey of the work of the Organization, does so with a feeling of optimism. "It may now be considered," he observes, "that the Organization has reached a stage of smooth, easy running which is a common phenomenon with good motor cars after they have done a few thousand miles—the engine is 'run in'." The Conference and its groups are now working according to rules which are no longer discussed, but which are frankly accepted and easily applied. The Governing Body has clearly classified and distributed the work of its Committees. The development of the technical bodies of the League of Nations has of itself made possible a clearer division of the international work which has to be done. Even the relations between the International Labour Office and those states which are not members of the League have now attained some sort of regularity. This does not mean, however, that there are not still a number of serious problems requiring attention, but at least the Office can enter into their discussion with the knowledge gained from nine years experience. In any case, these difficulties are surely a proof of the vitality of the Organization, and some of the attacks which have been made on the Office should be regarded as a tribute to the progress it has achieved and the authoritative position which it has won."

### 45th Session of Governing Body

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its forty-fifth session in Geneva on May 27-28, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Fontaine, French Government delegate. Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer in Geneva, was present as one of the Government representatives and Mr. P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, as one of the workers' representatives.

The Governing Body decided to transmit to the International Labour Conference a report of the Standing Orders Committee, which dealt with (1) certain legal problems connected with the revision of International Labour Conventions, and in particular the standard articles to be inserted in future Conventions, and (2) a proposal put forward by Mr. Riddell, Canadian Government representative, concerning the composition of the Committees of the Conference.

The Committee set up by the Governing Body to consider the various aspects of the problems of the use of different languages in the organs and publications of the International Labour Office submitted a report on the practical means of providing facilities to enable delegates unacquainted with the official languages of the Conference to follow the proceedings. The report was approved for transmission to the Conference.

The Governing Body decided that the Committee of Experts on Automatic Coupling, the creation of which was proposed by a resolution adopted by the Eleventh Session of the Conference, should consist of twenty-four experts, one-third of whom should be nominated by each group of the Governing Body, as well as of one member of each group of the Governing Body. It was agreed that the members of the Committee should be appointed at the Forty-Sixth Session of the Governing Body in October next.

A proposal was approved to hold a conference of housing statisticians to consider

means of obtaining uniformity in statistics relating to housing. Another proposal which was approved was that the Governing Body should appoint a Committee of three of its members to consult with representatives of the League of Nations Committee on Private Law in Inland Navigation to study the best means of regulating conditions of work on international waterways.

### Committee on Social Charges

The Committee on Social Charges held its first session at the International Labour Office on May 24 and 25. The Committee, which was set up by the Governing Body to assist the competent service of the International Labour Office in its work, was called on to examine five monographs, relating to social charges in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Poland.

Three sittings were held. The discussions referred almost entirely to the question of the scope of national monographs on social charges. Some of members and experts were of opinion that the studies should be confined to charges connected with social insurance, while others held that social welfare charges should be included. In view of the fact that in most countries there are at present no official statistics covering the cost of social welfare services as a whole, it was decided to postpone the decision until the next session.

At the next session the International Labour Office is to submit to the Committee a report setting forth the various conceptions of the scope of studies of social charges, and indicating, so far as possible, the methods used in the various countries to cover the occupational and social risks of the workers. The Office will also endeavour, with the collaboration of the governments concerned, to supplement the statistics which have been compiled.

The next session of the Committee will be convened as soon as the Office is in a position to submit the report desired.

### Labour Statistics in Australia

The *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, gives in its issue for March the most recent labour and industrial statistics of the Commonwealth. The estimated population of the Commonwealth (exclusive of aborigines) at the end of 1928, is given as 6,336,786 (3,241,535 males and 3,095,251 females). Of this number, nearly 2½ millions were in New South Wales, 1¼ millions in Victoria, and less than a million in Queensland.

The membership of trade unions in the

Commonwealth is given as having been 911,652 in 1927. A table is given showing the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wages throughout the Commonwealth. The average weekly wage for adult males in all industries is 100 shillings, 5 pence; and for all groups except shipping and agriculture the averages are as follows:—weekly wage, 101s. 6d.; working hours 45.27; hourly wage, 26.91d. For adult female employees the weighted average nominal weekly wage was 53s. 10d. at the end of 1928; working hours were 44.79, and the hourly wage was 14.42d.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA DURING MAY

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in May was 6,752, their employees numbering 1,046,756 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

May was 1,642, having an aggregate membership of 193,787 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1929, as Reported by the Employers

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,752 firms with 1,046,756 employees, as compared with 993,253 on May 1; this increase of 53,503 persons, or 5.4 per cent, brought the index number to 122.4 or over three points above the previous high level in the last nine years, recorded on August 1, 1928. In the preceding month, the index (average calendar year 1926=100) stood at 116.2 and on June 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7, respectively.

Unusually large advances were registered in logging, construction and transportation, while manufacturing, trade, services and communications also showed important increases.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employing the greatest number of extra workers.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 549 employers with a combined working force of 75,431 persons, as compared with 72,836 on May 1. This gain was rather smaller than that reported on June 1 last year, when the index was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber and fish products), and

construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slacker.

*Quebec.*—Construction, transportation, manufacturing and logging recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in mining, communications and trade; the gain in logging was due to river-drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any of the last eight years, the index being over five points higher than on June 1, 1928, when important advances had also been indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,503 firms employing 286,361 workers, or 21,300 more than in their last monthly report.

*Ontario.*—The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 126.7 as compared with 115.5 at the beginning of June, 1928, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 3,054 co-operating establishments aggregated 443,397 persons; on May 1, they had 432,847 employees. Construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in trade, mining, communications, logging and services. In manufacturing, considerable increases in the lumber, food, pulp and paper and other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel (which of late has shown exceptional activity), and in textiles.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces,

where the 934 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 150,582 persons, as against 136,084 in the preceding month. Similar increases were indicated on June 1, 1928, but the index then was many points lower.

*British Columbia.*—An aggregate payroll of 90,985 workers was registered by the 712 reporting employers, who had 86,425 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last nine years. Construction and manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but logging, transportation and other groups also showed heightened activity, while coal mining was seasonally slacker.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

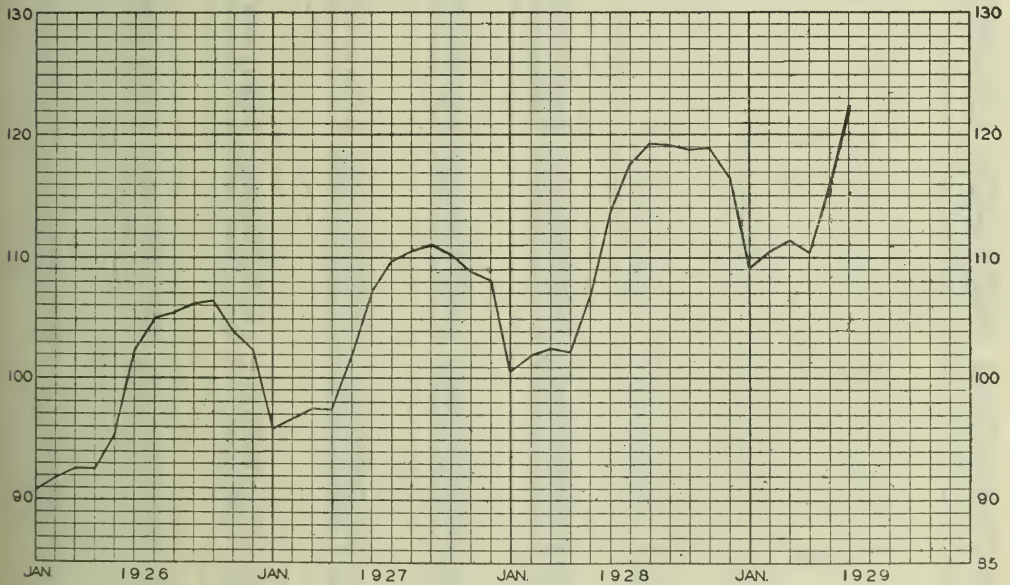
increase of 6,347 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and manufacturing reported the greatest increases, but trade was also busier. The index was at the highest point yet reached.

*Quebec.*—Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and transportation. Statements were tabulated from 106 establishments having 11,924 workers, as against 11,316 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had also been indicated on June 1, 1928, when the index was lower. Employment on the date under review was in greater volume than at the same date in any other year of the record.

*Toronto.*—The situation in Toronto continued better than in any other period in the seven years for which statistics are available,

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Employment by Cities

The trend of employment was upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while declines were noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

*Montreal.*—Improvement on a large scale was recorded in Montreal, where the 801 co-operating firms employed 140,660 persons, an

according to returns furnished by 888 employers with 124,417 persons on their payrolls, compared with 123,011 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction, trade, services, and transportation. The general gain was rather smaller than that noted on June 1, 1928.

*Ottawa.*—Construction, services and manufactures recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, where employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year,

when a decline had been indicated. A combined working force of 13,570 employees, or 540 more than in their last report, was indicated by the 135 co-operating firms.

*Hamilton.*—Additions to staffs on a rather smaller scale than on June 1, 1928, were reported in Hamilton; 219 employers had 39,932 workers on their paylists, as compared with

39,205 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. Conditions were decidedly better than on the same date a year ago.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Following a period of unusual activity, em-

NOTE: "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1926=100)

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921							
June 1	.....	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
1922							
June 1	.....	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
1923							
June 1	.....	98.5	105.5	94.5	103.1	94.8	89.1
1924							
June 1	.....	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
1925							
Jan. 1	.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1	.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1	.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
April 1	.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1	.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1	.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1	.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1	.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1	.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1	.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1	.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1	.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
1926							
Jan. 1	.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1	.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927							
Jan. 1	.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1	.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	.....	101.3	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928							
Jan. 1	.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1	.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	.....	106.8	101.3	108.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1	.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
1929							
Jan. 1	.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1	.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	.....	122.4	112.5	115.9	126.7	132.4	117.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1929.....		100.0	7.2	27.3	42.4	14.4	8.7

ployment in the Border Cities showed a decline on June 1, 2,565 persons being released from the staffs of the 128 firms furnishing data, who reported 20,746 employees. Most of the reduction took place in automobile factories, while improvement was noted in construction. Increases had been registered on June 1, 1928, but employment then was in much smaller volume, the index standing at 147.3, as compared with 168.3 on the date under review.

*Winnipeg.*—An aggregate working force of 32,638 persons was indicated by the 312 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 32,374 employees on May 1. This gain involved a rather smaller number of

persons than that noted at the beginning of June last year, but the index was then slightly lower. Most of the advance recorded was in construction and communications.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing reported the largest gain in Vancouver, where transportation was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 264 employers with 29,514 workers in their employ, or 242 more than on May 1. Improvement was also indicated on June 1 a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE. The "relative weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
June 1, 1923	87.0		95.7				95.1	84.1
June 1, 1924	96.6		99.3	116.7	99.6		89.2	82.0
June 1, 1925	97.4		94.1	108.2	87.5		85.6	86.3
June 1, 1926	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3		87.5	89.3
Jan. 1, 1927	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1, 1927	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1, 1927	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April 1, 1927	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1, 1927	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1, 1927	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1, 1927	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1, 1927	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1, 1927	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1, 1927	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	95.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1, 1927	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Jan. 1, 1928	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1, 1928	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1, 1928	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1, 1928	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1, 1928	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1, 1928	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1, 1928	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1, 1928	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1, 1928	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1, 1928	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1, 1928	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1, 1928	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1929	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1, 1929	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1, 1929	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1, 1929	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1, 1929	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1, 1929	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1, 1929	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1, 1929	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1, 1929	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1, 1929	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1, 1929	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1, 1929	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1930	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1, 1930	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1, 1930	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1, 1930	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1, 1930	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1, 1930	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at June 1, 1929	13.4	1.1	11.9	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.1	2.8

### Manufacturing

Statements were tabulated from 4,106 manufacturers employing 575,358 operatives, as compared with 568,118 in the preceding month. This increase was not so extensive as that reported on the same date in 1928, but employment continued higher than in any other month for which data are available. Lumber mills registered the greatest gains, which were of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric-current, electrical apparatus, mineral, non-ferrous metal

and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel and textile plants were slacker; the losses in the former were the first recorded since the beginning of this year, during which exceptional activity has been noted in the metal industries.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—There were further pronounced increases in the number employed in this group, particularly in the fish-preserving division in the Maritime Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 243 firms employing 19,005 persons, as compared with 17,423 in the preceding month. This increase, which was slightly more extensive than that

NOTE: The 'relative weight' in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—		All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cation	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
June	1. 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June	1. 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June	1. 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June	1. 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June	1. 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
Jan.	1. 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb.	1. 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar.	1. 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
April	1. 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May	1. 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June	1. 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July	1. 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug.	1. 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept.	1. 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct.	1. 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov.	1. 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec.	1. 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan.	1. 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1. 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1. 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April	1. 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May	1. 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1. 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1. 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1. 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1. 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1. 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1. 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1. 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1. 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1. 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1. 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April	1. 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1. 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1. 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1. 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1. 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1. 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1. 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1. 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1. 1928	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1. 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1. 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1. 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April	1. 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1. 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1. 1929	122.4	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	115.4	144.6	131.1	126.0
Relative weight of employ- ment by Industries as at June 1, 1929.....		100.0	55.0	2.2	4.8	2.8	12.4	12.8	2.1	7.9



reported on June 1, 1928, brought the index to a higher point than on the same date in any other year of the record.

*Leather and Products.*—Employment in this group, chiefly in boot and shoe plants, showed a slight falling-off, which was much smaller than that indicated in the same month last year, when the index was, however, several

points higher. The working forces of the 177 co-operating employers totalled 16,132 persons, as against 16,188 in the preceding month. The largest declines were in the Prairie Provinces.

*Lumber and Products.*—Continued seasonal expansion was noted in lumber mills, and there were also gains in container and other

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	*Relative Weight	June 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	55.0	121.2	119.8	112.6	106.9	101.6	95.6	85.8
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	119.5	110.0	116.7	115.4	109.0	104.3	99.9
Fur and products.....	0.2	102.5	100.3	91.1	97.3	101.0	92.5	94.9
Leather and products.....	1.5	91.0	91.4	100.4	100.3	92.3	89.7	97.5
Lumber and products.....	5.9	120.7	107.9	109.7	111.3	110.2	108.6	106.1
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.7	119.6	100.8	106.5	113.2	115.0	116.1	111.8
Furniture.....	1.0	123.7	123.5	117.1	105.6	100.8	90.2	.....
Other lumber products.....	1.2	121.6	117.8	113.4	108.5	102.9	95.2	99.0
Musical instruments.....	0.3	96.5	97.8	92.4	96.9	95.8	78.7	79.8
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	104.8	101.6	100.0	98.5	93.7	91.2	89.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.4	111.8	109.8	111.3	108.1	100.0	93.1	92.8
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	108.7	105.6	113.5	113.1	101.3	90.0	89.4
Paper products.....	0.8	111.4	111.2	112.5	104.4	98.3	97.6	94.1
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	116.0	115.0	108.7	103.1	99.0	97.2	97.3
Rubber products.....	1.7	143.6	139.7	125.7	113.8	97.3	97.1	86.4
Textile products.....	7.9	108.8	110.3	106.3	105.5	98.9	94.6	88.8
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.9	107.0	108.7	110.5	109.6	100.2	94.7	83.0
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	114.0	115.6	104.0	102.5	99.9	89.1	84.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	107.2	108.4	101.9	99.8	97.0	96.6	97.8
Other textile products.....	1.0	109.4	111.0	108.7	114.3	98.9	99.0	95.7
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.5	125.2	124.0	120.1	107.7	101.7	101.5	97.8
Tobacco.....	0.8	112.8	113.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	145.1	141.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	186.5	176.8	133.8	95.7	99.9	95.7	105.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.7	117.6	118.9	114.1	106.2	103.1	95.5	103.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	131.3	125.1	115.7	108.0	105.8	90.9	94.5
Electric current.....	1.5	132.3	121.9	118.9	106.7	99.8	105.1	102.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	139.0	136.0	117.5	105.0	94.5	88.6	89.9
Iron and steel products.....	16.4	133.2	137.6	118.1	105.9	104.2	92.9	98.1
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.7	143.9	145.9	125.3	112.8	105.3	102.0	114.0
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	133.3	133.9	123.9	110.6	99.5	94.3	93.2
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	124.9	126.2	102.8	109.9	100.9	69.6	70.6
Laad vehicles.....	7.5	131.5	140.0	118.7	103.1	106.6	95.7	103.0
Automobiles and parts.....	4.5	182.9	215.2	170.0	116.6	113.1	91.7	90.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.5	135.2	136.7	125.4	110.3	111.3	122.2	103.8
Heating appliances.....	0.6	137.9	133.6	112.7	101.9	101.7	94.6	93.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)..	1.1	178.2	174.6	138.8	111.0	102.4	77.7	90.6
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.7	137.2	138.9	113.9	105.5	100.1	88.9	91.5
Other iron and steel products.....	2.0	117.4	118.8	108.4	104.5	100.4	89.0	91.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	2.0	136.5	134.3	120.7	114.0	95.2	82.0	86.5
Mineral products.....	1.2	136.7	133.7	116.9	104.5	101.7	105.0	102.7
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	113.2	112.5	103.9	106.9	100.0	95.7	96.7
<i>Logging</i> .....	2.2	92.7	75.8	85.9	86.8	96.4	92.6	96.6
<i>Mining</i> .....	4.8	115.8	115.6	112.3	105.5	96.5	98.8	108.5
Coal.....	2.4	99.3	101.5	100.7	101.8	94.6	94.5	110.2
Metallic ores.....	1.5	138.4	132.2	126.6	110.9	95.1	102.5	105.4
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.9	140.9	142.1	135.2	111.9	105.2	98.3	97.7
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.8	120.9	117.3	106.9	103.7	100.4	94.6	94.5
Telegraphs.....	0.6	126.8	118.6	111.5	106.8	102.6	94.7	92.4
Telephones.....	2.2	119.3	116.9	105.7	102.7	99.9	94.6	94.8
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.4	115.4	108.1	108.0	104.8	102.1	97.1	101.6
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	125.1	119.6	112.3	104.4	100.8	98.7	101.2
Steam railways.....	8.4	112.1	106.0	105.1	103.0	98.5	95.2	100.2
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.7	120.3	104.7	119.8	114.8	124.6	105.8	110.2
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	12.8	144.6	112.0	136.8	121.3	114.5	95.6	90.4
Building.....	4.9	134.7	114.3	118.3	112.4	104.3	76.8	74.4
Highway.....	2.1	144.3	77.9	142.5	125.0	95.4	100.6	61.0
Railway.....	5.8	154.2	123.2	144.1	126.8	128.3	109.8	113.2
<i>Services</i> .....	2.1	131.1	121.6	118.4	105.4	100.9	97.2	95.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.2	131.9	113.8	114.7	101.5	101.0	100.6	96.5
Professional.....	0.2	122.5	126.3	118.5	107.2	100.2	100.0	96.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	132.5	133.5	123.6	109.8	100.9	91.1	89.8
<i>Trade</i> .....	7.9	126.0	124.0	113.7	104.8	96.7	93.1	91.8
Retail.....	5.6	130.8	128.8	116.3	106.5	95.6	92.5	89.5
Wholesale.....	2.3	115.4	113.7	108.3	101.9	98.9	94.2	96.4
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	122.4	116.2	113.8	107.2	102.2	95.6	96.4

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

wood-using factories. Returns were compiled from 711 manufacturers in the lumber group having 61,394 employees, compared with 54,971 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement on June 1, the greatest advance taking place in Ontario. Rather smaller additions to staffs were made on the same date last year, when the index was considerably lower.

*Musical instruments.*—There was a slightly unfavourable movement in employment in musical instruments factories, 42 of which reduced their payrolls from 3,003 persons at the beginning of May to 2,964 on June 1. Improvement had been indicated on the same date last summer, but employment then was at a lower level. Most of the decrease took place in Ontario.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—Large increases were noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,089 persons were added to the forces of the 320 co-operating manufacturers, who had 28,692 employees. Sugar and syrup, fruit and vegetable canning, biscuit and confectionery establishments reported most of the improvement, which occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario. The increase registered on June 1, 1928, was somewhat larger, but the situation then was not so favourable as on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Further important additions to staffs were indicated in this group, chiefly in pulp and paper mills, but also in printing and publishing. This increase brought the index number to a higher point than in any other month of the record. An aggregate payroll of 66,711 workers was reported by the 520 establishments whose statistics were compiled, which had employed 65,457 in the preceding month. A considerable proportion of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario.

*Rubber Products.*—Thirty-seven rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 18,204 persons, or 499 more than in their last return, most of the gain being in Quebec. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when an increase on a smaller scale was noted.

*Textile Products.*—There was a seasonal reduction in activity in textiles on the date under review, chiefly in cotton and clothing factories in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 564 firms employing 83,160 persons, as against 84,195 in the preceding month. This contraction involved a greater number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1928, when the index was slightly below its level at the time of writing.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Activity in this group showed a small increase, according to 142 employers whose staffs rose from 15,854 in the preceding month to 15,966 on the date under review. Breweries in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces reported this advance, which contrasted with the decrease shown on the same date last year. The index number then was several points lower.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Statements were tabulated from 110 plants in this division with 7,798 persons on their payrolls, as against 7,913 in the preceding month. The index number was higher than in the same month in any of the years since 1920.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Further marked improvement was shown in building material plants, 138 of which reported an aggregate working force of 13,116 persons, or 616 more than on May 1. The index was at its maximum for the record of ten years. Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces reported the bulk of the increase, in which all branches of the industry shared.

*Electric Current.*—A further advance on a larger scale than in previous years was shown in electric current plants; the index was higher than in any other month since the series was commenced. The 92 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 1,242 workers to 15,999 at the beginning of June. Quebec recorded the greatest gain, but the tendency was generally upward.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Heightened activity was shown in electrical appliance factories, 47 of which enlarged their payrolls by 301 employees to 14,043 on the date under review. This increase brought employment to a higher level than in any other period of the record. Ontario firms registered practically all the advance.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—For the first time since the beginning of the year, there was a decrease in iron and steel works, mainly in automobile plants where activity has been at an exceptionally high level. On the other hand, railway car shops and some other groups showed improvement. Returns were tabulated from 656 manufacturers employing 171,412 persons, compared with 176,739 on May 1. Additions to staffs were noted in the Maritime provinces, but elsewhere the tendency was downward, particularly in Ontario. Improvement was registered on June 1, 1928, when the index was, however, many points lower.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—Smelters and refineries and manufacturers of zinc and aluminum products reported heightened acti-

vity, according to 105 firms employing 20,553 persons, compared with 20,220 at the beginning of May. This increase, which took place chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia, exceeded that recorded at the beginning of June a year ago, when employment was in considerably smaller volume.

*Mineral Products.*—Continued seasonal advances were noted generally in this group, in which they were of practically the same size as those indicated on June 1, 1928, when the index number was many points lower. An aggregate payroll of 13,158 persons was employed by the 81 co-operating firms, who had 12,862 in the preceding month.

*Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.*—The production of roofing materials and various other articles listed under this heading showed an increase, 32 workers having been added to the forces of the 73 manufacturers whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 4,489 at the beginning of May.

### Logging

Employment in logging camps, chiefly owing to river-driving operations in Quebec, showed an advance which was on a larger scale than on the same date in the preceding year. The index number then was rather lower. Returns were received from 207 firms employing 23,325 persons, or 4,103 more than on May 1.

### Mining

*Coal Mining.*—Employment in the western coal fields was seasonally slacker; the index was practically the same as on June 1, 1928, when somewhat greater declines had been recorded. Statements were compiled from 77 operators with 25,454 employees, or 548 less than at the beginning of May.

*Metallic Ores.*—Considerable improvement was shown in metallic ore mines in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces; 75 employers enlarged their staffs from 15,479 workers on May 1 to 16,028 at the beginning of June. The index was higher than in any other month since the series was commenced. Smaller gains had been noted on June 1, of last year.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, (other than coal).*—According to data received from 64 firms in this group, they employed 9,046 persons, or 30 less than in the preceding month. Despite this minor decrease, the index numbers was higher than on June 1 in earlier years of the record.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—A further increase in employment was registered in local

transportation on June 1, when 131 companies added 1,164 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 24,434 on the date under review. This gain was larger than that noted at the beginning of June, 1928, when the index was some 13 points lower. Improvement was shown in all provinces.

*Steam Railways.*—Continued and greater expansion was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 106 co-operating employers enlarged their staffs from 83,276 in the preceding month to 88,085 on June 1. Ontario, Quebec and the Prairie Provinces reported most of the increase, which was larger than on the same date in other years of the record while the index was also at its maximum for the beginning of June in the years since 1920.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but the trend was decidedly upward in Quebec and Ontario. Statistics were received from 68 firms with 17,263 employees, as compared with 15,033 in the preceding month. Slightly greater gains were noted on June 1, 1928, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

### Communications

Continued improvement was indicated on telephones and telegraphs; 186 companies enlarged their staffs from 28,413 persons at the beginning of May, to 29,284 on June 1. Employment was more active than in any other month for which data are available.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—The volume of employment afforded in building was greater than in the early summer of other years of the record, which goes back to 1920. An aggregate staff of 50,897 was reported by the 599 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 43,193 workers on May 1; this expansion was the most pronounced on record. Activity increased in all provinces, but the largest gains were in Quebec.

*Highway.*—The 197 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 22,329 persons in their employ, or 10,098 more than at the beginning of May. This improvement, in which all provinces shared, was more extensive and the level of employment was higher than on June 1 in any other year since 1920.

*Railway.*—Continued advances were registered by the track departments of the railways; resulting in a greater volume of employment than at the beginning of June in previous years for which data are available. The working forces of the 46 employers totalled 60,737 persons, as against 48,435 in

the preceding month. The most noteworthy increases were in the Prairie Provinces, although there was marked improvement in all provinces.

### Services

Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while only small changes took place in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 213 firms employing 21,612 workers, as compared with 20,023 on May 1. The index was higher than on June 1 in any other year of the record.

## Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1929

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

The local trade union situation at the close of May continued to show improvement, the 1,642 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated with 193,787 members indicating 4.0 per cent of unemployment contrasted with 5.5 per cent in April. All provinces contributed a share to the increase in employment recorded over April; the most substantial increase was registered from British Columbia, where the building and construction trades and the coal mining industry largely accounted for the better conditions prevailing in that province. Quebec and Nova Scotia unions also reported moderate gains in activity, while the changes indicated from the remaining provinces were slight. In making a comparison with the returns for May of last year, when 3.7 per cent of idleness was recorded, the Alberta situation remained unchanged, while the improvement shown by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia unions when combined was almost sufficient to offset the declines in employment reported from Quebec and Manitoba. The changes, however, were not particularly noteworthy in any one province.

### Trade

Improvement was indicated in both retail and wholesale trade; 677 establishments reported 82,904 employees, or 1,422 more than in their last monthly return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1 in any other year since 1920, in all of which the level of employment was lower.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. During May employment for Halifax union members was in considerably greater volume than in April, and the improvement registered by Montreal, Regina and Vancouver unions was also outstanding. Nominal gains only were registered from Toronto and Winnipeg unions. From Saint John the same percentage of idle members was reported as in April, and from Edmonton a fractional percentage decline in employment only was indicated. Regina unions registered the most extensive increases in employment when compared with the returns for May of last year, while from Saint John, Vancouver and Winnipeg unions gains on a much smaller scale were reported. The situation for Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal and Toronto union members, however, was less favourable than in May a year ago.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1923, to date. It will be noticed that the curve during May extended in a downward direction from that of April, showing that employment was in greater volume during the month under review. The level at the close of May, however, showed very slight divergence from that indicated during the same month in 1928.

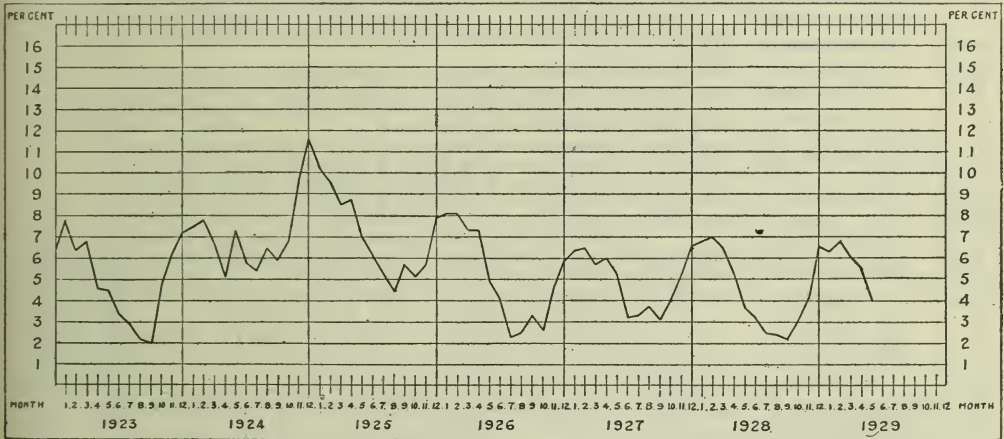
The manufacturing industries reflected greater activity during May than in the preceding month as shown by the returns received from a total of 475 unions, covering a membership of 56,947 persons, 4.8 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month contrasted with 7.0 per cent in April. The improvement reported over April was attributable largely to expansion in the woodworking

and garment trades, while printing tradesmen and cigar makers reported nominal advances in employment only. On the other hand, hat and cap makers and glass workers were slacker than in April, and reductions in employment on a smaller scale were reported by leather workers, metal polishers and bakers. Among iron and steel, textile and fur workers, and pulp and paper makers the same percentage of idleness was reported as in April. The situation in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, showed little change from May of last year when 4.4 per cent of unemployment was recorded, the increases and declines in employment reported from the various trades in a large measure offsetting each other.

and Alberta coal miners were somewhat better employed than in May of last year, and in British Columbia a fully engaged situation was indicated in both months of the comparison. A number of unions continued to report some part time employment.

Building and construction tradesmen were busier during May than in the preceding month, the 205 unions from which reports were received with 30,680 members showing 8.2 per cent of inactivity compared with 11.3 per cent in April. Hod carriers and building labourers, who formed but a small percentage of the entire group membership reporting showed, the largest percentage gain, but the advance indicated by bricklayers, masons and

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Oigarmakers registered important gains in employment over May a year ago, and among textile, leather, wood and iron and steel workers, hat and cap makers, and printing tradesmen somewhat heightened activity was recorded. Glass and garment workers, general labourers, bakers, pulp and paper makers, and metal polishers all participated in the reductions in employment, which but slightly more than offset the gains reported in the other trades.

From unions of coal miners 42 reports were received during May, combining a membership of 16,015 persons, and of these 921 or a percentage of 5.8 were idle on the last day of the month, compared with 8.4 per cent in April and with 7.0 in May a year ago. British Columbia unions indicated recovery during May from the slackness shown in April, while in Nova Scotia and Alberta conditions were slightly improved. Both Nova Scotia

plasterers and carpenters and joiners, though smaller when viewed from a percentage basis, still involved the greatest number of workers. In addition, nominal gains were recorded by bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers. Tile layers, lathers and roofers were considerably slacker than in April, while among plumbers and steamfitters the unemployment increase was fractional only. The same situation prevailed in the building trades as a whole during May as in the corresponding month last year, though fluctuations occurred in the various trades. In this comparison bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, granite and stonecutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers reported a more favourable employment trend during the month under review, which was offset by the curtailment evident among brick-

TABLE I—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Groups of Industries																															
	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper	Fibre, textiles and textile products	Textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
1919.....	4.1	0	2.8	3.6	2.4	-6	1.2	-5	0	-7	-3	7	0	1.6	7.3	2.5	6.0	0	8.7	1.6	8.0	1.8	4	0	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	2.6	3.6	
1920.....	0	1.2	3.2	4.8	-8	0	-8	1.2	2.2	1.1	0	-2.6	0	5.4	3.9	-5	1.5	2.9	-1	4.3	1.1	2.0	1.5	-1	0	0	1.3	0	2.2	2.4		
1921.....	21.9	42.2	12.6	22.6	8.5	3.6	4.4	3.2	5.6	43.6	2	0.61	4	0.17	9.26	5.29	7.24	24.20	1.6	16.8	8.2	8.1	9.9	4.8	4.8	0	0	6.1	5.1	7.7	15.5	
1922.....	37.7	27.1	11.0	15.0	3.2	1.0	3.5	10.4	41.5	5	0.054	5	0.15	6	5.9	10.5	24.4	0	1.6	8.8	4.4	13.7	4.6	3.1	5.0	0	0	2.8	4	8.3	6.7	
1923.....	0	5.2	5.4	9.2	3.9	2.3	-1	3.8	25.9	27.4	-3.36	8	0	1.1	4.3	2.0	3.9	2.1	1.4	4	2.0	3.7	2.1	1.4	4	0	0	8.1	4	4.3	4.5	
1924.....	0	1.3	12.9	3.1	5.2	7.4	3.6	17.38	7	10.645	0	2.8	6	3.1	5.4	6	4.7	2.2	5	7.15	5.5	3.3	1.8	0	0	0	0	2.6	1.0	6.7	7.3	
1925.....	0.17	3.13	8.12	1.7	7.2	9.0	6.2	3.9	1.36	0	18.38	2.0	5.5	6.0	13.03	3.2	0	2.2	7.7	2.2	7.7	4.6	2.1	2.2	0	0	1.9	1.6	1.5	5.6	7.0	
1926.....	1.3	4.8	10.1	9.6	6.1	2.8	-2	3.9	2.9	31.8	19.0	33.23	2.6	3.1	8.1	2.9	3.9	2.8	8.27	0.22	6	3.8	1.1	1.1	0	0	4.1	1.5	2.4	4.8	4.9	
1927.....	4.1	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.2	-2	6.3	9.5	5.2	3.7	5.5	4.9	2.2	5	6.8	0.20	3.6	18.7	2.9	10.6	3.8	1.3	0	0	0	1.3	0	1.5	6.6	6.4	
1927.....	1.3	0	8.6	9.9	6.2	3.9	6.1	2.8	4.2	30.8	5.0	34.1	2.9	14.8	5.0	4.0	16.5	0	3.6	18.7	2.9	10.6	3.1	1.1	0	0	2.2	1.7	7.5	5.5	5.7	
1927.....	5.9	0	8.7	8.9	6.2	2.4	-2	2.4	5.4	27.6	2.4	31.7	8.2	1.2	4.8	1.0	30.6	0	1.1	11.9	2.8	14.4	2.2	0	1.1	0	0	2.2	1.5	6.6	5.2	
1927.....	7.9	0	3.9	3.8	4.5	1.8	-6	2.4	5.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	27.7	7.5	4.4	3.4	2.7	0	0	8.0	2.8	8.6	2.1	5.1	1.1	0	0	1.8	2.0	5.0	3.2	
1927.....	1.5	0	2.9	5.9	5.1	3.0	2.2	2.9	14.8	6.6	3.4	6.2	15.1	7.9	4.2	3.8	21.2	0	9	6.9	2.8	8.6	2.1	3.1	1.1	0	0	2.1	1.4	4.4	3.3	
1927.....	2.6	0	2.8	5.0	2.8	5.6	1.4	3.1	4.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.4	5.1	7.4	4.6	0	1.8	5	1.9	4.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	0	0	2.3	1.6	0	5.2	3.1
1927.....	3.5	0	8.9	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.8	2.5	22.0	7.7	-8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	13.0	3	1.1	10.0	3.0	37.4	2.5	2.1	1.1	0	0	3	1.6	0	5.7	3.9
1927.....	26.7	0	2.9	8.3	1.3	4.0	6.5	2.8	22.0	8.4	0	8.8	14.8	10.9	7.4	6.5	7.4	0	1.1	10.0	3.0	37.4	2.5	2.1	1.1	0	0	2.3	2.6	1.6	6.7	6.6
1928.....	2.6	0	2.9	8.3	1.1	0	3.6	3.2	3.8	35.4	10.3	0.11	3	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	3.8	1.1	17.7	19.1	3.6	43.4	2.8	3.1	1.1	0	3	2.6	1.6	6.7	6.6
1928.....	27.5	0	6.3	7.3	8.0	2.6	1.2	3.4	15.7	3.0	0.11	4.3	10.7	6.7	2.0	2.0	5	0	17.1	23.2	3.8	43.4	2.8	3.1	1.1	0	1.6	3.7	1.2	9.0	7.0	
1928.....	3.1	10.4	6.5	11.7	5.0	2.4	-3	3.1	12.3	6.2	3.7	1.0	11.1	5.4	3.3	2.0	8	0	11.5	23.2	4.0	29.5	3.3	3.4	1.1	0	1.6	2.9	0	8.0	6.8	
1928.....	0	1.1	10.6	4.5	12.1	2.4	-3	2.4	6.0	9.6	2.6	10.0	4.1	10.8	2.6	6	4.0	0	6.4	13.6	3.2	20.5	2.7	3.4	1.1	0	1.2	2.1	8.7	6.0	6.5	
1928.....	1.1	9.5	7.5	6.4	3.1	2.4	-3	1.9	3.9	11.9	1.5	-6	1.6	8.8	2.6	6	4.0	0	3.7	8.2	1.8	17.1	1.5	4.1	1.1	0	1.7	2.5	0	5.9	5.2	
1928.....	0.16	6.2	6.6	4.4	11.9	1.5	-6	3.2	6.0	7	5.5	12.1	16.8	10.8	2.6	6	4.0	0	9.3	3.9	1.4	7.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	0	4	1.5	0	4.6	3.7	
1928.....	0	1.0	4.7	3.8	2.9	4.8	10.5	2.6	8.2	6.0	1.5	1.4	11.8	3.4	3.6	3.9	2.8	0	3.7	3.9	1.8	14.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	1.2	1.2	0	3.8	3.2	
1928.....	7.2	5.5	1.6	3.5	2.8	2.6	-2	0	5.2	1.7	0	5.2	1.7	3.4	3.6	3.9	2.8	0	5	3.5	1.7	5.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	1.8	1.6	0	4.4	3.5	
1928.....	8.6	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.0	-3	2.7	8.1	1	1.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	5	3.5	1.7	5.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	1.1	2.2	0	4.4	3.5	
1928.....	4.0	12.6	1.2	4.5	3.2	4.3	6.6	3.2	13.9	8	7.5	5.6	1.5	5.0	4.2	8	9.5	0	12.5	5.1	1.6	14.6	1.3	2	0	0	4.7	3.6	4	2.9	2.2	
1928.....	19.9	0	4.5	8.3	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	16.7	16.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	7.5	5.3	2.1	11.4	0	10.9	9.3	2.6	3.6	1.1	2	1	0	4.7	3.6	1.5	6.1	4.2
1929.....	6.6	0	1.5	5.6	3.1	4.4	7.8	2.8	13.3	3.0	4.9	17.0	37.2	21.8	4.3	2.4	6.9	0	13.6	15.5	3.8	32.1	1.9	3	1	0	4	3.6	1.8	5.1	6.6	
1929.....	6.6	0	5.5	5.5	6.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	6.9	5.9	0	3.2	4.9	9.4	3.7	1.9	11.2	0	14.6	19.0	4.7	34.6	4.0	2	5	0	8	3.6	1.8	6.2	6.8	
1929.....	1.2	2.8	6.5	8.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.2	4.9	6.2	2.8	5.32	0	16.5	0	12.2	19.8	4.5	35.4	3.7	6	7	0	5.5	2.9	1.0	5.1	6.0	
1929.....	2.6	18.2	8.4	7.0	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	13.3	29.3	0.31	9	4.7	5.1	2.8	6.14	7	0	16.5	11.3	2.6	19.7	2.3	3	1	0	9	2.2	0	3.0	4.5	
1929.....	3.7	0	5.8	4.8	4.8	3.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	15.0	1.9	1.1	3.8	6.4	1.9	12.1	0	19.8	8.2	2.1	10.4	1.9	3	1	0	6	2.3	0.7	3.6	4.0	

layers, masons and plasterers, hod carriers and building labourers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and plumbers and steamfitters.

The transportation industries registered slight improvement only in conditions during May when compared with April, as indicated by the reports received from 683 unions comprising a membership of 63,989 persons. Of these 2.1 per cent were without work on the last day of May contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 2.6 in April. The employment tendency among navigation workers was slightly upward from that of April, and steam railway employees also were accorded a greater volume of work. On the contrary, the situation for teamsters and chauffeurs was slightly adverse while among

street and electric railway employees practically no change was shown. A minor decline in activity was registered in the transportation group as a whole over May of last year when 1.8 per cent of the members reported were idle, the reductions being confined entirely to the steam railway division. Navigation workers, teamsters and chauffeurs and street and electric railway employees on the other hand were afforded a slightly greater volume of employment. The changes throughout, however, were small.

Owing to the casual nature of their work reports from longshoremen are tabulated separately each month. During May 14 association of longshore workers made returns to the Department, including a membership of 7,121 persons, 15.1 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month. Employment was on a larger scale during May for these workers than in either the previous month when 22.9 per cent of idleness was registered or in May of last year when the unemployment percentage stood at 19.4.

Slight variation only was indicated in the situation among retail clerks during May, both when compared with the returns for the preceding month or for May of last year, the 8 unions from which returns were tabulated with 1,548 members showing 0.6 per cent of inactivity, compared with percentages of 0.9 and 0.7 in April, and in May, 1928, respectively.

At the close of May reports were received from 67 unions of civic employees, embracing a membership of 7,090 persons, 0.7 per cent of whom were without employment contrasted with 0.8 per cent of idleness in April and 0.2 per cent in May a year ago.

Some slight falling off in available employment was manifest in the miscellaneous group of trades during May, as indicated by the returns tabulated from 106 unions with an aggregate membership of 5,097 persons. Of these 232 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 4.6 compared with 3.9 per cent in April. Hotel and restaurant employees were largely responsible for the unfavorable situation reported while theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen registered slight improvement. The same percentage of idleness was indicated in the miscellaneous group of trades, as a whole, during the month under review as in May last year, namely 4.6, but changes in the employment volume were shown in the different groups. As in the previous comparison, hotel and restaurant employees were slacker than in May of last year, and among barbers and office workers

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

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.6	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.3	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
May, 1919.....	4.7	3.4	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.4	4.9	3.6
May, 1920.....	4	5	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.3	1.5	5.6	2.4
May, 1921.....	12.9	6.2	26.5	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.0	21.7	15.5
May, 1922.....	12.1	3.1	16.4	3.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	10.9	8.7
May, 1923.....	1.3	1.0	9.1	1.5	5.4	2.0	7.6	2.4	4.5
May, 1924.....	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
May, 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	5	8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	7	2.6	2.6	1.8	6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	7	4.0	1.9	1.4	8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	9	5	3.5	1.2	1.2	6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	9	0.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
March, 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0

nominal contractions in employment were reported. A higher level of employment was maintained, however, by stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers.

The three unions of fishermen from which reports were tabulated at the close of May, covering a membership of 848 persons indicated 3.7 per cent of unemployment as compared with percentages of 2.6 in April and 1.1 in May, 1928.

Lumber workers and loggers reported a fully engaged situation in May compared with

18.3 per cent of inactivity in April and 9.5 per cent at the close of May, 1928.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

### Employment Office Reports for May, 1929

During the month of May, 1929, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a fractional percentage decline in the average daily placements when compared with the preceding month, while a reduction of slightly over 6 per cent was indicated in comparison with the average daily placements effected in May a year ago. Farming registered substantial declines from the previous month, and in all other industrial groups the situation showed improvement. Noteworthy reductions occurred in farming also, when compared with the reports for May of last year, followed by minor contractions in construction and maintenance, services and mining, while in the remaining groups moderate gains were recorded.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1927, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined slightly throughout the month, and in each instance was somewhat lower than that shown in May of last year. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 85.9 and 83.9 during the first and second half of May respectively, contrasted with ratios of 88.0 and 87.6 during the same periods of 1928. The ratio of placements to each 100 applications during the period under review were 78.9 and 78.0 as compared with 80.9 and 81.3 during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1929, was 1,646 as compared with a daily average of 1,662 in the preceding month and with 1,759 in May, 1928.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during

the month under review was 1,938 in comparison with 1,941 in April, and with 2,003 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1929, was 1,521, of which 955 were in regular employment and 566 in work of one week's duration or less as compared with a total daily average of 1,525 in the previous month. Placements during May of last year averaged 1,625, consisting of 1,006 placements in regular and 619 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 40,922 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 39,542 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 24,838, of which 20,331 were for men and 4,507 for women, while the placements in casual work numbered 14,704. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 29,278 for men and 13,515 for women, a total of 42,793, while applications for work numbered 50,395, of which 36,674 were from men and 13,721 from women.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (5 months).....	91,825	53,863	145,688

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May were nearly 30 per cent better than in the preceding month, but



nearly 5 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 48 per cent in excess of April, but showed no change when compared with May, 1928. There was a substantial gain in placements in building construction over May of last year, but this increase was offset by minor declines in all other groups. Industrial division in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 67; logging, 39; farming, 25; transportation, 27; construction and maintenance, 216; trade, 83; and services, 524, of which 326 were of household workers. During the month 267 men and 57 women were placed in regular employment.

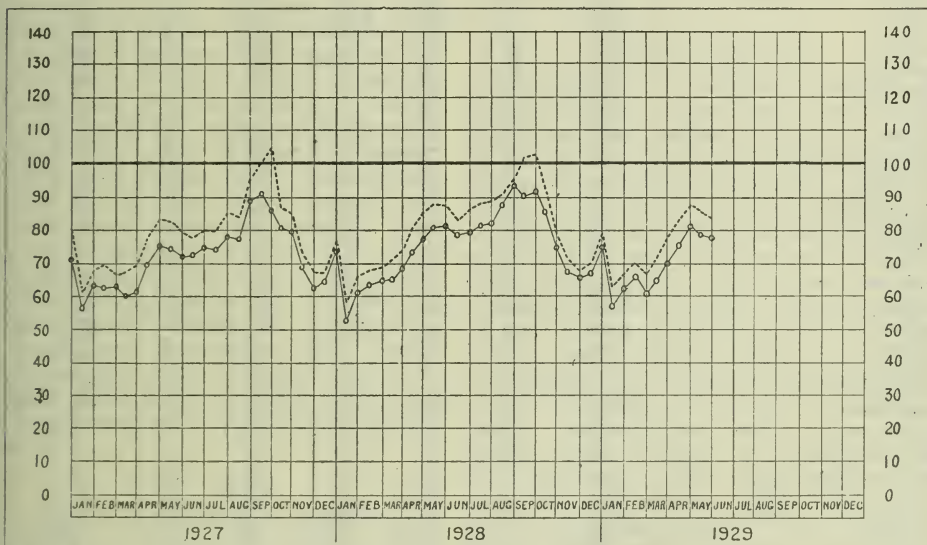
were: manufacturing, 61; logging, 34; construction and maintenance, 170; trade, 24; and services, 745, of which 542 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 255 men and 79 women.

QUEBEC

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 14 per cent better than in the preceding month and were on the same level as in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 27 per cent in placements when compared with April, and of nearly 9 per cent in comparison with May, 1928. Placements in farm-

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



NEW BRUNSWICK

There was an increase of nearly 17 per cent in the number of positions offered by New Brunswick employment offices during May when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of almost 3 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 20 per cent in excess of April, but almost 3 per cent less than during May, 1928. Placements in the manufacturing industries showed the largest increase over May last year, and construction and maintenance the largest reduction. The changes, however, in all groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month

ing, transportation, services and trade were higher than in May last year and more than offset the declines in manufacturing, logging, and construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 151; logging, 302; farming, 133; transportation, 123; construction and maintenance, 726; trade, 190; and services, 934, of which 490 were household workers. There were 1,891 men and 595 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

During the month of May positions offered through employment offices in Ontario showed

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>1,031</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>274</b>
Halifax.....	614	65	554	505	63	441	406	38
New Glasgow.....	173	48	174	205	126	44	126	106
Sydney.....	244	17	331	329	135	192	104	130
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>1,073</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>374</b>
Chatham.....	81	12	82	82	40	42	106	36
Moncton.....	393	24	364	393	122	271	52	132
St. John.....	599	1	622	596	172	424	243	206
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,827</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>4,584</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>2,314</b>
Hull.....	149	7	477	354	354	0	60	314
Montreal.....	2,009	289	2,922	1,791	1,573	29	753	1,527
Quebec.....	275	15	530	309	259	21	160	222
Sherbrooke.....	173	29	340	207	134	16	104	95
Three Rivers.....	221	40	315	319	166	8	62	156
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>19,264</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>21,687</b>	<b>17,852</b>	<b>10,844</b>	<b>6,397</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>10,103</b>
Belleville.....	203	0	176	162	78	84	79	86
Brantford.....	584	100	526	505	212	280	85	196
Chatham.....	317	8	367	347	271	76	57	246
Cobalt.....	188	2	133	104	101	4	38	171
Fort William.....	452	0	470	453	359	94	122	313
Guelph.....	253	93	327	245	156	77	109	142
Hamilton.....	1,806	9	2,394	1,813	826	987	831	544
Kingston.....	571	113	547	532	259	274	86	251
Kitchener.....	281	38	516	360	175	109	190	210
London.....	627	99	625	589	339	232	180	320
Niagara Falls.....	363	51	452	311	137	152	185	97
North Bay.....	701	4	731	731	667	64	0	395
Oshawa.....	737	0	733	714	397	317	60	611
Ottawa.....	1,234	300	971	1,068	658	326	372	557
Pembroke.....	376	33	342	342	304	38	11	203
Peterborough.....	274	48	229	259	191	31	39	120
Port Arthur.....	943	0	909	903	768	135	115	1,107
St. Catharines.....	678	61	724	625	342	283	180	257
St. Thomas.....	291	20	286	284	170	114	16	124
Sarnia.....	329	1	316	323	189	134	80	87
Sault Ste. Marie.....	373	68	541	260	148	103	152	252
Sudbury.....	701	38	720	688	654	34	2	851
Timmins.....	254	36	291	239	212	26	49	231
Toronto.....	5,820	1,232	7,403	5,113	2,713	2,059	1,985	2,272
Windsor.....	908	30	958	882	518	364	169	460
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>4,308</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>5,415</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>2,230</b>
Brandon.....	525	34	503	473	427	46	20	248
Dauphin.....	143	6	217	110	68	42	90	54
Portage la Prairie.....	62	12	52	52	50	2	0	62
Winnipeg.....	3,578	127	4,643	3,708	1,396	2,205	1,506	1,866
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>4,994</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>4,911</b>	<b>4,492</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>3,670</b>
Estevan.....	135	3	130	107	87	20	19	98
Melfort.....	141	0	141	141	0	0	0	96
Moose Jaw.....	1,607	250	1,473	1,420	1,153	248	178	888
North Battleford.....	251	12	159	159	91	68	0	119
Prince Albert.....	429	21	393	370	214	156	23	336
Regina.....	1,234	118	1,497	1,215	788	427	371	736
Saskatoon.....	663	4	654	635	348	287	64	941
Swift Current.....	169	11	132	132	75	57	0	196
Weyburn.....	143	8	128	126	86	40	5	129
Yorkton.....	222	8	204	187	64	123	8	131
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>4,440</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>4,994</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>4,604</b>
Calgary.....	1,613	79	1,768	1,429	1,046	383	226	1,717
Drumheller.....	292	0	403	279	199	80	65	255
Edmonton.....	1,748	74	1,947	1,783	1,399	377	487	1,849
Lethbridge.....	404	300	471	423	314	109	84	318
Medicine Hat.....	383	7	405	382	281	101	21	465
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,856</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>2,048</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>2,568</b>
Cranbrook.....	213	19	208	190	188	2	45	190
Kamloops.....	190	40	345	155	111	16	117	97
Nanaimo.....	114	1	90	58	21	37	95	35
Nelson.....	227	9	219	214	192	22	0	198
New Westminster.....	140	2	222	139	70	69	137	57
Penticton.....	119	8	142	115	57	47	49	87
Prince George.....	198	6	175	175	175	0	0	59
Prince Rupert.....	79	5	109	78	59	19	52	18
Revelstoke.....	78	6	149	52	52	0	17	145
Vancouver.....	2,318	152	3,807	2,544	1,364	1,045	1,145	1,485
Vernon.....	42	1	36	36	31	5	25	46
Victoria.....	1,138	28	1,150	1,093	303	786	219	243
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>42,793</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>50,395</b>	<b>40,922</b>	<b>24,838</b>	<b>14,704</b>	<b>12,436</b>	<b>26,137*</b>
Men.....	29,278	1,343	36,674	29,062	20,331	8,330	9,618	21,838
Women.....	13,515	2,939	13,721	11,860	4,507	6,374	2,818	4,299

\*25 Placements effected by an office since closed.

an increase of nearly 14 per cent over the preceding month, and of more than one per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 14 per cent in placements when compared with April, and of over 3 per cent in comparison with May, 1928. Manufacturing, logging, transportation, services and trade showed gains in placements over May last year, but there were fewer placements in farming and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 2,603; logging, 1,297; farming, 916; mining, 152; transportation, 698; construction and maintenance, 4,176; trade, 779; and services, 6,485, of which 3,331 were of household workers. During the month 8,993 men and 1,851 women were placed in regular employment.

#### MANITOBA

Employment offices in Manitoba were notified of nearly 14 per cent less vacancies during May than in the preceding month and of over 17 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 20 per cent less than in April and 21 per cent less than in May, 1928. Logging and mining placements were slightly higher than in May last year, but all other groups showed declines, the most noteworthy being in construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 141; logging, 84; farming, 672; construction and maintenance, 490; trade, 213 and services, 2,557, of which 1,940 were household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,279 of men and 662 of women.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during May was over 17 per cent less than in the preceding month, and over 10 per cent below the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 18 per cent in placements when compared with April and of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with May, 1928. All industrial divisions except mining and transportation participated in the decline in placements from May last year, the reduction in farming being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 172; logging, 40; farming, 1,269; transportation, 127; construction and maintenance, 1,116; trade, 136; and services, 1,576, of which 839 were of household workers. There were 2,495 men and 552 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### ALBERTA

During May orders received at employment offices in Alberta called for nearly 17 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 31 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 8 per cent when compared with April, and of 30 per cent in comparison with May, 1928. All industrial divisions except mining, construction and maintenance and trade showed declines in placements from May of last year, those in farming being the most noteworthy. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 375; logging, 50; farming, 1,446; mining, 93; transportation, 93; construction and maintenance, 842; trade, 162; and services, 1,219, of which 743 were of household workers. During the month 2,814 men and 425 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Orders listed at employment offices in British Columbia during May called for over 19 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 7 per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 15 per cent in placements when compared with April and of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with May, 1928. Manufacturing, logging, transportation and services showed gains in placements over May of last year, but these increases were offset in part by reduced placements in farming, mining and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 951; logging, 461; farming, 310; mining, 147; transportation, 273; construction and maintenance, 1,065; trade, 130; and services, 1,321; of which 618 were of household workers. There were 2,337 men and 286 women placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 24,838 placements in regular employment, of which 12,478 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,684 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,198 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 486 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona

vide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour both within and from the Province of Quebec during May was of bushmen numbering 142 and of these 27 travelled to employment within the province and 115 to points outside. Provincially 25 were conveyed at the special rate from Montreal and 2 from Quebec city to centres within their respective zones. The inter-provincial transfers were from Hull from which centre 90 bushmen journeyed to Pembroke and surrounding districts and 25 to Cobalt.

Transfers at the reduced rate effected by Ontario offices during May totalled 339, of which 295 were to various centres within the Province and 44 to employment in other provinces. Among the workers who profited by the reduced rate provincially were 60 bush workers, 5 cooks, 5 gravel pit workers, 4 highway construction labourers, one millwright, one farm hand and 10 survey workers who received their certificates at Port Arthur for points within its own zone. From the same centre 5 carpenters went to employment at Kingston. Included in the transfers from Sudbury were 3 rock men going to Sault Ste. Marie, one farm hand to Brantford and 68 bushmen, 4 mill hands, one engineer and 6 labourers within the Sudbury zone, while from Pembroke 3 line men, 3 rod men, one foreman and 2 axe men were bound for Fort William, 3 building construction workers and 4 lumber workers for Sudbury, one fireman, one cook, one cookee and 3 lumber workers for Sault Ste. Marie and 5 teamsters and one highway construction labourer for Belleville. The Cobalt office issued certificates to 5 miners travelling to Port Arthur and to 7 bushmen and 7 miners proceeding to employment in the Cobalt zone. The Cobalt zone was also the destination of 16 pulp cutters sent from North Bay. For logging operations within its own zone, Fort William despatched 46 workers, while from Toronto 5 bushmen journeyed to Peterboro, 2 foremen to Port Arthur, one station man to Kingston, one sawyer to North Bay and one mill hand to Sudbury. The remaining 2 provincial certificates were issued at Timmins to hoistmen for employment within its own zone. The movement outside the province was largely toward the Winnipeg zone, 21 building construction workers and one railway clerk travelling from Pembroke, 11 miners from Sudbury and one chemist from Fort William. Pembroke in addition granted certificates to 7 bridge builders, 6 of whom were carried at the special rate to Three Rivers and one to

Quebec, which zone also received one drill runner from Sudbury. To employment in the Sydney, N.S., zone Cobalt transferred 2 machine runners.

Manitoba offices issued 469 reduced rate certificates during May, 263 to provincial points and 206 to stations in other provinces. To centres within the Province the Winnipeg office granted certificates to 9 farm household workers, 5 hotel employees, 2 sanitarium kitchen workers and one railroad construction cook who was going to Brandon, one baker, 2 hotel employees and one farm general to Dauphin, and to 117 farm hands, one farm domestic, 79 railroad construction workers, 24 mine workers, 4 saw mill labourers, 5 building construction workers, 2 bushmen, one teamster, one edgerman, one store clerk, 2 cooks, one watchman, one plasterer, one butcher and one hotel porter travelling to employment in the Winnipeg zone. In addition the Dauphin office despatched one carpenter, within its own zone. With the exception of one rod man shipped from Dauphin to Calgary all the transfers outside the Province were from Winnipeg from which centre 53 bush workers, 2 railroad construction labourers, 2 farm hands, one market gardener, 6 hotel workers, 2 watchmen, one social worker, one saw mill labourer and 3 cooks were conveyed to Port Arthur, 2 hotel workers to Fort William, 22 railroad construction workers to Moose Jaw, 4 farm hands, 2 farm generals and 2 hotel workers to Estevan, and 20 farm hands, 3 farm domestics and 3 hotel workers to Regina. In addition, the Winnipeg office despatched 10 railroad construction workers, 3 elevator construction labourers, 6 farm hands and one hotel porter to Yorkton, 41 railroad construction workers to North Battleford, 2 railroad construction workers, one farm housekeeper and one waitress to Prince Albert, 2 construction labourers and one farm hand to Weyburn, 3 railroad construction workers to Saskatoon, one farm hand and one grader man to Swift Current and 3 farm hands to Edmonton.

Transportation at the reduced rate was granted 130 persons travelling from Saskatchewan centres during May, 115 of whom went to stations within the Province and the remainder to points outside. Provincially the Saskatoon office was instrumental in the transfer of one engineer to North Battleford, one saw mill labourer to Prince Albert and of 29 farm workers, one farm cook, 2 housekeepers, one engineer and one domestic to employment within its own zone. From Prince Albert 11 railroad construction teamsters were carried at the special rate to North Battleford and 16 saw mill labourers

and 4 bush workers to points within the territory covered by the Prince Albert office, while Moose Jaw despatched one hospital cook to Swift Current and 26 farm hands and 2 farm household workers within its own zone. The balance of the transfers within the Province were from Regina, from which centre 5 farm hands, one blacksmith and one hotel waitress proceeded to Moose Jaw, 5 carpenters and one farm hand to Prince Albert, one railroad construction labourer to Estevan, 1 farm hand to Saskatoon and 3 farm hands and one housekeeper to points in the Regina zone. The 15 persons who travelled outside the Province included 12 carpenters, one teamster and one bookkeeper going from Moose Jaw to Dauphin and one domestic from Regina to Winnipeg.

In Alberta 340 workers took advantage of the reduced transportation rate during May 297 of these travelling to situations within the province, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Included in the provincial transfers from Edmonton were 32 railroad construction labourers, 2 farm hands and one farm domestic proceeding to Calgary, 2 engineers to Lethbridge, 2 farm hands to Drumheller and 60 bush workers, 54 farm hands, 4 farm domestics, 24 railroad construction workers, 22 saw mill labourers, 11 mine workers, 2 engineers, 8 labourers, 2 teamsters, one store clerk, 2 truck drivers, 2 hotel porters, 2 gardeners, one hotel cook, one blacksmith and one fire ranger to employment in the Edmonton zone. From Calgary 16 building construction labourers, one miner, one cook and one bushman were sent to Lethbridge, one hotel worker to Drumheller and 40 farm hands and farm household workers to various provincial rural districts, while Medicine Hat transferred one farm hand to the Calgary zone. Of the 43 persons going outside the Province 22 were railroad construction labourers for work in the Winnipeg zone who received their certificates for reduced transportation at Edmonton. The remainder were farm hands and farm household workers, 19 for points in Saskatchewan and 2 for British Columbia centres, 18 of these securing their certificates at Edmonton and 3 at Calgary.

The offices in British Columbia granted 264 certificates for reduced transportation during

May, 201 provincial and 63 interprovincial. Of the former 131 were issued at the Vancouver office, 18 railroad construction workers, 5 farm hands, 3 cooks, 2 flunkeys, 2 foremen, one steel sharpener, one blacksmith, one waitress and one kitchen worker receiving certificates to Kamloops; 12 building, railroad and general construction workers, 6 mine employees, one handyman, one cement worker and 2 farm hands to Revelstoke; 14 miners and one engineer to Cranbrook; 12 miners to Prince George; 2 bushmen, 3 engineers, one carpenter and 3 sheet metal workers to Nelson; 2 miners, 2 millwrights, one engineer, one foreman and one farm hand to Penticton; 3 carpenters, one saw filer and one flunkey to Vernon; and 6 miners, 4 flunkeys, 5 tunnel construction workers, 3 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, 4 railroad construction workers, one hospital orderly, one labourer, one cook and one dishwasher to points in the Vancouver zone. From Prince Rupert 14 mine workers, one teamster, one blacksmith, 2 axe men and one waitress went to centres within the same zone and 2 rock men and 2 axe men to Prince George. In addition the Nelson office transferred 34 bush workers and 2 miners, and Prince George 7 highway construction workers, one cook and 3 saw mill workers to employment within their respective zones. The movement to other provinces was largely of agricultural workers, Alberta receiving 22 farm hands and 5 farm household workers, Saskatchewan 10 farm hands and 4 farm household workers and Manitoba 3 farm hands and one farm household worker. Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria offices were responsible for the transfer of these workers. From Vancouver also 12 carpenters were transferred to Calgary, one saw filer to Edmonton, 2 plumbers to Regina and one housekeeper to Saskatoon, while from the Kamloops office 2 bricklayers secured certificates for transportation to Calgary.

Of the 1,634 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate during May 983 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 632 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 39 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 30 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

### Building Permits Issued in Canada During May, 1929

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May, 1929, was lower by 24.5 per cent than in April, 1929, and by 16.4 per cent than in May, 1928, but was higher than in any other May for which data

are available. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the authorization amounted to \$23,007,371, as compared with \$29,648,147 in the preceding month and \$27,515,522 in May, 1928. The

total for the elapsed months of this year—\$95,551,123—exceeds that for the same period in any other year since this record was begun in 1920, while building costs continued lower than in most of the last ten years.

Some 50 cities furnished statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,900 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$8,400,000 and for some 4,300 other buildings estimated to cost over \$14,000,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of some 1,700 dwellings and 4,000 other buildings, valued at approximately \$9,000,000 and \$17,000,000 respectively.

Quebec and Alberta reported increases of 3.1 per cent and 5.1 per cent, respectively, in the value of the permits issued as compared with April, 1929. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$2,204,511 or 55 per cent in British Columbia was most pronounced.

As compared with May, 1928, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Al-

berta and British Columbia registered increases, that of \$770,599 or 49.7 per cent in Saskatchewan being largest. The other provinces recorded declines, or which that of \$4,526,969 or 34.3 per cent in Ontario was not noteworthy.

Of the larger cities, Montreal reported higher totals of building permits issued than in either April, 1929, or May, 1928; in Toronto there was an increase in the first, but a loss in the second comparison, while Winnipeg and Vancouver showed decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Moncton, Brantford, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Sarnia, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Nanaimo recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with both the preceding month and the same month of last year.

*Cumulative Record for First Five Months, 1929.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities in May

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED  
BY 61 CITIES

Cities	May, 1929	April, 1929	May, 1928	Cities	May, 1929	April, 1929	May, 1928
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Isl.</b> —				<b>*St. Thomas</b> .....	8,680	22,340	30,454
Charlottetown.....	—	5,000 <sup>1</sup>	Nil	Sarnia.....	139,210	42,055	128,810
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	432,321	1,520,931	122,325	Sault Ste. Marie... ..	71,506	89,634	61,845
*Halifax.....	414,951	1,419,295	115,640	*Toronto.....	4,137,328	3,850,436	4,653,687
New Glasgow.....	4,860	81,875	2,300	York and East York Townships.....	880,396	919,830	802,743
*Sydney.....	12,520	19,761	4,385	Welland.....	10,175	18,530	38,930
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	180,415	208,004	179,457	*Windsor.....	365,930	737,966	327,860
Fredericton.....	5,500	65,350	67,000	East Windsor <sup>2</sup> .....	104,850	117,300	36,300
*Moncton.....	84,155	142,454	28,915	Riverside.....	25,350	86,450	71,550
*St. John.....	90,780	142,454	83,542	Sandwich.....	35,050	38,375	40,425
<b>Quebec</b> .....	6,991,545	6,778,155	6,889,400	Walkerville.....	73,000	234,000	346,000
*Montreal—*Maison neuve.....	6,068,947	4,955,460	4,066,945	Woodstock.....	15,764	98,232	75,100
*Quebec.....	337,428	895,620	1,297,975	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	762,980	1,972,515	2,097,260
Shawinigan Falls.....	67,700	42,525	130,765	*Brandon.....	81,830	68,600	95,380
*Sherbrooke.....	87,300	87,000	288,200	St. Boniface.....	92,300	34,765	88,730
*Three Rivers.....	122,000	255,075	678,825	*Winnipeg.....	588,850	1,868,950	1,913,150
*Westmount.....	308,170	442,475	376,690	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,322,069	3,205,536	1,551,470
<b>Ontario</b> .....	8,656,985	10,181,793	13,183,864	* Moose Jaw.....	2,320,350	46,990	176,010
Belleville.....	30,125	13,515	42,150	* Regina.....	1,209,599	2,136,458	526,515
*Brantford.....	81,180	75,116	44,064	*Saskatoon.....	842,120	972,088	848,405
Chatham.....	201,070	46,225	268,450	<b>Alberta</b> .....	1,855,391	1,766,147	1,798,668
*Fort William.....	160,800	1,035,225	295,500	*Calgary.....	1,004,759	935,907	842,421
Galt.....	41,770	58,133	87,637	*Edmonton.....	738,450	528,785	884,225
*Guelph.....	67,465	48,465	63,999	Lethbridge.....	33,287	135,125	36,995
*Hamilton.....	615,850	353,150	491,450	Medicine Hat.....	28,895	166,330	35,327
*Kingston.....	21,827	86,759	46,161	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	1,805,755	4,010,266 <sup>1</sup>	1,693,078
*Kitchener.....	301,677	272,141	329,915	Kamloops.....	12,475	31,464	14,136
*London.....	342,405	206,985	230,110	Nanaimo.....	10,460	6,000	1,577
Niagara Falls.....	62,430	150,628	210,020	*New Westminster.....	97,535	125,300	30,329
Oshawa.....	270,360	69,750	284,610	Prince Rupert.....	6,580	22,050 <sup>1</sup>	16,850
*Ottawa.....	293,585	900,000	420,400	*Vancouver <sup>3</sup> .....	1,406,350	1,481,295	1,477,094
Owen Sound.....	35,200	6,000	88,500	North Vancouver.....	22,355	10,425	23,565
*Peterboro.....	58,270	131,040	79,187	*Victoria.....	250,000	2,333,732	129,527
*Port Arthur.....	81,916	75,125	3,441,035				
*Stratford.....	26,576	59,485	68,637	<b>Total—61 cities</b> .....	23,007,371	29,648,147 <sup>1</sup>	27,515,522
*St. Catharines.....	97,150	328,903	78,030	<b>*Total—35 cities</b> .....	20,726,713	27,113,931	23,898,052

<sup>1</sup> Includes Charlottetown and Prince Rupert not shown in the previously published April statement. <sup>2</sup> Formerly Ford City. <sup>3</sup> Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, formerly given separately. From Jan. 1, 1929, when the amalgamation of these cities was effected, the total for the 35 cities includes the "Greater Vancouver" aggregate instead of that of the area formerly known as Vancouver.

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued first five months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 average = 100)
	\$	\$		
1929.....	23,007,371	95,551,123	200.6	99.6
1928.....	27,515,522	79,285,027	166.4	96.9
1927.....	20,138,657	62,479,480	131.1	96.7
1926.....	18,504,296	60,042,369	126.0	101.3
1925.....	15,520,435	50,983,833	107.0	103.1
1924.....	14,807,589	46,544,689	97.7	111.3
1923.....	18,937,638	57,946,608	121.6	111.1
1922.....	19,527,061	54,040,822	113.4	102.0
1921.....	14,460,878	41,530,750	87.2	132.2
1920.....	13,082,015	47,640,916	100.0	144.7

and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

The aggregate for the first five months of this year was 20.5 per cent greater than in 1928, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in most of the years since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and April, 1929, and May, 1928. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month; a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during May. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the June issue relates to the situation existing in April, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for April and previous months taken from the June, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

#### Great Britain

Employment continued to improve during the first three weeks of May. In some industries there were extensions of the Whitsuntide holidays, but by the end of the month, the general position which obtained immediately before the holidays had been

recovered. There was further improvement in the building trade, public works contracting, and brick, tile and cement manufacture. In constructional engineering, the fishing industry, glass bottle manufacture, the linen industry, road transport, river dock and harbour service, and hotel and boarding house service, there was also some improvement. On the other hand there was a decline in general engineering and in pottery manufacture, while in several of the textile industries and in boot and shoe manufacture there were extensions of the holiday stoppages. In coal mining there was a further decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed but this was again more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 27th May, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 9.9, as compared with the same percentage at 22nd April, 1929, and with 9.8 at 21st May, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 27th May, 1929, was 11.1, and for females 6.8, both being the same as at 22nd April, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th May, 1929, was 7.6, as compared with 8.0 at 22nd April, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th May, 1929, was approximately 1,165,000, of whom 909,000 were men and 198,000 were women, the remainder

being boys and girls; at 29th April, 1929, it was 1,198,000, of whom 930,000 were men and 197,000 were women, and at 21st May, 1928, it was 1,143,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 165,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States increased 0·5 per cent in April, 1929, as compared with March, and pay-roll totals increased 0·1 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of February and March, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of April. The number of employees on Class I railroads as at March 15 totalled 1,611,407, representing an increase of 1·4 per cent since February 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of March was \$233,209,099, representing an increase over the previous month of 8·4 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 0·5 per cent in April, 1929, as compared with March, and pay-roll totals increased 0·7 per cent, this being the only time in the seven years for which the Bureau of Labour Statistics has computed indexes of employment on the present basis in which employment has been higher in April than in March and the first time in six years that pay-roll totals have been higher in April than in March.

These unusual increases for April were due not altogether to seasonal gains in such industries as fertilizer, brick, cement, lumber, and ice cream, but largely to notable increases in the iron and steel and the nonferrous-metal groups of industries caused by pronounced activities in the metal-using industries—automobiles, agricultural implements, electrical machinery, and shipbuilding.

The April, 1929, report is based on returns made by 12,460 establishments in 54 of the leading manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in April had 3,529,230 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$99,814,336. These employees represent 54 per cent of all employees in the 54 industries surveyed and more than 42 per cent of the total number of employees in all

manufacturing industries of the United States.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for April, 1929, is 99·1 as compared with 98·6 for March, 1929, and 93·3 for April, 1928; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for April, 1929, is 104·6 as compared with 103·9 for March, 1929, and 93·8 for April, 1928. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

Manufacturing employment stood at a higher level in April, 1929, than at any time since March, 1927, and pay-roll totals were greater than at any time since November, 1923.

Thirty of the fifty-four separate industries had more employees in April than in March and 32 industries reported higher pay-roll totals.

The recently included industries, rayon and radio, which are not yet used in computing index numbers, gained 0·3 per cent and 2·1 per cent, respectively, in employment, but fell off 0·2 per cent and 2·5 per cent, respectively, in pay-roll totals.

The cotton-goods industry dropped 1·9 per cent of its employees in April, the iron and steel industry gained 1 per cent in employment, and the automobile industry gained 0·2 per cent.

Seven of the nine geographic divisions had more employees in April than in March, and eight divisions reported higher pay-roll totals, the outstanding gains having been in the western half of the United States; employment in both the New England and South Atlantic States fell off slightly, while employees' earnings decreased only in the New England States.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States. The method of compiling as described in the *American Federationist*, March, 1928, is as follows:—

“The local unions in the 23 cities under review report monthly their membership and the number of unemployed members at the first of the month of the nearest possible date. From these reports the percentage of unemployed members is calculated for identical unions in the current and the previous month. Thus for every month there are two percentage figures—that is for identical unions in December and January—and for identical unions in January and February, and so on. The



final figure for January, then, is calculated by taking the simple arithmetical average of the two January percentages. It may be noted that the reports cover all trades which are organized, factory workers as well as teachers and building trade workers."

By the above method the proportion of unemployed members to the total membership of the local unions reporting, is computed. According to the June issue of the *American Federationist*, the most recent unemployed percentages during the various months in the

23 cities work out as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are

respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the customs of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades

and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

### Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a public building at Saskatoon, Sask. Name of contractors, Smith

Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, June 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$725,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 35	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90	9
Concrete finishers.....	1 00	9
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	10
Electricians.....	0 85	9
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	9
Labourers.....	0 40	10
	Per sq. yard	
Lathers—Metal lath.....	\$0 08	10
	Per hour	
Marble setters.....	\$1 35	8
Marble setters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	9
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers.....	1 20	8
Plumbers' helpers.....	0 50	8
Roofers—Tar and gravel.....	0 85	9
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	9
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 60	9
Steam and operating engineers.....	0 75	9
Structural steel workers—Erectors.....	0 90	8
Structural steel workers—Riveters.....	0 90	8
Teamsters.....	0 40	10
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	0 80	10
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	9
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 50	9
Tile setters.....	1 35	8
Tile setters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Truck drivers.....	0 50	10
Truck drivers with truck.....	2 00	10

Improvements to the high level wharf at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins & Robinson, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, June 17, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$119,987. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Foreman carpenter.....	\$0 50	10
Foreman of labourers.....	0 45	10
Mechanical engineer.....	0 45	10
Stationary engineer.....	0 40	10
Derrick driver.....	0 50	10
Pile driver.....	0 50	10
Concrete mixer runner.....	0 35	10
Blacksmiths.....	0 40	10
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 30	10
Fireman.....	0 35	10
Carpenters.....	0 40	10
Labourers.....	0 30	10
Carters.....	0 40	10
Teamsters.....	0 60	10
	Per week	
Night watchman.....	\$18 00	
Day watchman.....	18 00	

Construction of a new roof covering for Research Council Building, Ottawa. Name of contractors, McFarlane-Douglas Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 30, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,947. A fair wages

schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	\$0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8-10

Reconstruction of wharf at West River Bridge, Queen's County, P.E.I. Name of contractor, Wilfred R. Maynard, Northam, P.E.I. Date of contract, June 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,405.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a new north pier at Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 4, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$557,730.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the Breakwater at Little Judique Ponds, Inverness County, N.S. Name of contractors, Constantine J. and Dan. A. and Alexander D. MacDonald, all of Little Judique Ponds, N.S. Date of contract, June 26, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,890.12. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Grondines, Portneuf Co., Que. Name of contractors, Onesime Poliquin and Joseph Poliquin, Portneuf, P.Q. Date of contract, June 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,308.30. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

The installation of plumbing, heating and ventilating systems, Research Council Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Erskine, Smith & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract June 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Charlo Cove, Guysboro Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Wilfrid M. Gerroir, Guysboro, N.S. Date of contract, June 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,002.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening a turning basin in Yamachiche River, Quebec. Name of contractors, National Dock & Dredging Co., Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 20, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$11,375. The Gen-

eral Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening entrance channel to the harbour, Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 27, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Hydraulic dredging for boat slips and hydraulic fill for building and trackage areas, Grain Elevator Terminal, Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, June 29, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$222,145. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Interior fittings for the public building at Waterloo, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,420. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for the public building at Wainwright, Alta. Name of contractors, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, June 10, 1929. Amount of contract, \$2,200. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for Postal Station at Outremont, P.Q. Name of contractors, Wood Specialties Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, June 10, 1929. Amount of contract, \$2,550. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings, etc. for the Post Office, Chatham, Ont. Name of contractors, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, June 4, 1929. Amount of contract, \$3,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Grading, sodding and chain fencing at the Governor General's quarters, the Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Victor Plamondon, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, June 15, 1929. Amount of contract, \$4,139. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS  
*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Removal of certain spoiled material from canal land between Keefer and Killaly Streets in Port Colborne, Ont., and placing it in a hole in a fill between the shore of Lake Erie and the Port Colborne Government Elevator. Name of contractors, D. G. Bawtinheimer,

Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. Date of contract, June 4, 1929. Amount of contract, 69 cents per cu. yd. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of the plumbing and heating apparatus required in connection with old electric power station at Cote St. Paul, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractor, Antonio Carmel, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 18, 1929. Amount of contract, \$2,895. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Erection of one switchboard for Canal Power House at Cote St. Paul, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractor, Monarch Electric, Ltd., St. Johns, P.Q. Date of contract, June 18, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,904. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in June, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	\$ 766 36
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	456 78
Making up and supplying Letter Carriers' uniforms, etc.....	15,593 11
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	353 73
Bag fittings.....	2,747 00
Scales.....	318 32
Letter Boxes.....	457 03
Wooden boxes.....	1,071 00

Accidents reported to the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board in June numbered 1,275 as compared with 1,114 in June, 1928 or 42.5 per day in June, 1929 as against 37.13 in the same month of 1928. Although the number of accidents is greater this year, members of the Compensation Board believe that this is largely the result of increased industrial activity, there being several thousand more workers registered under the Act this year.

The minimum Wage Board of Alberta will hold meetings early in October to consider the question of the revision of the existing minimum wage rates, with special reference to the wages paid to learners. This question was discussed at the recent session of the provincial legislature.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—PORT ARTHUR DIVISION, PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930.

Membership of union covered by this agreement to include sulphite workers, groundwood workers, mechanics and mechanic helpers, yard labour, teamsters and slasher mill foremen, but not paper mill workers or slasher mill labour.

Union members to be given preference in employment. New employees to be given 15 days to join the union; outside labour two months. Salaried men may join the union but are not affected by the agreement. No discrimination against various committees of the union.

Hours: 8 per day, six days per week for day workers and tour workers, slasher mill workers 10 hours per day.

Overtime: time and one-half; when called back for repair work, at least 4 hours pay. Work between 7 a.m. Sunday and 7 a.m. Monday and work during the 24 hours mills are closed for holidays, time and one-half. Maintenance men required to work on Sundays to have Saturday afternoons, and if possible, all day Saturday off without pay.

No strikes or lockouts to occur. Grievances to be reported to management. If union and management are unable to settle the dispute a board of arbitration to be formed consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, or by the Minister of Labour, the decision of such board to be final and binding.

Wages per hour: Cooks, 80 cents; cooks helpers, 50 cents; acid makers, 65 cents; wet machine foremen, 65 cents; wet machine back tenders, 50 cents; machine hands, 45 cents; press operators, 45 cents; head truckers, 50 cents; truckers, 45 cents; screen room men, 45

cents; screenings machine operators, 45 cents; head blow pit man, 45 cents; chlorine operators, 65 cents; chlorine helpers, 45 cents; bellmer operators, 65 cents; drainer men, 45 cents; mill sweeper, 45 cents.

Boiler house: Foremen, 70 cents; firemen, 60 cents; boiler house labour, 45 cents.

Wood room: Foremen, 65 cents; chipper men, 46 cents; drum barker men, 46 cents; wood sorters, 45 cents; labour, 45 cents.

Yard: Teamsters, \$100 per month; labour, 45 cents per hour.

Mechanical Department: Millwright foreman, 73 cents; millwrights, 70 cents; mechanics helpers, 60 cents; digester repair man, 70 cents; screen repair men, 70 cents; blacksmith, 70 cents; painter, 60 cents; electrician, 70 cents; machinists, 70 cents; apprentices, 45 cents up, oilers, 47 cents; pipefitters foreman, 73 cents; pipefitters, 70 cents.

Groundwood Mill: Foreman, 65 cents; grinder men, 45 cents; disc barker operators, 45 cents; labour, 45 cents.

Slasher Mill: Foreman, 60 cents.

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—FORT FRANCES PULP AND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 92.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, and from year to year until notice is given by either party 30 days prior to expiration date in any year.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1926, except that two clauses have been added and the following changes in wages made:

All new positions opened up during the life of the contract to be adjusted after operating such position, providing it is permanent.

All permanent tour workers shall be paid at the rate of 42 cents per hour minimum.

Wages of head grinder man: 66 cents per hour.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 553.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1931, and from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 60 days prior to expiration date in any year.

Only local union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays double time.

When called back to work after leaving office \$1 to be paid in addition to overtime pay.

Wages per hour for day work: From January 1, to June 30, 1929, \$1.06; from July 1 to December 31, 1929, \$1.07; from January 1, to June 30, 1930, \$1.08; from July 1, to December 31, 1930, \$1.09; from January 1, to June 30, 1931, \$1.10; from July 1, to December 31,

1931, \$1.12. Night work  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour more than day work.

If better terms granted by union to any other local firm they shall also be given to this employer.

Apprentices to be at least eighteen years old and must have a high school education and serve five years if found competent; they must complete the course in printing of the International union. The work apprentices are to do in each year is specified. One apprentice allowed for every eight journeymen employed.

Wages per week for apprentices: first half of first year \$10, second half \$12; first half of second year \$14, second half \$16; first half of third year \$18, second half \$20; first half of fourth year \$23, second half \$27; first half of fifth year \$30, second half \$35.

If an apprentice wishes to learn the linotype in last six months of apprenticeship, he shall be paid \$20 per week for first two months, \$25 for second two months and \$30 for last two months of this period.

No interruption of work to occur pending settlement of any dispute by conciliation or arbitration but union reserves right to refuse to execute struck work destined for unfair offices.

A standing committee of two representatives of each party to be formed for the settlement of all disputes. If this committee is unable to agree, an arbitration board will be formed consisting of one representative of each party and a third selected by them, the decision of this board to be final and binding.

#### WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 553.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929, and from year to year until either party gives 60 days' notice of change.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays for day work, a 44-hour week for both day and night work.

Wages per week: \$44 for day work and \$47 for night work, provided that if the Detroit Typographical Union is awarded a five cent differential between the newspaper and job scales, the same shall prevail in this contract, thereby making the job scale \$1.01 per hour days and \$1.08 per hour nights.

Wages per week for apprentices are the same as in Newspaper agreement, summarized above, for first two and one-half years; second half of third year \$19, first half of fourth year \$21, second half \$23; first half of fifth year \$25, second half \$35.

All other clauses are the same as in the Newspaper agreement summarized above.

#### MOOSE JAW, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND BOOK AND JOB FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 627.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1928, to October 31, 1929, and from year to year until notice is given by either party 60 days prior to expiration date in any year.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1926, page 59, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen workers in both newspaper and book and job offices, including make-ups, admen, bankmen, proofreaders, operators and typesetting and typecasting appliances, machinists and all employees engaged in machine and hand composition and distribution, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour for day work and \$1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per hour for night work (with a 45 hour week for newspaper work and a 44 hour week in book and job offices).

Wages for apprentices: on newspaper work \$17 per week in third year, \$21.75 in fourth year, \$28 in first half of fifth year and \$33 in last half of fifth year; on book and job work, \$15.50 per week in third year, \$20.50 in fourth year, \$25.75 in first half of fifth year and \$29.75 in last half of fifth year. Night work \$2 extra per week for both newspaper and book and job work.

#### REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 657.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1932.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1928, page 785, with the following exceptions:

Foremen to have right to employ help or discharge for certain specified reasons. Any member discharged who believes it to be unjust may appeal to the chapel and either party may appeal from the decision of the chapel to the local union.

Minimum wage rate for stonemen, admen, makeupmen, proofreaders, bankmen, foremen, machine operators, machinists and copy preparers, \$1 per hour; night work \$3 extra per week. A 48-hour week for day work and a 45-hour week for night work.

Wages for apprentices: first year 25 per cent of journeyman's scale, second year 35 per cent, third year 45 per cent, fourth year 60 per cent, fifth year 70 per cent.

Machine beginners: first three weeks 40 per cent of journeyman's scale, next five weeks 50 per cent, last five weeks 70 per cent. If standard of competency not reached at end of this period, time may be extended up to three months at 70 per cent of journeyman's scale.

Offices with four or more machines may employ an apprentice assistant to machine tender.

#### Job Offices

Wages for journeymen and apprentices and machine beginners at same rate per hour as for newspaper work with 44-hour week for day work and 42 hours for night work.

#### EDMONTON AND CALGARY, ALBERTA.—DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS OF EDMONTON AND CALGARY AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCALS Nos. 604 AND 449.

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1929, to May 15, 1932, and thereafter from year to year unless changed by notice from either party 60 days prior to May 15 of any year. If parties unable to reach a new agreement, it shall be referred to the arbitration board mentioned below for a decision.

Only local union members to be employed if available. Union members will not be re-

quired to execute work for unfair employing printers or publications.

Hours: 45 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and work on Sundays (for day work) and on Saturday night (for night work) and on certain holidays, double time. On Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day, straight time to be paid without working. When called in to work either before or after the shift when no notice has been given \$1 extra to be paid in addition to overtime pay.

Wages for journeymen: from May 16, 1929, to May 15, 1931, \$1.05 per hour or \$47.25 per week for day work; from May 16, 1931, to May 15, 1932, \$1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$  per hour or \$48 per week for day work. Night scale \$3 per week in addition; lobster shift (part day and part night work) \$5 per week additional to regular scale.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age must have attended high school at least one year and be examined and accepted by the apprentice committee. They must serve five years and complete the course in printing of the International union.

Not more than one apprentice allowed for first five journeymen employed in any one office and one additional apprentice for each ten journeymen regularly employed thereafter, but not more than five apprentices in any one office.

Wages for apprentices: first year, one quarter of journeymen's scale; second year, one third; third year, one half; fourth year, two thirds and fifth year, three quarters of journeymen's scale.

The work to be done by apprentices in each year is specified.

Journeymen learners on machines to be paid two-fifths of journeymen's scale for first five weeks, three-fifths for next five weeks and four-fifths for next five weeks. If standard of competency not reached in this time, an extension may be granted not exceeding three months.

Foreman to have right to hire and discharge for certain specified reasons.

A joint standing committee consisting of two members of each party to be formed and all disputes to be referred to it, the decision of this board to be binding. If unable to agree a fifth member to be selected either unanimously by the committee or by the President of the International Typographical Union and the chairman of the Special Standing Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, and decision of such board to be final.

#### VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—LOCAL FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL No. 105 AND THE WOMEN'S SECTION OF THE UNION.

Agreement to be in effect from August, 1928, to February 28, 1931, and may be extended from year to year provided mutually satisfactory arrangements can be made whereby wages and hours after February 28, 1931, will be adjusted and settled by local conciliation and arbitration, and provided that if an arbitration agreement is reached, the employers agree to accept the findings of one arbitration proceeding representing the employing commercial printers of Greater Vancouver.

Only local union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: to 10 p.m. and on Saturday p.m., time and one-half; after 10 p.m. and work on Sundays and holidays double time.

Wages for journeymen bookbinders: to February 28, 1929, \$43.50 per week; from March 1, 1929 to February 28, 1931, \$45 per week.

Wages for journeymen: to February 28, 1929, \$22 per week; from March 1, 1929 to February 28, 1931, \$23 per week.

Men apprentices to serve five years and the number is limited as follows: one apprentice to four men, two apprentices to eight men and one apprentice to each additional five men.

Wages for men apprentices: second year one-fourth of journeymen's wage, third year one-third, fourth year one-half, fifth year two-thirds.

Women apprentices to serve two years and the number is limited as follows: one apprentice to the shop, one apprentice to three journeymen, two apprentices to five journeymen, three apprentices to nine journeymen and one additional apprentice to each five journeymen.

Wages for women apprentices: \$10 per week for first six months, \$12.50 for second six months, \$16 for third six months and \$18.50 for fourth six months.

Apprentices not allowed to work overtime except when journeymen are working.

No union member to do any work under a piece or contract system.

Union members reserve the right to refuse struck work for unfair offices or publications.

Conciliation and arbitration to govern the adjustment of any dispute arising under this agreement.

#### Construction: Buildings and Structures

##### HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 215.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives ninety days notice of change.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: all overtime including work on holidays recognized by building trades, double time.

Wages for journeymen plasterers and cement finishers \$1 per hour.

##### MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Agreement signed by certain individual contractors and similar wages and working conditions agreed to by the Builders' Exchange and the union in an exchange of letters. This agreement, which was made in settlement of the strike report in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1929, page 597, is to be in effect from May 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930.

Hours: from May 1 to September 30, 1929, 9 per day and 5 on Saturdays; from October 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930, 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to midnight on first five days of week, and from 1 p.m. to midnight on Saturday, time and one-half. After midnight and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Work on night shift: from May 1, to September 30, 1929, night shift to be eight hours with nine hours' pay; from October 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930, seven hours with eight hours' pay.

Wages: from May 6, 1929, to September 30, 1929, 80 cents per hour; from October 1 to April 30, 1930, 85 cents per hour.

**HULL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1169.**

This agreement which is in effect from May 1, 1929 to April 30, 1931, is the same as the one in effect in Ottawa, Ontario, which was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1929, page, 677.

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES, OTTAWA BRANCH, AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, TILESETTERS AND MARBLE MASONS UNION, No. 7 ONTARIO, OF THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931, and from year to year until three months notice is given by either party.

Only union members or those who intend to join are to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., time and one-half; after 10 p.m. on other days and afternoon on Saturdays and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen, to be \$1.25 per hour. Foremen (who must be union members), 10 cents per hour extra.

For work outside of City, transportation and board to be paid.

The apprentice question to be governed by the regulations of the Provincial Apprenticeship Board.

Union members not to quit work or take part in any sympathetic strike except on a direct order from the executive of the international union.

Any violation of the agreement to be dealt with by the Joint Arbitration Committee.

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND CONTRACTING PLASTERERS AND THE OPERATING PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 124.**

The agreement which came into effect in August, 1926, and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1926, is still in effect and will be until either party gives three months notice of change. The regular wage rate is \$1 per hour.

**CANADA.—CANADIAN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER ASSOCIATION AND THE CANADIAN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER FITTERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 379 OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.**

This agreement relates to installing automatic sprinkler systems and systems used for fire ex-

tinguishing purposes and local union No. 379 is to cover all members of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters who are engaged exclusively in this class of work in Canada.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931, and from year to year until six months notice is given by either party.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1927, page 790 (under the heading Toronto, Ontario) with the following exception.

Wages: \$1 per hour for work in journeyman's home town or within a 10 mile radius; when required to work out of this area \$1.20 per hour.

**WINDSOR AND ESSEX COUNTY, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS SECTION OF THE ESSEX COUNTY BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 494.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 13, 1929, to May 1, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change by February 1, of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1926, page 602, with the exception of the clause on wages, which states that minimum rate for carpenters is to be \$1 per hour until May 24, 1929, and \$1.10 per hour after that date.

**WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYERS CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS, LOCAL No. 345**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1926, page 501, with the exception that, with the permission of union officers, work will be permitted on Saturday afternoons on a rush job, double time to be paid for such work.

**ST. CATHERINES, ONTARIO.—MASTER CARPENTERS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 38.**

Agreement signed on conclusion of the strike reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1929, page 599.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931. If either party wishes a change at its termination, three months notice to be given.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1928, page 787, with the following exceptions:

Wages for journeymen carpenters: \$1 per hour.

One apprentice allowed for every eight journeymen employed.

**LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 846.**

A verbal agreement has been in effect since May 1, 1928, providing for the same terms as



under the agreement in Calgary which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1928, page 788.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 113.

This agreement, which is in effect from March 31, 1929, to March 31, 1932, is printed in full on page 809 of this issue.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—THREE DAIRY COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, MILK WAGON DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 119.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1928, to October 31, 1929, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days prior to November 1, of any year.

Only union members or those willing to join union within 15 days to be employed.

Employees through their representatives to have right to discuss any grievances with company officials and if any employee is suspended or discharged for a reason which, upon investigation, is found insufficient, he shall be reinstated and paid for time lost.

No boys or unauthorized person to ride on wagons or serve customers.

One week's notice of leaving or dismissal to be given.

Choice of routes according to seniority and efficiency.

No retail or wholesale wagon to be loaded before 5 a.m. from November 1, to March 31, or before 4 a.m. from April 1, to October 31.

Six days to be a week's work for all employees. Stablemen to work 8 hours per day, a 48-hour week, and receive one week's vacation with pay after one year's service. Other employees to receive one week's vacation with pay after four years' service.

Drivers must supply \$50 bond on being employed, and are charged 5 cents for every bottle taken out, such charge to be passed on to customers not returning bottles.

Wages per week: Retail drivers to receive a minimum of \$29 per week for a load of less than 1,400 quarts per week, \$29.50 for 1,400 quarts and \$1 additional for every additional 100 quarts per week up to \$45.50 per week for a load of 3,000 quarts; spare route men \$35; wholesale drivers (truck or team) \$31; auto truck drivers (haulers) \$30; special delivery drivers (jitney) \$25; stablemen \$25.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL AND THE INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF HARBOUR EMPLOYEES OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, for employees of grain elevator system, construction forces, machine shop and

shipyard, harbour yard shop, electrical department and coal storage plant, and to the close of the navigation season of 1929 for other employees.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1927, page 1004, with the following changes:

Grain Elevator System, Elevators Nos. 1, 2, 3 and B: assistant chief weighman 68 cents per hour, boat shoveller 53 cents. Grain boat shovellers to be paid two hours for each call when not required to work, and if ordered to wait, to be paid full waiting time up to two hours, two hours pay for from two to four hours waiting time and half time for waiting time over four hours.

Harbour Yard, Shop and Guard Pier: leading hand boilermaker 74 cents per hour; templatemaker 69 cents; boilermaker and sheet metal worker, blacksmith, machinist, 68 cents; first class painter 63 cents, second class painter 58 cents; sawmill engineer and derrick engineer 55 cents; storekeeper's helper and tool room man 50 cents; blacksmith's helper and boilermaker's helper 46 cents, labourer 42 cents.

Locomotive shop: leading hand 76 cents per hour, blacksmith and boilermaker 68 cents, labourer 42 cents.

Construction and maintenance forces: crane foreman (named) 76 cents per hour, hydrant patrolman 50 cents, foreman plumber \$45 per week.

Electrical department: sub-foreman lineman 68 cents per hour, journeyman electrician 66 cents, first class lineman 63 cents, second class lineman and patrol lineman 58 cents.

Cold storage warehouse: the new wage rates for all members of this department are as follows: temperature man \$42 per week, sub-foreman \$33 per week, warehouseman 55 cents per hour, shipper 50 cents, trucker and checker 45 cents, labourer 42 cents, night watchman \$3.68 per night.

Employees of the Fleet Branch, which is now included in the agreement, to be paid as follows: Dredge crews: engineer 79 cents per hour, cranemer 63 cents, assistant craneman 58 cents, fireman 47 cents, deckhand 42 cents, watchman (night and firing) \$3.94 per shift, watchman (day) \$3.68 per shift.

Derrick crews: engineer 68 cents, assistant engineer 55 cents, fireman 47 cents, deckhand 42 cents, watchman (night and firing) \$3.94 per shift, watchman (day) \$3.68 per shift.

SS. "Sir Hugh Allan": captain and chief engineer \$175 per month; second engineer \$150, steward and chef \$126, mate \$121, second cook \$80, boatswain \$75, second steward \$70, oiler and wheelman \$65, fireman \$61, deckhand, waiter and mess boy \$50, watchman (no firing) \$3.68 per shift.

Tug crews: captain \$132 per month (one or two captains are paid \$150) engineer \$126, fireman \$60, deckhand \$48, cook \$42 (on one tug \$52).

Drilling and blasting boat: engineer \$190 per month, blacksmith 66 cents per hour, blaster 53 cents, driller 49 cents, fireman 47 cents, helper and powder man 44 cents, deckhand 42 cents, watchman (night and firing) \$3.94 per shift.

Floating crane: captain, 74 cents per hour, engineer 68 cents, second engineer 58 cents, fireman 47 cents, deckhand 42 cents, watchman (night and firing) \$3.94 per shift.

Coal barge: foreman \$142 per month, helper 44 cents per hour.

Divers: diver (when diving) \$1 per hour, assistant diver (when diving) 65 cents per

hour. When not diving, they will be paid the regular rate according to the class of work on which they are engaged.

Employees of grain elevators and conveyor galleries, if called to work for short time on Sundays or holidays, to be paid at least 5 hours at overtime rate.

Electrical Department: regular shift operators in electrical substations and cold storage power house to be given one week's holidays with pay and chief operators two weeks, if they have at least two years' service in these positions.

Tug employees' hours of work are not defined. No overtime to be paid men on monthly rate.

Derricks and dredges: hours: 10 per day, 6 days a week if required. Overtime and work on Sundays, time and one-half.

**DETROIT AND ST. CLAIR RIVERS, ONTARIO.—**

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS AND CERTAIN UNITED STATES RAILWAYS OPERATING CAR FERRIES ON THE DETROIT AND ST. CLAIR RIVERS, AND THE SAILORS' UNION OF THE GREAT LAKES AND MARINE FIREMEN, OILERS, WATERTENDERS AND COALPASSERS' UNION.

Agreement to be in effect from February 16, 1929, to February 16, 1930, and thereafter subject to thirty days' notice from either party.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: at regular rate up to 9 hours work per day; thereafter time and one-half.

Wages: wheelmen, watchmen, lookouts, oilers and firemen \$105 per month; deckhands \$77 per month. \$50 shall be allowed such employees above specified for subsistence.

Annual holidays of fifteen days to be allowed to regularly assigned employees without deduction in pay.

Promotion to be made by seniority, experience and ability.

Employees may elect a committee to meet with the superintendent to adjust grievances.

Car ferry employees to be given free transportation in accordance with the rules governing the issuance of passes of their respective employers.

Canadian National Railways' steamers are operated under Canadian laws, which would apply if necessity arose.

#### Service: Hotel and Restaurant

**VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, LOCAL No. 459.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1929, to June 1, 1930.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for September, 1926, page 908.

## AGREEMENT COVERING WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF TORONTO STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

**A**N agreement covering wages and working conditions for employees of the street railway system of Toronto for the ensuing three years was signed on March 31, 1929, by the officials of the Toronto Transportation Commission, which operates the system for the city of Toronto, and of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, representing various classes of employees. The agreement resulted from the settlement of a dispute as to the terms of the agreement which was referred to arbitration, the findings of the arbitrators being issued on March 18, 1929.

The agreement expiring on March 31, 1928, (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, May 1926) was substantially that reached in 1920, following a strike and a reference to the Ontario Municipal and Railway Board (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1920, p. 839). The principal change proposed by the employees was a provision for two weeks' holiday each year with pay, as for civic employees of Toronto, with certain other changes including wage increases for men in shops. The Commission offered to renew the old agreement unchanged, or to refer all the

terms of the agreement to arbitration. The union refused this offer and early in June it was reported that negotiations had been broken off and that a strike was imminent. The Toronto representative of the Department of Labour succeeded in re-opening negotiations and addressed a meeting of the union on June 9, held to decide whether a strike should be called or arbitration accepted. The meeting declared in favour of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act or if the Commission refused in favour of arbitration, the Minister of Labour to appoint the Chairman if not otherwise agreed upon. These proposals were refused by the Commission. After further negotiations, on July 30 the final offer of the Commission was submitted to a vote of the employees by ballot, at the shops, car barns, etc., namely, whether to renew the agreement, with certain minor changes, for two years or to submit the whole agreement to arbitration, and the latter was approved by a large majority. Each party was to appoint one member, these two to choose the third member and chairman, both parties to abide by the majority decision of the arbitrators for two years. No arrange-

ment was made as to the appointment of the chairman if the arbitrators did not agree. The illness and resignation of one arbitrator and the absence of another postponed the establishment of the Arbitration Board until December, 1928, when Mr. James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, appointed by the employees, and Mr. D. L. McCarthy, K.C., appointed by the Commission, agreed on Mr. Dyce Saunders, K.C., as chairman.

In the proceedings before the Arbitration Board the Transportation Commission proposed numerous changes in conditions including reductions in wages and a return to the nine-hour day. The award of the Board was not agreed to by Mr. Simpson, who made a minority report. The award was against the granting of two weeks' holidays with pay, and against the continuation of extra rates of pay for Sunday work, in force for twenty-seven years, and provided for the introduction of piece work and a bonus system in shops, modifications of the rule as to overtime pay for runs exceeding eight hours, and certain other changes chiefly in favour of the Commission. The employees objected strongly to the loss of the extra pay for Sunday work and the Commission offered to continue such pay if the agreement were made for three years instead of two, and this was accepted. The union, however, decided to refer to the courts the question as to whether the employees were legally civic employees and therefore entitled to holidays under the city by-laws.

The text of the agreement follows:—

**AGREEMENT between Toronto Transportation Commission and Employees of said Commission.**

This agreement, entered into on the 31st day of March, 1929, by and between The Toronto Transportation Commission, hereinafter called "The Commission", Party of the First Part: and Division No. 113, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, for such of the Railway Employees as are members thereof, and with its other Employees in the same class, who are not members thereof, Parties of the Second Part: In the operation of the lines of the Party of the First Part, the parties hereto of the first and second parts agree with each other as follows:

**WAGES**

The schedule of wages shall be as set out in the agreement dated 31st March, 1926, and covered by clauses numbered two and three in the said agreement.

"From the 31st day of March, 1929, until the termination of this agreement, the wages of the

trainmen (that is motormen, conductors, one-man car operators and bus drivers), motor and truck repairmen and shedmen, shall be as follows:

	Cents per hour
<i>For Trainmen—</i>	
For the first three months' service..	55
For the next succeeding nine months' service.. . . . .	57½
After one year's service.. . . . .	60
One-man car operators, extra.. . . . .	5
One-man bus drivers, extra.. . . . .	5
<i>Motor and Truck Repairmen—</i>	
For the first three months' service..	55
For the next succeeding nine months' service.. . . . .	57½
After one year's service.. . . . .	60
<i>Shedmen—</i>	
Foremen.. . . . .	60
Operating shedmen, men who operate cars and do general shed work.. . .	56
Ordinary shedmen, men doing general shed work, but not operating cars..	55
Car cleaners.. . . . .	54
<i>Operating Trackmen.. . . . .</i>	56

Motormen and conductors while in charge of trainers shall be paid twenty-five cents per day extra.

The wages and conditions applying to trackmen formerly in the service of the Toronto Railway Company, and who entered the service of the Commission on the 1st of September, 1921, will not be altered."

The Commission has the right of trying out the payment of a limited number of maintenance employees on the piece work basis or on a bonus system during the life of this agreement. The Commission guarantees that:

(1) During the life of this agreement, all workmen engaged in any work which is being tried out upon the bonus system shall receive in wages not less than the amount they would have been entitled to receive under this agreement if the bonus system had not been tried.

(2) If, during the term of this agreement, such experiment shall prove that the bonus system is not a success, and is not to the advantage of the men, as well as of the Commission, the Commission will not again ask leave to introduce such system in its shops.

**GENERAL CONDITIONS AFFECTING EMPLOYEES**

**1. Meetings—**

The party of the first part, through its duly accredited officers, will meet and treat with the officers or representatives of Division No. 113, who must be members thereof, and duly elected as representatives at the regular meeting, in all matters of grievance and disputes which may arise from time to time with any of the employees of the Commission who are members of the Association.

**2. Committee of Employees—**

The Department Head concerned or General Manager shall receive a duly appointed committee of the members of Division No. 113 at any reasonable time to discuss any matters arising out of this agreement.

**3. Privileges—**

All rights, privileges and immunities now enjoyed by, and all obligations of the employees, shall continue, except as altered herein.

#### 4. Discipline—

The following regulation is agreed upon as to discipline: Any employee against whom charges may be received will be required to report when off duty to the Department Head or Foreman. His case will then be considered by the proper officials of the Commission and will be dealt with upon the following principles:

For minor cases he is to be warned. For serious cases, including drunkenness, drinking while on duty, drinking in uniform, or drinking on cars, destruction of property, accidents through carelessness or neglect, missing fares through neglect or carrying friends free, incivility to passengers, profanity on cars, buses, coaches, motor trucks or on the premises of the Commission, he may be disciplined or released from further service. For absenting himself from duty without leave, or being absent without leave and retaining the Commission's run money during such absence, he may be released from further service. For habitually reporting late, after being duly warned, he may be released from further service. In all cases he shall have the right to appeal to the Department Head and have his case considered by him.

#### 5. Appeal to Department Head—

Any employee against whom a charge is received shall have the right to appeal in person to the Department Head, and except as to a charge of dishonesty, may bring with him in his interest, a deputation or any committee of the employees, or where the employee in question is a member of Division No. 113, he may be represented by their duly elected representative. Attendance in such capacity shall not operate to the employees' disadvantage. An employee attending on such deputation or committee shall give due notice to his car starter or foreman, and shall resume work upon reporting to his car starter or foreman.

#### 6. Leave of Absence—

The Commission will, upon application to the car starter or foreman, give leave of absence to employees for a reasonable period of time when their services may be spared, and in the event of the refusal of the car starter or foreman the matter shall be settled by the Department Head.

Any employee who may at any time be elected to an office in the Association shall upon written application be granted leave of absence for the time he is filling same, and if he returns to the service shall be given his former place, provided, in the opinion of the management, he is qualified to fill such position at the time of reinstatement.

Employees acting as due collectors, board members, or otherwise doing work for the Association shall be allowed leave of absence for the time required for such work.

#### 7. Sickness—

Any employee off duty on account of sickness may be required to produce a doctor's certificate as to the nature of his sickness and also as to his fitness to resume his regular duties, and in the case of a lengthy or serious illness, the employee will be required to undergo a medical examination as to his fitness to resume his regular duties.

#### 8. Equipment—

Cars, buses, motor coaches and motor trucks shall be properly equipped before being taken out each morning, but this shall not relieve

the trainmen, bus, motor coach and motor truck drivers from their obligation to see that their cars or vehicles are properly equipped and in apparent working order.

#### CONDITIONS AFFECTING TRAINMEN, BUS AND MOTOR COACH DRIVERS

##### 1. Reporting Time—

All trainmen, bus and motor coach drivers, required to take cars, buses or motor coaches at the car house or garage shall, at the first time reporting for the day, report to the car starter at least ten minutes before scheduled time, and in the event of them not reporting ten minutes ahead of time, the car starter shall fill the runs with other men.

When the relief point is not at the car house, or garage, men shall, at their first time reporting for the day, report to the car starter fifteen minutes ahead of scheduled time as at present.

Trainmen, bus and motor coach drivers, shall be relieved at a point nearest to the car house or garage at which they are employed, and if required to go to any other point, car house or garage after reporting at their own point, car house or garage, for the purpose of relieving or taking out cars, shall be paid for time occupied in so doing.

Trainmen, bus and motor coach drivers, on scheduled runs shall be paid for any extra time caused by being late when being relieved or running cars, buses or motor coaches, into car house or garage, when such delay is ten minutes or over.

##### 2. Off Days—

No man shall be given a set off-day from month to month but shall take off-days in accordance with his position on the board, except in cases mutually agreed upon.

##### 3. New Lines—

Trainmen, bus and motor coach drivers shall when required train, qualify and operate on lines which have been, or may be, acquired for operation by the Commission.

##### 4. New or Different Equipment—

Trainmen, bus and motor coach drivers shall when required, train, qualify and operate new or different equipment acquired for operation by the Commission.

##### 5. Uniforms—

The Commission will pay half the cost of the uniforms for the trainmen who have been in the Commission's service for a period of one year, and will provide free uniforms for trainmen who have been in the employ of the Commission for a period longer than two years, it being understood that no employee shall be required to pay for more than one uniform and a half.

Regulations from time to time may be made by the Commission to provide for protection against loss in this matter from employees leaving the Commission's service.

#### CONDITIONS AFFECTING ONLY TRAINMEN, BUS DRIVERS AND CITY COACH ROUTE DRIVERS

##### 1. Day's Work—

There shall be an eight hour day, straight time, with a leeway of one-half trip to complete schedule for 66½ per cent of the crews, so far as practicable, the remainder to work ends and spares.

**2. Overtime—**

Overtime rates shall not be paid except in the case of regular scheduled crews, who are scheduled to do over eight hours work, but pay for overtime shall only commence after the time of one scheduled half trip over and above the eight hour period has expired.

Overtime, when paid, shall be at the rate of time and one-half.

Overtime rates shall not be paid after eight hours and the time of one-half scheduled trip, if the overtime is due to failure of the power supply or breakdown of the track, plant or equipment, or any cause beyond the control of the Commission.

**3. Sunday Work—**

The Commission will continue the payment of time and one-quarter for Sunday work. No employee shall be entitled to receive extra payment for overtime on Sundays, but for all work whatsoever on Sunday shall receive only the rate of time and one-quarter.

**4. Standing—**

All trainmen, bus and city coach route drivers, shall have their respective places in the car house or garage to which they are assigned in accordance with their continuous employment in the service of the Commission or its predecessors, and trainmen, bus or motor coach drivers longest in the continuous service of the Commission or its predecessors at the car houses or garages in which they are employed shall have first choice of runs from that car house or garage. The right of such selection of runs shall be granted at least four times a year for men with regular runs and monthly for men below the regulars.

**5. Extras—**

Trainmen, bus drivers and city coach route drivers, shall be granted the existing time allowance of one-half hour for extra runs under two and one-half hours, and extra runs between two and one-half hours and three hours, shall pay three hours, but not more than two allowances shall be given in one day. In addition, the existing ten minutes bonus for tripper or extra runs shall be continued under the existing conditions.

Extra men to be detailed the night before for all crews known to be open, as far as this can be done without any risk of leaving cars, buses or coaches out of service on the following day.

The Commission guarantees to each extra trainman, bus driver and city coach route driver engaged on the work of the Commission, a minimum amount for each regular pay period worked, equal to the equivalent of 6 hours' pay (at the standard rate applicable in each case) per day, six days per week, provided that such man reports for work and carries out the duties assigned to him. If, however, in a pay period, the man fails once to report for work, the minimum guarantee to be reduced in proportion which one day bears to the pay period. A second failure to report for work shall similarly further reduce the minimum guarantee. Failure to report for work more than twice in any pay period to relieve the Commission of any liability for a minimum guarantee in respect of such period.

**CONDITIONS AFFECTING ONLY MOTOR COACH DRIVERS****1. Day's Work—**

The day's work will be arranged to suit the requirements of the business, and existing arrangements as to personnel shall be continued.

**2. Extras—**

Motor Coach Drivers shall be granted a time allowance of one-half hour for extra runs under two and one-half hours, and extra runs between two and one-half hours and three hours, shall pay three hours, but not more than two allowances shall be given in one day. In addition, the existing ten minutes bonus for tripper or extra runs shall be continued under the existing conditions. Adjustments will be made for special, chartered and sightseeing services.

Extra men to be detailed the night before for all crews known to be open, as far as this can be done without any risk of leaving coaches out of service on the following day.

The Commission guarantees to each extra motor coach driver engaged on the work of the Commission, a minimum amount for each regular pay period worked, equal to the equivalent of 6 hours' pay (at the standard rate applicable in each case) per day, six days per week, provided that such man reports for work and carries out the duties assigned to him. If, however, in a pay period, the man fails once to report for work, the minimum guarantee to be reduced in the proportion which one day bears to the pay period. A second failure to report for work shall similarly further reduce the minimum guarantee. Failure to report for work more than twice in any pay period to relieve the Commission of any liability for a minimum guarantee in respect of such period.

**3. Nature of Work—**

Motor Coach Drivers may be called upon to work out of town on chartered, special, sightseeing or interurban services, and the Commission reserves the right of selection of Motor Coach Drivers for the above services.

**CONDITIONS AFFECTING SHOP AND CAR HOUSE EMPLOYEES****1. Day's Work—**

The shop and car houses shall be operated on an eight hour day, but no overtime rates shall be paid until eight and one-half hours shall have been completed.

Overtime, when paid, shall be at the rate of time and one-half.

**2. Sunday Work—**

The Commission will continue the payment of time and one-quarter for Sunday work, but no employee shall be entitled to receive extra payment for overtime on Sundays.

**3. Washing Time—**

The men in the motor shops, garages and their branches shall be given five minutes in which to wash before leaving work, and any employee abusing this privilege, in the opinion of the management, shall be subject to discipline, or may be released from further service with the Commission.

**4. Lunch and Locker Rooms—**

The Commission shall (whenever in the opinion of the management it is practicable)

supply suitable lunch and wash basin rooms, provided with sufficient lockers and keys, at all shops and car houses.

#### 5. *Off-Days Posted*—

Repairmen and Shedmen's Off-Days, as at present, shall be scheduled and posted in the men's rooms.

#### 6. *Rubber Boots, etc.*—

Rubber boots and coats shall be supplied for the emergency crew at the different shops and car houses.

#### 7. *Seniority*—

Seniority of motor and truck repairmen and car house employees will be effective in filling vacancies on the day shift provided that the night man has the necessary ability, and that other things are equal, the Head of the Department to have the final decision.

#### 8. *Shopmen's Tools*—

Tools necessary for work in the motor shops shall be supplied employees. The men shall not take tools away from the shops, and shall be responsible for breakages or loss occasioned by their negligence, and must return said tools in good condition; in default of doing so, they must pay for same.

#### 9. *Lay-Off*—

In case of a lay-off or reduction of staff, the men laid off (other things being equal) shall be given preference in being first taken into the service again. Qualifications being equal, in laying off, junior men shall be the first men off, and in taking men on the senior men, as a general rule, shall get first chance.

#### 10. *Saturday Half-Holiday*—

It is understood that only the men in the shops who are required for the necessities of the service shall be compelled to work on Saturday afternoon, excepting when, in the opinion of the management, the services of all the men, or any of them, are required on Saturday afternoon to meet the necessities of the business.

### CONDITIONS AFFECTING WAY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

#### 1. *Definition*—

The term, Way Department Employees, shall include all hourly rated employees of the Way Department as shown in the attached wage schedule or as may be shown from time to time with the exception of Way Employees on the Lake Simcoe Line whose wages and working conditions shall remain as at present.

#### 2. *Working Hours*—

The daily hours of work will be governed by the urgency of the work on hand, but normally there will be a nine hour day during the summer and an eight hour day during the winter.

It is understood that during the winter a minimum day of eight hours cannot be guaranteed, but that the work will be distributed as equitably as possible among all hourly rated employees of the Way Department.

### PERIOD OF AGREEMENT

This agreement and provisions thereof shall continue in force and be binding on the respective parties hereto, to and including the 31st day of March, 1932.

## Apprenticeship in Germany

According to statistics recently published by the German Federal Statistical Office, the Industrial Census of 1925 showed that on June 16, 1925, there were 986,567 apprentices under a definite system of training, employed in industrial and commercial undertakings out of a total of 18,749,583 occupied persons. The distribution of the apprentices over the principal branches of industry was as follows: manufacture of iron and steel and metal goods, 14.6 per cent of all occupied persons (including apprentices); woodworking, 13.6 per cent; engineering, 11.2 per cent; the clothing trades, 10.3 per cent; the building trades, 8.6 per cent. The proportion of apprentices to the total number of occupied persons in the industry was least in those industries mainly employing semi-skilled labour, such as the mining, chemical and textile industries. Approximately 40 per cent of all apprentices received their training in small undertakings occupying not more than 5 persons; 16.5 per cent were in undertakings occupying 6 to 10 persons; 20.8 per cent in undertakings occupying 11 to 50 persons, and 22.5 per cent in undertakings occupying over 50 persons. The proportion of apprentices to occupied persons was, however, greatest (11 per cent) in under-

takings occupying from 6 to 10 persons. In undertakings of this kind belonging to the iron and steel and metal trades, the engineering, woodworking, electrical engineering and clothing industries, approximately one-fourth of all occupied persons, on an average, were apprentices.

Of the total of 986,567 apprentices, 544,000 were employed in small handicraft undertakings, this number representing a proportion of 1 apprentice in every 6 persons engaged in handicrafts, or, if masters are excluded, one apprentice to every two workmen. The branches of the handicraft industries with the highest percentages of apprentices to persons occupied (including apprentices) were as follows: metal trades, 134,492 apprentices or 24.4 per cent; woodworking, 100,500 or 22.6 per cent; clothing, 117,448 or 14.3 per cent; and the building trades 66,225 or 13.2 per cent.

It is estimated that, having regard to the reduction in the birth-rate during the war years, and the consequent decrease in the numbers of children attaining the age of 14 years during the years 1929 to 1932, there will be in each of these years a great shortage of male apprentices.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JUNE, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly lower, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices showed a small advance.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.92 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$10.94 for May; \$10.73 for June, 1928; \$10.86 for June, 1927; \$11.06 for June, 1926; \$10.44 for June, 1925; \$9.86 for June, 1924; \$10.23 for June, 1923; \$10.18 for June, 1922; \$11.16 for June, 1921; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$12.79 for June, 1918; and \$7.49 for June, 1914. The most important decline occurred in the price of butter, while slight decreases occurred in the prices of mutton, milk, cheese, flour, rolled oats and sugar. The prices of beef, veal, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, eggs, evaporated apples and potatoes were slightly higher. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.18 at the beginning of June, as compared with \$21.21 for May; \$20.97 for June, 1928; \$21.04 for June, 1927; \$21.31 for June, 1926; \$20.67 for June, 1925; \$20.22 for June, 1924; \$20.72 for June, 1923; \$20.58 for June, 1922; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.36 for June, 1918; and \$14.27 for June, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged, while no changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was slightly higher at 92.6 for June, as compared with 92.4 for May; 97.1 for June, 1928; 98.9 for June, 1927; and 100.2 for June, 1926. Sixty-seven prices quotations advanced, seventy-two declined and three hundred and sixty-three were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials four of the eight main groups were higher and four were lower. The groups which advanced were: the Vegetable and Vegetable Products group, due to higher prices for certain grains, flour, and foreign fruits, which more than offset declines in the prices of raw rubber, raw sugar, tea and rolled oats; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to higher prices for certain lines of lumber; the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group, due mainly to higher prices for gasoline and crude oil; and the Chemicals

and Allied Products group. The Animals and their Products group and the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group declined, the former due to lower prices for fish, leather, and milk and its products, which more than offset advances in the prices of livestock, fresh meats and eggs, and the latter because of lower prices for raw cotton, raw jute and raw silk. The Iron and its Products group and the Non-Ferrous Metals group were also slightly lower.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods were slightly higher, the former due to higher prices for fruits, meat and poultry, and household equipment and supplies, which more than offset declines in the prices of beverages, fish, milk and milk products, and vegetables, and the latter due to advances in materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the furs and leather goods industries, for the meat packing industries and for the milling and other industries.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were practically unchanged, advances in the prices of grains, fish, foreign fruits, hides and livestock offsetting declines in the prices of milk, tin, lead and leather. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also showed little change, declines in the prices of tanning extracts, butter, cotton yarn, thread, and rolling mill products offsetting advances in the prices of cheese, gasoline, crude oil and certain chemicals. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin were lower, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin advanced.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food,

fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

(Continued on page 822)





## 1.-RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	38.1	33.0	30.0	24.1	19.4	24.5	31.2	31.2	27.5	39.6	43.6	61.2
Nova Scotia (average)	38.9	33.0	30.3	25.1	19.1	20.4	26.3	28.8	26.3	35.9	39.7	57.6
1—Sydney	42.3	34.2	33.2	27.9	23.1	18.6	25	32.3	28.7	36.6	39.3	55
2—New Glasgow	34.3	31.7	29.3	25	18.5	20	27.5	25	23.8	35.3	39.4	54.7
3—Amherst	33.7	30	25.7	21	18.4	17.7	25	27	25	37.5	40.8	57.5
4—Halifax	44.2	34.3	33.6	26.5	20.4	19.1	25	30.5	25.1	35.4	39.8	60
5—Windsor			28	20	15	25	30	28	30			60
6—Yuro	40	35	32	30		22	25	30	25.3	34.5	39	58.6
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown	32.5	30	32.5	23.2	18.7	16		29.3	25	35	36.2	49
New Brunswick (average)	37.6	30.9	28.4	22.0	18.2	19.1	25.0	29.7	25.6	38.5	43.5	59.6
8—Moncton	37.5	32.5	28.7	17.5	16	24		35	27	40.1	44.6	60
9—St. John	41	29.5	29.9	22.7	20	16.7	25	29.4	25.2	36.5	39	59.4
10—Fredericton	37.2	31.7	31.7	25.8	18.8	16.2	25	28.3	25	37.5	40	59
11—Bathurst	34.5	30	28.1	22	18	19.5		26.2	25	46.2	60	
Quebec (average)	32.7	31.0	29.0	21.1	15.6	18.6	27.9	27.4	26.5	38.3	41.0	60.6
12—Quebec	34.2	32.1	28.9	21.2	15	19.1	26.7	27	27.9	38.3	39.7	57
13—Three Rivers	35.8	33	32.8	21.4	17.5	22.5	29	28.4	26.1	40	43.8	65
14—Sherbrooke	37.5	34	36	25	15.5	19.7	25	25	26.1	43.7	48	65
15—Sorel	27.7	30	32.4	18	13.3	17.5	25	25.2	25	39	45	57
16—St. Hyacinthe	28	27	24.7	19.2	16.2	18.6	28.3	26.4	25.7	36	36.5	58
17—St. John's	30	30	25	20	15	21		30	28			60
18—Theftord Mines	24	25.5	21	19.5	14	21	22.5	24.7				57.5
19—Montreal	39.2	34.7	35.6	22.2	17.5	13.2	33.2	30.9		36.9	39.2	62.7
20—Hull	38.3	33.1	32.4	23	16.4	16	31.3	31.3	27.6	34	36.1	63.3
Ontario (average)	39.3	34.5	30.5	25.2	20.3	26.8	31.1	32.3	27.9	36.3	40.0	62.5
21—Ottawa	36.5	32.3	29.5	24	16.7	19.3	30	30.1	28.9	36.8	39.9	62.5
22—Brookville	41.7	36	31.7	25	20.3	17.5	31.5	29.7	26.5	41.2	44	62.5
23—Kingston	38.1	32.8	30.4	24.9	17.4	23.4	30	29.4	26	33	37.5	59.7
24—Belleville	37.7	32.5	32	26.2	19.2	27.5	35	33.5	26.5	40.1	42.3	63.2
25—Peterborough	38	32.6	29.6	26	20.2	20.4	33	30.5	31.5	37.6	41.6	65.5
26—Oshawa	38.2	34.2	27.2	22.3	21.8	28.2	30.3	32.2	28.5	37.7	40.7	61
27—Orillia	38	33.3	30.2	25.4	22.2	27.9	27.5	25	28.6	36.8	39.2	61.9
28—Toronto	39.8	34.2	32	24.5	23.2	26.4	34.6	31.7	28.3	42.7	43.4	62.5
29—Niagara Falls	41.7	36.2	34.2	27	19.5	31.7	35	35.3	35	37.4	38.4	65.6
30—St. Catharines	38.7	35.2	30.5	24	18.2	26.6	30	30.6	25	32.2	35.1	62
31—Hamilton	40.8	35.7	33.3	26.4	21.6	26.9	30	30.6	25	35.1	38.9	63.8
32—Brantford	44.4	38.5	31.7	27.9	21	25	30	32.5		36.4	37.1	65.0
33—Galt	40	36.5	31	25	22	28.2	34.5	34.8	32.5	34	37.7	64.6
34—Guelph	37.8	32.5	30.7	24.8	21.2	28.8	27.5	30.1	25	31.7	36.3	60.9
35—Kitchener	41.1	35.1	27.7	25.5	22	28	35	31.8		31.4	37.5	62.2
36—Woodstock	39.2	36.2	31.5	25	21.3	28.3	34.3	34.4	27.5	33.4	37.4	60
37—Stratford	39.5	35	28.3	24.9	20.5	27.7	30	30.8	24	35.3	37.8	61.5
38—London	41.2	35.7	30.4	25.4	20.1	26.3	29.6	31.8	26.2	36.2	39.3	62.1
39—St. Thomas	40.4	36.8	31.6	26.4	22.5	27.5	34.2	34	26.5	34	37.4	62.3
40—Chatham	38	33.4	30.4	26	19.1	28.8	30.8	30	27.2	35.4	39.7	62.5
41—Windsor	39.4	33.9	30.6	25.1	19.4	28.3	33.6	32.1	27.2	35.2	38.3	61.3
42—Sarnia	38.7	32.7	31.7	27.7	21.7	30	26.7	34	27.5	36.2	41.2	64
43—Owen Sound	37.3	32.7	25	24.3	19	28.2	25	29	25	37	41	62.3
44—North Bay	42.5	36	36	26.5	20.3	24.5	32.5	33.3	28.7	35.3	38.2	63.7
45—Sudbury	41	38.7	34.2	27.3	21	30.7		38	28.7	38	43.3	61.7
46—Cobalt	38.2	34.2	29.7	24.3	20.7	25		34.8	28	33.8	40.8	62.7
47—Timmins	37.5	34.7	27.3	23.7	17.7	27.5	32	32.3	26.5	35	36.7	60
48—Sault Ste. Marie	39.5	35	30.2	25.2	19	25.5	29	32.7	29.3	38.7	43.7	61.2
49—Port Arthur	37.5	30.5	28	26.7	21.4	26.1		35	30.5	41.4	47.2	64.5
50—Port William	36.8	30.7	27	21.7	20	25.2	28.7	33.5	29.6	42.5	45.5	61.7
Manitoba (average)	36.8	29.4	28.0	21.1	16.8	23.3	31.3	30.4	26.9	42.5	46.7	60.7
51—Winnipeg	37.5	29.8	28.9	20.9	17	22.5	32.2	31.3	28.7	42.3	46.3	61.3
52—Brandon	35.6	28.9	26.2	21.2	16.5	22	29.3	29.5	25	42.1	47.1	60
Saskatchewan (average)	38.9	30.4	27.6	22.9	17.0	24.0	34.8	29.6	27.6	47.1	52.0	63.2
53—Regina	40.4	32.2	27.1	22.8	18.8	23.8	34	28.7	25	47.3	53.2	65
54—Prince Albert	32.5	27.5	25	21.5	15	23.5	32.5	30	30	46.7	50	60
55—Saskatoon	35.2	29.5	28.6	22.9	16.7	23.5	37.1	28.7	23.7	45.9	51	60.4
56—Moose Jaw	39.5	32.4	29.7	24.2	17.3	25	35.7	31.1	31.7	48.5	53.9	67.5
Alberta (average)	36.5	30.0	28.6	22.5	18.5	24.8	33.4	29.6	26.9	45.2	50.2	57.7
57—Medicine Hat	37	29.5	21.5	22.9	19.7	26.2	36.7	28.4	27.4	49.2	53.5	54.4
58—Drumheller	35	30		25	20	25	30	33	30	50	55	60
59—Edmonton	35.6	29.2	30.6	20.6	17.7	23.4	35	30.3	26.7	41.7	45.7	56.4
60—Calgary	38.2	31.8	29.9	22.8	19.2	26.4	34.6	30.6	26	46.2	51.5	62
61—Lethbridge	36.5	29.5	24.2	21.1	16	23	30.5	25.7	24.4	38.8	45.1	55.7
British Columbia (average)	42.4	35.5	31.8	26.1	23.4	29.9	38.5	36.6	31.0	48.5	54.0	63.6
62—Fernie	40	35	31.3	25	18.7	30	40	37	29.3	51.3	55	58.6
63—Nelson	41	33.7	30.6	26.2	25	31.2		40	30	46.2	51.3	60
64—Trail	40	35	30	29	25	31.5	40	33.3		50	60	61.7
65—New Westminster	43.3	36.9	31.2	25.7	23.9	28.6	35.6	32	31.3	45	50.7	65.2
66—Vancouver	45	36.8	32.8	24.2	24	26.3	38.7	35.2	31.4	46.6	53.6	67.2
67—Victoria	43.3	36.4	33.1	26.2	26.6	30	38.1	34	30	49.8	53.2	64.7
68—Nanaimo	43.7	35.5	32.4	27	26.2	31.2		33.5		50.4	53.9	67.8
69—Prince Rupert	42.5	35	31.2	25.7	21.5	30	38.5	37.5	34.2	48.6	54	63.3

aPrice per single quart higher.

bAdjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

cPrice in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1929

Fish									Eggs			Butter		
Cod Stock, fresh and frozen, per lb	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb, tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
19-0	30-5	22-4	13-4	58-0	21-2	21-1	36-8	22-0	35-1	31-1	12-0	40-6	44-7	
14-5	33-0			50-0	18-4	17-1	28-8	22-3	36-3	34-1	11-6	44-8	49-2	
10	25-30				19-5	16	28-1	22-2	42-5	37	b 12-14	45	46-6	
	30			50	18-4		32-7	20-7	36-6	33	12	44-4	49-8	
16	35			50	18-2	18	31	22-2	29-2	25	10	41-9	48-3	
12	35-40			50	18	16-2	26-8	23-3	39-9	38-1	a 12-5	45	47-6	
				50	18-1	18	25-6	22	30		10	47-5	52-5	
20	35			60	18-8	18	33-9	22-8	39-5	37-5	12	44-7	50-2	
15-5	36-7		10-0	69-0	18-3	17-9	33-0	22-4	31-5	25	10-12	40-7	44-8	
12	35		10	60	18-6	18-7	36-2	22-8	33-5	31-7	12-1	42-0	47-1	
18	35		10	60	18	16-5	36-6	22-8	37-8	30-4	a 13-5	44-7	47-6	
20	40			60	18-4	18-5	31-8	21-5	32-1	29-7	12	43-3	46-2	
12				60	18	18	27-4	22-5	28-8		12	37-5	46-5	
17-3	32-5	21-4	9-7	57-5	21-3	23-3	33-3	22-2	37-1	33-2	10-9	36-7	40-5	
		20		50	20	22	30-9	22-7	37-3	33-7	12	38-4	40	
15	30-35	25	10	60	25	24-3	32-2	23-5	39	36-2	14	40-6	43	
18-20	35	30	10	17-5	25	25	30-2	23-7	36	30-4	a 10	38-7	42-2	
20	25	15	10	25	25	25	34	21-4	34	36-6	10	39-8	45	
		25		60	20		32-1	21	34-3	30-3	8	39-4	46	
15		10	8	60	20		34-1	21-3	36	34-3	9	35	40	
				50	25	25	23-4	23-4	33-9	30-3	10	36	40	
15-20	35-40			60	21-5	22-6	36	21	43-5	35-8	13	39-2	41-7	
		15	10	60	20	19	36-6	22	37	31-6	12	32-6	40-5	
17-9	30-2	23-8	12-3	66-0	21-1	20-6	38-7	21-1	35-6	32-0	12-3	40-6	43-8	
20	35	20			21-9	20-2	35-9	20-1	37-8	34-1	12	39-4	42-6	
16	32	30	12		20-7	18	36-2	22-2	30		10	40	41	
20	30-32	22-25	10-20		18	17-7	34-5	19-9	33-6	28-8	10	38-2	40-6	
20	28	25		60	25	25	36-4	21-2	31	26-5	a 9	43-2	43-4	
22-23	26	20			25	23	39-4	23-4	29-2	25-1	10	39-7	43-3	
		25			25	25	40-7	22-6	35-3	33-7	13	40	43-7	
	26-28	25			25	25	38-7	22-1	29-2	28-6	a 11-4	41-1	45	
12	25	25			22	21	43-3	20-9	39-1	35-5	a 12-5	41-3	44-5	
15	32	25			18	21-5	40	20-5	37-2	35-4	c 13	40	46-1	
20	35	25			21-7	22-5	44-2	20-1	38	34-9	13	40-5	43-6	
20	30-33	25-28	15		20-3	17-3	47-8	20-6	38-3	34-6	a 12-5	42	44-4	
15	35	23	12		20	20	36-2	19-8	35-2	29-4	12	42-5	43-1	
20		25			20	22	45-1	20-1	34-1	31	a 11-8	39	41-7	
		30			20	18	34-8	19-8	36-7	32-2	12	39-7	41-7	
20	30	27			25	24	36-7	18-9	32-8	29-6	12	42-3	39-7	
15	25	22			22	21	36-3	19-2	31-3	28-5	12	40-2	42-1	
16	28-33	25		50-60	20	20	40-6	20-8	32-2	28-7	11	41-4	44-1	
16	30	20	12		25	20	46-8	21-3	35	29-7	12	43	44-5	
20	30	25			25	20	45-6	19-8	31-8	27-7	c	41-7	44	
		30			20	20	43-2	19-2	38-1	34-5	14	45	45-1	
		22			20	19	42-5	21-8	36-5	32-5	12	41-6	45-6	
					20	19	32-5	19	30-5	27	12	39-5	40-7	
		25			20	19	32-3	22-5	38-3	34-8	12	39	42-7	
		15	10	75	20	20	30	23	43-5	37-7	14	43	46-2	
	25-30	20		75	20-7	20	36	25-3	43-5	38-2	15	37	44-4	
		23			20	25	46-2	22	47	36-5	a 16-7	47-5	47	
		18	10		23-3	18-7	44-3	23-3	35-5	36-5	12	40	45-2	
	25-30	20			20	16	40-4	22-5	36-6	34-4	a 14-3	40	44-8	
15	25	20		65	20-0	19-2	38-2	21-5	33-0	28-7	12-0	36-6	40	
20	30-8	16-20	15	50	18-5	18-3	41-8	20-8	35-8	30-6	c	37-5	43-8	
	28-35	30			21-5	20	34-5	22-2	30-1	26-8	12	35-7	40	
26-9	31-3	16-5	16-3	26-6	24-1	34-6	23-8	22-6	30-8	27-1	12-4	37-0	41-2	
25	30			26	23-8	38	28	24-2	34-8	31	a 12-5	39	44-4	
25-30	30	15	12-5	27-5	22-5	29-6	25	22-5	25	22-5	11	35	45	
25	30	18		26-2	22-6	34	24-2	32-2	26-7	28	13	37-1	53	
23-3	28-8	18-8	16-0		27-5	36-7	36-7	23-4	31-3	28	13	36-8	44-3	
		35	25		25	26-7	39-5	25-3	33-9	26-2	11-1	38-7	45-3	
		30	18		25	25	40	24-5	35	25	a 12-5	40-4	46-5	
		23-25	12		20-7	23	32-9	21-1	34-5	27-3	a 11-1	38-5	44-3	
25	30	18			25	20	40-8	22-9	37-1	32-2	11	36-7	43-9	
18	25	18	20		23-5	20	42-3	22	34-4	25	10	38-3	44-3	
22-6	27-1		17-1	22-1	22-8	39-7	23-1	23-1	35-2	30-2	13-0	44-3	48-8	
25	30	20	18	23-5	25	25	43-5	24-5	38-1	35	a 12-5	47-5	52	
30	35	20	20	25	25	25	39-5	25-3	34-8		a 14-3	45	49-3	
18	25	20	12-5	25	25	25	38-3	24-5	34-6		a 14-3	50	63	
12-5	22	14	19-4	21-5	22-5	38-2	38-3	21-1	32-1	28	a 11-1	48-2	65	
	25	20	19-4	19-7	19-8	37-5	38-2	20-3	33-3	30-5	a 14-3	46-9	66	
20	25		21-2	25	43	25	43	25	33-9	25	a 12-5	45	47-8	
	20		20	20	39	39	23-7	23-7	41-3	35	a 14-3	50	68	

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2 s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn, 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33-2	7-7	18-4	4-8	6-2	10-3	12-3	15-5	15-8	15-9
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	32-6	8-1	17-9	5-2	6-3	10-0	13-6	16-5	16-0	16-1
1—Sydney.....	33-8	8	18-2	5-2	6-5	10	12-9	16-4	16-4	17
2—New Glasgow.....	30-7	8	16-6	4-9	5-8	10-1	13-6	15-2	15-2	15-5
3—Amherst.....	30-8	8	18-7	5	6-3	9-2	12-5	16-1	16-6	15
4—Halifax.....	33-5	8	18-3	5	6-7	10	14-5	16-7	15-4	14-9
5—Windsor.....	35	8-3	18	6	6-7	10	15	19	17-5	18-5
6—Truro.....	31-9	8	17-6	5-1	6	10-7	13-2	15-3	15-1	15-6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30	7-4	17-5	4-9	5-5	9-8	13-3	15-9	14-9	17-1
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	33-5	8-5	17-9	5-1	6-2	10-4	14-6	15-3	15-1	15-6
8—Moncton.....	33-7	8-7	18	5-4	6-7	11-7	14-3	15-5	15-7	16-7
9—St. John.....	33-1	8-7	18-2	4-8	5-8	10	13-2	14-6	15	14-5
10—Fredericton.....	32-3	8-7	17-3	4-9	6-4	9-9	15-4	14-5	14-6	14-5
11—Bathurst.....	35	8	18	5-4	6	10	15	16-5	15	16-5
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	30-0	6-4	17-4	4-9	6-4	9-2	12-6	14-2	15-7	15-2
12—Quebec.....	29-2	7-5	17-4	4-9	6-3	9-7	12-4	14-9	15-6	16-1
13—Three Rivers.....	32-5	6	18-2	5-2	6-7	9-6	13-4	14-6	19	16-1
14—Sherbrooke.....	31-9	6-6-7	17	4-9	6-2	9-2	13-2	14-1	15-4	13-7
15—Sorel.....	26-5	6	18-2	4-5	6-2	9-2	11-6	14	15	13-9
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	26-6	5	16-4	4-4	6-5	9-2	12-3	13-5	13-8	14-9
17—St. John's.....	32-5	5-3-6-7	17	4-9	6-5	9-8	13-3	15	16	15
18—Theftford Mines.....	28-7	6-7	17-7	5-5	6-7	8-6	13	15	18-2	16-6
19—Montreal.....	31-6	5-3-8	17-8	5	5-8	9-9	11-9	13-9	14-1	14-4
20—Hull.....	30-2	6-8	17-1	5	7	7-9	12-3	13-2	14-2	15-8
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	33-1	7-2	17-8	4-6	6-1	10-7	12-7	14-8	14-6	14-7
21—Ottawa.....	33-5	7-3-8	17-8	5-2	6-5	10-7	11-7	14-8	14-6	14-9
22—Brockville.....	30-6	6-7	16-5	4-9	6	10-1	11-5	14-6	14-7	14-6
23—Kingston.....	31-2	6-7	15-2	4-9	6-3	9-6	11-9	13-3	13-1	13-3
24—Belleville.....	30-2	6-6-7	16-2	4-5	5-4	10-6	11-7	14-1	14-1	13-6
25—Peterborough.....	35	7-3	18	4-7	6-3	10-8	12-4	14-9	14-9	14-9
26—Oshawa.....	36-1	6-7-7-3	16-5	4-4	6-4	10-5	11-6	14-6	14-3	14-3
27—Orillia.....	33-9	6-7	18-5	4-5	6	10-9	13	15	14-8	15
28—Toronto.....	35-4	6-7-7-3	18-5	4-7	5-5	9-8	11-3	14-8	14-6	14-7
29—Niagara Falls.....	36-4	7-3	19	5-1	6-1	10	13-4	15-4	15-7	16-1
30—St. Catharines.....	32-6	7-3	17-5	4-5	5-9	11-2	12-4	14-6	14-5	14-4
31—Hamilton.....	34-8	7-3	18-8	4-3	6	11-9	12-3	15	14-7	14-8
32—Brantford.....	33	6-7-8	17-4	4-2	5-5	11-9	12-9	14-6	13-8	13-2
33—Galt.....	32-8	6-7	18-6	4-4	6	12-6	13-5	14-7	13-2	14-7
34—Geolph.....	34-9	7-3	18-2	4-6	6-4	11-3	12-3	14-9	13-3	14-3
35—Kitchener.....	32-2	6-7	18-3	4-1	5-3	10-6	11-1	14-2	14-2	14-4
36—Woodstock.....	31-7	6-7-7-3	17	4-1	5-8	9-1	12-7	15	14-5	14-5
37—Stratford.....	32-1	6-7	19-1	4-2	6-8	12-2	12-8	14-7	14	14-7
38—London.....	33-1	6-7-7-3	17-8	4-4	5-8	10-5	12-9	14-5	15	14-8
39—St. Thomas.....	31-5	7-3-8-7	18-9	4-5	6-5	11-5	13-5	15-5	14-5	15-3
40—Chatham.....	32-1	6-7	18	4-4	6-1	11	14-2	14-4	14-8	14-1
41—Windsor.....	32-7	8-9-3	18-7	4-7	5-8	12-1	13-3	14-9	15-4	15-3
42—Sarnia.....	36-2	7-3-8	19	4-3	6-1	11-2	13-1	14-5	14-5	14-5
43—Owen Sound.....	33-5	6-7-7-3	18-4	3-8	5-5	10-2	13-3	15-2	14-7	14-7
44—North Bay.....	31-3	7-3	16	4-9	6-7	10-5	12-9	15	14-3	15
45—Sudbury.....	33-6	8-8-7	16-6	5-2	7-5	9-2	15-5	14-9	15-4	15
46—Cobalt.....	35	8-3	17-8	4-9	7	10-8	14	16-6	16-9	17-2
47—Timmins.....	32	8-3	18	4-7	5-3	7-5	13	15-1	14-4	14-4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	8	18	5-3	7-6	11-3	14	15-2	15-2	15-2
49—Port Arthur.....	32-1	6	18-8	5	6-4	10	11-2	14-9	13-5	16
50—Fort William.....	32-6	6	16-5	5	5-9	9-9	10-9	15-5	14-9	14-5
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	34-2	6-7	18-3	4-8	6-4	11-7	12-6	17-8	16-9	17-7
51—Winnipeg.....	34-1	6-4-7	18-6	4-8	6-5	11-6	12-4	17-6	17-3	17-6
52—Brandon.....	34-3	6-3-7	18	4-7	6-2	11-8	12-8	17-9	16-4	17-8
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	35-1	8-1	19-8	5-0	6-3	10-9	12-8	18-0	17-7	18-4
53—Regina.....	35-5	8-8-4	.....	4-9	6-5	12-2	13-1	17-8	17-2	17-9
54—Prince Albert.....	35	8	.....	4-8	6-9	8-6	12-2	18-2	18-2	18-2
55—Saskatoon.....	35-1	8	17	5	6	11-3	12-3	17-9	17-6	19-1
56—Moose Jaw.....	34-6	8	22-6	5-2	5-8	11-4	13-5	18-1	17-8	18-2
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	34-4	8-6	19-5	5-0	5-9	10-8	10-2	16-4	17-6	18-5
57—Medicine Hat.....	35	8-9	19-7	5-5	5-9	12-6	11-2	17-9	20	19-4
58—Drumheller.....	37-5	8-9	.....	5-2	5-9	11-2	10	16-5	16-2	19
59—Edmonton.....	31-4	8	20-4	5-4	8	10-2	9-7	15-2	17	17-4
60—Calgary.....	37-6	8	19-7	4-8	5-8	10-8	10-4	16-0	18-7	19-5
61—Lethbridge.....	30-7	8-10	18-3	4-8	6-2	9-3	9-7	15-7	16-2	17-2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	35-7	9-5	21-9	5-1	6-5	9-5	9-6	16-5	18-3	18-0
62—Fernie.....	36-1	10	20-5	5-2	5-9	11	9-9	17	18-1	18-5
63—Nelson.....	35-8	10	16	5-4	6-3	10-4	10-8	17-9	20-3	20-3
64—Trail.....	35	9-1	22-5	4-8	6-1	9-1	9-3	15	18-5	18-5
65—New Westminster.....	36-2	8-3-9-5	21-2	5	6-8	8-7	8-5	15-8	18	16-1
66—Vancouver.....	34-5	8-3-9-5	23-5	5	6-2	8-5	8-2	14-5	16-7	15-5
67—Victoria.....	36	10	24-6	4-9	7	9	9-2	15-7	16-9	17-1
68—Nanaimo.....	36-7	8-9	24	5	7-2	9-7	10-8	18-3	20-1	20-1
69—Prince Rupert.....	35-4	10	23-2	5-3	6-7	9-2	9-7	17-9	17-4	18-2

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
13-0	8-6	1-310	26-4	37-5	21-5	13-6	15-7	19-7	71-2	26-4	60-8	42-1
11-7	7-7	953	21-1		19-2	14-0	14-9	18-7	69-4	26-6	62-3	40-6
12-9	8-2	1-113	24-1		20-8	14-9	15-4	17-1	60	27-1	70	
12-5	7-1	.97	19-2		16-2	14	14-4	17-9	71	27-8		41
11-1	7-8	.656	18-1		20	14	13-9	18	69	25	65	40
11-3	6-7	.944	22-1		20	13-7	14-1	18-7	74-5	25-4	61-3	39-3
10	9	1-00	22-5			15	16-5	20				45
12-1	7-1	1-033	20-5		19-2	12-6	15-1	17-8	72-5	27-7	53	37-6
11-1	8-2	.817	16-6		24-5	13-2	13-2	16	69	24-7	55	40
10-9	8-2	.814	16-8		21-3	15-4	14-6	18-7	61-2	26-7	57-5	43-1
11-2	7-5	.72	14-7		22-3	15-5	15-1	17-6	61-2	26-7	54-7	50-1
10-6	8	1-05	19-5		21	14-6	13-3	19	60	24-9	56-7	41-5
11-6	8	.784	16-8		20-7	15-7	14-3	18	66	25-2	61-2	43-5
10	8-8	.70	16-2		21	15-7	15-8	18-9	57-5	28-7		37-3
11-3	8-5	1-061	21-4	39-3	20-0	13-6	16-9	18-9	79-2	25-9	62-4	40-5
8-6	.97		19-7	35	19-2	15-1	15-5	18-8	86-9	24	71	38-7
12-4	9-5	1-229	25-5	35	22-5	12-7	19-2	19	86-7	29	62-1	42-1
11-8	8-1	1-007	20-2	49-6	23-2	12-9	17-2	19-4	66	27-5	62-8	40-6
12-9	9	1-07	23-3		18-7	13-2	14-5	18-5	75	24-2	60	38-6
10-3	7-8	1-02	21-2			13	18			25-7		40-7
9	9	1-00	17-5		17-7	15	20-6		21-5			17
9-7	7-7	1-041	21-3		18	15	17-2		16-5	90-7	25	43
11-4	7-8	1-039	19-8	46-9	20-6	13-3	15-8	17-8	89-1	24-9	58-8	37
11-8	9-3	1-076	23-8	30	20	12-3	14-4	20	60	26-7	60	43-3
11-9	9-3	1-081	23-2	36-2	20-8	13-5	15-4	20-0	71-0	26-4	59-3	38-8
11-7	8-7	1-19	23-7	38-3	19	13-1	15-1	20-1	62-4	29-5	54-8	38-9
12-4	11-4	1-20	25			12	16	18	75	26-7	62-5	42
11-8	8-7	1-20	24-2	25	16-5	13-2	14-7	19	73-3	24-4	57-5	39-7
11	9-1	1-07	24	42-5		13-7	14-6	19	64-7	26	56-3	36-8
12-3	8-7	1-01	20-4			12-5	15	19-8	73-2	28-6	65	40-8
12-4	8-7	.857	18-2	33		13-5	14-4	20	84	26	69	41-8
11-7	10	.87	17-8			13-3	15-3	20	76-2	26	55-4	34-6
11-5	9-3	.998	20-3	29	20-5	13-6	15-6	18-6	73-5	25-1	55-3	36-5
13-1	9-5	1-11	22-6			13-3	16	20-7	70-6	26-3		38
11-2	8-9	1-05	20-8			13-7	14-9	19-1	70-6	23-8	51-8	38-7
12-9	8-5	.953	20-1		25	13-1	15-2	19	75	24		37-2
10-1	8-6	.811	16-7			13-1	14-9	18-6	70	24-5		36-3
10-3	9-5	.85	18-6			14-2	14-7	19-7	75	25	63-3	35-3
12-6	9	.805	17-9			13-7	14-8	18-8	63	27-2	53	34-8
11-2	8-3	.867	17-7			12-8	14-6	19-3	58	23-8	60	35-8
10	9-3	.825	18			13-7	15	18-5	55	25-5	55	34
12-2	8-8	.975	21-7			12-7	15-7	20	75	25-2	66	38-9
11-5	9-3	.921	19-2			12-5	13-7	19-4		25-5		37-2
11-9	9-3	1-01	19-8			14-1	14-2	19-8	80	27-3	61-7	38-6
11-8	8-6	.975	20			15-3	15	20	82-7	29-7	66	38-3
12-8	8-6	1-244	22-3	38		14-5	16-3	18-7	57-5	27-8	65	37-5
12-5	10-3	1-17	26-2			11-8	15-7	20-2		27-7		37-5
12-3	8-9	.99	22-8			13-9	15-5	21-8	64-5	29-2	59	37-6
12-8	9	1-24	28-8			12-9	16	21-2	66-8	25	71-7	40-7
12-4	10-5	1-34	28			23-7	14-2	18-3	80-6	26-2	70	42-7
13-6	10-3	1-48	38			23-6	13-8	17-7	81-2	27	71	44-1
12	8-2	1-63	40			20-5	12-8	13-7	73-7	26-3	51	42-7
9-7	11-2	.925	22-5			18	14-2	17	73-7	29-3	59-5	42-5
13-4	9-6	1-41	30-5			22-1	13-7	15-8	64-1	26	56	41-8
12-6	8-9	1-45	29-1	47-5		20-5	15-4	16-1	23-9	26-9	53-5	41-5
12-6	7-9	1-235	27-3			22-9	13-4	16-4	20-7	26-7	58-4	44-3
12-9	7-9	1-40	31-7			21-2	13-7	15-5	26-1	27	55-9	43-7
12-3	7-9	1-07	22-8			23-2	13-1	17-2	19-6	27-4	60-8	44-8
12-5	8-9	1-668	36-4			24-5	14-4	17-3	22-4	27-3	63-9	48-7
12	9-1	1-63	33-3			25	15-1	16-5	22-8	27-3	66	49
13-7	9-1	1-72	37-5			25	13-4	19-5	21-7	27-5	60	50
12-1	8-6	1-83	38-3			23-5	14-5	15-6	23-7	25	64	48
12-2	8-8	1-49					14-4	17-7	21-2	27-4	65-7	47-8
13-3	8-2	1-980	36-8			22-6	12-8	16-6	20-4	27-1	64-5	48-9
14-1	7-6	1-83	42			21-7	12-7	16-7	21-7	27-5	66-7	51-7
13-7	9	2-12				25	12-5	19	75	25	70	47-5
13-2	7-2	1-62	32-8			22-7	13-2	15-4	69-1	25-7	57-9	48-3
13-3	8-1	2-23	37-5			20	12-8	16-2	72-6	27	63-1	49-3
12-4	9-1	2-10	35			23-7	12-9	15-7	68-7	25-5	65	47-5
12-7	7-7	2-448	44-9			23-2	13-0	15-4	70-6	26-7	62-1	48-6
13-7	8-5	2-34	43-3			25-3	14-5	16-5	75	31	70	50
12-6	8-9	2-69	50			25	13-9	15-8	79-1	29-2	65-8	53
11-7	7-7	2-65	50			25	13-3	15	71-7	25	60	50
11-9	7-2	2-65	33			20-3	12-4	15-6	60-2	26-7	57	45-2
11-5	6-1	2-22	40			18	10-9	13-5	61-9	24-6	56	40-3
12-3	7-6	2-53	46-3			24	12-5	14-6	70	25	59-8	47-8
13-8	6-9	2-27	42-5			25	13-3	16-5	72-3	26-7	67-3	50
13-8	8-3	2-83	54			25-7	12-9	15-8	74-2	25-4	61	52-5

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	7.1	6.3	60.4	70.4	27.5	15.3	3.4	66.0	53.3	12.3	6.3	16.103
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7.3	6.9	66.0	68.6	28.5	13.6	3.3	67.6	43.6	12.9	6.7	16.375
1—Sydney.....	7.2	6.9	64.4	70	27.3	16.5	3.3	71	48	13.4	6.5	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7.3	6.8	62.6	69.6	29.7	13.8	3.4	65.2	38.5	13.5	7	17.50
3—Amherst.....	7.6	7.1	66	63.9	26.7	12	3.9	.....	40	12.5	6.5	.....
4—Halifax.....	6.7	6.4	67.5	66	28.5	15	2.9	66	58	13.2	6.5	16.00
5—Windsor.....	6.7	7.7	70	70	30	12.5	.....	72	41.5	12.5	6.7	16.00
6—Truro.....	6.1	6.5	65.3	72	28.5	11.7	3.1	63.7	35.3	12.4	6.8	16.00
7—P. E. I.—Charlottetown	6.1	6.3	65	62.3	25.7	14	3.2	58.3	41.2	14.5	6.7	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	6.2	6.7	63.3	73.1	27.6	12.8	3.4	66.4	39.7	12.9	6.6	16.333
8—Moncton.....	6.5	6.9	65	74.3	29.7	13.4	3.5	67.5	40.8	14	6.8	g
9—St. John.....	6.9	6.4	62	68.7	26.7	12.5	3.3	71	39.7	12.9	6.5	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.3	7	61	74.3	26.4	12.3	3.1	61	38.4	12.2	6.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	7	6.4	65	75	27.5	13	3.7	66	40	12.3	7	18.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6.8	6.4	60.1	68.3	26.6	14.5	3.4	62.7	64.0	11.4	6.2	15.250
12—Quebec.....	6.4	6.1	57.3	71.2	26.7	17.1	3	66.8	65	10.7	6.2	15.00-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.4	6.9	62.1	70.9	27.7	14.3	4.4	62.1	73.3	11.7	6.2	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.3	6.1	61.7	71.2	26.9	13.7	3.1	57.1	60	11.2	6.1	15.50-16.00
15—Sorel.....	6.9	6.4	55	53.7	27.2	13	4.1	59	67.5	10.7	5.4	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.4	6	62.5	68	25	13.6	3.7	63.3	70	10.7	8.2	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	6.5	6.3	65	68.3	26.5	14.5	3.4	60	70	13.5	5.6	14.00
18—Theftford Mines.....	7.5	6.9	61.7	72.5	25.5	14.4	3.5	62	54.2	12.2	6	16.50
19—Montreal.....	6.5	6.2	59.2	68.7	26.2	15.3	2.9	60.4	59.4	10.6	5.8	15.25-15.75
20—Hull.....	7.2	6.8	56.7	70	27.3	15	2.9	73.3	56.7	11	6.5	15.75
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6.9	6.7	61.8	72.6	24.5	14.3	3.4	67.9	61.2	11.4	6.1	15.512
21—Ottawa.....	6.8	6.5	62.3	71	26.8	14.3	2.9	78.8	57.8	11.3	6.4	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.9	6.1	60	75	28.7	13.5	4	61.2	60	11.2	6.5	15.25
23—Kingston.....	6.2	5.9	56.9	68.1	26.9	12.8	4	68.9	56.2	11	6.5	15.00
24—Belleville.....	6.8	6.8	63	69.6	25	13.4	3.5	65	65	11	5.7	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	7	6.6	63	70.5	25.7	14.1	3.7	63.6	55.7	11.7	6.6	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	6.7	6.4	67	77	25.7	15.1	3.2	63.7	60	11.7	6.7	15.00-16.00
27—Orillia.....	6.6	6.4	66.7	72.8	24.2	14.1	3.5	73	53.3	12	5.8	15.00-15.50
28—Toronto.....	6.6	6.4	61.5	70.9	25.1	12.1	2.8	64.6	53.1	9.9	5.4	14.60-15.10
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.3	6.7	61.8	76.7	27	15.8	3.4	76.7	65	10.6	6.7	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.5	6.5	62.5	73.5	25.5	13	3.4	73.9	58	11.2	6.1	14.00-14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6.7	6.5	62.3	71	24.7	11.5	3	66.1	61.2	10.3	6.4	14.50
32—Brantford.....	6.4	6.2	60.4	71.2	25.8	13	3.1	69	63.6	10.2	6.2	14.25-14.75
33—Galt.....	6.8	6.8	62.5	69.7	24.7	13.8	3	68.6	65.7	10.3	6	14.50-15.00
34—Guelph.....	6.4	6.3	58.8	74.2	25.3	12.6	3.4	73.8	58.2	10.5	6.1	14.00-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.5	6.5	48.8	71.3	25.8	13.7	3.3	69	71.7	10	5.8	14.00-14.50
36—Woodstock.....	7.2	7	65	65	25	12.5	3	60	55	10	7	15.00
37—Stratford.....	6.7	6.4	59.7	73.2	24.9	13.7	3.3	72.2	55	10.9	5.9	14.50-15.00
38—London.....	6.6	6.5	66.2	75.5	26.4	14.2	3.3	70.5	62.1	10.7	5.6	15.00-15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	7.5	7.2	64.4	71.7	27.1	13.9	3.5	71.2	66	12.3	6.9	16.00-16.50
40—Chatham.....	6	5.9	51.2	68.2	24.7	14.3	3.2	60.8	73.3	11.2	5.3	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.8	6.7	60.8	73.4	26.4	14.4	3	61.4	60	10.4	6.3	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.7	6.6	63.7	74.5	26.2	15	3.8	71.1	61.7	10.6	6.2	15.00
43—Owen Sound.....	7.2	6.9	69.8	74	27	13	4	67.5	65	11.1	5.7	15.50-16.00
44—North Bay.....	7.3	6.9	7.4	76	28	16.6	4	69	60	13.2	6	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	7.8	7.5	66	75.8	28.7	18	3.7	70	70	15	5.7	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.3	7.6	62.5	74.6	30.8	15.6	3.7	64.2	53.3	13	6	18.00
47—Timmins.....	7.6	7	61.7	70	28.3	16.2	3.2	.....	.....	12.5	5.4	18.50-19.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.7	7.7	57.3	78.3	26.7	17	3.3	61.7	66.7	14.3	5.7	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	7.4	6.4	51.2	70.6	27.2	15.6	2.9	66.4	63.3	10.8	5.6	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7.2	6.9	62.5	75	29.4	16.2	2.9	68.2	59	11.7	6.4	17.00-17.50
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7.4	7.2	55.4	66.6	28.8	14.1	3.1	56.5	56.7	12.4	6.5	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	7.8	7.5	55	68.8	28.5	13.5	3.2	53.9	55	12	7.8	19.50
52—Brandon.....	6.9	6.8	55.8	64.4	29.1	14.6	3	59.1	58.3	12.7	5.2	22.00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7.7	7.4	56.6	73.4	29.9	20.2	3.2	65.2	58.8	14.1	6.7	23.625
53—Regina.....	7.8	7.8	56	73.7	29.6	20.2	3.1	68.7	60	15	6	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	7.8	7.8	53.7	75.6	31.2	21.7	3.6	65	60	15	7.8	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7.3	6.7	55	72	29	20.0	3.1	61	50	12.5	6	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.8	7.4	61.7	72.1	29.9	18.9	3	66	65	13.7	7.1	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	8.0	7.1	53.4	65.8	29.2	19.5	3.4	65.1	61.2	14.6	6.2	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8	7.3	55	69.2	30.8	19.4	3.7	71	71.2	16.2	5.6	g
58—Drumheller.....	10	8	47.5	65	30	25	3.9	55	60	15	7.5	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7.3	6.8	53.6	65.1	28.7	17.5	3.1	65	56.2	14	6.7	.....
60—Calgary.....	7.4	6.8	58.6	64.3	28.6	16.8	3.4	62.8	61	13.6	5.8	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7.2	6.4	52.5	65.6	27.7	18.7	2.9	71.7	57.5	14	5.2	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	7.3	6.9	56.6	67.6	29.1	21.9	3.6	65.7	62.2	13.3	6.3	.....
62—Fernie.....	8.6	7.9	61	67.5	28	18.3	3.6	.....	60	13.1	5	.....
63—Nelson.....	8	7.7	58.3	76.2	30	27.9	3.9	63	67.5	15	6.7	.....
64—Trail.....	7.9	7.4	55.8	69.2	26.7	20	3.3	63.3	60	13.7	6.7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6.5	6.2	55.7	64.2	29	20	3.6	63.4	60	12.5	6.2	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6.1	5.9	55	61.9	27.1	20.8	3	60	52	10.3	6	.....
67—Victoria.....	7.4	6.8	56.2	64.1	29.5	21.9	3.4	65.5	60	12.8	5.8	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7.2	6.6	59.1	72.5	32	22.5	4.2	75	63.3	14.2	6.5	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7	6.6	51.7	65.4	30.8	23.7	3.5	70	75	15	7.6	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) there \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord					Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$	
10-035	12-513	12-244	14-629	8-837	11-027	9-862	31-1	11-3	27-848	19-948	
9-196	12-269	9-600	10-550	6-400	7-150	6-375	33-3	12-3	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	12-2	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35					c8-00	c6-00	32	10	20-00	14-00	
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
11-25-11-75	d11-60-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-50	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
10-50		10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00		35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	5-00	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50	13-25	9-50	10-50	6-75	7-50	c7-50	30	15	20-00-26-00	10-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	31-3	11-8	27-000	19-250	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g	g32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30-33	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00		c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00	
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		30	12	18-00	15-00	
9-629	13-958	14-286	16-359	9-667	11-426	10-766	29-3	10-3	23-444	15-313	
10-00	13-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	10	27-00-35-00		
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	10-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
10-00	14-00	12-00	14-00	9-00	11-00	c16-00	27-28	9	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-33-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	c10-00	30	8-3	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
				c12-00	c12-00		26	10	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	
8-50	15-00	16-00	16-00	10-00	12-00	9-00	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
	15-00	c15-00	c15-00	c9-00	c6-00	c6-00	30	15	16-00	11-00	
11-90	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c18-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-602	11-906	13-289	15-856	9-875	12-391	11-767	29-3	10-2	29-236	21-317	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-25			17-60		14-80		30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00	
9-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
11-00	12-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	13-00	12-00	25	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
9-00-10-00	11-00-13-00	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	12-00	30	7	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
9-50-11-50	12-00-12-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	
11-10	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	c13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	g10-75	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
9-00	g9-50-11-50	g	g	g	g	g	g28	9	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
11-25	12-00	15-50	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
10-00	11-50	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
10-50	10-00-11-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00		27	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00	10-00-11-00	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
10-00-12-50	12-00-12-50	12-00	c15-00	6-00	c10-50		27	10	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-00-11-00	11-50-12-00	16-00	18-00		14-00	17-00	25	8-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	27-28	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
9-50	10-25-12-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c20-00	c20-00	30	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
10-00-11-00	11-00-12-00		c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
g9-50	g11-50	g	c & g 26-00	g	c & g 22-00	c & g 18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	
9-50	11-00-13-00		16-00		10-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
8-00	11-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-50	10-00	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		35	12-2	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	13-50	c15-00-17-25	c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75	30	13	n	25-00	
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00	
16-00	16-00		15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00		35	8	p	25-00-35-00	
11-00	10-00		12-75		9-75	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	c12-00	10-00	c11-50		35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-00	11-00	8-50	9-50		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00	
10-658	13-000			9-250	10-125	8-500	32-5	14-0	35-000	24-500	
12-00	15-50			10-50	11-50	9-00	30	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00	
6-75-12-00	14-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00	
9-813	17-325	8-000	12-000	8-000	10-125	12-000	34-4	14-2	35-000	23-750	
9-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00	
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
7-50-10-00	17-80	19-50	11-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30-35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
10-00	116-75		c & i 15-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00	
6-813	12-250				11-00		32-3	12-1	39-000	21-750	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00	
h6-50					12-00			15-7	r		
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	c8-00	c7-00	35	12	35-00	25-00	
h8-50-11-50	110-50				c13-00		29	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00	
h4-00-6-50							30	12	30-00	18-00	
10-119	13-120			9-500	10-417	5-398	35-4	12-5	26-438	20-625	
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	37-40	15	20-00	18-00	
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	15-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-00		37-5	12	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
10-75-11-75	11-50				5-50		35	13-5	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00	
11-00-12-00	11-50				7-50	4-50	35	9	29-00	25-00	
9-00-10-50	9-00			7-50	c10-00	c4-49	27	13	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00	
s7-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00	
12-00-14-50							35	11-7	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	

Higher prices for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	June 1926	June 1927	June 1928	May 1929	June 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	100.2	98.9	97.1	92.4	92.6
I. Vegetable Products	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	100.6	104.7	96.6	81.7	82.4
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	101.6	99.7	107.0	108.6	108.2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	99.7	92.5	93.9	91.8	91.6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	101.1	97.9	99.1	94.1	94.3
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	100.0	96.9	92.7	94.1	93.9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	98.5	90.3	90.2	95.2	94.8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	99.0	94.6	92.3	92.3	92.9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	100.0	98.5	95.2	95.4	95.5

(Continued from page 814)

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7;

1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

#### Retail Prices

Beef prices were again generally higher, sirloin steak averaging 38.1 cents per pound in June, as compared with 36.3 cents in May; round steak 33 cents per pound, as compared with 31.2 cents; rib roast 30 cents per pound, as compared with 28.8 cents; and shoulder roast 24.1 cents per pound, as compared with 22.5 cents. Veal was slightly higher, averaging 24.5 cents per pound, while mutton declined from an average of 31.5 cents per pound in May to 31.2 cents in June. Both fresh and salt pork advanced, the former being up from an average of 30.2 cents per pound in May to 31.2 cents in June, and the latter from 27.1 cents per pound to 27.5 cents. Bacon advanced in most localities, averaging 39.6 cents per pound in June, as compared with 38.2 cents in May. In fresh fish halibut and whitefish were slightly higher.

Fresh eggs showed little change at an average price of 35.1 cents per dozen, while cooking advanced from an average price of 30.7 cents per dozen in May to 31.1 cents in June. Milk was down in the average from 12.2 cents per quart in May to 12 cents in June. Lower prices were reported from St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, Cobalt, Sault Ste. Marie, Medicine Hat, Edmonton and Calgary. Butter was substantially lower, dairy being down from an average of 44.2 cents per pound in May to 40.6 cents in June and creamery from 48.4 cents per pound to 44.7 cents. Lower prices were reported from practically all localities. Cheese was also slightly lower, averaging 33.2 cents per pound in June, as compared with 33.9 cents in May.



**CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1929\***  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	157	157	163	156

Bread was unchanged at an average price of 7.7 cents per pound. Flour and rolled oats were slightly lower, the former averaging 4.8 cents per pound and the latter 6.2 cents per pound. Potatoes rose from an average price of \$1.23 per ninety pounds in May to \$1.31 in June. Evaporated apples and prunes were slightly higher. Granulated sugar declined from an average price of 7.3 cents per pound in May to 7.1 cents in June. Coffee and tea showed little change. Anthracite coal was slightly lower at an average price of \$16.10 per ton as compared with \$16.15 in May. Lower prices were reported from Sherbrooke, Montreal, Hamilton, Woodstock and St. Thomas. No changes were reported in rent.

**Wholesale Prices**

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain prices recovered during the month, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.18 per bushel, as compared with \$1.13 per bushel in May. The higher prices were said to be due to the unfavourable weather conditions in western Canada, as well as in Australia and the Argentine. Coarse grains also advanced, although to a less extent than in the case of wheat. Western barley rose from an average of 67.2 cents per bushel in May to 69.1 cents in June; flax from \$2.056 per bushel to \$2.12; western oats from 50 cents per bushel to 51.1 cents; and rye from 86.5 cents per bushel to 87.4 cents. Flour advanced 4 cents per barrel to \$7.23. Oatmeal was down from \$3.85 per ninety-eight-pound bag to \$3.63. Bran in Montreal declined from \$28.25 per ton to \$27.65. Oranges advanced from \$5.13 per case to \$5.53 and lemons from \$4.25-\$4.75 per case to \$6.50. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$1.84 per hundred pounds to \$1.72. Granulated sugar was unchanged. Ceylon rubber declined from 21.6 cents per pound in May to 20.7 cents in June. Good steers at Toronto advanced from \$11.21 per hundred pounds in May to \$11.47 in June, while at Winnipeg the advance was from \$10.50 per hundred pounds to \$10.62. Hogs at Toronto declined from \$13.38 per hundred pounds to \$12.95. In meats, beef prices for the most part were steady, except at Montreal where the price advanced from 19½ cents per pound to 21½ cents. Pork at Winnipeg and Vancouver declined, while the price at Toronto advanced 1 cent per pound to 21½ cents per pound. Creamery butter showed a substantial seasonal decline, the price ranging from 38-40 cents per pound. Raw cotton at New York declined from 19.6 cents per pound in May to 18.7 cents in

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

June. Raw silk was down from \$5.35 per pound to \$5. Jute again declined the price at Montreal being down from \$8.68 per cwt. to \$8.38. In chemicals, sulphuric acid advanced \$2 per ton to \$14 and red lead from \$8.25 per hundred pounds to \$8.50. Tanning products were slightly lower. Structural steel shapes declined from \$2.15 per hundred pounds to \$2, while steel sheets were slightly higher. In non-ferrous metals, copper was unchanged at \$19.60 per hundred pounds.

Antimony declined from \$9 per hundred pounds to \$8.75; lead from \$6.75 per hundred pounds to \$6.70; tin from 46½ cents per pound to 46 cents; and spelter from \$7.05 per hundred pounds to \$7. Anthracite coal at Toronto advanced 10 cents per ton to \$13.12. Gasoline advanced 1 cent per gallon in most of the larger cities. Crude oil prices were approximately 25 cents per barrel higher than last month.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 135.8 for May, which is 2.0 per cent lower than for April. The index number for food fell 2.5 per cent with a decline of 3 per cent in cereals and of 4 per cent in "other foods," while meat and fish as a whole were the same as in April. Industrial materials fell 1.7 per cent, with declines in all groups with the exception of iron and steel, which advanced 0.5 per cent.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 91.5 at the end of May, a fall of 2.7 per cent for the month. Cereals and meat fell 6.6 per cent, due to a seasonal decrease in the price of potatoes and to lower prices for imported wheat, maize and flour, beef and bacon. The group "other foods" declined 2.5 per cent. Textiles, minerals and miscellaneous commodities all declined, but the changes were not as marked as in foods.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base of 1867-77=100, was 113.0 at the end of May, a decline of 3 per cent from April, and continuing the recent steady decline. The movement was general and extended to all groups, vegetable foods showing the most marked fall of 6.4 per cent.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 160 at June 1, a decline of one point from May, which was due to a fall of two points in food; other groups were unchanged.

### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 862 for April as compared with 869 in the previous month. There were no very marked changes in any of the groups.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living of a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 217.20, showing practically no change from April. There was a slight decline in heat and light which was offset by an advance in clothing.

### Germany

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living on the base of 1913-1914=100, was 153.5 for May, a decline of 0.1 per cent. There was a decline of 1.5 per cent in heat and light, while other groups showed only very slight variations from April.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Milan Chamber of Commerce, on the base 1913=100, was 484.62 for May, a decline of 1.6 per cent from April. Foods declined 1.3 per cent due to a fall in the prices of vegetable foods. Industrial materials fell 1.8 per cent with decreases in all groups, with the exception of construction materials which were unchanged.

### Australia

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Melbourne index number on the base 1911=1000, was 1792 for March, as compared with 1778 for February. The advance was due to a rise of 26.1 per cent in meat prices for the month. There was a slight rise in chemicals, while other groups either showed a small decrease or were unchanged.

(Continued on page 831)





INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country		Canada		Great Britain			Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Danzig	Denmark	Finland			
Authority	No. of Commodities	Dom. Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Board of Trade	Economist	Statist	Times	Federal Statistical Office	Ministry Ind. and Labour	National Bank	Central Bureau of Statistics	Official	Dept. of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Board of Customs	
Base Period																
1900		(n)	(e)	(s)	(h) (n)	(h)	(h)	(e)	1st half 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913-14	1913	1926	Imports	Exports
1905		502	81	150	58	45	60	42	April, 1914	39	126	—	118	139	100	100
1910						1867-77	1913			(b)						
1913				100												
1914	July															
1915	July															
1916	July															
1917	July															
1918	July															
1919	July															
1920	July															
1921	July															
1922	July															
1923	July															
1924	July															
1925	July															
1926	July															
1927	July															
1928	Jan.															
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	Apr.															
	May															
	June															
	July															
	Aug.															
	Sept.															
	Oct.															
	Nov.															
	Dec.															
1929	Jan.															
	Feb.															
	Mar.															
	April															
	May															
	June															

INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Spain		Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		India		Australia		New Zealand		Chile		Peru		United States		
	Description of Index	July 1914	May 1914	Cost of living (c)	Foods, fuel, sun-dries, Madrid	Foods, Federal Labour Board	Foods, heat, light, Co-operative stores	Foods	Cost of living	18 foods, 9 towns	Foods, Bombay	Cost of living, Bombay	48 foods and groceries, 30 towns	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods	Cost of living	Foods Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of living, Nat. Ind. Conference Board	Cost of living, Mass.-chusetts	
1910									1,000														
1913									1,163														
1914									(a) 1,148														
1914-July	(b) 100								(b) 100														
1915	(b) 108								(b) 1228														
1916	(b) 116								(b) 1275														
1917	(b) 125								(b) 1418														
1918	(b) 155								(b) 1437														
1919	(b) 175								(b) 1569														
1920	(b) 191								(b) 2049														
1921	(b) 189								(b) 2577														
1922	(b) 179								(b) 2049														
1923	(b) 172								(b) 2386														
1924	(b) 182								(b) 2721														
1925	(b) 190								(b) 3382														
1926	(b) 186								(b) 3337														
1927	(b) 189								(b) 3364														
1928	(b) 178								(b) 3366														
1928-Jan.	(b) 175								(b) 3522														
1928-Feb.	(b) 172								(b) 3522														
1928-Mar.	(b) 170								(b) 3556														
1928-April.	(b) 173								(b) 3571														
1928-May.	(b) 157								(b) 3373														
1928-June.	(b) 155								(b) 3440														
1928-July.	(b) 152								(b) 3273														
1928-Aug.	(b) 157								(b) 3251														
1928-Sept.	(b) 156								(b) 3228														
1928-Oct.	(b) 153								(b) 3221														
1928-Nov.	(b) 152								(b) 3318														
1928-Dec.	(b) 151								(b) 3328														
1929-Jan.	(b) 150								(b) 3321														
1929-Feb.	(b) 151								(b) 3318														
1929-Mar.	(b) 152								(b) 3339														
1929-April.	(b) 150								(b) 3356														
1929-May.	(b) 149								(b) 3356														
1929-June.	(b) 149								(b) 3356														

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to end of 1920; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital cities. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913—December 1920, 22 foods. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Gold prices hereafter, 1914=100. (m) From Jan., 1925, end of previous month. (n) No figures published. (o) Gold prices on the base 100 hereafter. (p) New index number in 1926. (q) Figures for following month. (r) Monthly figures hereafter. (s) New base 1927=100. (t) Figures for 1st of following month hereafter. (u) First half of year. (v) New index number on gold basis. (w) New provisional index number of cost of living in Santiago, base March 1928=100. (z) New series.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	France	Germany		Hungary	Italy		Latvia	Lithuania		Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Russia	Spain		Sweden	Switzerland
			Federal Statistical Office	Frankfurter Zeitung		Bacchi (k)	Milan Chamber of Commerce		Official Statistical Bureau	Central Bureau of Statistics					Central Bureau of Statistics	Official (r)		
	No. of Commodities	45	38	100	100	125	34 imports	37 exports	87	48	100	100	69	74	47	160	71	
	Base Period	July, 1914	1913	July, 1914	1913=1	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half, 1914	1927	1913	1913	July 1, 1913; June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914	
1900.....	(h)		(j)												(c)		(a)	
1905.....			88															
1910.....			87															
1913.....			100	100	1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914-July.....	(b)		106	100		92			(b)	109				(b)	101 (b)	111		100
1915-July.....	(b)		131			131			(b)	140				(b)	119 (b)	145		100
1916-July.....	(b)		153			135			(b)	226				(b)	141 (b)	185		100
1917-July.....	(b)		273			304			(b)	276				(b)	166 (b)	244		100
1918-July.....	(b)		344			429			(b)	373				(b)	207 (b)	339		100
1919-July.....	(b)		356			339			(b)	304				(b)	204	320		100
1920-July.....	(b)		337			336			(b)	292				(b)	221	363		100
1921-July.....	(b)		1428			520			(b)	182				(b)	211	215		100
1922-July.....	(b)		10,059			558			(b)	164				(b)	186	211		100
1923-July.....	(b)		332			13,978			(b)	232				(b)	174	165		100
1924-July.....	(l)		415			7,478,700			(b)	123 (b)				(b)	169	170		100
1925-July.....	(l)		491			127.9			(b)	161				(b)	182	188		100
1926-July.....	(l)		569			143.3			(b)	126				(b)	172	182		100
1927-July.....	(l)		854			134.4			(b)	151				(b)	175	188		100
1928-Jan.....	(l)		137.3			137.3			(b)	141				(b)	182	178		100
1928-Jan.....	(l)		137.6			137.6			(b)	159				(b)	143	145		100
1928-Jan.....	(l)		138-3			133			(b)	138				(b)	168	141		100
1928-Jan.....	(l)		138-7			135			(b)	153				(b)	146	146		100
1928-Jan.....	(l)		137-9			134			(b)	134				(b)	166	142		100
1928-Feb.....	(l)		137-0			134			(b)	150				(b)	166	142		100
1928-Mar.....	(l)		137-7			135			(b)	133				(b)	166	142		100
1928-April.....	(l)		139-5			136			(b)	152				(b)	165	145		100
1928-May.....	(l)		139-5			136			(b)	153				(b)	166	147		100
1928-May.....	(l)		140-5			135			(b)	145				(b)	166	147		100
1928-June.....	(l)		139-7			135			(b)	145				(b)	166	149		100
1928-July.....	(l)		138-3			133			(b)	152				(b)	164	149		100
1928-Aug.....	(l)		137-9			134			(b)	148				(b)	164	149		100
1928-Aug.....	(l)		141-5			137-9			(b)	139				(b)	166	148		100
1928-Sept.....	(l)		139-9			137			(b)	145				(b)	166	148		100
1928-Oct.....	(l)		138-1			138			(b)	144				(b)	166	148		100
1928-Nov.....	(l)		138-2			137			(b)	146				(b)	166	148		100
1928-Dec.....	(l)		139-9			135			(b)	148				(b)	166	148		100
1929-Jan.....	(p)		138-9			134			(b)	144				(b)	166	148		100
1929-Feb.....	(p)		139-3			137			(b)	146				(b)	166	148		100
1929-Mar.....	(p)		139-6			138			(b)	147				(b)	166	148		100
1929-April.....	(p)		137-1			134			(b)	144				(b)	166	148		100
1929-May.....	(p)		135-5			135-5			(b)	144				(b)	166	148		100

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	No. of Commodities	Egypt		South Africa		India		China		Japan		Dutch East Indies		Australia		New Zealand		Peru		United States		
			Dept. of Statistics	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	Census and Statistics Office	July, 1914	Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	July, 1914	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Official	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher		
1900			23	188	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1905																							
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(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figure for previous month. (d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) First of month. (g) End of month. (h) Monthly average. (i) For 1920 and 1921, 76 quotations are included, and from January, 1922, 100 quotations. (j) Gold prices official index number, Labour Office. (k) Until end of 1926, new series. (l) New index number, base 1913=100 with 72 series of price quotations. (m) Index number discontinued. (n) New official index number, Labour Office. (o) Revised figures for 1926. (p) Gosplan. (q) New series based on 38 imports and 27 exports.



(Continued from page 824)

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 95.8 for May, a decline of one per cent from April. Farm products fell about 2.5 per cent due to lower prices for corn, oats, rye, wheat, beef steers, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs, cotton, hay and wool, although eggs, apples and potatoes were higher. There was no change in the food group as a whole. Hides and leather, chemicals and drugs, textile products, metals and metal products declined during the month. Fuel and lighting were higher owing to increases in petroleum products.

Bradstreet's index number (showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities) was \$12.4853 at July 1, an advance of 0.2 per cent over June 1, due to advances in the groups: breadstuffs, live stock, fruits, hides and leather, metals and chemicals and drugs. On the other hand, increases were noted in provisions, textiles, oils, naval stores, building materials and miscellaneous products; coal and coke were unchanged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 159.4 for May, an advance of 0.1 per cent over April, due to a small increase in food; housing was unchanged, while clothing, fuel and light and sundries declined.

## Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in 1930

The second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference will be held at Honolulu in August, 1930, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union. Committees representing all the countries touching the Pacific are being formed, including Australia, Canada, China, Dutch East Indies, Federated Malay States, Fiji, India, Indo-China, Japan, Korea, Chile, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Salvador, New Zealand, Philippine Islands, Samoa, Siam, Straits Settlement, and the United States.

The chairman of the Canadian Committee will be Miss Charlotte Whitton, correspondents also being appointed to assist in the arrangements as follows: education, Miss Kenneth Haig, Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg; government, Mrs. W. R. Lang, Toronto, national convener of legislation, Women's Institute of Canada; industrial health, Mrs. Claude Nash, Minimum Wage Board, Winnipeg; standards of living and diet, Miss Marjorie Bell, B.A., Victorian Order of Nurses, Ottawa; industrial clearing house information, Miss Margaret Mackintosh, Department of Labour, Ottawa; social service, Miss Charlotte Whitton, executive secretary, Canadian Council on Child Welfare, Ottawa.

The first conference, held at Honolulu in August, last year, unanimously decided to promote the following projects:—

(a) A correlated inquiry into costs and standards of living in Pacific countries with special reference to diet content.

(b) A study of standards of living and wages in Pacific countries which will make comparison possible.

(c) A survey of the health of women in industry in Pacific countries through an expert committee with Pan-Pacific links forged through this conference.

(d) Formation of a committee of experts for the initiation of health research projects of value to Pacific women.

(e) Research regarding electoral systems, women's place in political parties, effect of compulsory votings and legislation relating to women and children.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of Great Britain has issued a statistical summary showing the activities of registered trade unions, 1918-1927; co-operative societies, 1918-1927; friendly societies, 1917-1926; and building societies, 1918-1927. The registered trade unions are listed in a tabular summary and arranged in industrial groups, indicating membership, funds, unemployment benefits and dispute benefits. The total number of trade unions registered at the close of 1927 was 487, the total membership of which was 3,903,048. The total revenue derived from the membership was £7,354,042; the allowances from the Ministry of Labour (unemployment insurance and administration expenses amounted to £2,095,994; and the revenue from other sources to £621,603. The total expenditure for unemployment, travelling and emigration benefit, amounted to 3,131,002 while a total of £187,399 was expended in dispute benefits. The total number of employers' associations in 1927 was 91, with a membership of 44,144.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Non-Members Have no Seniority Rights Under Agreement Made by Union

THE following decision, in the case *Young versus Canadian Northern Railway Company*, has been rendered by Mr. Justice Dysart in the Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg. The decision establishes the principle that non-members have no seniority rights under agreements concluded with employers by a group of unions. The facts of the case are set forth in the judgment.

#### Text of Judgment

Mr. Justice Dysart said:—

In this action against his former employer, the plaintiff seeks reinstatement into the service, from which he was indefinitely suspended; or, in the alternative, damages for wrongful dismissal.

The plaintiff is a machinist by trade, and as such had been employed by the defendant in its railway shops at Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, for several years, when on June 9th, 1927, while so employed, he was notified that his services would "not be required after 5 p.m., June 13th, 1927, on account of reduction of staff." Thus compelled, he discontinued his employment on the day appointed, and has never since been restored to the force. His suspension is, for the purposes of this trial at least, considered by both litigants as tantamount to dismissal.

The hiring was arranged on June 9th, 1920. On that day the plaintiff applied in person to the foreman of the defendant's said shops for work as a machinist; reduced his application to writing, on a form supplied for the purpose; presented his credentials, which proved satisfactory; and was told to report for work the following morning. In reply to his direct question, he was informed that he would receive "the going rate" of wages. Nothing more was then said or done.

The written application, which is signed by the plaintiff but not by the defendant, adds nothing material to this statement. The plaintiff accordingly went to work on the following morning, and thereafter continued to work, though not always on full time, until his services were dispensed with, as already mentioned.

At the time this hiring was effected, there were in existence in writing certain rules and regulations embodied in what is called "Wage Agreement No. 4," governing the hours of labour, rates of wages, and general conditions of employment in the defendant's said shops. These were all well known to the shop foreman, who by using the phrase "the going

rate," may have indirectly referred to that agreement. But to the plaintiff that phrase could not suggest the agreement, unless he already knew of it. He tells us, not at all convincingly however, that he had seen and read a copy of the agreement before he applied for work; but at an earlier stage in these proceedings, he told a story somewhat different. The probabilities are against his present version. He had just migrated to Winnipeg from England where he had shortly before completed his apprenticeship as a machinist in a private concern, and where no such wage agreement is disclosed in evidence to have been known to him. If, therefore, he had through the kind offices of a Winnipeg friend borrowed a copy of this wage agreement, it is more than likely that he would have looked up the rate of wages clearly set forth therein, and it is difficult to understand either the need of his enquiry as to wages, or his failure upon receiving the reply, to make some reference to the agreement itself. On the whole I have no doubt that he did not learn of that agreement till after he entered defendant's employ.

What, if anything, is to be inferred from this neglect or failure of these contracting parties to refer to said agreement? For the plaintiff, Mr. Bergman urges as an irresistible inference that if the wage agreement was made for the general management of the shops, it would become a part of the plaintiff's hiring contract, unless expressly *excluded*; for the defendant it is argued with equal confidence, by Mr. Laird, that unless expressly *included*, that agreement could not on any view of it become part of the hiring contract.

This Wage Agreement No. 4 had (through the Canadian Railway War Board, which represented the defendant and other railways in Canada) been negotiated with the defendant by a widespread labour union known as Division No. 4. It had been in force more than six months before the plaintiff hired. The plaintiff was not then, and never has been a member of any local union in affiliation with Division No. 4. Shortly after entering the defendant's employ, he joined up with the "One Big Union," and has ever since remained an ardent member, and sometimes an active official, of that organization. The One Big Union (The O.B.U. as it is shortly designated) was, and is, both in principle and in practice, antagonistic to Division No. 4, whose authority or right to negotiate wage agreements on behalf of all the workmen, especially non-mem-

bers of Division No. 4, it has uniformly disputed and denied. With that attitude the plaintiff expressly associates himself. He scorns the suggestion that Division No. 4 was in any way his agent or representative in negotiating that wage agreement; or, for that matter, any of the other wage agreements to which we may have to refer. Notwithstanding this repudiation, the plaintiff claims, as he is driven to claim, that Wage Agreement No. 4 was made by the defendant for all employees—consider as a group, a continuing, though changing group—in the specified departments, irrespective of what, if any, union they belonged to; and that he, as one of the present members of that group, is entitled to the benefit of that agreement. This position he claims not only for Wage Agreement No. 4, but also for subsequent agreements, as well as for some of the earlier agreements.

In his statement of claim he alleges that the defendant hired him "as a machinist under the provisions and rules as to working conditions, hours of labour, wages to be paid, and provisions for the length of employment and method of dismissal as set forth and contained in Wage Agreement No. 4"; and, further, that he worked under the terms and conditions of that wage agreement and of the supplementals thereto, and of Wage Agreement No. 6.

Wage Agreement No. 6 is nothing more than a consolidation of Wage Agreement No. 4 and the three supplemental agreements thereto, so it may be dismissed from further consideration. The three supplemental agreements just referred to were negotiated with the defendant by said Division No. 4 during the period of plaintiff's employment, but do not materially affect the issues raised herein.

Wage agreement No. 4 on its title page sets out that it is an agreement made between the Canadian Railway War Board and Division No. 4, "governing rates of pay and rules of service for locomotive and car departments," on certain specified Canadian railroads of which defendant is one. Its opening paragraph states that it is an "Agreement.....in respect to rates of pay, work hours and conditions: "For the railway employee's departments just mentioned. The Agreement contains no preamble. It mentions no employee by name. It consists exclusively of Rules—nearly two hundred of them—of which sixty are of general import, the remainder being of special significance to the various crafts concerned. The agreement is executed by the said War Board, through its officials, and by said Division No. 4 through its officers. This execution by Division No. 4 is to be noted,—it reads: "For the railway employees' depart-

ment, Division No. 4, American Federation of Labour." Clearly, therefore, in this execution Division No. 4 did not assume to speak for non-members. Yet, the agreement in its opening paragraph states that it was in fact made "for employees" in the two general departments of defendant's service.

In spite of this restrictive execution, counsel for the plaintiff strongly urge that the phrase "for employees" means for *all employees* in the said departments. This contention finds support in many of the Rules. Rule No. 5 fixes the starting time for "each employee," Rule No. 7 provides that "employees will be paid" for overtime; Rule No. 18 gives preference jobs to "the oldest employee in point of service"; Rule No. 23 stipulates for lighter jobs to "employees who have given long and faithful service"; Rule No. 25 sets the pay-day for "employees"; Rules 27, 28, 29 and 31 set forth Seniority Rights for "employees"; Rules 35 and 36 prescribe the course to be followed by "any employee who believes he has a just grievance"; Rules 37 and 38 declare that "an employee" who has been thirty days in the service shall not be dismissed without an investigation; and Rule 56 provides that "no employee will be required to work under a locomotive or a car" without proper protection. These are general rules, and from them it must appear that there is no limitation of "employees" to those belonging to Division No. 4. Then follow the Special Rules applicable to the respective crafts—boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, and carmen. A craftsman in each of these crafts is defined by these special Rules to be "any man who has served....." etc. There is no restriction to be found in that language. Then there are Miscellaneous Rules. Rule 183 by providing that, "should either the Canadian Railway War Board or the employees comprising Division No. 4 desire to revise these rules.....", suggests very strongly that there may be other employees than those belonging to Division No. 4 who might desire a revision of the Rules or who may be affected by them. These quoted portions of the Rules, in my opinion, lend very strong support to the defendant's interpretation that the phrase "for employees" means for *all employees*.

If, however, any doubt remains as to the true construction of that phrase, the interpretation which the parties themselves placed upon a doubtful agreement may be resorted to; *Brandon Steam Laundry Co. v. Hanna* (1909), 19 Man. R. 8, at 17, 9, W.L.R. 570, 11 W.L.R. 101. There is no doubt that the defendant, on its part, intended that these Working Rules

should apply to *all* men in the departments affected. Letters and statements from high officials clearly show that. Moreover, the Rules have as a matter of fact, been applied to all the craftsmen, at least in a general way. They have been applied almost uniformly to the plaintiff throughout his employment, and until his suspension there was no suggestion that the rules were not to be applied to him on the same footing as to all other employees. Then there is the attitude of Division No. 4 itself. While at present protesting that it entered into that Agreement only for its own members, it displayed at a recent convention a strong feeling that the agreement should be *expressly restricted* to the members of Division No. 4. The inference is that there was a doubt or fear in the minds of some members of that organization that the agreements did apply to all employees, and should be restricted in its benefits to members of the organization.

Notwithstanding all this, it is to be noted that the defendant did not publish Wage Agreement No. 4, nor in fact any other of the wage agreements. While it had copies printed and distributed among its own shop foremen and other officials for their guidance in dealing with men in these departments, it never distributed copies among the craftsmen nor posted the agreements in the shops or elsewhere for them, nor in any way sought to bring the agreements to the notice of the men. So far as Division No. 4 was concerned, it had copies printed for its own use and distributed among its own members. It made no pretence of distributing agreements among other employees. At the same time, any employee, whether a member or non-member of Division No. 4, could secure a copy of the agreement on application to the defendant. There is nothing to show any effort on the part of the defendant or of Division No. 4 to keep the knowledge of the agreement from any non-member employee or organization.

The provisions of these wage agreements upon which the plaintiff particularly relies in this present action are Rules 27 and 31, which deal with "seniority rights". These so-called "rights" are preferences accorded to each employee, proportioned to his respective seniority in the service. The longer in the service, the better his prospects for uninterrupted employment; and, in the case of interruption, the better his chance of taking alternative work; or, if laid off, the better his chance for quick restoration to the forces. The material parts of these two rules are as follows:—

"Rule 27: When it becomes necessary to make a reduction in expenses at any point, the force at such point, or in any department

or sub-division thereof, shall be reduced by dispensing with employees with less than six months' continuous service in such department or sub-division thereof, after which the hours may be reduced to forty (40) per week before further reduction of forces is made. When the force is reduced seniority as per rule 31 will govern;

"In the restoration of forces, senior men laid off will be given preference or re-employment, if available, within a reasonable time, and shall be returned to their former position if it is to be filled;..... in reducing the force, the ratio of apprentices will be maintained except as may be otherwise mutually arranged."

"Rule 31.—Seniority of employees in each craft covered by this agreement shall be confined to the point at which employed.

"The seniority lists will be open to inspection and copy furnished the Committee."

Rule 27 had already been applied to the defendant's shops generally. At least two stages had been followed in making "a reduction in expenses." We find that when the plaintiff was laid off all men generally had been reduced to forty hours service per week. In the next step which should have been followed for further reduction there was a deviation, a discrimination against the plaintiff. Instead of first suspending the men who were junior to him, the defendant retained those juniors, and suspended the plaintiff. In all about thirty men were thus retained to all of whom the plaintiff was senior in service. In the subsequent "restoration of forces," several apprentices were promoted into machinist jobs, all of whom were far below the plaintiff in the scale of seniority. Inasmuch as the defendant kept only one seniority list on which the names of all employees, members and non-members of Division No. 4 were posted, as at the date they respectively entered the service, it is quite clear that Rules 27 and 31 were violated by the plaintiff's suspension.

The suspension was brought about in this way. The head of the mechanical department, Mr. Eager, requested the shop superintendent "to reduce expenses." The superintendent drew up a list of ten or twelve men whose services he could dispense with. He has told us that the plaintiff was one of the first to occur to him as "a proper man to get rid of." The plaintiff was accordingly given the invidious honor of a place on the list. These names were considered at a conference of four men—the master mechanic and shop superintendent, representing the railway, and two committee men representing the "shop committees" of the two departments from

which the names were drawn. The list was approved without change, and notice of suspension sent out.

The shop superintendent in assigning his reasons for wishing "to get rid of" the plaintiff, states that the plaintiff was never a satisfactory workman; that he was known to be idle and wasteful; that several complaints had been made against him for various shortcomings, and that he was a member of the O.B.U. and was active in trying to frustrate the policies of the defendant. There is some evidence to support these assigned reasons; but, on the other hand, no demerit marks were ever entered up against the plaintiff in the merit system maintained by the defendant. The transgressions complained of were really not serious, and they were all of long standing; and, I think on the whole, must have been condoned. The grounds suggested could hardly, in my opinion, warrant a dismissal of the plaintiff for cause, and so the defence under this head must fail.

The "shop committees" represented at these conferences are called into being under the Rules of Wage Agreement No. 4 and supplementals, and are composed not necessarily but actually of none but members of Division No. 4. The committee men who acted for the committees both belonged to Division No. 4, and very little attempt is made to conceal the fact that they were inclined to discriminate in favour of members of Division No. 4 and against the members of the "One Big Union," to which the plaintiff and all or most of the suspended men belong. While officials representing the defendant had good reasons for favouring members of Division No. 4, there is no direct evidence that they exercised any favouritism on that ground in the present instance.

After receiving notice of suspension, the plaintiff tried to get redress under Rules 35 and 36. Rule 35 reads: "Should any employee subject to this agreement believe he has been unjustly dealt with, or that any provision of this agreement has been violated (which he is unable to adjust direct) the case shall be taken to the Foreman, General Foreman, Shop Superintendent, or Master Mechanic, each in their respective order, by the local committee or one or more duly authorized members thereof." There are further provisions in the succeeding Rule for carrying the matter still higher up the scale of officials to the highest assigned officials of the defendant and of Division No. 4 "for adjudication or final disposition." The plaintiff applied to the shop foreman to ascertain the ground of his suspension in violation of

Seniority Rights, and was by him referred to the Shop Committee. He went to the Shop Committee repeatedly but could get no satisfaction; he applied to several of the proper officials of the defendant but in some instances he was referred back to the Shop Committee and in others was unable to get a hearing. He did, I think, all that he could do under these rules to get redress along the lines therein contemplated, but the local committees, consisting exclusively of members of Division No. 4, displayed neither patience nor impartiality in their attitude towards him. Under these Rules, therefore, the plaintiff found himself helpless to get redress, and because of this helplessness, coupled with the fact that he did all that he could do, the defence based upon this failure to get the shop committees to take up his grievance, has little to commend it.

The plaintiff also complains that his dismissal is a violation of Rule 37. This Rule reads: "An employee who has been in the service of the railroad for over thirty days shall not be dismissed for incompetency nor be discharged for any cause without first being given an investigation." And Rule 38 follows with a provision for reinstatement in certain cases. No investigation was had here into the plaintiff's suspension or dismissal; and the reason assigned is that the plaintiff was neither "dismissed" nor "discharged" but only suspended. This excuse is technically correct, but inasmuch as the plaintiff's suspension was for an indefinite time, and his name has been removed from the defendant's pay roll, it really amounts to a dismissal, and is so treated by both parties. I think, therefore, that Rule 37 was violated, if not in letter at least in spirit.

In view of the fact that the provisions which were generally applicable to the plaintiff were violated in his dismissal, we must now consider the question of what, if any, redress is plaintiff entitled to. The answer to this question depends upon whether Wage Agreement No. 4 is a contract, and, if so, whether it confers contractual rights upon the plaintiff.

The agreement, as must have been noted, is not in the ordinary form of contract. It contains no recitals. It contains no consideration, express or implied. If the plaintiff is correct in his contention, there is no mutuality to the contract, because he would have it that he is at liberty to continue in the employ for life, but is not bound to remain a day. Of course, if the employees work and while they work they are entitled to pay, but beyond that, the agreement is claimed to have

been made entirely for their benefit, not for their burden.

The agreement was intended by the defendant to apply to, and to govern while it remained in force, all defendant's employees in the departments mentioned. The plaintiff was therefore within its purview. But he is not privy to it, and can have no right to call for its enforcement unless some special law gives him that right. He was not privy to it because (1) he was not in any sense represented in the negotiations leading up to it; and (2) he never adopted or ratified it.

He can not claim privity through the defendant, because the defendant was on the opposite side of the bargain. He can not establish privity through Division No. 4, because he never was a member of that organization, never has had any right to look to it to represent him, and never did in fact look to it for that purpose. And Division No. 4 on its part, made no pretension of representing any but its own members, who by its constitution were confined to National, International and Brotherhood organizations of railway employees affiliated with the American Federation of Labour (Sec. 2) employed on "railways in Canada having their greatest mileage north of the International Boundary Line." (Sec. 11).

This organization did not assume to make wage agreements binding upon even its own members, much less upon members of other or of no organization. In that same constitution one of the aims of the organization is set forth as follows:—"To bring about a national agreement, as we believe this will mean a more permanent and stable condition, acceptable to employee, employer and general public alike." The portions of this quotation which I have here italicized, indicate no more than a purpose of bringing about working conditions which members might accept with reason and benefit to themselves. That statement impliedly negatives any intention to bind either employer or employee by such agreement.

Ratification or adoption of such an agreement might be made by members of Division No. 4 because there was some representative capacity in the Division to speak and act for its members in these negotiations. But on what principle a non-member, a violent anti-member (if I may use such a term) can claim the right to ratify or adopt, I confess I am unable to discover. Whatever may be the effect of the agreement, one thing is clear, that Division No. 4 in negotiating the agreement, never assumed to speak for plaintiff, nor for any class of groups to which he be-

longed. Consequently the plaintiff is not in a position to ratify. And then there is the outstanding fact that he not only made no attempt to ratify, but positively denied authority in Division No. 4 to speak or act for him.

He takes the ground, however, that the wage agreement was made to govern the whole group of employees, considered as a continuing though changing group; and that when he became a member of that living group he became entitled to the benefits of that agreement. In the language of his counsel, Mr. Bergman, "The agreement was made for the job," and fixes the terms upon which the job is to be filled. This claim of affection would extend the agreement to all employees, but because Division No. 4 did not at that time include in its membership all the employees, the plaintiff in the alternative falls back on some of the earlier wage agreements, particularly Wage Agreement No. 1, which he feels confident was really meant for all employees.

Looking at this Agreement No. 1, we see it was made between the defendant (acting through the same war Board) and the said Division No. 4. It became effective on May 1st, 1918, and was to "remain in effect until terminated by thirty days notice in writing." (Art. 13). This agreement has never been formally terminated by the notice contemplated, and the plaintiff claims that notwithstanding that it has been superseded in a way by subsequent wage agreements, it has never ceased to be effective. He argues that this agreement was made for all employees, because Division No. 4 at that time actually represented in its own membership every single machinist and craftsman in the departments affected, and, therefore, the entire group of employees. Unanimity of representation is admitted by the defendant, but again the defendant and Division No. 4 cooperate in showing, both in fact and in law, that the union represented only its own members, *qua* members, and not *qua* employees. They declare that the percentage of members included within the membership is a mere accident of no determinative value in a question of this kind. This argument, I think, should prevail, and, I hold, therefore, that the plaintiff's position as a present member of the defendant's force, performing a given job, can be no stronger under Wage Agreement No. 1 than it is under Wage Agreement No. 4.

All these wage agreements are the fruit of collective bargaining conducted between the representatives of the defendant on the one

hand, and the officers of Division No. 4 on the other. Division No. 4 may truly be said to represent its own members in that bargaining. Non-members of Division No. 4 were not represented at all. If they are included within the purview or scope of the agreement, that fact is due to the action of the defendant rather than of Division No. 4. There is no magic in the term "collective bargaining", so that unless a person can show privity by representation, either authorized or adopted, or by statute, there is no principle that I know of by which he can claim it. We have seen the plaintiff was not privy by representation, no statute confers that benefit upon him; the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. (1927) ch. 112, does not pretend to go that far. The Industrial Conditions Act of Manitoba, Consolidated Amendments (1924), Chap. 92, is restricted by Sec. 2 (d) from applying to "railroads operated under the Railway Act of Canada."

Nor can the plaintiff claim that the agreement made by others created any benefit for him which he can enforce as a trust, because the subject matter of this contract is not property, and is therefore incapable of being the subject of trust.

There is very little English or Canadian authority directly on the points raised by this case.

In *Donald v. Rosser & Sons* (1906) 2 K.B. 728, 75 L.J.K.B., 688, the plaintiff "was employed upon the terms of certain rules which were applicable to all departments of defendant's works." One of the rules provided that "No person regularly employed shall quit or be discharged from these works without giving or receiving twenty-eight days' notice in writing." The plaintiff was paid by piece-work. The works closed down for want of profitable orders, and thereafter the plaintiff was given twenty-eight days' notice. He sued for damages for breach of the implied covenant of the defendant to supply him with work during the period between the closing down of the works and the expiration of the notice. He succeeded at the trial and the verdict was upheld on appeal. On several points that case is to be compared to and contrasted with the case at bar. The Rules in that case were "posted up in the works" as notice to the employees of the terms under which they were expected to work; here they were neither posted nor published. In that case the defendants did not deny—apparently they admitted—that the Rules did form part of the plaintiff's hiring contract; in this case the defendant strongly denies that the Rules were incorporated in the plaintiff's hiring. Consequently what was

a matter of admission in that case, is here the chief bone of contention. In that case the question was whether the Court should imply a covenant in order to give mutuality to an otherwise one-sided bargain; here the question is whether we should imply terms which will destroy mutuality and give the bargain one-sidedness.

In *Caven v. Canadian Pacific Railway* (1924), 3 W.W.R. 33, 725, 21, Alta., L.R. 256, a railway conductor sued in Alberta for wrongful dismissal. He claimed that an agreement which had been made by a Brotherhood of railway conductors, of which he was a member in good standing, formed part of the terms of his hiring contract, and his claim on this point was admitted by the defendant. One of the terms of that agreement provided for an investigation into any charge of misconduct against conductors. Charges having been laid for some misconduct an investigation was begun in which he took part, but finding the decision adverse he abandoned further proceedings thereunder and resorted to the Courts. The trial judge found in his favour, but this judgment was reversed by the Appellate Division and the reversal was sustained by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as reported in 1925, 3 W.W.R., p. 32, 95, L.J.P.C. 23. The only point of that decision which is really helpful to us is that it concedes that the terms of such an agreement may be embodied into the individual hiring *by admission*. What the courts would have done in the absence of that admission we have no hint or means of ascertaining.

In the United States there are a few decisions almost directly in point. It was held in *West v. Baltimore & C. Rly.* by the Supreme Court of West Virginia, in 1927, 137 S.E.R. 654, that "the rule seems to be that individual members of a labour union are not bound by contracts between the union and employers, unless such agreements are ratified by the members of the unions as individuals, and that in the absence of evidence of such ratification by a member, no rights accrue to him which he can enforce against the employer." This proposition is supported by several American authorities of weight, including 24 Cyc. p. 824. There it is laid down that "A labour union ordinarily has no authority to make a contract with employers of its members in respect to the performance of work and the payment of it. In order to bind the individual members they must expressly assent to the terms of the contract. Such assent will not be implied from the fact that they have knowledge, at the time, of the contract."

The latter portion of this quotation is, I think, qualified by the case of *Hudson v. Cin-*

cinnati &c. Rly., a decision of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, in 1913, 154 S.W.R., 47, where it is stated that if the employee "knew and assented to the provisions of the said agreement, or if they were so generally known among enginemen as to justify the presumption that he did know of them, and made no express contract in conflict with any of its provisions, the agreement in question became part of his contract—as if fully incorporated therein."

This suggests that the rules and regulations might constitute a custom or usage; but "a custom cannot be read into a written contract, unless, to use the language of Lord Denham, C. J., in *Reg. v. Stoke-upon-Trent*, ([1844] 5 Q.B. 303, 13, L.J.M.C. 41). It is "so universal that no workman could be supposed to have entered into the service without looking to it as part of the contract."; per Lord Alverstone, C. J., in *Devonald v. Rosser & Sons*, at p. 741.

Seniority rights are not a custom or usage in the machinist trade in general. In the particular field of railway shops in Canada even if because of their generality or universality they could fairly be said to constitute a custom, the plaintiff, I have found, did not know of them, and so there can be no justification for presuming or supposing that he entered into his hiring having them in mind. What is true of the Rules relating to Seniority Rights, is equally true of all other Rules in those wage agreements.

Several other defences are raised but these may be disposed of in short compass. It is said that the wage agreements are unenforce-

able for illegality—the Trade Unions which negotiated them having never been registered under the Trade Unions Act, R.S.C. (1927) c. 202. The want of registration is established. It is also claimed that the plaintiff must fail in this action because of maintenance. Beyond doubt this action has been promoted, managed and financed by the One Big Union, in the name of the plaintiff, who is a mere figurehead in it, but who, if he succeeds, is to retain any surplus over and above that required to reimburse the O.B.U. for all advances to him both in respect to wages and costs. It is also urged that the contract of hiring, assuming that plaintiff's contention as to its duration is correct, is for more than a year and should be in writing to be enforceable—see *Master & Servants Act*, R.S.M., 1913, ch. 124, s. 2. These and other defences are mentioned only to be dismissed from consideration because of the disposition which I make of the case on other grounds already indicated.

The plaintiff has submitted full evidence as to the loss he has suffered through several months of idleness consequent upon his suspension, as well as for his loss of the benefits he expected to accrue to him from continued employment in defendant's service. I refrain from making any present or conditional assessment of damages.

The plaintiff's action is dismissed. The defendant not insisting there will be no order as to costs.

*Young versus Canadian Northern Railway Company* (Manitoba) 1929. *Western Weekly Reports*, Vol. 2, Part 9, page 385.

### Legal Standing of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission

Mr. Justice Surveyer gave judgment early in June in the Superior Court at Montreal on three petitions, asking that awards of the recently-established Workmen's Compensation Commission be homologated or confirmed so that they might be given thereby the force of a court judgment and rendered executory. His ruling was that the awards of the commission might be challenged in the Court on the ground of jurisdiction, but not on the ground of fact. Each of the three petitions was met by a "contestation" on the part of the insurance company concerned, the argument being advanced that the award could not be homologated by the courts without their first examining the circumstances of each case. The attorney general of the province then intervened in the proceedings, taking the stand that the Commission alone was master of the facts of each individual case, but that

the Superior Court was entitled to examine the record and determine whether or not the Commission had exceeded its jurisdiction.

The position assumed by the attorney general on behalf of the Commission was then challenged by the original petitioner on the ground that the law specifically took from the courts the right to act in any capacity in connection with such cases and deprived the parties of the right of going into the courts by way of writs of *certiorari*. The contentions of the attorney general were upheld by the judgment of Mr. Justice Surveyer.

In addition to his judgment, His Lordship quoted a letter from Sir François Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, addressed to Mr. Charles Lanctot, K.C., deputy attorney general, in which the attitude of the courts in general to the new Workmen's



Compensation Act is set forth. The letter of the Chief Justice reads as follows:

"Our custom is to second in all possible measure the action of the Executive and the Commissions appointed by the Government. But we cannot without any proof in the record homologate, that is to say confirm, and approve *in toto* the decisions of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, that is to say, to declare that an accident has taken place and that this accident has caused the victim a reduction of his earning capacity of so much per cent.

"We believe, however, that we are meeting your views and the exigencies of the law in homologating the award and the indemnity in holding that the award had been rendered according to law, that is to say, within the limits of the jurisdiction of the commission.

"My colleague, Judge Gibson, is disposed to follow the same plan."

The principal case before the courts was that of Mrs. Tilly Berman Fogel, who asked that an award of \$6,000 of the Workmen's Compensation Commission for the death of her husband, be homologated. When the petition was presented the insurance company concerned contested the proceedings on the ground that the Workmen's Compensation Commission had exceeded its jurisdiction in making an award to the woman, in view of the fact that her husband was formerly a commercial traveller. In this connection, it was argued that a commercial traveller does not fall under any of the categories to which the new Workmen's Compensation Act applies, and that in consequence the Commission had exceeded its jurisdiction in allowing the claim.

To bring to a head the relation of the courts generally to the Workmen's Compensation Commission the latter body intervened through the Attorney General's department, taking the stand that while the courts were not entitled to look into the circumstances surrounding each case, they were empowered to consider the question as to whether the Commission had acted within the limits of its power as defined by the law. In this connection the intervention stated

"According to the law, the Superior Court on demand of homologation of an award of the Commission, must homologate, unless it finds an absence of jurisdiction on the part of the Commission, the merit of any other question as to law or fact being left to the final decision without appeal, of the Commission."

This position of the Commission was at once attacked on behalf of Mrs. Fogel on the ground that the section of the law which gave the Commission final adjudication without appeal of all claims, applied also to the

question of jurisdiction. To interpret the law otherwise, it was submitted, would be equivalent to allowing the right of review, by writ of "certiorari," a remedy which is expressly denied by the act.

### Text of Judgment

Mr. Justice Surveyer's judgment was as follows:

Considering that the insurer contests claimant's petition for homologation of the award given in her favour by the Commission and claims that the Commission in making said award has exceeded its jurisdiction.

"(a) because claimant's late husband was a travelling salesman and not a workman employee or apprentice engaged in one of the enterprises subjected to the provisions of the Act.

"(b) because the accident which caused the death of the claimant's husband happened in the Province of Ontario and the victims of accidents happening outside of this province, or their representatives, are only entitled to compensation under the Act when the law of the place where the accident occurred grants them no indemnity, which has not been and cannot be established.

"(c) because the accident whereby claimant's husband met his death did not happen when the deceased was under the control of his employer nor did it occur by reason of, or in the course of his work;

"Considering that assuming the Commission to be a regularly constituted tribunal, legally substituted to the Superior, district or county courts, a question which has not been raised in the present case, its jurisdiction is limited to cases falling within the four corners of the Act and must be interpreted restrictively;

"Considering that under Section 28 of the Act the court may upon summary petition of the Commission or of any interested party homologate the Commission's award;

"Considering that the word 'may' is to be construed as permissive not as imperative;

"Considering that the said award is to be assimilated to an arbitrator's award which may be only declared inadmissible on the ground of irregularity or of some other cause of nullity; that such is the interpretation accepted by the Commission itself in its intervention;

"Considering that the insurer's contestation raises questions of jurisdiction of the Commission and cannot be dismissed *in toto*;

"Considering that the claimant's inscription in law is unfounded.

"Doth dismiss claimant's inscription in law with costs."

The two other cases in which identical judgments were rendered by His Lordship, were those of Adolph Lewis and Frank Goldstein against the Style Brand Clothing Co., Ltd. In both cases the claimants were commercial travellers who were injured in an automobile accident.

### \$10,000 Damages in Trade Restraint Case

Wholesale dealers in builders' supplies in Montreal who had formed an illegal combination in restraint of trade in gypsum products were ordered on May 31 to pay \$10,000 damages to a former Montreal builders' supplies wholesaler who alleged that he had been forced out of business by the combination.

An association of six wholesalers or dealers in builders' supplies existed in Montreal in January, 1925. These six dealers constituted a Dealers' Association which had entered into an arrangement with the Ontario Gypsum Company, Limited, and three companies located in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which were also manufacturers of gypsum products. According to the terms arranged, the above four manufacturers, forming a Manufacturers' Association, had agreed to sell their products in Montreal exclusively to the members of the Dealers' Association. The dealers in turn had agreed to buy such gypsum products exclusively from the members of the Manufacturers' Association. The association of dealers was dissolved on January 13, 1925, and immediately reorganized with one of the former members excluded. Hyde and Sons, the excluded firm, were thus no longer able to purchase gypsum products at the same prices as the remaining members of the association, and later this firm was obliged to discontinue its business.

A complaint and information was laid on February 26, 1925, by George Hyde, charging the Stinson-Reeb Builders' Supply Company, Limited, the W. and F. P. Currie Company, Limited, and the Ontario Gypsum Company, Limited, with conspiring to restrain trade in gypsum products in violation of section 498 of the Criminal Code. The accused were convicted and each sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000, by Mr. Justice Wilson in the Court of King's Bench at Montreal on January 29, 1926. Two appeals were entered against this judgment. On March 14, 1928, in the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, the former sentence was affirmed and the appeals dismissed, Mr. Justice Howard dissenting. The judgment of the Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Rivard, was review in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, page 435. An application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Can-

Subsequently, on June 15, Mr. Justice Survever, gave a formal decision to the effect that the Superior Court cannot be called upon automatically to homologate awards of the Workmen's Compensation Board, but that it has powers of judicial discretion in regard thereto.

ada on the question of whether section 498 of the Criminal Code was within the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament was dismissed by Mr. Justice Mignault on April 20, 1928 (Dominion Law Reports, 1928, vol. 3, p. 700). The Stinson-Reeb Builders' Supply Company, Limited, W. and F. P. Currie and Company, Limited, and the Ontario Gypsum Company, Limited, then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada from the judgment of March 14, 1928, of the Court of King's Bench, Appeal Side, which had affirmed their conviction under section 498 of the Criminal Code. This appeal was dismissed by the Supreme Court on February 5, 1929 (Supreme Court of Canada Reports, May, 1929, p. 276).

The present action for damages was instituted by the sole owner of Hyde and Sons against the companies which were members of the second Dealers' Association. The action was taken on the grounds that through an illegal conspiracy of the defendants he had been prevented from obtaining supplies of building materials and that as a result he had been obliged to discontinue his business.

The defendants entered a general denial and a plea that the action had not been commenced within a period of two years from the time the alleged injury had been caused, and consequently was not valid. It was also alleged that the plaintiff's claims were vitiated by the fact that he himself had been a member of the combine previous to January 13, 1925.

In awarding damages to the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Boyer pointed out that damages were sought, not because the plaintiff had been excluded from the original association of dealers, but because of the injury to his business caused by members of the second combine, of which he was not a member. On this point Mr. Justice Boyer said:—

"It is clear that the plaintiff's claim cannot be vitiated because of his previous conduct for though the two crimes may not be on a par, to deny his claim because at one time he himself was a member of an illegal combine, would be the same as to hold that a man who had once committed a theft could have no redress if subsequently he was himself the

victim of a theft. Such would be an untenable proposition of law."

The plaintiff had estimated the amount of his loss on the basis of his former annual net revenue multiplied by the remaining number of years which he might normally be expected to live. This estimate was rejected by the judge as excessive in consideration of the contingencies of business, and an amount of \$10,000 was fixed as reasonable damages to be paid to the plaintiff by the defendant companies.

### Department Store Not Subject to Early Closing Bylaw

A city by-law in London, in Ontario, compels all retail shops or stores to observe Wednesday afternoon as a half holiday. Schulte United, Limited, a department store dealing in general merchandise, was charged in the Police Court with operating a retail shoe shop on Wednesday afternoon contrary to the by-law. Magistrate Scandrett, in his decision, said:—

"I have considered the argument that insofar as the defendant company sells shoes, it is a retail shoe shop, but the sections of the Factories and Shops Act provide that where the prohibited trade is the principal trade carried on in any shop that shop must close during the hours designated by law and must refrain from carrying on a retail selling in any branch of the business. I do not think it can be contended that the shoe trade is the principal business of the defendant company, and I do not think in the ordinary and liberal acceptance of the term the defendant company is a retail shoe shop within the meaning of the by-law. The defendant company operates a general or variety store, and is not, in my opinion, operating a shoe store, merely because of the fact that it sells shoes in connection with its general business."

Mr. Scandrett pointed out "if evidence had been presented to show a complete line of shoes at all seasons had been carried it might have been difficult in finding the company was not a retail shoe shop within the by-law."

### Limiting Apprentices held Unconstitutional in Washington State

The State of Washington amended the "Barber Law" in 1927 to provide, among other things, "that not more than one student or apprentice shall be employed in any one barber shop"; and further that "no barber school or college shall be issued a permit by the director of licenses unless such school or

college requires. . . as a prerequisite to graduation a course of instruction of not less than one thousand hours to be completed within six months of not more than eight hours in any working day."

The law placed the enforcement of the statute in the hands of the State director of licenses, a person not necessarily qualified in the science of barbering, hygiene, bacteriology or the sundry other mysteries prescribed by the statute as requisite to the learning and education of a barber. Challenging the validity of this legislation, a master barber and owner of a school for barbers and several barber shops, brought this action to enjoin the enforcement of the statute on the ground that it contravened constitutional rights guaranteed by the federal constitution in that the provision limiting apprentices was an arbitrary interference with contract, and the provision as to the school was so arbitrary as to be without due process of law.

The United States District Court held that the practice of barbering was so intimately related to the public health that its regulation in the interest of health and sanitation was reasonable, but that there was no evidence of any other basis for its regulation within the police power, and that the limitation of apprentices and the regulation for barbers' schools here imposed, to be enforced by the director of licenses, were not pertinent to the protection of the public health.

Concerning the limitation of apprentices, the court said: "If the limiting of the number of apprentices to one to each barber shop, whether the number of barbers in a particular shop be one, or a dozen, or more, has even a remote bearing upon public health, it is so remote we are unable to see it. We think it an unreasonable and arbitrary interference with the liberty of the citizen.

"Section 14 sets forth an imposing array of subjects to be covered by a course of instruction in barber schools and colleges. While section 14 on its face appears to make elaborate provision to guard the health of patrons of barber shops, it is difficult to avoid the impression that its practical effect is to limit the number of barber schools or colleges, and the number of students, graduates, or apprentices. What, if any, reason could exist why the course is 'to be completed in six months', is not apparent. Nor is it apparent how the public health is to be protected by the age restrictions. The entire section, we think, has no real or substantial relation to the public health, is unreasonable

and unnecessary, and an invasion of rights secured by the Constitution."

The Court granted an injunction restraining the director of licenses from interfering with

the number of apprentices in plaintiff's employ in any one barber shop and from enforcing against him the provision of the Act quoted relating to barbers' schools.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**E**MPLOYMENT in industry in Canada at the beginning of July showed a further pronounced increase, according to a statement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 6,819 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 1,069,700 workers, or 23,109 more than the number they employed on June 1. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) rose from 122.2 in the preceding month, to 124.7 in the month under review, as compared with 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of July, 1929, the percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions stood at 2.9, compared with percentages of 4.0 at the beginning of June and 3.2 at the beginning of July, 1928. The percentage for July was based on the reports received by the Department of Labour from 1,688 local trade unions, embracing a membership of 198,849 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a slight decline in the volume of business transacted by these offices in June as compared with that in the preceding month, but a gain over the business transacted in June last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.98 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$10.92 for June; \$10.80 for July, 1928; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was substantially higher at 96 for July, as compared with 92.6 for June; 96.1 for July, 1928; 98.6 for July, 1927; and 100.2 for July, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada in July was less than half that in June, and was also much less than in July last year. Nine disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 427 workers, and resulting in a loss of 3,139 working days. Corresponding figures for June, 1929, were 15 disputes, 647 workers, and 6,625 working days; and for July, 1928, 19 disputes 3,333 workers, and 22,672 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month of July, the Department received reports from two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection respectively with disputes involving the conductors on the Eastern Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the locomotive engineers of the Canadian National Railways. Two new applications for the appointment of Boards were received, and Boards were established in connection with two earlier applications. A full account of the recent proceedings under the Act appears on page 855.

### Use of Industrial Disputes Act in Industrial Agreements

The agreement which is outlined elsewhere in this issue between the City of Calgary and the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees, contains a clause which binds both the parties concerned to make use of existing statutory provisions for the conciliation and arbitration of any disputes that may arise in the future. In such an event, if the parties are unable to reach a new agreement within 60 days, they agree to allow the dispute to be dealt with under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, or under any act of Alberta that may be similar to the federal act in its intent.

### Annual Western Harvest Labour Conference

The annual conference of representatives of those chiefly interested in the harvest labour problem of the Prairie Provinces was held in Winnipeg on July 25, 1929. The meet-

ing, which was presided over by Mr. Osborne Scott, general passenger agent of the Canadian National Railways, Western Lines, had in attendance representatives of the following authorities: the Canadian National Railways; the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Employment Service of Canada; the Governments of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; the Department of Immigration; the Department of Labour of Canada; the Winnipeg Board of Trade; and the United Farmers of Manitoba.

After carefully reviewing the situation the following estimates as to the numbers of men required with the numbers available locally were accepted:

	No. of Men Required	Available within Province
Manitoba .....	5,000	5,000
Saskatchewan.....	15,000	9,000
Alberta.....	10,000	9,000

It was estimated that the Province of British Columbia would have available for harvesting purposes 5,000 men, 1,000 of whom would be directed to Alberta and 4,000 of whom would proceed to Saskatchewan. It was further estimated that the Province of Manitoba would furnish approximately 2,000 men for employment in Saskatchewan over and above the number estimated to be available locally for work in Manitoba.

The situation being that the supply of labour available in the four western provinces would satisfy the requirements of the prairies, it was decided that no harvest excursions from Eastern Canada would be necessary, this being the first year in a quarter of a century that it was unnecessary to introduce eastern labour into the western harvest fields. It developed from the discussions that many factors had combined to produce a situation where eastern workers were not required, chief among these being the short crop, a rather heavy immigration movement this year into the western provinces, the introduction of the combined harvester and threshing machine, and the surplus labour available by reason of the influx of workers, due to the general industrial and mining development of Western Canada.

**Combines Investigation Act**  
An alleged combine of plumbing contractors and dealers in Toronto, London, Windsor and other centres in Ontario is being investigated under the Combines Investigation Act. Following a preliminary inquiry, Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., has been

appointed a Commissioner by the Governor General in Council to investigate the businesses of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, and the businesses of any other persons believed to be members of the alleged combine.

An article outlining the progress of the investigation appears on another page of this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. This issue also contains the report of a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Raney of the Supreme Court of Ontario on a motion by the Amalgamated Builders' Council for an interlocutory injunction restraining the Minister of Labour and the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act from investigation of the Amalgamated Builders' Council. The motion was dismissed with costs.

**The Death of Mr. Théophile Bertrand**

The Department of Labour heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. Théophile Bertrand, a valued member of its staff, which occurred at Montreal on

August 14, in his 58th year. Mr. Bertrand had been employed as Wage Investigator and Mediator at Montreal for the past twelve years, during which time he rendered faithful and useful service in the conciliation of labour disputes and otherwise. Prior to his employment by the Department of Labour he had taken an active part in labour union activities and had gained a wide knowledge of wage matters and of labour questions in general.

**Entry into Canada of contract labour forbidden**

Announcement was made by Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, on August 10 that an Order in Council has been passed amending the regulations

under the Immigration Act so as to prohibit the landing in Canada of contract labour. This Order in Council grows out of representations made to the Government showing that within recent months labour had been brought into Canada under contract or promise of employment, which was not needed, and resulted in the displacement of Canadian workers.

**Social Insurance Inquiry in Quebec**

As reported on another page of this issue, the Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Labour and Public Works of the Province of Quebec, informed the

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, at their recent annual convention at

Chicoutimi, that the provincial government was prepared to make an exhaustive study of social insurance under its various aspects, including old age pensions, unemployment insurance and mothers' allowances, and that it was likely that a special commission would be named to investigate these subjects.

The Minister further intimated that his government was prepared to consider the question of amending the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to provide for establishing a system of collective insurance, and that such an amendment would be made if it should prove to be necessary. It may be noted in this connection that some uncertainty exists as to the legal standing of the present act in view of a recent decision by Mr. Justice Surveyer in the Superior Court at Montreal (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 838).

### Canada Year Book for 1929

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just issued the Canada Year Book, 1929, being the official statistical annual of the resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion. The new volume contains the latest information, and is an indispensable work of reference for students of social life in Canada. An interesting feature of the 1929 edition is a study of the occupations of the people as shown by the Census of 1921. This study shows that since 1881, agricultural workers had declined from 48.1 per cent to 32.8 per cent of the gainfully occupied population, or from nearly one-half to less than one-third; however, they were still by far the largest single group in the population. The manufacturing group was the next largest, increasing from 12.6 per cent in 1881 to 18.1 per cent in 1911 and 17.5 per cent in 1921, the decline in the latter year being probably attributable to the great depression. "Doubtless the decrease in agriculture and the increase in other employments are largely due to the dividing off from agriculture of many employments formerly carried on by the farmer as a necessary part of his operations, e.g., the slaughtering of animals, the transportation of produce to market and the sale of it there, etc. Thus, under present day conditions of specialization in industry, many of those employed in trade, transportation and manufacture are doing work which formerly was performed by the agriculturists and other primary producers for themselves."

Chapter 19 of the Year Book deals with the subject of "Labour and Wages," reviewing the work of the Federal and Provincial Departments of Labour and their various branches.

It also outlines recent labour legislation, describes the standing of organized labour in Canada, and gives statistics of industrial accidents, strikes and lockouts, employment and unemployment, old age pensions, co-operation, etc. The wage section gives index numbers of rates of wages for various classes of labour in Canada, 1901-1928; rates of wages and hours of labour of employees of steam railways; representative daily wages of employees in the mining industry; and typical wages and hours in various cities. This information is supplemented by full statistics of prices, showing recent changes in the cost of living in Canada.

The Canada Year Book may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, for \$2.

### Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada

The Association of Workmen's Compensation Boards of Canada will meet in the City of Quebec on September 9. For the first time in the history of the Association, the meeting this year will include representatives from all the provinces of Canada, Prince Edward Island alone excepted, Quebec and Saskatchewan having been recently added to the list of provinces having Workmen's Compensation Boards. The agenda of the Conference will include matters of common interest to all the Boards, recent legislative amendments and problem cases forming the chief basis for the discussions.

The medical officers of the various Boards will likely meet this year at the convention as a medical section of the Association, and such matters as compensable hernia, sacro-iliac injury, the effects of injury or other strain on cardiac disease, bone joint tuberculosis and other disabilities will be matters for discussion by the Medical Officers present.

The officers of the Association are as follows:—

Chairman: J. A. Kinney, Commissioner of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Province of Alberta.

Vice-Chairman: Robert Taschereau, K.C., President of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, Province of Quebec.

Secretary-Treasurer: W. S. Rose, Claims Officer of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Province of Alberta.

### Overcoming Compressed Air Sickness in Ontario

Since caisson or compressed air sickness was added to the list of compensable industrial diseases in Ontario (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1926, page 1079), a marked improvement has been shown in the

recorded cases. Compressed air is used in construction work, especially in the excavation of shafts, and to an increasing extent on sewer construction work. In the *Contract Record and Engineering Review*, July 31, Mr. F. A. Swarbrick describes the results of the regulations instituted by the Workmen's Compensation Board. "Before the regulations were put into force," he says, "very little provision was made for the care of workmen stricken with caisson sickness, and numerous cases became claims on the Workmen's Compensation Board, involving considerable expenditure. Since the enforcement of the regulations in January, 1927, there has been a remarkable decrease in the cases of sickness and no deaths have been reported.

"It is expected," the writer continues, "that considerable construction work will be commenced in the near future necessitating the employment of men under compressed air. The regulations respecting the protection of persons working in compressed air requires that 'any person, firm, corporation, municipal council or other public authority, before commencing work in the construction of which men are employed in compressed air, shall notify in writing the inspector appointed to administer these regulations.' If such work is carried on in accordance with the regulations under the supervision of the inspector, elements of danger may be reduced to a minimum." Further reference to this subject is made on page 884 of this issue.

#### **Compensation committee appointed in Manitoba**

In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Manitoba at its recent session, a special committee has been appointed by the provincial government to investigate the subject of Workmen's Compensation in the province. The committee comprises 15 members, five representing the legislature, five the employers and five the employees. It is instructed to investigate and report upon the question of compensation to the families of persons killed while employed in any industry, and to the persons injured in such employment; and also to report upon the existing provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, its application and administration, and all matters incidental to this subject. The committee is empowered to summon witnesses to its sittings, to administer oaths or take affirmations, and to require the production before it of books, papers and records to aid it in its proceedings. The members of the committee are as follows:—

Representing the legislature: Messrs. H. G. Beresford, H. A. Robson, John Queen, Joseph Bernier, and the Hon. W. J. Major, K.C. (chairman).

Representing the employers: Messrs. H. B. Lyall, L. J. Reycraft, K.C., Charles F. Roland, G. H. Elliott, and A. M. S. Ross.

Representing the employees: Messrs. J. T. Williams, J. G. Hutchison, J. L. McBride, F. W. Nicks, and F. MacIntosh.

#### **Unemployment and the decennial census**

The House of Commons, at the recent session, adopted a report of the Industrial and International Relations Committee, which included the recommendation "That in the forthcoming census provision should be made for the securing of the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness, and that this should be compiled and published at as early a date as possible" (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929, page 603).

The Census Bill recently passed by the United States Congress also makes provision for the measuring of unemployment by means of the coming census. On this subject the *American Federationist* says: "For the first time in our history we shall have data showing the number of persons unemployed. This will be a measuring rod that will help us to estimate other situations. Cumulative unemployment records are of course essential to full understanding of the unemployment problem and its control. This first unemployment census should be carefully planned to disclose the causes of unemployment as well as the numbers unemployed. The American Federation of Labour regards this unemployment census as a most important step forward."

#### **Public health investigations in Canada**

The subject of public health is now engaging the attention of various legislative authorities and public bodies throughout Canada. The House of Commons Committee which made the recommendations mentioned in the preceding note suggested also that the federal Department of Pensions and National Health should make a survey of the field of public health, with special reference to a national health program. The committee believed that the provincial and municipal health departments and the organized medical profession would co-operate in such an undertaking.



As already noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (April, 1929, page 400), the Dominion Council of Health, at a meeting held at Ottawa last December, requested the Dominion government to further the establishment of full-time country health units by voting an annual grant of money for this purpose. (The Dominion Council of Health was established in 1919 under the Department of Health Act. It consists of the Deputy Minister of Health as chairman; the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health of each province, and five other members appointed by the Dominion Government.)

The Labour Educational Association of Ontario, at their recent convention at St. Thomas, proposed that the federal, provincial and municipal authorities should co-operate in making each county throughout the province a unit for the purposes of public health (June, 1929, page 634). The Ontario Registered Nurses' Association adopted a resolution last April on the subject of group nursing, and reports on this subject are to be made at the next meeting by the representatives in the various districts (May, 1929, page 541).

In British Columbia a provincial commission is to investigate, before the next session of the provincial Legislature, the subject of maternity and public health with a view to the establishment of a system of benefits provided jointly by employers, prospective beneficiaries and the province (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929, page 609). In the province of Quebec a "Health Units Act" was passed last year, an amendment being made at the session of 1929 to give the medical officer of the unit the powers of an inspector under the Quebec Public Health Act.

The outline given on another page of this issue of the labour legislation enacted this year in Manitoba mentions the provision made under the Public Health Act for the organization of health districts, each with a board of health, supported by a medical staff.

A similar movement is in progress in the United States. The U.S. Public Health Service recently issued a report dealing with the extent of rural health service throughout the country. On January 1, 1929, 467 counties or districts were reported to be provided with whole-time health officers. The report states that "experience indicates that the best foundation for rural health service in the United States is the county health department under the direction of a qualified whole-time county health officer. It becomes more and more evident to those concerned with practical experience in the public health field that agencies concerned with the promotion

of specialized health activities can perform most effectively and economically by combining their specific activities, and making them a part of a well-balanced comprehensive program of local official health service under the immediate direction of qualified whole-time local health officers."

### **Poverty recognized as leading cause of disease**

The *Health Bulletin*, issued fortnightly by the Ontario Department of Public Health, discusses in a recent issue the "vicious circle" of disease and poverty, poverty and disease, "the breaking of which is a primary essential in public health administration. . . . The information gained by our doctors, public health nurses and social workers," the *Bulletin* says, "has convinced us more and more, year by year, that many of our people are sick, and many die, as a result of poverty. When we speak of poverty we mean a condition in which is found a lack of some considerable part of the necessities of life, the economic goods and services essential for wholesome living. Energy is one of the most valuable assets of man and yet this cannot be had without proper living conditions.

"Obviously, then, sickness and poverty are intimately woven into the social fabric as cause and effect. Therefore, the efficient solution of our social problems in the homes, especially those affecting the revenue, is the very foundation of the prevention of diseases and the developing of a fitter and nobler race. Insufficient revenue means under-nutrition, improper housing, lowered resistance, increased susceptibility to disease, and oft times physically subnormal children."

The provincial Department of Health gives much consideration to social work. Its Division of Social Welfare, which is staffed by thoroughly trained social workers, dovetails its work with that of private social agencies, and also acts as an advisor to this and other civic departments regarding social welfare matters. All nurses on the staff of the Public Health Nursing Division of the Department are given an elementary training in social science, through the public health course, from which they are required to graduate.

### **Work of Social Service Council in Northern Ontario**

During the past year the Social Service Council of Canada made a special study of social organization in the mining and pulpwood areas in Ontario and in the adjacent areas in Quebec and of the social needs, resources and methods now

followed in Timmins, Cochrane, Iroquois Falls, Ansonville, Kirkland Lake, Noranda, P.Q., Rouyn, P.Q., Englehart, New Liskeard, Haileybury and Cobalt. These local studies were followed by conferences, discussions and researches into social experiments. Some of the results of this work are seen in increased interest in the types of municipal and social organizations suitable to New Ontario. One result of the study has been to cast doubt upon the idea hitherto prevailing that the patterns of municipal organization in older Ontario should be applied in the extensive areas of the New North.

Other activities carried on by the Council in Northern Ontario include the following: general community studies at various points; efforts to establish new juvenile courts; organization of councils of social agencies; development of public health areas; rendering of consulting service on various social questions; surveys of family relief work; promotion of community nursing services; delivery of addresses on social topics.

These varied services were given by the agents of the Social Service Council in the various centres of population throughout the northern parts of the province.

#### **Minimum wages for women in Ontario**

A review of the eighth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario is given on another page of this issue. The

existing orders of the Board now cover practically all the trades in the province employing women. They do not, however, include domestic service or occupations in agriculture, which were expressly excluded from the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act of 1920. Each of the orders was framed by the Board, itself a representative body, with the assistance of representative employers and employees. To this co-operation the Board attributes the peaceful and amicable observance of the various orders by the parties concerned. The Board has often called attention to the fact that the orders have not been drawn up for the purpose of establishing actual rates of wages, but rather in order to fix a limit, based on the cost of living in the district, below which wages must not fall. In the words of the Board, "they protect wages from becoming subnormal, while leaving the whole region above these lines for the free play of wage-bargaining and the opportunity for promotion." An important result of the Board's activity, it is stated, is to protect firms of the better sort from those competitors who would cut wages below the line of living costs if they were allowed to do so.

#### **Recommendations of Minnesota Old Age Pensions Committee**

In 1927 the Senate of the State of Minnesota appointed a committee to examine into the subject of poor relief, with a view to the possible establishment of a system of old age pensions in the State.

This committee, in its report just published, strongly recommends that such a system should be set up. It points out that the aged poor are citizens who in the past have made valuable contributions to the building up of the State, and that the State owes them something more than treatment as paupers and recipients of charity.

After an examination of the existing conditions in regard to the relief of aged persons in the State the committee reaches the conclusion that the most humane and economical method of relief is by means of a pension system. As to the question of the form that this system should take, it points that national systems of a contributory nature work out with most satisfactory results in European countries with smaller areas and centralized governments, but that for constitutional reasons such a general system is not feasible in the United States. In the latter country, it is stated, old age pensions are still in the experimental stage, and it is still a "seriously debatable question" whether at this time the State should bear the burden of the cost of operation of such a system. However, the committee recommends legislation which shall provide:—

1. For favourable action by the County Board before it can be operative.

2. That after operation for one year or more, the county may abandon the system.

3. That the maximum amount shall not exceed \$1 per day.

4. That a pensioner must be 70 years old, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county for at least 15 years.

5. That inmates of state institutions, felons, habitual tramps, and beggars shall not receive pensions.

6. That persons having property of value of more than \$3,000 shall not receive pensions.

7. That persons entitled to support from relatives shall not receive pensions.

8. That the District Judge shall pass upon the necessary qualifications of all applicants and fix the amounts of pensions.

9. That the amount of pensions paid, together with a small rate of interest, shall upon the death of the pensioner, be allowed and deducted from such estate as the pensioner may have possessed.

10. That proper penalties be provided for violation of the law by pensioners and others.

The committee concludes that the foregoing provisions are well embodied in the Wisconsin law and that a bill modelled thereafter could be operated successfully in the State of Minnesota.

### Schoolmasters as juvenile employment agents

An employment committee representing the association of head masters of public secondary schools was appointed in Great Britain in 1918 with the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour. Its activities were at first confined to the London area, but it is now recognized as being national in its scope. The objects of the committee include (1) the establishment of a central exchange for boys who had completed definite courses of post-primary instruction; (2) the visitation of the public secondary schools by an officer of the Ministry of Labour to interview and advise boys in conjunction with their head masters, on the choice of a suitable career; (3) the canvassing of employers for vacancies; (4) the provision of a central organization to which head masters might apply for information; and (5) the provision of a common centre to which applicants already in employment could apply for further advice.

The annual report for 1928 shows that the committee has upon its employers' register the names of some 3,000 employers, of whom approximately half may be called large firms. The number of registrations during the year 1928 was 2,432; the number of interviews, 13,206; and the number of boys placed in employment 1,289.

### Review of trade of Canada in 1928-9

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published in a condensed preliminary report of the trade of Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929. Corresponding statistics for the previous two twelve-months periods also are included. The report shows that Canada steadily maintains her high place among the leading commercial nations. During the calendar year 1928 she occupied fifth position in import and export trade, second place in export and total trade *per capita*, third position in favourable trade balance, and second position in favourable trade balance *per capita*. Canada also leads the world in exports of wheat, news-print paper, nickel and asbestos; occupies second place in exports of wheat-flour, and third place in the export of wood-pulp; as well as occupying a very high place in the exports of many other

staple products, such as lumber and timber, automobiles, fish, copper, barley, cheese, raw furs, whisky, meats, rubber tires, farm implements, pulpwood, cattle, raw gold, silver, lead, rye, oats, rubber footwear, leather and hides. While the Dominion's total trade for the fiscal year 1929, compared with that for 1928, shows an increase of \$295,040,000 (imports \$156,723,000 and exports \$138,317,000), there is every reason to anticipate that her position in international trade during the calendar year 1929 will be well maintained.

Allowing for the price changes, the physical volume of Canada's imports and exports was greater for the fiscal year 1929 than for any previous year, the decrease in the declared value of imports compared with the calendar year 1920 and exports compared with the fiscal year 1918, being entirely due to lower average import and export prices.

The legislature of Prince Edward Island at its recent session enacted legislation enabling cities and towns in the province to make grants or concessions or otherwise to aid the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, or any other organizations formed for the purpose of assisting, training and employing adult blind or partially blind persons who have legal settlement within the province.

The International Educational Cinematographic Institute, an organization having its headquarters at Rome, has completed for public exhibition a series of moving pictures illustrating the manifold activities that are carried on in the field of labour. These pictures are the outcome of studies undertaken with the approval of the International Labour Organizations, Mr. Albert Thomas, director of the organization, being also a member of the executive committee of the institute. A pictorial labour review is thus made available for presentation to the public, the descriptive matter being in five languages, namely, English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

The International Nickel Company of Canada has adopted a housing policy for its employees at Sudbury, Ontario. Mr. J. •L. Agnew, the vice-president, announced recently that the Board of Directors had authorized the expenditure of an amount up to half a million dollars to be loaned on approved properties to *bona fide* employees desiring to own their own homes in Sudbury. The money will be loaned at 6 per cent, and re-payments made monthly through the pay roll over a period of years. The details are now being worked out, and it is expected an announcement will be made soon to employees.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

The agricultural industry in the Province of Nova Scotia was seasonally busy. The fishing industry reported rather favourable catches. Logging work especially that relating to the pulp and paper industries, was rather brisk for the summer season, although few applicants were anxious to take bush employment. Manufacturing continued at a normal pace, with some improvements being recorded. The building and construction industry, particularly in Halifax, was noticeably active, and building mechanics were well employed. Transportation was reported as heavy, while trade was stated to be somewhat improved. The usual shortage of women domestic workers was reported.

In the Province of New Brunswick the agricultural industry showed the usual seasonal activity. Temporarily, the fishing industry in this province was not receiving very good catches at the end of the month. Although some orders for workers in the logging industry were being received at the employment offices, applicants were not anxious to take this work. Manufacturing industries were normally active. Building and construction showed a good volume of work in hand throughout the province, with the city of Moncton being specially mentioned in this connection. Retail trade was reported as good, while a similar comment was made with reference to transportation.

The Quebec employment offices reported numerous farm placements. There was still some demand in this province for logging workers. Reports on manufacturing industries throughout the province were decidedly favourable: Montreal reported conditions as very good in textiles, rubber, leather, and printing; Quebec city reported similarly on boots and shoes; Sherbrooke reported improvement in the metal and textile groups; while Hull and Three Rivers showed factories to be operating normally. Building and construction of the various sorts were being carried on in considerable volume at all of the larger centres throughout the province. The transportation group was active, while retail trade was stated to be very favourable. Women applicants for household domestic work continued to fall short in numbers of orders being received.

With continued fine weather throughout the Province of Ontario, the demand for farm

help was at its peak and numerous placements were being made by the different employment offices. A large program of building and construction was being carried out throughout this province, practically every centre of importance contributing its quota, but while skilled tradesmen appeared to be very well employed, there were some local surpluses of unskilled building and construction labourers, the situation at Toronto being particularly noticeable. With the exception of two or three centres, manufacturing industries continued at an unabated pace, judging by the demands for workers being registered with the employment offices. In the northern section of the province vacancies in the lumbering and logging industries were not particularly numerous, and there was no shortage of applicants. Although few additional workers were being taken on, the mining industries showed a continuance of activity at a relatively high level. Generally speaking the demand for women domestic workers greatly exceeded the supply available.

With general harvesting operations in the Province of Manitoba about two weeks away, crop prospects were quite unfavourable, although light rains toward the end of the month had helped to some extent. This situation reacted on the demands for farm workers, which while fairly heavy were noticeably light for the time of year, and no difficulty was being experienced in securing sufficient applicants to take jobs offering. Some railway and highway construction labour was being placed throughout the province, although building seemed to centre chiefly in the city of Winnipeg, where the volume of the construction program of this year continued to run well ahead of 1928. Mining in the north central section of the province was still a prominent feature of the employment situation in the Province of Manitoba. An increased demand for logging workers was met with difficulty, owing to the desire of the men to await harvest employment. Manufacturing remained unchanged. Generally speaking, there was no shortage of women domestic workers. Casual calls for unskilled labour were readily met by the different employment offices.

Continued hot weather in Saskatchewan had further decreased the prospective yield of the harvest, and this situation was having its effect at the employment offices in reducing substantially the number of vacancies in the agricultural industry being notified, with the result that no difficulty was being

experienced in supplying suitable workers. Building and construction were fairly active throughout the province. Work of a miscellaneous character offering was not very extensive and there was no difficulty in supply-

ing suitable applicants. For the season of the year the employment situation in Saskatchewan was not unfavourable, though it was rendered somewhat uncertain by the difficulties involved in the harvest outlook.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		226,441,621	253,051,300	230,772,272	219,842,355	233,736,411
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		111,949,272	125,615,364	103,403,649	110,703,773	113,582,238
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		112,176,179	107,472,827	125,530,791	107,121,091	118,021,324
Customs duty collected..... \$		17,624,955	19,729,047	16,125,905	16,595,194	17,436,294
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		3,579,847,707	4,127,674,286	3,481,643,830	3,880,843,609	4,230,509,600
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		186,870,718	168,245,164	172,235,364	183,379,487	162,402,410
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,496,105,095	1,486,454,433	1,489,085,293	1,487,854,017	1,516,206,532
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,319,840,440	1,311,219,161	1,167,884,227	1,184,923,633	1,207,363,245
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	192.8	185.6	187.1	152.6	151.9	164.5
Preferred stocks.....	104.8	104.8	104.3	110.3	111.2	111.7
(1) Index of interest rates.....	103.3	103.3	104.4	93.9	91.9	90.8
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	96.0	92.6	92.4	96.1	97.1	97.9
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.26	21.18	21.21	21.01	20.97	21.04
(2) Business failures, number.....	176	153	164	123	127	127
(2) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	2,440,895	3,734,259	4,416,931	1,402,281	1,681,273	3,696,873
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	124.7	122.2	116.2	117.7	113.8	106.8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	2.9	4.0	5.5	3.2	3.7	5.2
Immigration.....		22,021	26,616	15,783	20,303	23,641
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	278,588	298,622	274,025	267,952	271,521	269,490
(6) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	19,454,564	18,176,090	18,577,068	19,458,508	18,228,264	17,943,267
(7) Operating expenses..... \$			19,518,048	19,784,063	19,614,779	18,089,665
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		18,322,596	17,932,382	17,986,111	17,500,938	17,807,974
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		15,329,671	15,402,893	14,286,553	14,623,754	14,752,255
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,872,483,251	2,595,645,184	2,658,748,311	3,046,564,458
Building permits..... \$		27,637,491	24,007,371	25,896,986	22,751,960	27,497,189
(*) Contracts awarded..... \$		57,940,700	64,859,700	38,359,600	59,926,100	70,684,100
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	99,786	89,873	81,464	94,422	97,379	87,811
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	129,827	119,505	126,372	82,807	116,530	117,655
Ferro alloys..... tons	7,030	6,261	6,351	2,855	4,157	4,049
Coal..... tons		1,347,653	1,388,465	1,309,003	1,338,461	1,258,438
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		113,028,000	51,347,000	74,986,000	89,739,000	66,703,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,888,000	6,579,000	6,030,000	4,897,000	4,883,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		6,402,000	11,219,000	7,462,000	8,469,000	6,910,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		289,992,236	242,755,666	225,096,694	269,513,722	328,792,163
Flour production..... bbls.			1,749,000	1,458,000	1,359,000	1,541,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		78,800,000	74,778,000	77,690,000	82,065,000	69,254,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		45,906,000	46,990,000	40,289,000	41,411,000	41,317,000
(8) Sales of insurance..... \$		54,136,000	50,673,000	49,076,000	51,456,000	49,581,000
Newsprint..... tons		225,055,000	245,644	184,199	192,391	203,811
Automobiles, passenger.....		16,511	25,129	20,122	25,341	29,764
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		175.1	188.3	162.9	170.8	183.6
Industrial production.....		189.9	199.9	172.9	176.2	187.9
Manufacturing.....		181.6	199.1	177.5	176.4	184.6

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.  
 (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. (7) Including lines east of Quebec.  
 (3) Bradstreet. (8) MacLean's Building Review.  
 (4) Figures for end of previous months. (9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford Conn.  
 (5) Figures for four weeks ending July 27, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.  
 (10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughtering of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

Continued dry and hot weather in Alberta caused the harvest outlook to be less encouraging as the season advanced, with the result that, as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, demands for workers were not so numerous as usual at this season, and no difficulty was being experienced in filling vacancies that occurred. While there was no shortage of workers for the construction industry, the program in this group was quite extensive and was affording a considerable volume of employment. There was a fair demand for sawmill hands being reported. The coal mining industry reported very little activity. The general situation in Alberta was quite favourable for the time of year, although the harvest situation gave rise to some little anxiety in so far as future employment conditions were concerned.

The logging and lumbering industries in the Province of British Columbia showed a rather favourable volume of employment, and normal demands for workers were being registered with the different employment offices with no noticeable surplus of experienced workers available. Mining continued active, and some additional workers were being taken on with local shortages reported. Building and construction were active and it appeared that most mechanics in this line were engaged at their trade. Manufacturing remained normal. Reviewing the situation generally in the Province of British Columbia it appeared that conditions were rather favourable, with no unusual surpluses of the different classes of labour reported.

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,819 firms employing 1,069,700 workers, or 23,109 more than on June 1. This advance brought the index number (based upon the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100), to 124.7, as compared with 122.2 in the preceding month, and with 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the situation continued decidedly better than in any other month of the years since 1920.

The trend was more favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Prairie Provinces and Quebec. In the Maritime Provinces, construction recorded the greatest improvement, but there were also gains in mining, transportation and trade; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker. In Quebec, construction, manufacturing, transportation and services reported

the largest addition to staffs, but logging registered seasonal declines. In Ontario, considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, mining, services and trade, while logging and manufacturing were seasonally quiet. In the Prairie Provinces, the most noteworthy advances were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and communications. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, was slacker, as was logging, but trade, transportation and communications recorded gains, while there was an especially large increase in construction.

Seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made reported heightened activity, the gains in Montreal and Toronto being most extensive, while there were reductions in Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. In Montreal, employment continued to advance, particularly in construction. In Quebec City, manufactures, construction, services and transportation registered practically all the gain. In Toronto, construction, services and trade reported increased activity. In Ottawa, most of the expansion took place in construction. In Hamilton, construction, transportation, services and trade were busier, while manufacturing showed practically no change. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, further curtailment was noted, mainly in automobile plants. In Winnipeg, manufacturing and transportation registered advances that brought employment to its maximum for July 1 in this record. In Vancouver, the greatest gains were in construction, communications and trade.

There was a large increase in manufacturing, particularly in food canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, building material, electric current, mineral product, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus factories, while seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. Outside the manufacturing industries, there were especially pronounced gains in construction, and also important advances in trade, transportation, services, communications and mining. On the other hand, logging was seasonally slacker.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July, 1929.

A continued advance in the employment afforded local trade union members was manifest at the close of June, the 1,688 labour organizations from which reports were tabulated with a membership totalling 198,849 persons showing 2.9 per cent of idleness, compared with 4.0 per cent in May. A large factor in the im-

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

proved situation was the expansion indicated by Quebec unions, due chiefly to better conditions in the garment establishments of the province; Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions also contributed slightly to the total advancement. In Alberta the same situation prevailed in both months of the comparison, while the reductions in employment recorded by New Brunswick and British Columbia unions were nominal only. The level of activity among local trade unions was also slightly higher than in June of last year when 3.2 per cent of the members reported were without work. In this comparison, Quebec and British Columbia unions were wholly responsible for the improved situation recorded, the gains in the former province being the most noteworthy, and these were offset in part by the reductions in employment reported from the remaining provinces.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a more detailed article on the unemployment situation among local trade unions at the close of June.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS** During the month of June, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 35,239 persons to employment and made a total of 34,010 placements. Workers placed in regular employment numbered 22,062, of whom 17,624 were men and 4,438 were women. Placements in casual work numbered 11,948. Employers notified the Service of 36,744 vacancies, of which 24,997 were for men and 11,747 for women. The number of applicants for work was 31,446 men and 12,919 women, a total of 44,365. A slight decline in the business transacted was shown when the figures were compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain was recorded over those of the corresponding period of last year, there being reported during May, 1929, 42,793 vacancies, 50,395 applications for work, and 39,542 placements effected, while the registration in June, 1928, showed 36,273 opportunities for service, 42,834 applications made and 33,869 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1929, and for the quarterly period April to June, 1929, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued by 61 cities during June was \$27,637,491, as compared with \$24,007,371 in the preceding month, and with \$22,751,960 in June, 1928.

The *Maclean Building Review* reports that the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in July was the greatest on record for the month; it exceeded that for the previous month by 14 per cent, and that for July, 1928, by 51 per cent. The total for the month was \$57,940,700, of which \$24,687,100 was for business buildings; \$17,583,100 was for engineering undertakings, (bridges, dams and wharves, sewers and watermains, roads and streets, and general engineering); \$11,478,000 was for residential buildings; and \$4,192,500 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded, by provinces, was as follows: Ontario, \$28,073,600, or 48.5 per cent; Quebec, \$15,137,300 or 26.1 per cent; Prairie Provinces, \$9,193,000 or 15.8 per cent; British Columbia, \$4,052,600 or 7 per cent; and Maritime Provinces, \$1,484,200 or 2.6 per cent.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 851.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that moderate recession was apparent in some lines during June, the general result being that industrial production was at a slightly lower level than in the preceding month. Since June was a 30-day month with five Sundays, adjustment for the number of days in the month would modify this statement to a certain extent. The employment situation continued strong, the index being 124.7 on July 2 compared with 122.4 at the beginning of June. After seasonal adjustment, the working forces of the Dominion were practically maintained. Newsprint production at 255,055 tons was less than in May after seasonal adjustment, but was greater than in any month of 1928. After heavy production in the early months of the present year, the output of motor cars was considerably less in June than in the preceding month, the decline being much in excess of the normal slackening for the season. The total output in June was 21,492 cars and trucks, compared with 31,559 in May. The iron and steel industry was well maintained, the production of iron showing an increase over May. Imports of crude rubber showed an increase, and petroleum in crude form was imported in heavier volume, indicating strong demand for tires and gasoline. Imports of raw cotton in June, on the other hand, showed a marked decline from the levels of the first five months of the year.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in June, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$111,949,272, as compared with \$125,615,364 in the preceding month and with \$110,703,773 in June, 1928. The chief imports in June, 1929 were: Iron and its products, \$32,925,066; non-metallic minerals and products, \$17,225,910; fibres, textiles and textile products, \$15,158,588.

The domestic merchandise exported during June, 1929, amounted to \$112,176,179 as compared with \$107,472,827 in May, 1929, and with \$107,121,091 in June, 1928. The chief exports in June, 1929, were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly food, \$39,873,541; wood, wood products and paper, \$26,548,874; non-ferrous metals and their products, \$14,302,527.

## Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in July, 1929, was less than half of that occurring during June, only three new disputes commencing during the month none of which involved large numbers of workpeople. As compared with July, 1928, the figures for July, 1929, are very much lower, less than half as many strikes being in existence and only about one-eighth of the number of workers involved. There were in existence during the month nine disputes, involving 427 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 3,139 working days, as compared with 15 disputes involving 647 workers and resulting in a time loss of 6,625 working days in June. In July, 1928, there were on record nineteen disputes, involving 3,333 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 22,672 working days. At the end of July there were on record three disputes affecting forty-six workers, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

## Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.98 for July as compared with \$10.92 for June; \$10.80 for July, 1928; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The most important change was a substantial increase in the price of potatoes, while slight advances occurred in

the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, eggs and rolled oats. The prices of bacon, butter, evaporated apples and prunes were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.26 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$21.18 for June; \$21.01 for July, 1928; \$21.10 for July, 1927; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$20.70 for July, 1925; \$20.30 for July, 1924; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel was practically unchanged. Slight increases in rent were reported from Charlottetown, Brockville, and Trail.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was substantially higher at 96 for July as compared with 92.6 for June; 96.1 for July, 1928; 98.6 for July, 1927; and 100.2 for July, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were higher, two were slightly lower and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was very much higher, due to substantial increases in the prices of grains, milled products, raw rubber and sugar, which more than offset declines in the prices of foreign fruits and coffee. The other groups which advanced showed only fractional increases. These were: the Animal and their Products group, due mainly to higher prices for hogs, calves, butter and eggs, which more than offset declines in the prices of fish, furs, steers and lambs; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to higher prices for some lines of lumber; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, because of increased prices for fuels and cement; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was slightly lower, declines in the prices of raw cotton, hessian and rayon yarn more than offsetting higher prices for jute and silk fabrics. The Non-Ferrous metals group also showed a small decrease due to declines in the prices of lead and antimony, which more than offset higher prices for silver and tin. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

A coroner's jury investigating the death of a workman who was killed by falling from an engine at Toronto, July 29, recommended that safety belts should be provided by the railway companies for men working along the narrow footboards high up on locomotives.



## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1929

**D**URING the month of July the Department of Labour received the reports of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and certain of its employees, being conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors, and (2) The Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

### Applications Received

Two applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department during July from the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, both applications being made on behalf of checkers and freight handlers on the Montreal wharf. The employer named in the first application was the Canadian National Railways, and in the second case, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. About 250 workers were stated to be directly affected by each dispute. The applications were under consideration at the close of the month.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the June issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 592) as having been received from certain employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company, being trackmen engaged in repairing, maintaining and building street railway car tracks and switches. The cause of the dispute was stated to be an alleged reduction in wages, 120 employees being directly

affected, and 1,000 indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on July 6, and members were appointed as follows:—on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Allan Meikle, of Winnipeg, and on the company's recommendation, Mr. C. E. Dafeo, of Winnipeg. At the close of the month the Board had not been completed by the appointment of a chairman.

In the July number of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (page 712) reference was made to the receipt in the Department of Labour of an application from conductors, trainmen, and yard service employees on Eastern Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways, being members of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The dispute grew out of the employees' request for increased compensation, 6,000 men being directly affected, and 10,000 indirectly. A Board was established by the Minister of Labour on July 5, composed as follows:—The Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, and Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and David Campbell, K.C., both of Winnipeg, members appointed on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively.

In the July issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (p. 712), there appeared the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Canadian Marconi Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, being Canadian Marconi telegraphers, members of Division No. 59, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America. Word was received in the Department towards the close of the month that both the employees and the company were willing to abide by the findings of the Board.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and Its Conductors

On July 9, the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred for adjustment certain matters in dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines) and certain of its employees being conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors. The Board was composed of Mr. George C. McDonald, C.A., Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation

of the other members; Mr. George A. Campbell, K.C., Montreal, the employer's nominee; and Mr. A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., Ottawa, the employees' nominee. The dispute grew out of the employees' request for a separate agreement covering conductors as a class on the eastern lines of the railway and involving wage increases. Eight hundred employees were stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 2,000 indirectly.

The report of the Board was unanimous, and upheld the right of the Order of Railway Conductors to negotiate with the railroad company for a schedule of rates of pay and rules governing the service of conductors only, separate and apart from any other organization of railway labour. The Board made its report and adjourned to allow the parties concerned to negotiate a separate schedule. These negotiations were successful and an agreement was reached, effective July 16th, providing for an increase of 5.6 per cent in the wage rate for passenger conductors. The services of the Board, therefore, were not further required.

### Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chap. 112, and of a Dispute between The Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Eastern Lines), and certain of its employees, being Conductors, Members of the Order of Railway Conductors.*

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN, a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Labour.

The Report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted for the investigation of the said dispute by the Minister on the 23rd day of May, 1929, respectfully sets forth as follows:—

The nature and cause of the dispute, and the claims and demands by either party upon the other, to investigate which this Board was constituted, are, as stated in the application for such Board, as follows:—

"The employees concerned have requested increases of pay as per attached schedule, and also a separate schedule for the Conductors as a class employed on the Eastern Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

"On account of the Trainmen's Organization through their General Committee on the territory having filed a protest against the Company negotiating a separate schedule for Conductors with the representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Company's officers have hesitated and have finally declined to enter into negotiations on the new schedule presented until the matter of the aforesaid protest in its relations to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is cleared up."

The schedule of proposed increases in the rates of pay and changes in rules covering the service of Conductors, does not become involved as a matter to be investigated by this Board, unless and until the subject matter above set forth, namely, the refusal

of the Company to negotiate such a schedule at all is disposed of. In other words, the Company will not deal with the Conductors separately until the question as to its right so to do, is decided. The Board was informed by both parties to the dispute that if the difficulty in the way of any negotiation for a separate schedule for Conductors could be disposed of, in such a way as to permit of negotiation of such a separate schedule between the two parties concerned in it, it was not anticipated that there would be any such a dispute arising in the settlement of any disagreement then outstanding as would necessitate any reference to, or intervention of, this Board for its adjustment. The schedule of rates of pay is nevertheless involved, secondarily, in the dispute referred to the Board, if the parties ultimately fail to agree thereon.

The right to enter into such a schedule as is proposed, must first be disposed of before any question as to the propriety of what is proposed in the schedule can be dealt with.

Necessarily, therefore, this Board must deal with the question raised by the protest of the Trainmen to the Company, because of which the Company declined to consider a separate agreement or schedule for Conductors. Whether it is competent and permissible for the Conductors and the Company to negotiate for, and, if they agree, make effective, a schedule covering rates of pay and rules covering the service of Conductors, separate and apart from Trainmen and any other class of employees of the Railway Company, is, therefore, a question to be first decided.

This Board is of the opinion that the action of the Railway Company in declining to negotiate the proposed schedule, for the reasons stated in its reply, dated 16th May, 1929, to the application, was justified and proper. This constituted, therefore, the subject matter of a dispute under the Act, for which a Board was properly applied for and granted by the Minister. The Railway Company were confronted with a protest from another Body of Organized Railway Labour, namely, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, to the effect that it was not competent for the Company to negotiate or make effective such a schedule as was asked by the Conductors, without the concurrence of the Trainmen, and that if any change of present schedule was made or negotiated, it should apply to the pay, rules and working conditions of the Trainmen, jointly with the Conductors, and not otherwise. The Railway Company was bound by the provisions of Section 58 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and, therefore, no settlement of the protest being found possible, after negotiation to that end, a dispute within

the meaning of the Act existed between the Company and its Conductors, and this Board resulted.

In its reply the Company states that, while it "would hope to be able, by negotiation, to reach an agreement with its Conductors in respect of rates of pay and working conditions, as it has usually been able to do with its various classes of employees, in view of the protest received from its Trainmen to the negotiation of such a revision of agreement as that proposed on behalf of its Conductors, the Company felt compelled to decline to proceed in the matter until the question raised on behalf of the Trainmen was disposed of, and thus the dispute at issue was brought about."

At the first meeting of the Board it was decided to hear Representatives of the Trainmen's Organization as witnesses (they not being parties to the dispute), and to give them every opportunity to establish any relevant facts in support of the contention that the Applicants, the Conductors, had no power to negotiate a separate schedule, and that it would be improper for the Company to enter into an agreement therefor.

On the occasion of the subsequent public meetings of the Board, therefore, held at Montreal on the 13th and 14th days of June last, representatives of all the parties were heard. The Honourable James Murdock, P.C., Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Mr. A. McGovern, General Chairman of that Order, were heard as witnesses, as representatives of the Trainmen, and gave evidence and dealt exhaustively with all matters involved in the Trainmen's protest. These representatives of the Trainmen frankly and distinctly conceded and admitted that there was nothing in the constitution of the Order of Railway Conductors to prevent the Conductors negotiating the separate schedule asked for in the application, and they each frankly admitted that the Conductors' Organization had power to do so, just as they, the Trainmen's Organization, also had that power.

Representatives of the Order of Railroad Conductors called to the attention of the Board that under Section 64 of the Statutes or Constitution governing that Order provision was made for withdrawing from previously existing joint schedule relations with other classes of Railway Employees. This section reads as follows:—

"When joint schedule relations have once been established on a line of railroad, such joint relations may be severed at any time by a two-thirds vote of the full General Committee in session."

It was established in evidence that the necessary two-thirds vote of the full General Committee in session had been obtained and there was no challenge by the representatives of the Trainmen of the regularity in all respects of the procedure by the Order of Railroad Conductors in reaching the decision to sever the previously existing joint relations as between Conductors and Trainmen on the Eastern Lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

While conceding this right, the Representatives of the Trainmen's Organization did express their regret that the Conductors should see fit to exercise such right of separate negotiation, but this regret did not detract from the admissions of the Trainmen's Representatives that the Conductors had the right and power to enter into a separate schedule with the Company, if they chose to exercise it.

It is clear that the Conductors' decision was not taken hastily, but after the observance of all due formalities and for reasons which the Order of Conductors deemed sufficient, and this Board was informed that there was no likelihood whatever of the Conductors' decision being modified, should consideration of the matter be further postponed.

The Board is of opinion that it is not within its functions to investigate and decide upon the merits of any differences between these two organizations, as fellow-employees, and in view of the admission as to the legal right and capacity of the Conductors to negotiate a separate agreement and schedule, the Board is of opinion that the primary objection which brought about, and was the cause of, the dispute between the Company and the Conductors, is now removed.

Upon the primary objection, therefore, this Board is of opinion that the Order of Railway Conductors has the power under its Constitution to negotiate with the Railway Company for a separate schedule of rates of pay and rules governing the service of Conductors only, separate and apart from any other organization of Railway Labour, and that, if and when the Company agrees thereto, such schedule may be made effective, as and when it is thought proper to do so.

And the Board so finds and reports to the Honourable, the Minister.

Having in view the fact that, following this finding of the Board, the parties to this investigation may now proceed to negotiate for the separate schedule asked for, and which is set forth in full in the application, the Board is of opinion that its functions might be continued and maintained pending the conclusion of such negotiations, so that should any dis-

pute between the parties arise in such negotiations, the matter of such dispute may be investigated and dealt with by this Board. In the meantime the Board suggests that any further enquiry with respect to matters involved in the said proposed schedule should be postponed sine die, subject to call by the Chairman should its offices be further required in the settlement, adjustment or conciliation of any matters of difference arising between the parties in their subsequent negotiations.

And the Board so recommends to the Honourable, the Minister.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated at Montreal, this 3rd day of July, 1929.

GEORGE C. McDONALD,  
*Chairman.*

GEORGE A. CAMPBELL.  
A. C. BOYCE.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and Its Locomotive Engineers

The Minister of Labour received on July 23 the unanimous report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to inquire into a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The dispute grew out of the employees' desire to amend certain rules governing their service, the number of workers concerned being given as 4,000. The personnel of the Board was as follows: The Hon. Mr. Justice W. E. Raney, of Toronto, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. J. L. Counsell, K.C., of Hamilton, the employer's nominee, and Mr. A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., of Ottawa, the employees' nominee. The text of the Board report follows:—

### Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chap. 112, and of a Dispute between The Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees, Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the employ of the said The Canadian National Railways under agreement and Locomotive Engineers represented by the said Brotherhood.*

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN, a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Labour.

The Report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted for the investigation of the said dispute by the Minister the 2nd day of April, 1929, respectfully sets forth as follows:—

The nature and cause of the dispute, and the claims and demands by either party upon the other to investigate which this Board was constituted, are, as stated in the application for such Board, as follows:—

Memorandum of changes in schedule rules covering all lines of the Canadian National Railways as desired and requested by the general committees of adjustment of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, representing all engineers in the employ of the Canadian National Railways.

1. Where joint schedules are in effect, request is made that separate schedules be compiled to govern Locomotive Engineers, and that with specific reference to the clauses in the various schedules or supplements thereto relating to Representation, Promotion and Hiring of Locomotive Engineers, Establishment of Seniority, and Mileage Regulations, same be eliminated, and the following rules substituted therefor.

2. REPRESENTATION.—The General Committee of adjustment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will represent all Locomotive Engineers in the making of contracts, rules, rates and working conditions, and the interpretation thereof, and will handle all controversies or grievances arising thereunder.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF SENIORITY.—Engineers shall rank on the Engineers' Seniority lists from the date of their first service as engineers when called for such service, with the following understanding.

No Engineer shall be promoted while there are demoted engineers back firing on the Seniority District, except in cases where it can be shown that the number of qualified engineers being used is in excess of demoted engineers back firing, in which case an adjustment will be made and the proper number of men shall be promoted and will be placed on the Engineers' Seniority list. In making such adjustment the following definitions and examples will be used.

### DEFINITION OF QUALIFIED AND PROMOTED ENGINEERS

1. A qualified engineer is one who has passed the necessary qualifying examinations and may be used as such.

2. A promoted engineer is one who has passed the necessary qualifying examinations and has been placed on the Engineers' seniority list, in accordance with the rules.

### EXAMPLES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF SENIORITY DATE OF AN ENGINEER

Example 1. All engineers on the seniority district are in service as engineers, no demoted engineers back firing. Four qualified engineers are regularly placed on the Engineers' Spare Board. The four senior qualified engineers on the seniority district will be placed on the Engineers' Seniority list and thereby become promoted and will rank on the Engineers' Seniority list in relation to each other as they stood on the Firemen's Seniority list.

Example 2. There are ten demoted engineers back firing on the seniority district, fourteen qualified engineers are being used as engineers on the seniority district. The four senior qualified engineers will be placed on the engineers' seniority list in accordance with the principle outlined in the last sentence in example 1.

4. When engineers are to be hired the same shall be approved by the General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and one Engineer may be hired to every five men promoted.

5. The provisions of this section will not prevent the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Committees from having discharged engineers re-employed or reinstated on their former seniority districts at any time, provided their cases are pending, and in the hands of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Committee.

6. Seniority lists of engineers will be revised not later than April 1st, of each year and copies of same posted at all terminals on the seniority district. Protests against seniority standing must be made in writing within sixty (60) days after the posting of the list. Protests received after the sixty days have elapsed will not be considered.

7. MILEAGE REGULATIONS.—When, from any cause, it becomes necessary to reduce the number of engineers on the engineers' working lists on any seniority district, those taken off may, if they so elect displace any fireman their junior on that seniority district under the following conditions:—

First: No demoted engineer will be permitted to hold a run as fireman on any

seniority district while a junior engineer is working on the engineers' extra list or holding a regular assignment as engineer on such seniority district. An engineer having to move under this rule, will be permitted to return to his home station when he stands for work on the engineers' list at that station.

Second: When reductions are made, they shall be in reverse order of seniority.

Third: No reduction will be made so long as those in assigned or extra passenger service are earning the equivalent of 4,000 miles per month, in assigned, pooled, chain gang or other service, paying freight rates are averaging the equivalent of 3,200 miles per month; on road extra lists, are averaging the equivalent of 3,200 miles per month, and those on the extra lists in switching service are averaging 28 days per month.

Fourth: When regulating working lists in the respective classes of service, each list will be handled separately.

7a. Engineers taken off shall be returned to service as engineers in the order of their seniority as Engineers as soon as it can be shown that Engineers in assigned or extra passenger service can earn the equivalent of 4,800 miles per month, in assigned, pooled, chain gang, or other service paying freight rates, the equivalent of 3,800 miles per month; on road extra lists, the equivalent of 3,800 miles per month, and on the extra lists in switching service, are averaging 35 days per month.

7b. In the regulation of assigned and extra passenger service, a sufficient number of men may be assigned to keep the mileage or equivalent thereof within the limitation of 4,000 and 4,800 miles per month; in assigned, pooled, chain gang, or other service paying freight rates, a sufficient number of men may be assigned to keep the mileage or equivalent thereof within the limitations of 3,200 and 3,800 miles per month. In assigned yard service, regulation will be made by requiring each regularly assigned man to lay off when he has earned the equivalent of 35 days per month.

7c. It is understood that after all engineers who have been taken off have been returned to service as engineers, these mileage regulations shall not apply with respect to further additions.

7d. When hired engineers are laid off on account of reduction in service, they will retain all seniority rights, provided they return to service within sixty days from date their services are required.

7e. Arrangements for keeping record of the mileage of engineers will be made between the railway officials and the engineers' com-

mittees, and all engineers will be required upon the completion of each trip to register in ink the total mileage made from their starting date in their respective 30 day working periods. When an engineer has made the maximum mileage for his 30 day working period he will advise the foreman so that arrangements for his relief can be effected. Engineers who fail to book their correct mileage will not be called for service until such time as they comply with this rule, unless other engineers are not available.

7f. Engineers on work on other trains laid up away from points where spare engineers are stationed will advise their foreman in sufficient time to permit him to get spare engineers to point where they are working by the time they have made the stipulated mileage in their thirty day period.

7g. When engineers are used in combination service, they will be permitted to make the equivalent of 3,800 miles in freight service.

7h. Mileage made by engineers part of which is made as engineer and part as fireman, total mileage made in both classes of service will be taken to total his mileage in a thirty day working period.

7i. If any engineer exceeds his maximum miles or days in any thirty day working period, the excess will be charged to his mileage or days in his following working period, this not to apply to men who are required to exceed their maximum, due to a shortage of engineers.

7j. The Local Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will arrange starting dates for the working periods of all engineers at their respective terminals, and will also arrange for checking periods, which will be on the basis of ten, fifteen, or thirty days.

7k. The railway will furnish the necessary co-operation and information to ensure the successful application of these regulations.

8. All rules in the present schedules which are in conflict with the above to also be eliminated, and other clauses changed where necessary in order to conform to a separate schedule for Locomotive Engineers.

The Board opened the investigation committed to it by a sitting in Montreal on April 26, last, and at that meeting the parties to the dispute were represented as follows:—

For the railway company—

Mr. A. J. Hills, Assistant to the Vice-President in charge of operation and construction.

Mr. A. E. Crilly, Chief of Wage-Bureau.

For the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—

Mr. R. H. Cobb, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer for Canada.

Mr. H. B. Chase, General Chairman.

Mr. W. G. Dewar, General Chairman.

Mr. M. Mackenzie, General Chairman.

Mr. G. A. Stone, General Chairman.

The Board at that meeting heard the statements of both parties outlining the facts and circumstances involved in the dispute and endeavoured to bring about a settlement thereof—and, after discussion with the parties, adjourned the proceedings to a later hour of the same day to permit of a conference between the parties with a view to settlement, which conference, however, was not productive of results, and the Board proceeded, by sittings at Montreal and Ottawa, to investigate all facts and circumstances relating to or involved in the dispute, and heard the evidence of all persons called by both parties, and herein will deal with the several items of the dispute, and will submit its findings and recommendations for the settlement thereof according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, as the same have been presented and made to appear to the Board.

For the purposes of convenience in dealing with the several clauses of the proposed revisions constituting the cause of the dispute, the numbering of the paragraphs in the schedule attached to the application has been changed, and such paragraphs will be identified in this report by the figures and letters in the margin opposite the same as shown in the foregoing copy of the schedule.

The first clause of the schedule contains a request by the applicants that where—as in this case—joint schedules are in effect, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers may negotiate for and compile, and the Railway Company may put into force, separate schedules to govern the terms of their (the Engineers') employment.

There appears to be no obstacle or objection to this. It was not objected to nor opposed by the Railway Company, and the right clearly appears in the joint schedule now in force, and sought to be amended. Article 52 of the present joint schedule of Rates of Pay and Rules governing service of Engineers, Firemen, Helpers and Hostlers, effective December 1, 1925, contains the following clause, agreed to by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen:—

“The right to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates and working agreements for locomotive engineers shall be vested in the regularly constituted committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.”

The same Article, in the next paragraph thereof, reserves and vests, in similar language, a similar right to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. It is, therefore, an express reservation and term of the present schedule, these two Brotherhoods chose to make jointly with the Company, that each body may do its own bargaining.

The two Brotherhoods referred to are quite separate and distinct from one another, each having separate rights and interests peculiar to its own working conditions, and, apart from the reservation referred to, each would possess the right to make separate agreements with the Company, relative to and governing conditions of work of its own members.

The Board, therefore, is of opinion, that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers does possess the independent power to enter into any such agreements as are within the scope of its general powers as an independent organization, and to negotiate and contract with the railway company with respect to rules, rates, and working agreements governing the terms of employment of its members, independent of any other organization of railway labour, and that the railway company may put such contracts, rates, and terms into effect, when agreed to.

The proposed rules to govern the working conditions and service of locomotive engineers represented by the applicants may now be considered.

The Railway Company argued that the changes proposed by the Engineers should not be made effective because of certain protests filed in the proceedings, on behalf of another organization of railway labour—namely, The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, whose protests were contained in the following correspondence, filed as part of the railway company's case, namely:—

1. Letter from W. G. Graham, General Chairman of B. of L. F. & E. to Mr. S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President C.N.R., dated Lindsay, Ontario, May 23, 1928.

2. Letter from R. E. Linden, General Chairman of B. of L. F. & E. to Mr. Hungerford, dated, Moncton, N.B., May 21, 1928.

3. Letter from T. M. Spooner, General Chairman of B. of L. F. & E. to Mr. Hungerford, dated Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 15, 1928, and the memoranda thereto attached.

In support of the railway company's case the company called as witnesses the following officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen:—

1. Mr. H. H. Lynch, Canadian Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and

2. Mr. T. M. Spooner, General Chairman of the same Brotherhood, for Western Region, Canadian National Railways.

These witnesses dealt exhaustively with the matters included in the letters, or protests, above referred to, addressed to the Company, and, as witnesses on behalf of the Company, presented to the Board the grounds of their objections to the application of the Engineers, dealing with each clause of the proposed rules, as to which there was controversy.

It appeared that the Firemen's Organization (Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen), prior to the first sitting of this Board, had applied for a Board under the Industrial Disputes Act, for adjustment of the matters of complaint dealt with and presented to the Railway Company in the three letters from Messrs. Graham, Linden and Spooner above referred to, as matters in dispute between the Firemen and Enginemen and the Railway Company.

CLAUSE 2—REPRESENTATION.—An amendment should be made of the last line after the word "thereof," making the following words to read "and will represent any Locomotive Engineer having a controversy or grievance arising thereunder, when requested so to do by such Engineer."

Clauses 4, 5 and 7 were objected to, in whole or in part, and the Board makes the following observations and recommendations with respect to them.

CLAUSES 4 AND 5.—The Board is of the opinion that these two clauses should be eliminated. Present rule now in force, Rule 38, section H, will, the Board thinks, provide substantially for what is proposed by these amended sections. There should, however, be an amendment of the last sentence of Clause H, Rule 38, by changing the word "enginemen" to "engineers" to make the clause applicable to the engineers in the proposed new schedule.

CLAUSE 7—MILEAGE REGULATIONS.—After hearing and considering the evidence submitted on the contentious matter involved in the mileage regulations from every point of view, including that of the Officers of the Firemen's Organization called by the railway company, the Board finds that there is much in these regulations as proposed to commend them. Apart from other considerations they make for simplicity as regards the classification of engineers on passenger and freight trains; they would cover and be applicable to the whole of this large railway system, and tend to uniformity of regulations, in this respect, on both the Canadian National and

Canadian Pacific Railway systems, elements much to be desired in the maintenance of suitable working conditions of so large and important a class of skilled labour.

That part of this section marked sub-clause "Third" may be more clearly stated as follows:—

"Third. No reduction will be made so long as

- (a) Those engineers in assigned or extra passenger service are earning the equivalent to 4,000 miles per month;
- (b) Those in assigned, pooled, chain gang or other service paying freight rates are averaging the equivalent of 3,200 miles per month;
- (c) Those on road extra lists are averaging the equivalent of 3,200 miles per month; and
- (d) Those on the extra lists in switching service are averaging 28 days per month."

As to sub-clause (d) of the above, the Board finds no great difference between the 25 days in the present rule and the 28 days proposed. No change appears to be desirable, and sub-clause (d) ought, in the Board's opinion, to be eliminated from above clause.

In the application of the mileage regulations there may be instances where local conditions render some changes necessary to meet those conditions. The Board has before it no evidence as to such local conditions, and therefore is unable to specify any exceptions to meet such instances, but is of the opinion that if there are found to exist local conditions which render necessary any exceptions to sub-clause (c), such exceptions should, in the new rules to be compiled, be plainly set

forth in a rule or rules subjoined to the article specifying the above regulations.

Clause 8 should be eliminated.

The remaining clauses of the changes proposed by the Engineers in their memorandum were not in dispute.

With the above changes the Board approves the proposed amendments and recommends that they be put into force, if, and when, accepted by the parties, and that upon such acceptance, a new rule book should be compiled and made effective governing the service, mileage, pay and working conditions of Locomotive Engineers.

And the Board is of the opinion that substantial justice will be done to all parties concerned in the dispute, according to the merits thereof, by acceptance by the parties of the above findings as a settlement thereof, and so recommends.

It was made to appear to the Board that a new rule book had been compiled between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and in the interests of uniformity it seems to the Board to be advisable that an effort should be made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Canadian National Railways to make the new rules, as between those organizations, conform as nearly as may be to the rules that have been adopted between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

(Sgd.) W. E. RANEY,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) A. C. BOYCE.

(Sgd.) J. L. COUNSELL.

TORONTO, 22nd July, 1929.

## LABOUR DISPUTES ACT OF ALBERTA

### Third Annual Report Covering Transactions During 1928

THE third annual report of the minister (the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier) charged with the administration of the Labour Disputes Act of Alberta, forms part of the annual report of the Commissioner of Labour of the Province which is reviewed on another page of this issue. Reports of Boards appointed under the Act were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1928, and in previous issues. The provisions of the Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1926, page 447. The enactment followed the judgment of the judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring invalid those sections of the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which deal with matters prop-

erly coming under provincial jurisdiction (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1925, page 241.)

#### Report for 1928

Applications were received for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation as follows:—

1. From the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local No. 583, of Calgary, in respect of an alleged dispute between the Local Union and the Master Painters' Association of Calgary, April 19, 1928;

2. From the International Association of Machinists, Local No. 1004, of Edmonton, in respect of an alleged dispute between the



Local Union and the Edmonton Automobile Dealers' Association, of Edmonton, May 4, 1928;

3. From the International Association of Machinists Local No. 1006, of Calgary, in respect of an alleged dispute between the Local Union and the Calgary Automobile Dealers' Association, of Calgary, May 4, 1928;

4. From the International Association of Machinists, Local No. 1057, of Lethbridge, in respect of an alleged dispute between the Local Union and the Lethbridge Automobile Dealers' Association, May 5, 1928;

5. From the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, Local No. 392, of Calgary, in respect of an alleged dispute between certain of its members and the Riverside Iron Works, of Calgary, June 23, 1928.

The applications were in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and Boards were appointed as follows:

1. W. G. Carpenter, chairman; Manley J. Edwards, representing employers, and T. B. Riley, representing employees;

2. T. S. Magee, chairman; Stuart Matheson, representing employers, and A. Farmilo, representing employees;

3. L. W. Brockington, chairman; H. A. Howard, representing employers, and A. Davison, representing employees;

4. John Dow, chairman; R. C. Farris, representing employers, and W. Alford, representing employees;

5. L. W. Brockington, chairman; A. H. Goodall, representing employers, and F. J. White, representing employees.

The persons appointed were, in respect of the representatives of employers and employees, those suggested by the parties affected, and in respect of chairman, those suggested by the representatives of employers and employees respectively.

In respect of the dispute between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and Master Painters, the Board was able to persuade the two parties to agree upon wages and working conditions and an agreement was signed between the two parties, to be operative until March 31, 1930.

In respect of the dispute between certain members of the Boiler-makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, and the Riverside Iron Works, as a result of the activities of the Board an agreement was signed between the company and the employees affected.

In respect of the dispute between the Machinists' Union and the Calgary Automobile Dealers' Association, the Board submitted an unanimous report, in which were incorporated minimum wage rates and working

conditions. The recommendations of the Board were accepted by both parties, but no agreement was signed.

In respect of the dispute between the Machinists' Union and the Lethbridge Automobile Dealers' Association, the Board submitted an unanimous report, recommending minimum wage rates and working conditions. The recommendations of the Board were accepted by the members of the Union, but while individual employers put into operation a number of the recommendations of the Board, no general acceptance was made.

In respect of the dispute between the Machinists' Union and the Edmonton Automobile Dealers' Association, the Board submitted an unanimous report in which was a recommendation that each party appoint representatives to meet jointly with a view to an agreement being made fixing wages and working conditions for the industry in the city. The recommendations of the Board were accepted by the members of the Union, but the employers stated that they were not prepared to meet with a committee of the Union, but were ready to discuss any grievance with members, or a committee of their individual staffs.

A copy of each report was published in the *Alberta Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

#### Inspection of Scaffolding at Toronto

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1929, page 505, to a by-law approved by the Montreal City Council, providing for the inspection of scaffolding. A similar by-law has since been approved at Toronto. Several months ago, representatives of the Toronto Building Trades Council appeared before the Toronto Board of Control, urging the appointment of an inspector of derricks, scaffolding and hoisting apparatus in order to secure greater safety to workmen in certain classes of the building trades. The Board conferred with the city architect, who, in order to meet the wishes of the deputation, re-wrote Chapter 4 of the existing building by-law, inserting therein several new paragraphs relating to the strength and erection of scaffolds and protection to workmen. These paragraphs, which have been approved by the civic authorities and are now part of the building code, have to do with the following phases of construction in addition to the general problem of scaffolding: covered ways, narrow passageways, fences or barricades, storage of material, strength of temporary structures, protection of workmen, ropes and cables, well hole protection, flooring, temporary stairs, centering, permissible floor loading, etc.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during July was nine, as compared with fifteen during the previous month. The time loss for the month also was less than during June. Only three disputes began during July, none of which involved large numbers of workers. As compared with July, 1928, the figures for July, 1929, show that less than half as many strikes occurred, and that these involved approximately only one-eighth of the time loss occurring during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*July, 1929.....	9	427	3,139
*June, 1929.....	15	647	6,625
July, 1928.....	19	3,333	22,672

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Six disputes, involving 284 work-people, were carried over from June, and three disputes commenced during July. Of these nine disputes, six terminated during the month, one being in favour of the workers, two in favour of the employers, two resulting in compromises and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of July, therefore, there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: plumbers, Kingston, Ont., shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and moulders at Lachine, P.Q.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926;

fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1929.

A minor dispute involving fourteen labourers employed in the operation of hand derricks in connection with a contract for a building at Toronto occurred on July 9, the employees demanding an increase in wages. The rate being raised from 50 cents per hour to 55 cents work was resumed within one-half hour.

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

**GLOVE FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—In connection with this dispute, commencing May 25, 1929, the employer reported that by July 8 a number of the strikers had returned to work and that the rest had been replaced. It was reported that two of the union pickets were arrested, but were released on bail pending trial.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.**—A settlement of this dispute, commencing on June 25, 1929, was effected July 10, the piece work system proposed by the employer being accepted by the workers, with an increase in piece rates.

**MEN'S CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees ceased work on June 27, 1929, to enforce a demand for an increase in wages of \$2 per week for the cutters and trimmers, a change agreed upon between the Montreal clothing manufacturers and the union, to become effective June 1, 1929. Following a conference between the employer and the union representatives it was agreed to refer the dispute to a conference between the international president of the union and the head of the firm, and work was resumed about July 10.

**MOULDERS, LACHINE, P.Q.**—It was reported by the employer that during July a number of the strikers returned to work, but at the end of the month the union reported twenty-six still on strike.

**COAL MINERS, WESTVILLE, N.S.**—In support of a driver whose working place was changed and who ceased work, forty-five miners ceased work also on July 10, 1929, and 118 other miners indirectly affected were unable to work also. A committee of workers took up the question with the management and decided that the driver was in the wrong; the strikers returned to work on July 11.

PLUMBERS, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Employees ceased work on July 2, 1929, to secure an increase in wages and also an agreement providing for the employment of union members only. Work was resumed on July 5, an agreement having been signed which provided for an increase in wages from 90 cents per hour to \$1, with \$1.10 for foremen, forty-four hours per week, and employment of union members only.

SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees ceased work on July 4, 1929, demanding an increase in wages for ship builders from 65 cents per hour, nine hours per day, fifty hours per week, to 75 cents per hour with a similar increase for helpers. Work was resumed on July 9, an increase of 5 cents per hour having been granted.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to July, 1929.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	10	250	Commenced April 23, 1929, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Glove factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	40	150	Commenced May 25, 1929, against institution of piece work system. Terminated July 8, 1929; replacement and partial return of strikers.
Men's clothing factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.....	65	455	Commenced June 25, 1929, against introduction of piece work system. Terminated about July 10, 1929. Compromise.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	125	875	Commenced June 27, 1929, for increase in wages for cutters. Terminated July 10, 1929. Indefinite.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>			
Moulders, Lachine, P.Q.....	33	780	Commenced May 2, 1929, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	9	234	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts occurring during July, 1929.</b>			
<b>MINING—</b>			
<i>Non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—</i>			
Coal miners, Westville, N.S..	45	45	Commenced July 10, 1929, in support of driver given change of place. Terminated July 11, 1929. In favour of employer.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Niagara Falls, Ont.	50	150	Commenced July 2, 1929, for union wages and working conditions. Terminated July 5, 1929, in favour of workers.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>			
Ship builders and helpers, Montreal, P.Q.....	50	200	Commenced July 4, 1929, for increase in wages. Terminated July 9, 1929. Compromise.

A waiter in a hotel at Toronto sued the proprietor for \$38 as wages for the month, the latter having deducted from his wages the amount of a bill which the waiter had failed to collect from a customer. His Honour Judge Morson, in giving judgment in the Divisional Court, ruled that waiters

cannot be assessed for bills on which they are unable to obtain payment unless a stipulation to this effect is set out in the contract signed by the waiter. The court gave judgment to the waiter for the amount claimed, and dismissed the proprietor's counter claim of \$50 for the uncollected bill.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

During June, 25 new disputes began and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 40 disputes in progress, involving 16,300 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 188,000 working days for the month. Of the 25 disputes beginning in June, 4 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 6 on other wages questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of trade union principle and 4 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 23 disputes, of which 6 were in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 8 ended in compromises.

The dispute involving 1,900 woollen mill workers at Sowerby Bridge and Calder Valley who went on strike on May 17, against a proposed reduction in wages, was settled by July 6, when work had been resumed by some at the old rates of wages and by others at the reduced rate.

*Cotton Mill Workers, Lancashire.*—Alleging that a reduction in wages was necessary owing to the continued depression in the cotton manufacturing industry, which had been more marked during the last year, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association and the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association in Lancashire gave notice during July that a reduction in wages of 12.82 per cent would be put into effect on July 29. The three unions involved, the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, The Amalgamated Weavers' Association and the Card Room Amalgamation, all refused to accept the reduction. Through the mediation of the Ministry of Labour the parties sent delegates to a joint meeting on July 19, but no progress towards

a settlement was made. Officers of the Ministry of Labour continued their efforts to avert a stoppage of work, but were unsuccessful, and on July 29, work ceased at all the mills, numbering about 1,600, belonging to the employers' associations and about 500,000 workers were out of employment; a small number of independent mills remained in operation. Up to August 13, no basis of negotiations had been reached, but the Ministry of Labour was continuing its attempt to bring about a settlement.

### British India

A dispute was in progress during July in the jute industry in the Calcutta district, where 120,000 workers were out of employment in a protest against the introduction of the 60-hour week.

### United States

Statistics for the year 1928 have recently been published. The total number of disputes beginning in the year was 629, involving 357,145 employees with an average of 568 employees per dispute. The three industries involving the largest number of employees in disputes were: coal mining, in which 195,876 workers were involved, clothing, with 65,686 workers and the building trades, with 19,965 workers involved. Of the 656 disputes terminating in the year, 272 were in favour of employers, 197 in favour of employees, 160 ended in compromise and 27 were indefinite or result not reported.

Up to July 27, no settlement was reported of the strike of several thousand shoe workers in Massachusetts, which was mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July.

After a two weeks' strike of about 30,000 ladies' garment workers in New York City, a settlement was reached on July 13. An agreement was signed between the employers' association and the union and about 19,000 workers returned to work on July 16. The union withdrew its demand for increased wages, but it was agreed to establish a joint control commission to secure and maintain standard union conditions for all workers in the industry. About 9,000 workers from independent shops, who had not signed the agreement, were still on strike at the end of July.

Eighteen hundred street and electric railway employees at New Orleans, Louisiana, went on strike July 2, for shorter hours, higher wages and union recognition. The strike, which was still in effect at the beginning of August, was featured by a number of riots and disorders when an attempt was made to operate cars with strikebreakers.

## PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE subject of "Peace in the Industrial World" with particular reference to the machinery for arbitration and conciliation in Canada, is discussed by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, in a bulletin (No. 84) recently published by the Council for Social Service of the Church of England in Canada. The writer regards the Canadian institutions for industrial peace as typically British in their spirit, and he shows how British ideals have spread throughout other industrial countries, particularly since the foundation of the League of Nations. "The great principles of freedom and democracy underlying the British Constitution", he says, "have gradually won their way into the political institutions of other states of the world. . . . Slowly the whole world is becoming united in its thought on these subjects, and it is being recognized that labour cannot be regarded merely as commodity or article of commerce, and that the well-being—physical, moral and intellectual—of wage earners is of supreme importance."

The characteristic feature of British law and practice in regard to industrial relations is considered by Mr. Brown to lie in the voluntary principle, which is followed in Great Britain, Canada and most of the other countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations, in the institutions they have established to govern these relations. In regard for example to the settlement of industrial disputes, "under the Industrial Courts Act of the British Parliament," he says, "reference to arbitration can only take place by consent of the parties, nor can the Minister of Labour refer a matter to arbitration unless existing joint machinery has failed. Even then there is no statutory obligation to observe the awards. It is assumed, that is to say, that all that should be done is to provide machinery as elastic and adaptable as possible to facilitate discussion between the parties, reinforced by arrangements for their reconciliation by impartial outsiders, and in the last resort, for the review of the question in dispute by a semi-judicial tribunal. It is assumed that there will be enough good sense and fair dealing in the parties concerned to take advantage of this machinery, and enough honour in them to maintain and support the agreements or decisions which are thus adopted. There can be little doubt that through the apparatus herein described a ventilation of grievances has been secured at an early stage fuller consultation, freer expressions of points of view, and above all, a clearer grasp by both parties. The area

of disputes has been reduced and many quarrels have been nipped in the bud. Doubtless also there are fewer disputes which arise out of mere misunderstanding."

The arbitration machinery existing in Canada is framed in accordance with this voluntary principle. Mr. Brown describes fully the various Canadian measures which aim at the maintenance of industrial peace without having recourse to state compulsion. This machinery includes the federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Conciliation and Labour Act, and the Canadian Railway Boards of Adjustment. Moreover, he continues, "in the principal industries working conditions in the widest sense, including wage rates, hours of labour, and terms of employment generally, are normally adjusted and settled by some form of direct discussion, negotiation or bargaining between the parties concerned. The state has by legislation laid down certain limits in respect of working conditions, applying to such matters as safety, method of payment, conditions of work and work places, compensation in case of accident, and in the case of certain classes of employees, hours of labour. Broadly, working conditions are settled by the parties concerned, and public policy in Canada has tended to encourage collective bargaining by means of discussion and negotiation. The voluntary principle is deeply rooted in British practice, and although suspended in England during the war, was promptly restored. In the main there can be little doubt but that this system works well and that the state has been wise in allowing the parties concerned in industry to work out their own problems."

The pamphlet makes note of the strong impetus given to the spread of democratic ideals throughout the world by the incorporation in the Peace Treaty on the conclusion of the Great War of the principle that a permanent peace must be based on social justice, and by the subsequent formation of the International Labour Organization. An immense amount of legislation has already been passed in the member countries based on the recommendations of the successive International Labour Conferences. As a result of this movement, "notwithstanding all the dissension which has existed in the labour ranks in the decade which has now almost lapsed since the close of the European war, it is generally recognized that the cause of industrial peace has made, and is making, steady progress, with resultant benefit to all classes of the community."

The bulletin contains tables which show the comparative immunity enjoyed by Canada from industrial losses due to strikes and lock-outs. One table gives figures for industrial disputes in Canada for each year from 1901 to 1928, showing the number of such disputes, the number of the employers involved, and

the amount of time loss in working days. Another table gives for comparison the figures for strikes in the leading countries of the world during the past three years, these records showing clearly the favourable position of Canada with respect to industrial peace.

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Investigation Into Amalgamated Builders' Council and Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild

**A**N investigation of an alleged combine of plumbing and heating and other contractors and dealers in Toronto, Windsor, and other centres in Ontario has been instituted under the Combines Investigation Act. Among the reported activities of the alleged combine are the boycotting, by its members, of wholesalers and manufacturers of plumbing supplies who fail to support the organization now under investigation; similar blacklisting of plumbing contractors who refuse to join the alleged combine; the lessening of competition in the industry; and the enhancement of prices to the detriment of the public.

Following a preliminary inquiry by the Registrar, Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., of Toronto, Ontario, was appointed by the Governor in Council (P.C. 1311, dated July 19, 1929) a Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act to investigate the businesses of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the businesses of the members of these two organizations, the business of the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, and the business of any other person believed to be a party to the alleged combine. Mr. F. W. Griffiths, K.C., of Niagara Falls, Ontario, was named by the Minister of Justice as counsel to conduct the investigation before the Commissioner.

The first action taken by the Commissioner occurred on July 22, when he visited the offices of the Amalgamated Builders' Council and called upon Mr. Louis Singer, K.C., Commissioner of the A. B. C. and of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and President of the Dominion Chamber of Credits, to produce the books of these organizations. Mr. Singer, on advice of his counsel, Mr. W. F. O'Connor, refused to produce any of the records, which he admitted were in his possession, refused to answer questions, and refused to be sworn. Thereupon, the Commissioner, exercising the powers conferred upon him by section 22 of the Combines Investigation Act, committed

Mr. Singer to the common jail of the County of York for contempt of court, to be detained until such time as he purged his contempt. Subsection 1 of section 22 of the Act reads as follows:

"The Registrar and every commissioner may order that any person resident or present in Canada be examined upon oath before, or make production of books, papers, records or articles to, the Registrar or commissioner as the case may be, or before or to any other person named for the purpose by the order of the Registrar or commissioner, and may make such orders as seem to the Registrar or commissioner to be proper for securing the attendance of such witness and his examination, and the production by him of books, papers, records or articles, and the use of the evidence so obtained, and may otherwise exercise, for the enforcement of such orders or punishment for disobedience thereof, all powers that are exercised by any superior court in Canada for the enforcement of subpoenas to witnesses or punishment of disobedience thereof."

Mr. Singer was released the following day by order of Mr. Justice McEvoy of the Supreme Court of Ontario, on bail of \$100,000. On July 24, by an order of Mr. Justice Jeffrey, the books and papers of the three organizations under investigation were sequestered and transferred to Osgoode Hall. An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was argued before Mr. Justice Jeffrey on July 25, 30 and 31. In his judgment, delivered on August 1, Mr. Justice Jeffrey declared that the Commissioner's entry into the premises of the A. B. C. "was perfectly justified; it was not irregular, and it caught nobody by surprise, and it was in my humble opinion the only way an entry of that kind should be made." He found further that Mr. Singer had committed a wilful contempt, studied and deliberate; and that the Commissioner had jurisdiction and had properly exercised it. Accordingly he refused the application and remanded Mr. Singer in custody. Application was made on the same day to Mr. Justice Orde, who refused to grant bail. Application to Mr. Justice Newcombe of the Supreme Court of Canada was also refused, on August

S. on the ground that the Supreme Court Act did not contemplate the Supreme Court exercising jurisdiction in a case of the kind.

Hearings before the Commissioner, it was announced, would be opened in Windsor on Monday, August 12.

Of the three organizations named in the Order in Council, the first to be formed was the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, which was organized in the summer of 1927, and which originally included in its membership manufacturers and wholesalers as well as plumbing and heating contractors. Later its membership was limited to plumbing contractors, while manufacturers and wholesalers were represented in the Dominion Chamber of Credits, an allied organization, formed in the fall of 1927. It would appear that the failure of these organizations to be as effective as their members had hoped led to the formation of the Amalgamated Builders' Council on April 30, 1928, and its subsequent registration as a trade union, on June 8, 1928, under the Trade Unions Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 202), an act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1872. The Amalgamated Builders' Council aimed to extend its membership beyond the plumbing and heating industry to all branches of the building trades in Canada. Through registration under the Trade Union Act its sponsors sought to place the members beyond the jurisdiction of the Combines Investigation Act and to secure for a body of employing contractors acting otherwise than in their capacity of employers, the immunity from criminal prosecution for conspiracy in restraint of trade which section 29 of the Trade Unions Act extends to registered trade unions. Section 29 is as follows:

"The purposes of any trade union shall not, by reason merely that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or voidable any agreement or trust."

Since the formation of the A. B. C. four local sections of plumbing and heating contractors have been established under it, at Toronto, London, Windsor, and Port Arthur and Fort William. Resolutions have been passed by certain of these sections agreeing to refuse to purchase from wholesalers who sell to contractors outside of the A. B. C., and agreements have been made with certain local unions of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada under which members of the union agreed to work only for members of the A. B. C. In Toronto such an agreement came into

effect on May 1, 1929, and a strike of the employees of plumbing and heating contractors who were not members of the A. B. C. took place on May 1.\* The strike was terminated on May 23, when a new agreement was signed between the plumbers' union and the Toronto Plumbing and Heating Contractors' Union, a new association of employers, acting only as employers, registered under the Trade Union Act and including in its membership the members of the Toronto section of the A. B. C. and the Toronto plumbing contractors who had not joined the A. B. C.

Following the formation of the A. B. C. and the other organizations related to it, information concerning their operations was sought by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act. Formal inquiries were not commenced until the Supreme Court of Canada delivered its judgment, on April 30, 1929, in favour of the constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act. Requests for detailed information were then addressed to the Commissioner of the A. B. C., but the requested information was not furnished. Interviews with the members of the A. B. C. and others in Toronto, London and Windsor were followed by advice from the Commissioner to A. B. C. members that they should refuse to give information. Later, the A. B. C. applied for an interlocutory injunction restraining the Minister of Labour and the Registrar from proceeding with the investigation, and for a declaration that neither the A. B. C. nor any of its members was subject to investigation under the Combines Investigation Act. The motion for the injunction was heard in Weekly Court at Osgoode Hall before Mr. Justice Raney on June 17. The injunction was refused, in a judgment given, delivered on June 28. The text of this judgment appears on another page of this issue.

The New York City Department of Health recently decided that certain occupational diseases and industrial poisonings should be considered reportable diseases. Physicians and hospitals are consequently required to notify the city authorities of any cases of the following occupational illnesses; caisson disease (compressed air illness), poisoning by arsenic bisulphide of carbon, brass, carbon monoxide, dinitrobenzene, lead, mercury, methyl alcohol (wood alcohol or wood naphtha), natural gas and phosphorus.

\*LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1929, pp. 596, 598 and 679.

## "THE NATION'S BUSINESS" AS CARRIED ON BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OF CANADA

*Address by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, over the Canadian National Railways Radio System, on July 25, 1929\**

CANADA was one of the first countries in the world to establish a separate department of the national government devoted to labour matters. The Canadian Department of Labour was founded by Act of Parliament in 1900 with a view to aiding in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and to provide for the publication of a monthly periodical, known as the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, containing information concerning the state of the labour market and kindred subjects, together with statistics of wages, hours, prices, cost of living, strikes and lockouts, industrial accidents and employment. The industrial situation in Canada is reviewed each month, and laws and judicial decisions concerning the employment relation are summarized. During the succeeding years the activities of the Department of Labour have been gradually increasing, and at the present time the following statutes are administered:—The Conciliation and Labour Act, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, the Technical Education Act, the Government Annuities Act, the Combines Investigation Act, and the Old Age Pensions Act. In addition the Department administers the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government.

I now purpose giving my hearers a picture of what is being accomplished under these statutes.

### **Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and Conciliation Work**

One of the most important parts played by the Labour Department is in harmonizing the relations between capital and labour in Canada, and the Department has done and is doing a great deal to study and to solve the complex problems associated with the relations between these two bodies, and to mitigate and allay industrial unrest. The chief agency for carrying out the adjustment of industrial disputes is the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, by which employers and

employees in certain public utility industries are required to submit their differences to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation before a strike or lockout occurs.

A review of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, shows that during the twenty-two years applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation numbered 706; Boards were granted in 485 cases, leaving 221 disputes which were either settled by departmental intervention or were cases in which it was felt that the machinery of the statute could not be utilized. In only 38 cases was the cessation of work which threatened not averted or the strike which had been already entered upon not ended.

Disputes in industries other than those falling within the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act come before the Department also in countless ways, and the cause of industrial peace is promoted by the mediation and friendly offices of the departmental officials who are stationed at various points throughout Canada. In many cases where settlements have been secured by conciliation through the assistance of these officers, it is not considered desirable to give the matters publicity and, as a result, much of the work of the Labour Department in this direction has often been known only to those directly concerned. During the past year the conciliation officers have been invited to meditate in some forty industrial controversies.

### **Employment Service**

Through its Employment Service Branch the Department of Labour co-operates with the provinces to maintain public employment offices to give free service to the residents of the country. These offices are located in the sixty-four centres of chief industrial importance, and while their maintenance is primarily a provincial responsibility, the Department of Labour pays approximately one-third of their upkeep. Due to this latter fact the Federal Employment Service Branch is able to link up the public employment offices of the several provinces into a co-ordinated and unified Dominion-wide system. All classes of workers, both men and women, are at liberty to make free use of the facilities provided for securing jobs, while any employer who

\*This address, which in the Minister's unavoidable absence from Ottawa was delivered by Mr. H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour was one of a series of addresses on "The Nation's Business" delivered over the Canadian National Railways radio system by members of the Dominion Government. Previous addresses in the series were given by the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister; the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior; and the Hon. Peter Veniot, Postmaster General.



desires to secure the services of any class of worker is likewise entirely welcome to go to the public employment office. As indicating the volume of work carried on by these offices, it is interesting to observe that during the fiscal year which ended with March 31st last, jobs were found for 472,977 applicants. Through a special arrangement with the railways, applicants at offices of the Employment Service who are being sent to employment at a distance are granted a reduced transportation rate, and this extra assistance was afforded to 33,203 persons during the last fiscal year. Incidentally, it should be pointed out that the number of placements in employment made by the Employment Service during the last fiscal year was the largest number made in any fiscal year since the offices were first established more than ten years ago.

Remembering the substantial part that Canada played in the late war, it is not surprising that we have to-day, eleven years after the close of hostilities, a considerable number of those who served in our armed forces who are handicapped in securing in forces who are handicapped in securing employment by reason of disabilities due to war service. Through the Employment Service of Canada the Department of Labour makes special provision of facilities for assisting these men into employment suitable to their needs and aptitudes. In the larger employment offices the Department of Labour has placed special officers to cope with this problem. During the last fiscal year there were 8,959 handicapped ex-service men placed by the Department of Labour, in co-operation with the provincial governments, through these public employment offices.

### Fair Wages Policy

The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada, which has been in effect since 1900, is applicable to federal public works involving expenditures of millions of dollars each year, and aims at the protection of the legitimate interests of the workpeople employed by securing for them wages, rates and hours equal to those which, are generally observed by other employers in the districts in which the works are being carried on.

The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of schedules of current wage rates, which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts and must be adhered to by contractors in the execution of such works. The number of fair wage schedules prepared from the adoption of the Fair Wages Resolution in 1900 up to March 31, 1929, was 4,786. Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the

manufacture of certain classes of government supplies and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is frequently consulted by other departments of the Government regarding the wages rates to be observed in connection with works undertaken on the day labour plan.

More recently still the Government has adopted the practice of including fair wages conditions in licenses for the cutting of pulpwood on Dominion lands and the development and operation of water-powers in Western Canada.

The example set by the Dominion Government in this policy for the legitimate protection of workers engaged in the execution of Federal contracts, has been copied in the several provinces and has been widely adopted by municipal and other public bodies throughout Canada. The experience gained in its operation shows that the policy has been of the utmost value to labour in establishing standard conditions both of wages and of working hours in the different branches of employment.

### The Combines Investigation Act

The Combines Investigation Act declares in a general way against combines "which have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others." While it provides means of protecting the public against combinations which may use their power to fix or enhance prices or to stifle competition, it does not interfere with changes and developments in the organization of modern business which are in the interest of the public as a whole.

The Act enables the public to co-operate in safeguarding its own interests, by providing that any six adult citizens may have an investigation started, and carried on at government expense, if they have reason to believe that a combine against the public interest exists or is being formed. Once such an application is made, it is the duty of the Registrar under the Act to make preliminary inquiries. Frequently in these preliminary inquiries, complaints are found to be without sufficient grounds, in which case they get no farther and receive no publicity. In a number of cases tendencies in wrong directions have been checked by means of these preliminary inquiries, which are conducted for the most part without publicity, without litigation and at a minimum of expense. If, however, the complaint turns out to be well

founded, a special commissioner, with wide powers in the way of examining records and compelling attendance of witnesses, may be appointed to make a more exhaustive investigation and bring in a finding which is made public. The publicity which is given to these reports provides a valuable corrective influence. Prosecution may or may not follow; but if it does, anyone who is found by the courts to be a party to a combine or who knowingly assists in its formation or operation "is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to two years imprisonment, or if a corporation to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars."

It is obvious from this that the usefulness of the Combines Investigation Act is not to be measured by the number of prosecutions conducted under it, nor even by the frequency with which its activities get into the newspaper headlines. Both methods, of penalty and publicity, have been employed. But for the most part the usefulness of the Act is *preventive* rather than punitive. Publicity and penalty are used when necessary, but the mere existence of the statute, the ease with which its investigative machinery can be set in motion in a particular case, and the constant activity of that machinery, provide a public safeguard which of necessity cannot be fully appreciated.

### Canadian Government Annuities

The Government Annuities Act, under which is operated the Canadian Government Annuities System, was passed during the year 1908. The system is designed to encourage and aid the people of Canada to make provision for old age.

A Government Annuity, which is a fixed yearly income paid by the Government of Canada, may be purchased by persons resident or domiciled in Canada between the ages of 5 and 85. The minimum amount of annuity purchasable is \$10 a year, and the maximum amount \$5,000 a year. The system is, therefore of interest to both young and old, the working man who has only his earnings to keep him and make provision for old age, as well as persons who have accumulated savings and who desire to retire and provide themselves with a safe form of investment which will yield them a good return and a steady income as long as they live.

The cost of an annuity varies with the age of the applicant, the plan of annuity for which application is made, the amount of annuity desired, and the age at which the annuity is to begin.

The government provides the cost of administration, and there is no charge made against the annuitant for profits.

Rapid strides are being made in furthering the sale of these annuities. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1928, more than four and one-quarter million dollars was received towards the purchase of annuities, and 1,328 new contracts were issued. Since the inception of the Annuities Branch in September, 1928, annuity contracts total 10,264, and purchase money received amount to approximately twenty-two million dollars.

A free booklet descriptive of the Canadian Government Annuities System may be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Annuities, Department of Labour, at Ottawa, or upon application at your nearest Post Office.

### Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada at its Session in 1927. This Act provides for the payment of a pension to all British subjects who have reached the age of seventy years have been resident in Canada for the past twenty years and in the province in which application is made for the past five years. Pensions are payable to persons whose income does not exceed \$365 per year. The maximum pension is \$240 yearly and is reduced by the amount of the pensioner's income exceeding \$125; in other words, the amount paid for pension, if the pensioner has an income of \$125 or more, will add to his income so that it will amount to \$1 a day.

The scheme provided by the Act is a co-operative one between the Government of Canada and such provinces as adopt the scheme by provincial legislation. Up to the present time all the provinces west of Quebec have adopted the Dominion Old Age Pensions scheme. Administration and payment of pensions is vested in the provincial authority and the Dominion Government repays to the province one-half the amount paid for pensions.

British Columbia has been paying pensions since the 1st day of September, 1927, and on the 31st March last there were in British Columbia 3,867 pensioners. The administration and payment of old age pensions in this Province is vested in the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia.

The Province of Saskatchewan commenced to pay old age pensions as from the 1st day of May, 1928, and on March 31st last the number of pensioners in Saskatchewan was 2,763. The Bureau of Child Welfare at Regina is the body charged with the administration of pensions in that Province.

The Province of Manitoba commenced to pay pensions from the 1st day of September, 1928, and on the 31st March last the number of pensioners in Manitoba was 3,953. The

administration of old age pensions in Manitoba is vested in the Workmen's Compensation Board of that Province.

On the 31st March last there were 10,588 persons receiving pensions in the three provinces mentioned, namely, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Recently the Provinces of Ontario and Alberta have adopted the Old Age Pensions scheme. Pensions will be payable in Alberta from the beginning of next month, and the administration is vested in the Workmen's Compensation Board of that Province. In Ontario pensions will be payable from the 1st day of November next.

The Governments of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are making inquiries as to the prospective number of pensioners in these Provinces with the view of estimating the cost, and at the last session of the Quebec Legislature the Government announced that the matter was under consideration.

### International Labour Organization

The Department of Labour is also concerned with the proceedings of the International Labour Conference established in connection with the League of Nations. The Minister of Labour is a member of the Governing Body of the Conference and the Dominion Government has been represented at all but one of the meetings of the Governing Body. The International Labour Conference meets annually and is attended by rep-

resentatives of the Dominion Government and of the employers' and workers' organizations. The Conference has discussed a large number of subjects on many of which draft conventions have been agreed upon or recommendations adopted. Canada's membership of the Conference has necessitated the compilation of information on many matters connected with labour in Canada. In addition, the Department of Labour acts as a central agency for the collection from the Provincial Governments and distribution to them of information in connection with the International Labour Office.

### Conclusion

In addition to the features of the work of the Department of Labour outlined above, comprehensive reports are compiled and published annually on Labour Organization, Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions, and Co-operative Associations; also a report containing the text of the labour laws of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures, as well as annual bulleting on wages and hours of labour, prices and cost of living, and strikes and lockouts. All of these reports are much in demand and are given a wide distribution.

I shall now conclude by thanking my hearers for the kind attention they have given to my remarks, which I trust have been of interest and have given an insight into the phases of the nation's business as carried on by the Department of Labour.

### International Industrial Relations Association

A conference of the International Industrial Relations Association (I.R.I.) was held at Schloss Elman, in Upper Bavaria, Germany, from June 26 to July 3, and was attended by 63 representatives from 15 different countries. The subject of discussion was the methods of promoting satisfactory human relations in industry which is rationalized or scientifically managed. Every section of industrial thought and experience was represented—production managers, research workers, employers and employees. These were brought together by their keen interest in the world-wide need for raising the standard of life by increased production and wider distribution of goods and services.

Rationalization under various forms and names held the central place in the discussion. The fear of unemployment as a consequence of rationalization was evident on the employees' side. Scientific management, however, was described as that management which best co-ordinates all activities in the

workshops and in an industry to the end of producing goods and services with the least waste of human effort and material resources; and the evils resulting from various systems of intensifying labour and increasing speed were shown to be due to misapplied or unscientific methods of management. It was pointed out that the economic crisis in which all industrial countries are more or less involved can only be met by a fuller application of science to industrial problems. The conclusion reached by the conference was that higher standards of life, protected against the unemployment and insecurity at present found in all countries, can only be attained by a thorough-going application of technical skill combined with understanding of human relations.

The association has its headquarters at The Hague, Holland. Its president is Mr. C. H. Van der Leeuw, of Amsterdam, and the vice-presidents include Dr. George H. Miles, of London, Miss Mary Van Kleek, New York, etc.

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND MANITOBA IN 1929

### Nova Scotia

The first session of the Thirty-ninth Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia opened on February 27 and concluded on May 8, 1929. The chief legislation affecting labour that was enacted consisted of amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The opening speech from the Throne called attention to the increased responsibilities devolving upon the House of Assembly owing to the constitutional change involved in the abolition of the Legislative Council last year. Reference was made to the stabilization of metal mining in the province, partly due to the establishment of a "national fuel-steel policy," and to the opening of at least one base metal mine in the province. It was announced that the Department of Education was giving particular attention to rural schools. The Speech referred with regret to the withdrawal of the Dominion Government grant to the provinces for technical education. A further feature of the session was the presentation of a preliminary report on the proposed adoption by the province of the federal Old Age Pensions Act (the interim report of the provincial commission of inquiry on this subject was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1929, page 501).

#### Workmen's Compensation

The basis used in computing the amount of compensation was changed so as to increase payments in respect to accidents which occur after January 1, 1930, in industry generally and after May 1, 1930, in the industry of lumbering (including saw mills), the limit of compensation allowable in cases of death, of permanent total disability, and of permanent partial disability being raised from 55 to 60 per cent of the average earnings of deceased or injured workman. In a death case this amount is exclusive of burial expenses. The amount allowed for the burial expenses of a deceased workman was increased from \$75 to \$100.

The definition of "employer" as used in the Act was modified in respect of Crown industries, the inclusion of provincial government industries, being made permissive instead of obligatory. The official designation of the Workmen's Compensation Board was changed by the addition of the words "of Nova Scotia."

The scope of the Act was enlarged so as to make personal injury by lightning compen-

sable, and to provide that such injury occurring in the course of employment shall be presumed to have arisen out of employment.

The section relating to the reciprocal provision of compensation for a workman residing in another province was recast, and the subsection added in 1927 to provide for the payment of compensation to a widow residing outside Nova Scotia was amended so as to include dependants also, reading as follows:—

"Where the dependents are a widow or an invalid widower and one or more children, the board may upon application grant leave to such dependents or any of them to reside out of Nova Scotia and may order that payments of compensation under this chapter may be made to any of such dependents while residing out of Nova Scotia without reducing the amount of such compensation below what it would have been if such dependent or dependents remained within the Province of Nova Scotia."

The limit of one year within which a claim for compensation must be lodged with the Board was made applicable also to a claim for medical aid. In connection with the medical aid services, provision was made for the supply of artificial limbs and other apparatus to workmen who have sustained loss of natural limbs, these to be kept in repair for a year; and also for the supply of spectacles made necessary through an accident. The provision regarding the supply of artificial limbs that was added to the Act in 1927 is now repealed (the latter provision had authorized the Board to supply artificial limbs where an injured workman's disability would be lessened by such action). Where a workman or dependant dies before compensation is paid, the amount due for compensation is made payable to the person who cared or provided for the deceased before death (previously this provision applied only to a dependant dying under such circumstances).

In the section defining the employer's duty after an accident has occurred, that is, in regard to the furnishing of reports, etc., it was provided that these duties are to be performed in connection with all accidents entitling injured workmen to medical aid for thirty days.

To the section which provides penalties for employers who fail to report the amount of their pay-roll, a subsection was added providing that in the event that the employer has failed to furnish such a report, or represents the amount at too low a figure, the Board may itself make an estimate of the pay-roll which estimate will be final and conclusive.

The cost of recording a certified copy of an assessment in the Registry of Deeds, in addition to the assessment itself, was declared to be a first lien upon the property on which an employer is assessed.

The existing provision which relieved the Board of responsibility for medical aid where such is already supplied by an employer, was modified so as to permit the Board to supply treatment by an eye, ear, nose or throat specialist where a physician considers such treatment necessary.

### Mechanics' Liens

The Mechanics' Lien Act was amended to provide that where the Act refers to "land" in connection with mechanics' liens, the word is to be understood as including all the forms of property upon which a lien may arise.

### Teachers' Pensions

The Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Act, enacted last year, was amended by the addition of a provision bringing teachers in the schools for the blind and deaf at Halifax within its scope. It was also provided that recognition would be made, for pension purposes, of time spent by a licensed teacher of the Province teaching elsewhere in the British Commonwealth in a public school, or as an instructor in a recognized university. Such teachers, however, will be required to pay contributions covering the period of their absence from Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Act of 1928 provided for payment

of a pension to a teacher who has served (a) for not less than 35 years; (b) for not less than 30 years, and has attained the age of sixty years; (c) for not less than 15 years, and has become mentally or physically incapacitated as a teacher. Such periods of service are not contingent upon the consecutiveness of teaching periods. The annual pension derived from the pension fund is equivalent to a sum three times the annual amount of the Provincial Aid (the sum which a teacher is entitled to receive annually from the provincial treasury under the provisions of the Education Act). The amount of the annual pension must be at least \$365. One half the amount of a pension continues to be paid to the widow of a pensioner during her lifetime or until re-marriage.

### Teachers' Qualifications

The Education Act was amended in regard to the qualifications required of teachers, so as to provide that the "time spent by a duly licensed teacher of Nova Scotia as a teacher in any other part of the British Commonwealth, or as an instructor in a recognized university in any part of the British Commonwealth, shall be regarded as time spent in teaching in the public schools of Nova Scotia, provided that the maximum period of such teaching service outside the province, so regarded, shall not exceed five years."

An Act was passed to incorporate the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association and County (or District) Farmers' Associations.

## New Brunswick

The fourth session of the Ninth Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick opened on February 21 and terminated on March 27. The opening Speech from the Throne intimated that a commission would be appointed to investigate the subject of Old Age Pensions in view of the existing uncertainty as to the cost of such a scheme. The principal measure affecting employment conditions was one providing for the establishment of a pension system for members of the Provincial Police force.

*Provincial Police Pensions.*—The Provincial Police Pension Act authorizes the provincial commissioner of police to deduct 3 per cent from the pay of members of the force under 50 years of age at the time of enlistment and 5 per cent from the pay of those over that age, as a contribution towards the Pension Fund. Members of the existing force have the option of coming under the scheme. The

payment of retirement allowances will be paid to policemen as follows:—

On the retirement or death of a member after a service of more than seven but less than twelve years, an allowance of one month's pay for each completed year of service, to be computed at the rate, or the average rate of pay of such member in the year of his retirement. After a service of twelve but less than fifteen years the allowance is one and one-half months' pay for each complete year of service; and for service over fifteen, but less than twenty years, it is one and two-third months' pay for each year of service. After service of twenty but less than twenty-five years, retiring policemen are entitled to an annual pension for life equal to half pay at the time of retirement; and after service of twenty-five years or over the amount of the pension is three-fifths of the annual pay on retirement. If, however, a pensioner has not served three years in the rank at which

he retires he will be paid according to the average annual pay he received during the last three years.

The Act also makes provision for the payment of sickness or injury allowance on a scale rising according to years of service from \$200 after one year's service, to \$300 after five years. For six years' service or more the allowance will be up to two months' pay for each complete year of service, based on the average pay of the last three years. Provision is made also for granting allowances in special cases. No sum payable as a pension, allowance, or benefit, is assignable at law or otherwise attachable for debt or liability. The commissioner of police may use his discretion as to the person to whom the pension or allowance will be paid in cases where the ex-member of the force is judged incapable of properly expending it.

*Landlord and Tenant.*—The provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act were limited by

the definite restriction of the word "trader" as used in the act to persons whose principal business is that of buying and selling merchandise, those who do so only incidentally being excluded from the definition.

*Miscellaneous.*—The Act passed in 1925 to provide for the purchase, sale and free distribution of school books was amended by the removal of the former limit of the free distribution to pupils not in advance of Grade V or Ungraded Standard III of the public schools, and by leaving the field of distribution to be determined by the Governor in Council.

Numerous amendments to the Motor Vehicle Act were made, including some minor changes in the sections relating to chauffeurs' licenses.

Among the private and local acts of the session was an Act to incorporate the Gloucester County Fishermen's Association for the purpose of cooperation among the numbers.

## Manitoba

The second session of the Eighteenth Legislature of Manitoba opened on February 11, continuing until May 17, 1929. Several measures of interest to labour were enacted, including amendments to existing acts.

### Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions Act was amended to provide for the administration of the Act being transferred by order in council to any branch or department of the government, or to a board or body of persons designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to administer Act. Provisions is also made for payment of pension cheques to such person as the board may direct in case the pensioner dies or for any reason is unable, or refuses, to endorse his cheque.

The legislature adopted the report of a special committee recommending the passing of an Act to provide for a living wage to all blind workers working in institutions receiving government aid in Manitoba, and that all work carried on in such institutions be under the supervision of the Fair Wage Board. Special provision in the Old Age Pensions Act for the inclusion of blind persons was also recommended, the committee making the following statement on this subject:—

"Your Committee has been impressed with the work of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in an attempt to make blind persons measurably independent and self-supporting. We realize, however, that there is a large number of blind persons, who, through age or other infirmities, cannot be employed in the regular work of the institute, and the

existence of these men and women in our midst constitutes a very serious problem, and one which we consider will become more acute unless a pension is provided for such persons. We would recommend that the Government embrace the first opportunity to impress upon the Dominion authorities the necessity for making provisions for such pensions."

### Employment Agencies

The Employment Bureau Act was amended in the section relating to the prohibition of private employment agencies, its provisions being extended to any persons who carry on an employment bureau as a partial vocation.

### Workmen's Compensation

The following resolution on this subject was adopted. (The names of the members of this committee subsequently appointed by the Government are given on page 846).

1. That it is expedient in the interests of both the employers and the employed in the Province, that there be appointed by the House a special committee of fifteen members, of which five shall represent employers, five represent employees and five represent the Legislature, with instructions and authority to investigate and report upon the question of compensation to the families of persons killed while employed in any industry and to the persons injured in such employment in this Province, and upon the present legislation regarding the same being the Workmen's Compensation and the application and administration thereof and all matters incidental thereto, and to report to this House at the next Session thereof, with power to sit and act in the recess, and to summon witnesses, administer oaths or take affirmations, and to require the production before the Committee, of books, papers

and records, and generally to proceed to the above end as to the said Committee shall seem proper.

2. Your Committee further recommends that pending the report of such Committee, Bills 71 and 72 be not proceeded with, except as to Section 1 of Bill 72.

Section 1 of Bill 72, mentioned in the foregoing resolution, was subsequently passed. It provides that the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint an acting director during the temporary absence of a director for any cause. (The Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba is composed of a commissioner and two directors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council).

Bill No. 71, introduced by Mr. John Queen, one of the Winnipeg representatives in the legislature, proposed, among other changes, to increase the amount of compensation payable to injured workmen from a sum equal to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % to 75 per cent of average yearly wages, and that in calculating the average earnings, account should be taken only of actual working periods, unemployed time not being reckoned.

#### Mines Act

The Mines Act was amended to provide that general rules made thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be observed in every mine except so far as the chief inspector of mines may consider any rule to be inapplicable.

#### Child Welfare

The Child Welfare Act was amended by widening the definition of "neglected child" to include any child whose parents have not been legally married to each other and whose mother refuses to maintain such child. Municipalities to which the neglected child is alleged to belong are required to be notified of the investigation before the juvenile court or police magistrate. No child under the age of twelve years can now be sent to an industrial school.

The owners of places of amusement must take out permits to employ juvenile performers, the fee in each case being fixed at \$20 per annum.

#### Public Health

The Public Health Act was amended so as to permit the minister to prepare a scheme for the organization of health districts consisting of a number of municipalities having an aggregate population of at least 10,000 persons. The scheme includes the appointment of district boards of health, with medical, clerical and sanitary staffs, who will devote their whole time to promoting health and sanitation in the district. One half the

expense will be paid by the municipality and the other half by the Department of Health and Public Welfare.

By a further amendment to the Act the Board of Health is empowered to order the vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against typhoid of all employees in lumbering, wood-cutting, timber, mining or construction camps and any person refusing to comply with such an order shall be discharged from his employment. The section does not apply to members of the running trades or telegraphers, or to persons treating human ailments by prayer or spiritual means as an exercise of religious freedom. Conscientious objectors, are also excepted if they file an affidavit but are subject to isolation for four weeks.

The Municipal Act was amended to permit the Council of an incorporated town to engage a salaried physician.

The title of the Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses was changed to the Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses. The Vital Statistics Act was amended to provide for its administration by the Department of Health and Public Welfare. Provision was also made for the establishment of an Adopted Children's Register and copies of decrees of absolute adoption are to be forwarded by the Director of Child Welfare to the recorder of vital statistics.

#### Education

Among other amendments to the Public Schools Act it was provided that town and village school boards should have power to grant leave of absence to any teacher or officer, and to make an allowance per month during such leave of absence.

The School Attendance Act was amended to provide for a statutory form of certificate of non-attendance, which shall be *prima facie* evidence in regard to all statements therein.

#### Miscellaneous Acts

The Warehousemen's Lien Act was amended to provide that the notice of lien to be given to certain persons by the warehouseman shall be given within two months after he has knowledge of the owner, instead of (as formerly) within two months of the date of the deposit of the goods.

The Distress Act was amended to provide that on every copy of demand there shall be stamped in conspicuous type and in red ink the sections of the Act enumerating the Statutory exemptions etc., and to provide that where a tenant has made an authorized assignment or has had a receiving order made against him, the assignee or trustee in the distribution of his property shall first pay the

wages and salaries of clerks and servants in respect of services rendered to the tenant during three months before the date of the assignment or receiving order.

The Manitoba Magistrates Act was amended by adding to the jurisdiction of justice of the peace cases arising under the Masters and Servants Act, the Public Schools Act, and the School Attendance Act.

## REGULATIONS UNDER THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT, ALBERTA

**T**HE following Regulations dated July 10, 1929, for the Administration of Old Age Pensions in Alberta were published in the *Alberta Gazette*, July 15.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to order that (a) the Workmen's Compensation Board be and is hereby appointed as the Pension Authority, with the power and duty to administer and carry out the provisions of The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927, being Chapter 156 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and of The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta, being Chapter 24 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1929, the Chairman of the Board to be the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority; and (b) that the following Regulations be and are hereby made for the administration of the said Act:

1. The Regulations made by the Governor in Council by Order in Council dated the 21st day of December, 1928,\* being P.C. 119-2298, are hereby adopted as Regulations under The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta.

2. For the purpose of ascertaining whether a pensioner is residing in a Municipality or an Improvement District, the pensioner shall be required to furnish such information from time to time as the Pension Authority may from time to time determine.

3. In determining the fact of the place of residence of an applicant for a pension, the Pension Authority shall be guided by the following principles:

(1) If the applicant is at the time of application, or has been at any time within the preceding period of twelve months in receipt of relief as an indigent, or as an indigent sick person, the applicant shall be deemed to be a resident of the Municipality, or Improvement District, chargeable with such relief pursuant to the appropriate Municipal Act.

\*The Dominion Regulations were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1929, page 164; those for Ontario, July 1929, page 731; Saskatchewan, May, 1928, page 467; British Columbia, September, 1927, page 926; October, 1927, page 1050.

The Act incorporating the Manitoba Wheat Producers Limited was amended by changing the name of the company to the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and to provide that the company shall not have either capital stock, or shares or shareholders, the existing issued shares becoming memberships and any person signing a marketing contract becoming a member.

(2) If the applicant is not at the time of application, and has not been within the preceding period of twelve months, in receipt of relief as an indigent or an indigent sick person from a Municipality or an Improvement District, and is not the inmate of any charitable or public institution, he shall be deemed to be a resident of the Municipality or Improvement District in the Province in which he last had his home for a period of six consecutive months.

(3) If the applicant does not come within the provisions of either of the two preceding paragraphs he shall not be deemed to be a resident of any Municipality or Improvement District, so as to render any Municipality or Improvement District Fund liable for contributions under the provisions of Section 6 of the Act.

4. The Pension Authority shall give notice in writing to the Clerk or Secretary-Treasurer in the case of a Municipality, or to the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs in the case of an Improvement District, of any pension allowed which the Pension Authority proposes to make a charge against such Municipality or District. If the Municipality does not dispute its liability in writing to the Pension Authority within ninety days of the date of the notice, the pensioner shall be deemed conclusively to be a resident of the Municipality. If liability is disputed, the Municipality or Deputy Minister shall, within the said period of ninety days, submit to the Pension Authority, in writing, the facts and circumstances relied upon to avoid liability, and as soon as may be after the expiration of the said period the Pension Authority shall, after such enquiry into the matter as it deems proper, decide whether or not the Pensioner was a resident of the Municipality, or Improvement District, as the case may be, at the time the application for the pension was made, and such decision shall be final and conclusive and there shall be no appeal therefrom.

5. For the purpose of investigation into any circumstances relating to any application for any pension or any pensioner, the Pension



Authority may request any Department of the Government to cause enquiries to be made, and upon such request being made, such enquiry shall be made if and when reasonably possible, and the results of such enquiry shall be reported to the Pension Authority; and the cost of such enquiries shall be borne by the Department making such enquiry.

6. The Pension Authority shall keep full and accurate accounts of all its financial transactions, in such form and manner as may be from time to time prescribed by the Treasury Board, and the same shall at all times be open to inspection and audit by the Provincial Auditor.

7. The Pension Authority shall prepare and deliver, in each month, to the Provincial

Treasurer, a voucher for the total of all Pensions payable for that month, and thereupon a cheque will be issued for the amount of the voucher and will be deposited to the credit of the Provincial Treasurer in a chartered bank in an account entitled: "Provincial Treasurer A/C *The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta.*" Pension cheques shall be prepared by the Pension Authority, and shall be signed by one of the members of the Authority and shall be countersigned by the Provincial Auditor.

8. The Board shall be entitled to receive from the Bureau of Vital Statistics any information and copies of any entry or certificate recorded therein, which may be required by the Board in connection with any pension or application for a pension, without charge.

### REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR OF ALBERTA, 1928-9

THE Commissioner of Labour of the Province of Alberta, in his annual report submitted to the Provincial Legislature at its recent session, reviews the activities of the Bureau of Labour during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929. The report also contains an account of the proceedings under the Labour Disputes Act during 1918. (This report is reprinted on page 862 of this issue). In addition to statistics of trade and industries, the publication of which are entrusted to the Bureau under the Bureau of Labour Act of 1922, the Bureau also conducts the provincial Employment Offices and administers the Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act and the Theatres Act.

#### Trade and Industries

The report records general expansion of business in the province during the period 1928-9. Returns from 2,274 firms covered 48,834 male employees over eighteen, 935 males under eighteen, 7,291 females over eighteen, 371 females under eighteen and 699 apprentices. The total payroll for wages and salaries was \$69,304,803.13, of which sum \$60,917,887.17 was paid to wage earners. The returns, when considered as to employment by months for males, show a greater difference than in pre-

vious years. This is due to the heavy construction program carried on during the summer and fall, with no counter-balancing extra employment during the other months. April was the month of least employment, 33,900 workers being employed, and August the month of greatest employment, 45,181 being employed. There was a marked increase in the numbers employed during the last six months of the year over those employed for the first six months. It is pointed out that "as in previous years, the returns, when considered by individual industries, show great fluctuations and when this is considered with the grouped totals, it is apparent that for the unskilled work in the various industries, men interchange from one to another, thereby maintaining a better general balance."

The returns of monthly employment of females show an increase in the number employed throughout the year. January was the month of least employment, when 6,088 were employed; following this there was a steady increase each month to September, when 7,500 were employed, and then a slight decrease for the remaining three months.

The accompanying table, based on returns from 2,274 firms, classifies the employees by wage groups and weekly wage rates.

#### STATISTICAL TABLE OF TRADES AND INDUSTRIES IN ALBERTA 1928-29

##### PAY ROLLS

Officers, superintendents and managers.....	\$ 8,386,915 96
Clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, etc.....	8,834,171 29
Wage-earners (including piece-workers, salesmen, etc.).....	52,083,715 88
Total.....	\$69,304,803 13

## CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE-EARNERS ONLY)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	18 years and over	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Under 18 years	
Under \$6.....	110	37	268	10	20
\$6 to \$6.99.....	27	26	70	17	70
\$7 to \$7.99.....	45	65	68	11	34
\$8 to \$8.99.....	118	93	164	12	68
\$9 to \$9.99.....	104	96	196	67	36
\$10 to \$10.99.....	354	124	385	68	122
\$11 to \$11.99.....	172	75	209	24	81
\$12 to \$12.99.....	422	153	1,036	83	73
\$13 to \$13.99.....	513	45	361	22	19
\$14 to \$14.99.....	2,627	37	505	23	22
\$15 to \$15.99.....	1,459	53	673	18	20
\$16 to \$16.99.....	824	54	451	8	16
\$17 to \$17.99.....	874	14	368	3	13
\$18 to \$18.99.....	3,269	36	418	.....	11
\$19 to \$19.99.....	1,930	6	192	2	.....
\$20 to \$20.99.....	2,134	7	2,371	.....	14
\$21 to \$21.99.....	1,397	2	180	.....	5
\$22 to \$22.99.....	2,302	4	195	3	8
\$23 to \$23.99.....	1,235	4	194	.....	9
\$24 to \$24.99.....	2,476	1	144	.....	6
\$25 to \$25.99.....	1,811	.....	248	.....	3
\$26 to \$26.99.....	1,235	1	79	.....	4
\$27 to \$27.99.....	1,874	1	61	.....	21
\$28 to \$28.99.....	970	.....	60	.....	.....
\$29 to \$29.99.....	1,324	.....	30	.....	3
\$30 to \$34.99.....	7,666	.....	168	.....	17
\$35 to \$39.99.....	3,968	.....	103	.....	4
\$40 to \$44.99.....	3,439	1	62	.....	.....
\$45 to \$49.99.....	1,659	.....	20	.....	.....
\$50 and over.....	2,492	.....	12	.....	.....
Total.....	48,834	935	7,291	371	699

**Factories Act**

The services of all the inspectors within the Bureau's control are used for general inspections under the Factories Act and the Minimum Wage Act. The returns from the inspectors under the former Act showed marked expansion in business. New industries were established and practically every one of the existing industries increased its staff. The increase in male employees was 5,016, or 24 per cent, and in female employees 2,026, or 32 per cent.

Recommendations relative to safety, sanitation, hours and wages and the employment of children to the number of 1,269 were made, all of which were fully carried out by employers. All places within the scope of the Act received at least one inspection visit during the year, subsequent visits being for the purpose of checking up on recommendations, on complaint, or where there is a varying element of risk.

Elevators were also inspected, numerous recommendations being made with the view to their safer operation. Inspectors issued a number of permits for overtime for reasons of trade during the year. These were for stocktaking, for seasonal occupations, etc.

**Minimum Wages for Women**

The sixth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board refers to the application by employers during the year for permission to work

their employees overtime. Such requests were connected with the Christmas and other season rushes, and were granted by the Board on condition that the provisions under the various orders in regard to payment for overtime should be observed.

Five requests were received for permission to employ a greater number of apprentices than is permitted by the regulations. Investigations showed that experienced help was not available; permission was therefore granted for the number necessary to meet the requirements of the industries.

A new order, that governing the canning of fruit and vegetables was issued during the year (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1928, page 854).

The number of businesses employing female help that were inspected during the year was 2,693. These businesses employed 7,903 experienced helpers and 945 learners. As the result of the inspections, 252 orders for adjustment of wages, 59 for adjustment of hours, and 31 for adjustment of staff, so that not more than 25 per cent would be in receipt of apprentice wages, were made.

There was an increase in the total number of females employed under all orders. The total increase under all orders was 1,908, or 27 per cent.

The inspectors found a number of females in receipt of wages less than the minimum rate and a number who were working longer hours than the maximum fixed by the Board. All

wages and hours were adjusted by employers when the infractions were brought to their attention by the inspectors.

Three court cases were taken against proprietors of restaurants for failing to pay minimum wages. Two convictions were obtained and the employer was ordered to pay back wages; one case was dismissed.

The number of employees coming under each of the seven orders of the Board were as follows:—

	Experienced	Apprentices
Order No. 1—		
Manufacturing.....	1,065	265
Order No. 2—		
Laundries, dyeing and cleaning...	355	101
Order No. 3—		
Hotels and Restaurants.....	1,241	67
Order No. 4—		
Personal Service.....	278	18
Order No. 5—		
Office occupation.....	3,324	186
Order No. 6—		
Retail establishments.....	1,639	177
Order No. 7—		
Fruit and vegetable canning.....	1	131
Totals.....	7,903	945

### Boiler Inspection

The report of the chief boiler inspector describes the work of his branch, which showed a marked expansion during the year, not only in the older industrial districts but in the new north country. The increased activity in the sawmills and mines entailed more work for the branch. The report outlines the various boiler accidents which occurred during the year, none however resulting in fatalities or serious bodily injuries.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA IN 1928

The eleventh annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta describes its activities during the calendar year 1928. The payroll figures and the number of persons employed during the year in the various industries within the scope of the Act were not available at the time of publication but the indications were that they would show a decided increase over those of 1927. This increase in the number of workmen is accounted for by amendments to the Act whereby all employees (except conductors and trainmen) of the various railways previously excluded from the Act were brought within its scope. Provision was also made to include hotels and commercial greenhouses, and to extend to those engaged in farming

### Employment Offices

An account is given of the work of the Alberta Government Employment Offices during the year. The industrial activity in the province was reflected in the increased business transacted by these offices. There was an increase in the vacancies for building construction, domestic and personal, general labouring, miscellaneous and casual employment, agriculture. Railway construction and operation, mining, and manufacturing were practically equal, while there was a material reduction in the vacancies for lumbering. Of the 72,924 vacancies filled, 63,723 were for males and 9,201 for females.

The director draws attention to the high percentage of vacancies that were filled and of applicants who were found employment, showing that the requirements of industry are now being met by the Employment Service.

Referring to the experiment of bringing men from Great Britain to help in the harvest operations in 1928, the director states that it was not so successful as was expected. "These men were strange to the customs of the country, required individual attention in placement, which is not possible during the heavy rush of this period, and did not adapt themselves very readily to the work."

### Theatre Inspection

This section of the report refers to the decided impetus received by the motion picture of the industry from the introduction of synchronized sound pictures. Projection room regulations were revised to meet the new conditions. Information is given as to the number of inspections carried out, certificates issued, etc.

and ranching the right to make voluntary application for protection under the Act.

Net assessments levied during the year, together with those outstanding at December 31, 1927, totalled \$1,190,531.27, as compared with \$1,010,616.29 for the year 1927. Of this amount \$1,175,806.77 was collected, leaving \$14,724.50 unpaid as at December 31, 1928.

Contributions on account of medical aid totalled \$240,083.38, while payments for medical services amounted to \$207,601.63.

The administration expense (excluding that made on account of mine rescue) was \$84,233.85, or 5.17 per cent on cash receipts, a reduction of 68 per cent as compared with the year 1927.

Of the 13,400 accidents reported during the year, 74 proved fatal, 148 resulted in some permanent disability, and 13,178 were of a temporary nature. Compensation covering temporary disabilities totalling \$456,525.91 was paid; \$418,706.59 was transferred to the Pension Fund to cover awards in the case of permanent disabilities and fatal accidents; and \$141,115 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims. The balance at the credit of the disaster reserve now stands at \$252,472.31.

The transfer from the Accident Fund to the Pension Fund of \$418,706.59, together with the interest \$94,902.84 earned by the fund, less the amount paid to pensioners, \$306,029.55, brings the balance at the credit of this fund at December 31, 1928, to \$2,046,019.31, out of which 222 widows and 442 children of deceased workmen, as well as 285 workmen who met with permanent disabilities are receiving monthly payments.

The principal statistics for 1928 are summarized as follows:—

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1928. . . . .	4,953
Number of accidents reported during the year 1928. . . . .	13,400
Number of accidents and claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1927. . . . .	2,034
Number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payment of compensation. . . . .	6,636
Number of claims disposed of by payment only on account for medical aid. . . . .	3,206
Number of accidents disposed of for which no application for compensation was received. . . . .	284
Number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due. . . . .	2,536
Number of claims on which further payments have to be made. . . . .	577
Number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made. . . . .	2,195

*Accidents.*—The number and severity of accidents reported during the year 1928 by classes is shown in the accompanying table.

*Accident Prevention and First Aid.*—The report states that accident prevention continued to be one of the main activities of the Board during 1928. Nearly 2,900 plants were inspected, and many employers made changes in their plant equipment so as to conform with regulations. As a result, working conditions in places where safety methods have the whole hearted support of the management are reported as being much less hazardous.

The Board has encouraged the formation of accident prevention committees among workmen. At present 334 of these committees are active and forward monthly reports on conditions in the plants where they are employed. The Board heartily compliments

the Exshaw plant of the Canada Cement Company on winning the safety trophy presented by the Portland Cement Association. This plant, operating with a payroll of 120 workmen, had no loss time accident in 1928.

First Aid classes are conducted by the Board, and during the year 217 first aid certificates were issued to workmen. Since the Board first undertook to institute first aid training, 2,311 employees have been granted first aid certificates.

The Board has, at the present time, four mine rescue cars operating in the Crow's Nest Pass, Mountain Park, Drumheller, and Edmonton fields, and mine rescue stations in the Lethbridge, Coalhurst, Nordegg and Canmore districts. The cars and stations are in charge of superintendents, who, in addition to keeping the mine rescue equipment in order, train and retrain mine rescue teams and conduct first aid training.

On the subject of safety work the report concludes as follows:—"We are aware that the human element is the chief factor in a large proportion of the accidents occurring, and safety methods in doing work should be cultivated by both employer and workman. It is found that where the employer manifests a definite safety policy and requires his workmen to observe safety rules and make use of all mechanical safety appliances, it is reflected in the working habits of those in his charge, and a lessening of his accident cost."

ACCIDENTS IN ALBERTA DURING 1928 BY CLASSES

Class of Industry	Fatal	Permanent Disability	Temporary Disability	Total
Coal mining. . . . .	28	31	3,309	3,368
Employment about mine stripping pits. . . . .	2	68		70
Lumbering, including saw mills and woodworking. . . . .	8	27	1,328	1,363
Gravel pits, brick, tile, oil operations, etc. . . . .	8	12	1,138	1,158
Garages, machine shops, etc. . . . .	1	11	882	894
Grain elevators, beverages, packing plants, etc. . . . .	2	3	843	848
Warehousing, cartage, laundries, food products, etc. . . . .	2	13	1,308	1,323
Building and general construction. . . . .	9	19	1,782	1,810
Railway express companies. . . . .		1	27	28
Municipal corporations. . . . .	2	5	470	477
Canadian Pacific Railway. . . . .	5	10	959	974
Canadian National Railways. . . . .	2	6	713	721
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway. . . . .	2	3	91	96
Dominion Government Employees. . . . .	1	1	61	63
Provincial Government Employees. . . . .	2	5	133	140
Employees of School Boards. . . . .		1	19	20
A. & G. W. and Pembina Valley Railways. . . . .			38	38
Workmen's Compensation Board. . . . .			3	3
Miscellaneous. . . . .			6	6
Totals. . . . .	74	148	13,178	13,400

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1928

### Ninth Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

THE ninth annual report of the Department of Labour of Ontario, recently published, reviews industrial conditions during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1928, and outlines the activities of the Department in the administration of the following Acts: The Sanitary and Hoisting Engineers' Act; The Factory, Shop, and Office Building Act; The Employment Agencies Act; The Steam Boiler Act. The operations of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada are also described.

Of industrial conditions during the year, it is stated that Ontario had the greatest expansion in the volume of employment since 1920. In every industry improvement was indicated by advances in employment ranging from 1.4 points in communication to 25.5 points in the mining industry as compared with 1927.

The remarkable increase in the value of building permits issued during the year is regarded as being indicative of a decided expansion in the building industry and of general prosperity throughout the province.

*Factory Inspection.*—During the year, 18,565 inspections were made of factories, mercantile establishments and office buildings, in which the employees numbered 313,595. In addition to these regular inspections, investigations were made of accidents and complaints, and during the Canadian National Exhibition the various buildings on the grounds were under the constant supervision of the factory inspectors in the interest of those employed there. The number of orders relating to the various requirements of the Factory, Shop and Office Buildings Act totalled 6,691 and 1,244 permits were issued, of which number 697 were permits for overtime. Reports of 1,345 violations of the Acts in enforcement of which the inspectors have a responsibility were submitted, the great majority of which were due to negligence in the posting of the orders of the Minimum Wage Board.

The complaints received during the year numbered 124. Upon investigation 63 were upheld, 28 not upheld, 22 are pending investigation, and one does not come within the jurisdiction of the branch. Of the 124 complaints the chief causes were as follows: hours of labour, 24; lavatories, 17; elevators, 17; boilers, 16; ventilation and fumes, 12; and overtime, 10.

Proceedings were taken against five firms for violations of the Ontario Factory, Shops and Office Building Act. In two of the cases fines amounting in all to \$110 were imposed;

one case was withdrawn upon compliance with the regulations; and one case is still pending.

*Employment.*—The accompanying tables show the number of employees by sex and age in industrial and mercantile establishments and office buildings, together with hours of work during 1927 and 1928:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO			
	Employees	1928	1927
Males over 16 . . . . .		226,331	202,417
Males 14-16 . . . . .		556	699
Females over 18 . . . . .		81,737	69,420
Females 14-18 . . . . .		4,971	2,821
Children under 14 dismissed		24	38
Total . . . . .		313,595	275,357

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES IN ONTARIO		
	Males	No. of Employees
45 hours per week . . . . .		92,122
50 hours per week . . . . .		51,960
54 hours per week . . . . .		32,832
58 hours per week . . . . .		3,821
60 hours per week . . . . .		23,438
Females		
45 hours per week . . . . .		53,670
50 hours per week . . . . .		14,707
54 hours per week . . . . .		6,945
58 hours per week . . . . .		564
60 hours per week . . . . .		3,938

In addition to the numbers mentioned in above table there were also 29,598 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week.

*Accidents.*—The report of the chief inspector of factories also details the accidents which occurred within his jurisdiction. During the year 5,809 accidents were reported, 35 of which were fatal, as compared with 5,425 reported in 1927, of which 34 were fatal. Of the 35 fatal accidents, 7 were due to electricity, 6 to falls, and 4 to falling substances.

*Employment Service.*—It is pointed out that the work of the employment offices reflects the general improvement in industrial conditions. The number of placements effected during the year was 153,783, being an increase of 12.3 per cent over the previous year; the number of vacancies reported, 175,870, was an increase 10.1 per cent and the number of applications for employment, 212,422, was an increase of 6.5 per cent. Of these applicants, 77.1 per cent were placed, and 87.4 per cent of the vacancies were filled. Of the number placements reported, 97,217 or 63.2 per cent, were regular, that is, involved employment of two weeks' duration or longer,

and 56,566 or 36.8 per cent, were of a casual or temporary nature. At various times during the year the demand for workers, especially skilled workers, was greater than the supply.

Handicapped ex-service men were placed in employment during the year in increased numbers. These totalled 6,831 of whom 4,306 or 58.6 per cent were placed permanently. Handicapped ex-service applicants numbered 6,863 and 62.7 per cent were placed. In the employment offices in the city of Toronto separate divisions are maintained for this special phase of employment work, and in the remaining offices every consideration is given the employment needs of the handicapped ex-service men.

*Private Employment Agencies.*—The total number of placements by these agencies during the year was 37,899. It is stated that while the public employment offices placed 12.33 per cent more men and women in positions during 1928 as compared with 1927, the increase in the business of the private employment agencies was less than 6 per cent for the same period.

*Steam Boiler Branch.*—According to the regulations under the Steam Boiler Act, all steam boilers, air receivers and other pressure vessels constructed for use in Ontario must be built from designs that have been approved and allotted a registration number by the Steam Boiler Branch. During the fiscal year 1928, 567 such designs were surveyed, registered and re-registered as compared with 483 in 1927, or an increase of over 17 per cent and 28 designs were returned to manufacturers for revision. The new pressure vessels inspected numbered 582, as compared with 462 in 1927, or an increase of nearly 26 per cent, and of this number 398 were manufactured in Ontario or eighty more than last year; 1,332 firsts, second and final inspections were made on these pressure vessels. Used pressure vessel which have been extensively repaired or which have been sold or exchanged for use in the province must be inspected and 903 such pressure vessels were inspected during the year, and 658 annual inspections were made or a total of 1,566 as compared with 1,534 in 1927. The number of certificates issued totalled 3,229 or 203 more than last year. The expansion in the work in every department of the Steam Boiler Branch resulted in an increase of nearly 16 per cent in the revenue for the year. The amount of moneys transmitted to the Treasurer of Ontario was \$22,152.90 as compared with \$19,102.16 for the fiscal year 1927.

*Stationary and Hoisting Engineers.*—Every person operating in Ontario as an engineer in

charge of a stationary boiler of more than 25 horsepower and of which the safety valve is set to blow off at a pressure exceeding ten pounds; or of a portable boiler, the safety valve of which blows off at a pressure exceeding twenty pounds, must hold a certificate of competency issued upon examination by the Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers. Four grades of certificates for stationary engineers are issued. The holder of a fourth-class certificate may take charge and operate a steam plant of 50 horsepower or less; third class, 200 horsepower or less; second class, 600 horsepower or less; and first class a plant of any capacity. During the year, 1,373 certificates were issued upon examination and of this number twenty-four more than last year were for second-class certificates. "To qualify for a higher grade certificate requires study and increasing efficiency in the management of steam plants", the report notes, and this expert knowledge is being recognized by employers in higher remuneration. Altogether 1,851 candidates sat for examination, 667 at the office of the Board in Toronto and 1,184 at outside examining centres arranged for the convenience of the candidates. In addition to 1,373 certificates by examination, there were issued 23 provisional, 30 duplicate, 114 plant owners' certificates, and 15,085 by renewal, making a total of 16,625 issued during the year. The revenue of the board amountd to \$23,474.02 as compared with \$23,126.61 in 1927.

*Inspection of Caisson Work.*—The inspector of caisson work, administering the regulations respecting the protection of persons working in compressed air, reported a decided decrease in the cases of sickness due to employment in compressed air during the past year. It is stated that before these regulations became effective very little provision was made for the care of workmen stricken with caisson disease and numerous cases became claims on the Workmen's Compensation Board, involving considerable expenditure. During the six months before the enforcement of the regulations eighty-eight cases of sickness and three deaths from caisson disease were reported with \$16,521 paid out in compensation. During the corresponding six months of the next year when the regulations were in force twelve cases of sickness were reported, no deaths, and only \$998 paid out in compensation. The report outlines the measures to be taken when workmen are strickekn with caisson disease.

*Industrial Disputes.*—During 1928 the number of strikes and lockouts totalled 52, as compared with 25 in the previous year. The number of persons involved in the 52 strikes and lockouts was 5,622, or 27.6 per cent more than in 1927, while the aggregate duration in working days was 5.6 per cent greater than in 1927, being 59,889 days.

## MINIMUM WAGES FOR WOMEN IN ONTARIO IN 1928

THE eighth annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of Ontario reviews its activities during the year 1928. The Board considers that "it has succeeded in building a wall of protection about the working women of the province," attributing this success to its defence of standards which had been set by the industries and the public opinion of the community. It has found the conviction "already ingrained in the social conscience that a business should support its working force." To show the strength of this public sentiment it is stated that "a report that a firm paid starvation wages was enough to drive off customers." In the course of its investigations, however, the Board found many aberrations from prevailing standards. These are of three kinds and are described as follows: "First, there is the 'shyster' employer. He wants to sell his products to the workers in other plants, while these other plants can sell little or none to his workers. He wants other industries to support his, as other members of the families to which his workers belong carry the burden of their homes. He is a parasite in the industrial organism, and should be compelled to play fair with his neighbours and competitors. Second, there is the inefficient employer. He is generally without much capital or business experience. His venture is often short-lived and ends in disaster. His most desperate efforts are directed towards lowering wage-cost, without assessing the relation between wages and production. There is a constant succession of these employers, for as one goes down another leaps into his place. One happy effect of minimum wage administration often is to improve this man's management of his business, so that he has a better chance to succeed. Third, there are the wages which are inadvertently low. Especially in the large establishments, individuals and groups of workers are overlooked. Some foreman or accountant is negligent or the piece-rates for some operation are set unduly low, or some other blind spot occurs, and the wages drop below the intended level. In such cases the management is frequently grateful to have these things pointed out."

The Board determines the minimum wage levels by studying the cost of living in the various sections of the province. The cost of living budget of an average working woman in Toronto is first estimated as a basis for these calculations, the budget of the workers in other localities being adjusted in proportion to a recognized variation in the cost of living as

between large and small cities, towns, villages and country districts. The budget for Toronto as reviewed to October, 1928, allows \$364 per year, or \$7 per week, for board and lodgings; \$127 per year for clothing; \$162 for sundries (including laundry, doctor, dentist, carfare, amusements, church, etc.), making a total of \$653 for the year. The weekly budget for Toronto is, therefore, as follows: board and lodging, \$7; clothing, \$2.44; sundries, \$3.06, making a total \$12.50 per week. The figure thus arrived at is taken as the minimum wage required to provide a female worker at Toronto with the necessities of living.

In enforcing the provisions of the Act the Board employs three chief methods. The first is to require the posting of cards, containing the wage orders of the Board in all factories, stores, laundries, hotels and theatres. It is the duty of the factory inspectors while on their inspections to report whether these cards are properly displayed. The second method of enforcement is through the investigation of complaints. Regular meetings attended by the chief factory inspector, are held to review these complaints. During the year 26 such meetings were held and 372 complaints were dealt with and satisfactorily settled. The third method is based on an analysis of wage returns from firms employing women. Any apparent lack of conformity to the orders is taken up with the firm concerned. There were 318 such cases during the year out of a total collection of 2,935 wage sheets. All of these were either explained or rectified.

The Board collected during the year arrears of wages due to a number of female workers. Seventy-five firms made such payments to 136 employees. The total amount collected was \$7,384.15, of which the largest to any one worker was \$350, the average being \$54.29.

The Board is accustomed to issue special permits for lower wages to handicapped workers, or for variations or suspensions of its orders in certain emergencies. The number of firms to which such permits were issued in 1928 was 54. It is stated that the proportion of such permits is so small that the standards of wages are not affected, and at the same time the system of special permits provides a valuable degree of flexibility, enabling a number of women to be steadily employed who otherwise would be excluded from remunerative work.

The accompanying table shows the average weekly wages and hours worked by female employees in the various industries in Ontario during the period covered by the report.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND HOURS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES  
IN ONTARIO, 1928

Industry	Number of firms	Female employees		Average weekly wages		Average hours per week	Minimum wage (experienced adults)
		Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18		
				\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (Toronto).....	49	1,315	130	14 09	10 56	45-2	12 00
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (other cities over 30,000).....	45	491	55	14 10	9 66	45-5	12 00
Laundries, dyeworks, etc. (rest of provinces).....	61	491	86	12 20	8 67	50-0	11 00
Retail stores (Toronto).....	23	479	70	16 88	11 98	49-1	12 50
Retail stores (other cities over 30,000).....	23	1,164	64	15 31	9 80	48-0	12 00
Retail stores (cities from 5,000 to 30,000).....	52	852	87	14 39	10 09	49-0	11 00
Retail stores (rest of province).....	23	109	11	12 67	8 73	50-0	8 00-10 00
Departmental stores having more than 150 employees (Toronto).....	2	3,908	415	16 17	9 46	47-0	12 50
Textile factories (Toronto).....	42	2,259	240	14 91	10 87	45-7	12 50
Textile factories (other cities over 30,000).....	27	3,544	591	14 61	11 38	48-8	11 50
Textile factories (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	68	4,532	1,134	13 52	10 33	49-8	11 00
Textile factories (rest of province).....	60	2,063	384	12 54	8 84	51-1	10 00
Needle trades (Toronto).....	446	8,732	582	16 06	9 15	44-06	12 50
Needle trades (other cities over 30,000).....	70	879	46	14 37	10 41	46-6	11 50
Needle trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	57	1,714	179	14 74	10 89	47-3	11 00
Needle trades (rest of province).....	22	240	37	14 62	9 41	48-8	10 00
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (Toronto).....	91	691	113	15 31	9 79	43-9	12 50
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (other cities over 30,000).....	29	219	21	14 60	9 81	45-2	11 50
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	13	136	8	17 37	8 63	45-0	11 00
Drugs, chemicals, etc. (rest of province).....	13	134	10	13 42	8 68	45-0	10 00
Boot, shoe, and leather trades (Toronto).....	45	613	118	15 50	9 95	44-8	12 50
Boot, shoe and leather trades (other cities over 30,000).....	10	85	12	16 92	10 11	47-0	11 50
Boot, shoe and leather trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	32	638	128	15 08	10 04	48-4	11 00
Boot, shoe and leather trades (rest of province).....	22	449	144	12 76	9 06	50-7	10 00
Electrical trades (Toronto).....	21	544	80	14 77	9 85	45-7	12 50
Electrical trades (other cities over 30,000).....	7	398	52	17 31	10 58	45-0	11 50
Electrical trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	10	385	42	13 85	11 11	48-0	11 00
Electrical trades (rest of province).....	2	11	1	15 08	11 00	48-0	10 00
Food trades (Toronto).....	109	2,499	548	13 83	11 73	45-5	12 50
Food trades (other cities over 30,000).....	73	798	130	13 63	11 45	47-5	11 50
Food trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	88	506	166	13 46	10 74	48-0	11 00
Food trades (rest of province).....	51	285	40	12 69	10 73	49-2	10 00
Tobacco trades (Toronto).....	4	186	8	18 48	9 19	41-1	12 50
*Tobacco trades (other cities over 30,000).....	5	293	16	12 28	9 28	42-8	11 50
*Tobacco trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	3	11		10 99		40-1	11 00
*Tobacco trades (rest of province).....	3	148	21	10 90		53-3	10 00
*Rubber trades (Toronto).....	4	515	63	17 81	12 73	46-1	12 50
*Rubber trades (other cities over 30,000).....	1	28		19 10		55-0	11 50
Rubber trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	10	635	170	14 67	10 79	51-4	11 00
Rubber trades (rest of province).....	6	325	95	14 89	12 13	49-0	10 00
Jewellery trades (Toronto).....	22	179	23	15 15	10 25	44-7	12 50
Jewellery trades (other cities over 30,000).....	10	33	5	15 88	12 70	43-0	11 50
Jewellery trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	7	128	18	13 82	9 83	47-6	11 00
Paper trades (Toronto).....	205	2,374	338	15 75	10 88	46-0	12 50
Paper trades (other cities over 30,000).....	68	1,172	122	13 76	9 95	46-5	11 50
Paper trades (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	78	655	108	13 90	8 69	46-9	11 00
Paper trades (rest of province).....	78	261	35	13 87	8 22	47-4	
Hotel restaurants (Toronto).....	153	2,520	44	16 38	16 19	50-4	12 50
Hotel restaurants (other cities over 30,000).....	80	421	24	15 24	12 58	53-8	12 00
Custom Millinery (Toronto).....	68	562	63	17 84	8 50	46-8	12 50
Customs millinery (other cities over 30,000).....	48	203	9	15 20	8 44	48-0	
Hair dressing and Beauty Parlours (Toronto).....	64	258	13	19 25	13 21	47-3	12 50
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (Toronto).....	123	1,432	202	14 66	10 79	45-6	12 50
All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (cities over 30,000).....	60	874	139	14 74	11 40	48-5	11 50
*All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (cities 5,000 to 30,000).....	82	1,052	211	13 89	10 86	49-5	11 00
*All other factory trades (excepting seasonal canneries) (rest of province).....	68	921	162	12 30	10 31	49-6	10 00

\*Figures are for 1929.

The *Monthly Journal of Social Reform*, published at Tokyo, Japan, in its issue for July, 1929, comments on the recent increase in the number of industrial disputes that have been settled through mediation or arbitration. The total number of the disputes arising during 1928 and the first three months of 1929 were terminated through the intervention of arbitrators appointed by the government. It is noted that the number of workers' groups

applying for arbitration exceeded that of the employers so applying. During 1928 a total of 43 applications for arbitration were made by workers and 19 by employers, while 22 applications were made by employers and workers jointly. The number of disputes settled through mediation or arbitration includes 136 strikes and 8 lockouts in 1928, and 39 strikes and 1 lockout in 1929.



## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN ONTARIO IN 1928

THE eighth annual report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario describes the administration of the Act during the year ending October 31, 1928. It will be recalled that the Mothers' Allowances Act of 1920 provided for the establishment of a provincial board of five persons to consider the applications received from local boards on behalf of mothers of two or more dependent children. The municipality in which a beneficiary has resided for one year is required to contribute one-half the amount of the allowance granted in each case, the remainder being paid by the province. The cost of administration of the Act also is borne by the province. The amount of the allowance is determined by the Board within limits fixed by regulation under the Act. The rate in cities is \$40, \$45, \$50 and \$55 per month for mothers with 2, 3, 4 and 5 children; in towns and country districts the rates are lower. The commission may grant an additional allowance for larger families. The commission is now composed of the following members: the Hon. David Jamieson, M.D., M.C.P.S. (former speaker of the provincial legislature) chairman; Miss Belle Thompson, vice-chairman; Mrs. Minnie Singer; Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Murphy, K.C.; and Mr. A. J. Reynolds.

The number of beneficiaries is reported as steadily increasing from year to year in spite of the carefulness with which every application is scrutinized. A part of the increase is explained as being due to "what might reasonably be expected in a growing population," but, it is emphasized, that "the number of cases of desertion and of incapacitated husbands has been increasing to an alarming extent and calls for the closest and most critical consideration of every case".

Dealing with two of the chief problems encountered—desertion and incapacitation—the report states as follows:—

"The desertion cases present a serious problem, and much suffering is entailed on account of our regulation that if a man's whereabouts are known his wife is held ineligible for assistance. The majority of deserters go to the United States, and even if they can be located, there are no public funds provided for securing their return to Ontario. If the deserted wife asks to have her husband returned to Ontario where he can be brought to court, all expenses in connection therewith must be borne by her, who is in need herself, and has no money to spare for this purpose. Even if these deserters are brought home and a court order secured against them for a stated weekly or monthly

payment, our experience shows these payments are seldom made and the man again disappears. A jail term does not appear to do any good in these cases, and it is a difficult question to decide whether or not a more liberal interpretation should be placed on the regulation covering these cases.

"The number of applicants under the incapacitation condition shows a very large increase and the Commission has given these cases the most careful consideration, and has been obliged to refuse a large percentage as not being totally and permanently disabled within the meaning of the Act. Blindness might be regarded in some cases as totally unfitting a man for any earning capacity, but in the case of a young man who is otherwise physically and mentally fit, we strongly advise and insist he should take training in some useful occupation with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and thus enable him to assist to some extent in the maintenance of his family. The Commission grants the allowance to his wife while he is taking this course of training."

As regards the attendance of children at school, the report indicates that this problem has been met by the adoption of a monthly system of attendance cards, which must be signed by the teachers. This method is said to have effected a wonderful improvement in the regularity of attendance. One of the features of the educational program is the dispatching of railway cars by the Department of Education to outlying districts "where no other educational facilities are available, and where children are gathered in from great distances and given a start, and then carried on by a correspondence course." This method of travelling schools is commended in the report, which states that children of mothers drawing the allowance "have made wonderful progress."

*Beneficiaries.*—The number of families on the allowance list during the year was 5,976 and the number of children under sixteen in those families was 17,328, the average number of children per family being 2·899. The number of beneficiaries varies from month to month. On October 31, 1928, the last month of the financial year, there were 5,139 beneficiaries, and the amount disbursed was \$187,936, representing an increase of 410 in the number of beneficiaries and \$15,977 in disbursements over the corresponding month of the previous year. The average monthly increase in the number of beneficiaries was 34·16. The disbursements during the financial year 1927-28 amounted to a total of \$2,190,407,

being an increase of \$182,850 over the previous year.

As already stated, half the disbursements for mothers' allowances are borne by the province, the payments by the various municipalities amounting to \$986,486.50. In addition the province bears the full amount in unorganized districts, and this total for the year was \$197,180. The province also assumes full charge of any amounts granted to those lacking one year's continuous residence in any municipality.

The percentage cost of administration of the Act was again reduced. For the past year it was 3.5 per cent, as compared with 3.7 per cent in the previous year, and 3.93 per cent in 1925-26.

Tribute is paid in the report to the 19 investigators and to the members of the office staff for efficiency in the performance of duty.

Of the 5,976 families on the pay list, 2,895 were in cities, 2,997 were in the country, and 84 in towns. The average number of children in these families was 2.72 in the cities, 2.98

in the countries, 3.42 in judicial districts, and 2.71 in the towns.

In addition to the 4,340 cases where the dependency was caused by the father's death, there were 1,644 cases where the father was totally incapacitated, the chief causes of such incapacitation being tuberculosis and insanity. Desertion was the cause of dependency in 351 cases, while in 241 cases both parties were dead, and the children were in charge of a foster parent.

Of the total number of families benefitting, 64.5 per cent were Canadian, 26.6 per cent were British, and 8.9 per cent were of foreign birth.

The Commission expresses its appreciation "of the services of the splendid men and women to the number of over 500 members of local boards who devoted so much of their time to the administration of the Act." Acknowledgment is also made of the willing co-operation from all the Churches, the Salvation Army, and the various social service organizations.

## REPORT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR 1928

THE recent activities of the British Ministry of Labour are described in its annual report for 1928, which has appeared recently. The year was notable for the movement towards industrial reorganization on the basis of co-operation between the workers and the employers. This movement culminated in the acceptance by the Trade Union Congress of proposals for the formation of a national industrial council to consider industrial questions from both sides. The full acceptance of these proposals by the employers' organizations was still under consideration at the end of the year (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1178; October, 1928, page 1037; August, 1928, page 846 etc.).

The Department took an active part in the conciliation of labour disputes. Only 103 cases, however, came under the Conciliation Act of 1896 for settlement, the year being exceptionally free from industrial disputes. The Industrial Court issued 52 awards on cases referred to them under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

The employment situation in 1928 is described in one section of the report. There had been a substantial improvement during 1927 and this was maintained during the first quarter of 1928, the percentage of unemployment in that period among insured workers being lower than at any time since 1920. From April, however, up to the end of November a decline in employment set in, though the

seasonal influences in the second half of the year were less pronounced than in 1927. The increased unemployment in Great Britain after April, apart from seasonal unemployment, was confined almost entirely to five industries: coal mining, shipbuilding and ship repairing, cotton, woollen and worsted, and boots and shoes. These five industries represent about one-fifth of the insured population, and at the end of November they represented one-third of the unemployment.

The report describes the work carried on during the year by the Industrial Transference Board in transferring large numbers of unemployed workers, particularly coal miners, to other districts and other employment. Apart from the ordinary use of the Employment Exchanges, special facilities for transfer were offered to various classes through juvenile unemployment centres, domestic training centres (for girls and young women), "handymen" training centres (for young men), household removal schemes, etc. The Ministry's scheme for the training of young unemployed men provides for two kinds of training; one for giving those who desire to settle in the Dominions preliminary training in the rudiments of farm work; the other for improving the employability of men seeking industrial work in this country. (These schemes were outlined in the last issue of the (LABOUR GAZETTE, page 705).

Another feature of the year was the coming into force of the Unemployment Insurance Act, passed in the previous year, in July, 1928. The Act abolished the distinction between "standard" and "extended" benefit; and, since April 19, 1928, the only condition relating to the payment of contributions has been that 30 contributions shall have been paid in respect of the applicant during the two years preceding the date of his application. During a transitional period, moreover, a greatly reduced contributory condition is in force for persons aged 18 years and over, namely the payment of eight contributions in the last two years, or alternatively, of thirty contributions at any time. The administration of unemployment insurance was also affected during the year by the coming into force, as from January 2, 1928, of Section 37 (1) of the Widows' Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pension Act, 1925. By virtue of that subsection, the title to unemployment benefit ceased on January 2, 1928, in the case of every person who had reached the age of 65 on that date; in the case of persons subsequently becoming 65, title to benefit ceased on their reaching that age.

There was no change during the year in the list of trades to which the Trade Boards Acts are applied, but provision was made for the establishment of a separate trade board for the keg and drum branch of the hollow-ware making trade. During the year there were 37 meetings of full trade boards, and 141 meetings of various committees of boards; 27 boards did not meet at all. The meetings of the boards were chiefly occupied with questions of minimum rates. The report contains a brief review of the varying use which Boards have made of their general rate fixing powers. All the boards, as required by the Acts, have fixed general minimum time rates; all but two have fixed overtime rates although in a further four trades the overtime rates do not apply to piece workers. All the boards, again, have fixed special rates for juveniles, based either on age alone or on experience alone, or on a combination of the two. Twenty-one boards have made it a condition of payment at the juvenile or learner's rate that the worker should have definite facilities for learning the trade; in nearly all these cases he or she must be the holder of a learner's certificate issued by the board.

## PROFIT SHARING AND LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE results of a recent inquiry made by the British Ministry of Labour into schemes of profit sharing and labour co-partnership are published in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1929. The movement has made almost continuous progress during the years since the war. The years of greatest progress in the establishment of new schemes were 1919 and 1920, when there was a net addition of 94 schemes and of 33,000 participating employees. During the succeeding years progress was slower, but in the last two years there was a net increase of twelve schemes and of 21,000 workpeople participating.

The inquiry showed that profit sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of schemes is small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and in all industries taken together nearly one-half the schemes started have come to an end. The most conspicuous exception is the gas industry, in which a large proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes; comparatively few of these schemes have been discontinued, and a number have been in operation for twenty years or longer.

The number of workpeople employed by 308 firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1928 was approximately 485,000, of whom about 222,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. In the previous year the number entitled to participate in the schemes then in force was approximately 209,000, out of a total of about 422,000 persons employed. The large proportion of employees of the firms concerned who did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years; but to a much greater extent it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in profits only to the extent that they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, and to purchase shares in the undertaking.

In many schemes profit-sharing is only available to those employees who are prepared to purchase shares in the undertaking or to deposit savings with the firm. In the case of the share-purchase schemes the employee is usually offered shares on terms more

favourable than those offered to the ordinary investor. The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing, but where special favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Similarly those schemes which give to employees who deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest together with a further dividend varying with profits are treated as examples of profit-sharing, although not of a normal type. These two special types of arrangement account for 90 of the existing schemes and for 27 of the defunct schemes.

The most prevalent type of scheme is the simple arrangement under which a cash bonus is paid to the employees, the amount of the bonus representing a specified proportion of the net profits, or of the profit remaining after a fixed minimum rate of interest or dividend has been paid on capital; in some cases the bonus is a sum which automatically rises or falls with the rate of dividend on the capital.

Cash bonus schemes (including schemes where the bonus is placed in a deposit or savings account from which an employee may freely withdraw) represent about 40 per cent of the existing and about 65 per cent of the discontinued schemes.

In the gas companies' schemes the bonus usually takes the form of a percentage on wages varying inversely with the price charged for gas, which itself usually regulates the rate of dividend payable on capital; but in a number of the more recent gas companies' schemes the bonus varies directly with the rate of dividend on capital, or is a fixed percentage of the amount paid in such dividends.

*Co-partnership Schemes.*—Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." Among the 316 schemes in operation included in the statistics, there are 132 which provide for some form of shareholding by employees; while of the 289 defunct schemes, 49 provided such arrangements.

One form of shareholding has already been mentioned; that in which shares are issued

to employees on specially advantageous terms. This type of arrangement has become prominent in recent years; 83 such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 62 are still in force.

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is wholly retained for investment in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employees have acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 52 are known to have been started; 36 of these are still in operation, and 23 of them date from after the war. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these "bonus-capitalization" schemes, accounting for 25 out of the 36 schemes of this type; and practically all of the pre-war schemes of this type are those in gas companies.

*Amount of Bonus.*—In 1928, as in 1927, the highest amount of bonus was paid in the small group of insurance, banking, etc., businesses, the bonuses in this group averaging £26 per head in both years. As was the case in 1927, a high rate of bonus was paid by firms engaged in merchanting and dealing, and the next highest rates, by undertakings engaged in paper manufacture, printing, bookbinding, etc.; while for the few agricultural schemes the bonuses paid were almost negligible, as they were in the two previous years. The most noteworthy changes as between 1927 and 1928 were in the group of firms engaged in the textile industry, in which bonuses averaged £4 11s. 1d. in 1928, as compared with £2 7s. 11d. in 1927, and in the group of firms engaged in merchanting and dealing, in which bonuses averaged £14 2s. 8d., as compared with £17 13s. 7d. in 1927.

An important section of the report deals with the 163 co-operative societies having definite profit-sharing systems, these societies employing about 29,000 persons. The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the workers, but in a number of cases the employees receive a bonus on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon the customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type.

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

*Address given by Mr. E. G. Blackadar, Superintendent, before Canadian Postmasters' Association, Ottawa, June 21, 1929*

THE Department of Labour has been exerting every effort to bring the advantages of the Canadian Government Annuities System to the attention of the Canadian people. For this purpose thousands of lines of space have been used in newspapers, magazines, etc., and full advantage has been taken of the chain of Canadian National Railway broadcasting stations which extend from Halifax to Vancouver. In all this advertising reference is made to the fact that complete information, literature, etc., may be obtained upon application to the nearest postmaster, and as it is our experience that many persons find upon application at the post office they are unable to obtain the information and literature which should be on hand at every post office throughout Canada, I desire to point out that if you have not already done so, you should familiarize yourself with the various plans of annuity available and obtain a supply of our literature, in order that you may be in a position to intelligently deal with enquiries received.

Apparently many of the postmasters who have not made themselves acquainted with this splendid means of making provision for old age are unaware that they are neglecting one of the best means of increasing the revenue which may be derived from their offices. In this connection I may say, however, that many postmasters who have familiarized themselves with the Canadian Government Annuities System have substantially increased their personal revenue, by the transaction of Annuities business. This statement is borne out by the fact that commissions paid to postmasters for the sale of Annuities during the last fiscal year increased more than 200 per cent over the amount paid during the preceding fiscal year. Some of the postmasters have been particularly active in promoting the sale of Government Annuities in their vicinity. Mr. Kolb of Herbert, Saskatchewan, the president of the Saskatchewan Postmasters' Association, who is present, is one of these, also Mr. Charles D. Griffiths of Estevan, Saskatchewan, has been successful in securing a number of applications, and I could also mention many others.

Postmasters who are on a commission basis are allowed commission at the rate of one per cent on applications secured or payments received for the purchase of Immediate Annuities (in this connection I may say that we frequently receive payments as large as

\$75,000, which would give you a commission of \$750 for the one transaction); postmasters receive commission at the rate of 5 per cent on applications secured or payments received for the purchase of Deferred Annuities; and when you consider that more than four and a quarter million dollars was received during the last fiscal year for the purchase of these annuities, with every expectation of an even larger amount being received during the present year, you will realize just why it would be to the personal advantage of the postmaster to make every endeavour to have as much of this business as possible transacted through his office.

It is also a patriotic gesture for the postmaster to lend assistance towards the sale of Canadian Government Annuities which, when fully taken advantage of by the Canadian people, will materially reduce the number of indigents, thus relieving the state, province and municipality of this burden; and in this connection I may say that if many of our older citizens had begun a regular, systematic saving under the Government Annuities System during their earlier years, they would not now find it necessary to make application for an old age pension.

As the necessary machinery has been created enabling all postmasters employed on a commission basis to act as our representatives, I would strongly urge that you officers of the various provincial Postmasters' Association draw the attention of your membership to the foregoing facts, and with the prestige in the community generally enjoyed by the postmasters, they should experience little difficulty in furthering the Government system of making provision for old age. There are plans of annuity suitable for both the young and old, the poor as well as persons of moderate wealth.

In order to increase his sale of annuities, the postmaster should, by reading the descriptive booklet and consulting the printed tables of rates, familiarize himself with the various plans of annuity available as well as the rates charged therefor, in order that he may advise persons making enquiry of the plan of annuity which will best meet his particular requirements. Copies of our advertising posters should be placed on display where they may be seen by persons transacting other business at the post office; copies of our descriptive booklet should be handed to persons who the postmaster feels might be interested in the

purchase of an annuity, and copies could be placed in the rented post office boxes.

The Department of Labour will co-operate with the postmaster by furnishing him with literature, posters, tables of rates, etc., and when the postmaster desires to have any special information on behalf of a person with whom he is negotiating, all he need do is to write to the superintendent of Annuities for the particulars required.

Once a postmaster has made himself familiar with the System, enabling him to solicit and secure applications, arrangements could be made so that all persons who write direct to the Department of Labour for information regarding the purchase of an annuity could be referred to the postmaster in order that the enquiry might be followed up by a personal interview in an endeavour to secure the application. I may say here that one of the postmasters who had been actively promoting the sale of Government Annuities along these lines for about ten years,

was retired within the last year or so, and is now devoting his full time to the sale of Government Annuities on a commission basis, and I am pleased to say that he is doing exceedingly well.

I have mentioned previously that the Government is carrying on an active campaign to increase the sale of annuities throughout Canada, and during the present fiscal year it is intended that a national display newspaper advertising campaign shall be carried on, which should result in a very large number of enquiries being received, and the present would be a most favourable time for those postmasters who have not been doing so to devote the small amount of time necessary to familiarize themselves with the various plans of annuity and the rates charged therefor, in order that they may endeavour to secure applications from those persons who will be advised in our advertisements to make application to the postmaster for copy of our descriptive booklet and information regarding Annuities.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Province of Quebec Safety League

In a recent address at Montreal, Mr. Arthur Gaboury, secretary of the Province of Quebec Safety League, outlined the activities of this organization. Its program is divided into three different branches, namely, home and school safety, traffic, and industrial safety. The aid of school children is enlisted by weekly displays of accident hazards, and ways and means to avoid them. The traffic section has been instrumental in bringing about helpful developments and amendments to existing civic by-laws regarding the compulsory stop of all autobuses at railway crossings; the examination for competency of the applicant for first driving license; and the compulsory stop at all railway crossings. Last but not least the round-table committee of the industrial section looks after the welfare of the workers. At fortnightly sessions the members discuss safety problems and spread the gospel of co-operation in the prevention of suffering from accidents. First aid committees educate the masses to render aid wherever and whenever possible, members of the industrial hygiene section consistently advocate the principles of clean living, and through the construction committee the first annual industrial safety conference in the province of Quebec was made possible.

### Aims of Industrial Medicine

Dr. A. R. Pennoyer, of Montreal, writing in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, April, 1929, estimates the annual loss in Montreal due to industrial disease at nine million dollars. He states that medical service has justified its inclusion in the program of "big business" and that its potentialities for doing good to workers, employers, and society in general can scarcely be overstated. The aims of industrial medicine are enumerated as follows:

Pre-employment examination to select a suitable personnel.

To do all that is reasonably possible to prevent illness and maintain health, and when sickness comes, to make sure that proper treatment is provided, so that restoration may be as early and complete as it should be.

To use every means to avoid the occurrence of accidents, and, when these arise, to see that they are treated skilfully.

To make provision for the disabilities of old age, when this has been arrived at through long service, and to do what is possible for the dependants when death comes.

### Extent of "Uninsured" Accidents

A recent bulletin of the Lumberman's Safety Association, Ottawa, points out that the extent of the loss connected with acci-

dents is not often recognized. In the course of an analysis by an insurance company it was found that the incidental cost of accidents, against which the employer cannot insure, is about four times the cost of compensation and medical aid, against which the employer is insured. Unless constantly reminded, workmen tend to grow careless and will violate safety rules, and even sometimes remove safeguards that seem to be in the way. The strict maintenance of safety devices with the constant educational campaign and insistence on carefulness is much cheaper than accidents.

### Accident Prevention Rules for Bituminous Coal Mines

Mr. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, in a recent statement, declared that disasters from mine explosions may be prevented by proper ventilation and systematic rock dusting. Precautions that should be taken to prevent explosions in bituminous coal mines are outlined as follows:—

Thoroughly ventilate every part of the mine. Use enough splits of the air current, divide near the intake shaft if possible, and avoid working places being on the return air.

In any mine, gassy, or slightly gassy, control the ventilation, through knowledge obtained by sampling and analysing the return of each split daily; moreover, see that the inspectors use safety lamps, Burrell gas indicators, or other permissible equivalent.

Seal all abandoned working places with strong fireproof stoppings; also seal those that may not be worked for a long time and cannot be thoroughly ventilated and inspected. This latter recommendation of the Bureau of Mines, presented as a formal decision of policy, is a very important part of any program of mine safety.

A very large proportion of the mines of the country keep open old working places which are not or cannot be properly inspected and are moreover practically impossible to adequately ventilate and rock dust. They are therefore places of great danger, as fine float coal dust collects on the roadways and ribs and gas perhaps accumulates in pockets in the roof.

The advantages of rock dusting and of good ventilating currents in the active working places are likely to be lost through the condition in such places.

Use electric trolleys and bare power lines or imperfectly insulated electric conductors in gassy mines or slightly gassy mines in pure intake air only and never in the return air.

Employ thorough rock dusting in all bituminous and sub-bituminous mines. Rock dust should be distributed in every entry, air course, and room. In rooms that have been stopped the rock dusting should extend to the face and over the gob. In active workings rock dusting should extend at least to within 40 feet of the face.

It is desirable that the miners in every working place be supplied with a pile of rock dust so that they may distribute it from time to time

as the face advances in addition to the rock dust that may be scattered periodically by rock-dusting machines or rock-dust crews.

### Report on Health of Australian Miners

The report on an investigation into the health and working conditions of employees in the mining industry of Victoria and Tasmania in 1928 has been published by the Department of Health, Commonwealth of Australia. This investigation was undertaken at the request of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration which had heard a claim by the Australian Workers' Union for a reduction of hours of men engaged in the mining industry of Victoria and Tasmania. The survey went extensively into industrial diseases of the mining industry such as miners' phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculo-silicosis, plumbism, copper poisoning, arsenical poisoning, miners' nystagmus (miners' beat knee, beat hand, beat elbow). The general health of employees was also investigated. At each mine a study was made of the atmospheric conditions during working hours, including temperature, air movement, humidity and dust content; also of the measures adopted for minimizing dust production, and of hygienic provisions generally. As regards the incidence of pulmonary diseases, the report states that the total percentage of all examinees affected was 7.1 per cent. It was noted that silicosis is rarely caused by less than ten years' underground work in Tasmania, and does not occur among examinees who have not worked underground. In Victoria, the minimum period worked underground by any silicotic examined was over sixteen years. Drilling, either by hand or machine, was found to be the occupation which has caused almost all the cases of silicosis detected, other underground occupations, such as trucking and shovelling, being apparently almost devoid of risk in this respect.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was found to occur in 3.9 per cent of all employees examined. The incidence of simple pulmonary tuberculosis observed in the total is reported as being similar to that which would be found in many industrial communities. The excess, as represented by tuberculosis with silicosis, was ascribed as specifically due to the nature of the occupation.

Although lead-poisoning was not observed, definite evidence of its absorption by workers was discovered among miners and surface employees in certain districts where silver—lead—zinc ores are handled. The incidence was considerably higher at the treatment works where lead concentrates are handled than in the mines.

The recommendations for underground operations included among others, the following safety measures:—

The circulation of air through the stopes should receive more consideration, and be made more effective. Where it is not practicable to send an air current through the stope, the stope should be treated as a dead-end and be provided with artificial ventilation.

Dependence should not be placed on the machine man's hose for wetting the broken heaps of ore during shovelling. A separate hose should be supplied for the use of the shovellers. Where two or more parties are

working near one another one extra hose should be sufficient.

The use underground of rock drills which depend on exhaust air to blow out borings should be prohibited.

Firing, whenever practicable, should be restricted to such times as the mine will be empty of workers. When two shifts are worked, this should occur at the end of the second shift; when one shift is worked, at the end of that shift. In other cases return to work should not be permitted until there is no visible dust or fume. The hosing down of every working place when first entered after a firing should be more strictly enforced.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada

The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada held its 8th annual Congress at Chicoutimi on July 20-24. Four federations of trade-unions, namely: The Federation of Pulp and Paper Workers; the Federation of Textile Workers; the Federation of Building Trades Workers; the Federation of Printing Trades and 105 labour unions, were represented at this Congress by 102 delegates from different centres in the Province of Quebec.

The report of the auditors showed receipts amounting to \$9,305 and expenses to \$8,563.75, leaving a balance on hand of \$741.55 for the year 1928-29.

The number of members, according to the report of the secretary, on May 31, 1929, stood at 25,500.

The result of the election of officers was as follows:—President, Mr. Pierre Beaulé, Quebec; 1st vice-president, Mr. O. Filion, Montreal; 2nd vice-president, Mr. A. Guay, Three Rivers; general secretary, Mr. Ferd. Laroche, Quebec; 1st director, Mr. Gérard Tremblay, Montreal; 2nd director, Mr. J. E. A. Tremblay, Chicoutimi. The personnel of the Executive Council is the same as that leaving office.

A number of invited guests attended the opening of the Congress on Sunday afternoon, including the Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Labour and Public Works for the Province of Quebec; Mr. Simon Lapointe, member of Workmen's Compensation Board; Mr. A. Crowe, secretary of the Minimum Wage Board for Women; Mr. O. Filion, representative of the Department of Labour, and Monsignor Lamarche, Bishop of Chicoutimi.

The Hon. Mr. Galipeault stated that his government was prepared to make an ex-

haustive study of social insurance, including Old Age Pensions, unemployment insurance and mothers' allowances. It is likely that a special commission will be appointed to investigate these different matters. As to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Minister stated that if, after a trial, it was found that collective insurance was necessary, the Government would not hesitate at granting it.

A large number of resolutions were adopted at the meeting, the following being the principal requests:

An amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act on the lines already defined in the stipulations made by the Catholic Unions, the International Unions and the Railway Employees' Organizations; State Collective Insurance, Annuities, etc.\* The Executive Council is authorized to take all the steps necessary to insure the adoption of these amendments.

The inauguration of a course in sociology in schools and universities.

A labour code which will include, in particular, legislation on individual and collective contracts of labour.

Establishment of a Superior Economic Council.

The adoption of Unemployment Insurance legislation.

The adoption of the Old Age Pensions Act.

The establishment of a scale of fair wages not fixed according to the wages accepted as current in the district, but in keeping with the cost of living in said districts.

\*These proposals include the establishment of a provincial Accident Fund as in Ontario and other provinces (LABOUR GAZETTE, Jan. 1928, page 40, etc.)



More methodical inspection of manufactures as well as all other industrial works.

Amendment to the Provincial Arbitration Act concerning Firemen and Policemen rendering arbitration compulsory and the decision of the court equally binding on both parties.

Compulsory establishment of the double shift system for firemen in all large municipalities.

Enforcement of Lord's Day Act; abolition of the privileges granted the Hebrews under the Provincial Act.

Investigation of conditions in the textile industry which the workers, according to the earlier reports furnished by Rev. Father A. Coté, find unbearable; inauguration of a campaign with a view to organizing the workers of both sexes in this industry.

Adoption of a draft constitution for a Federation of Study Circles.

Ratification by the Federal and Provincial Governments of the International labour conventions, especially that of the 8 hour day (Washington, 1919).

Greater precautions in the use of paint spraying machines.

Prohibiting Sunday work in bakeries and the regulating of night work.

Establishment of minimum wages for day labourers.

Extension of the Minimum Wage Act for females to commercial workers.

Besides these resolutions, the most of which concern legislation, the Federation adopted several resolutions relating to its own administration, that is, amendments to some of the clauses of the constitution.

### All-Canadian Congress of Labour

The third annual convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour will be held at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, commencing on November 4, 1929. The notice of the convention, issued from the general office of the Congress at Ottawa, directs the attention of all affiliated and chartered unions to Articles 5 and 10 of the constitution, with regard to the basis of representation at conventions and the introduction of resolutions. The Executive Board of the Congress urges all eligible unions to exert effort to send a full quota of delegates, in order that the convention may be completely representative of national labour movement both geographically and industrially.

In order to facilitate the intelligent discussion of resolution submitted at the convention, the Board strongly recommends that, as far as possible, copies of the resolutions be furnished to the secretary-treasurer not later than the fourth of October, for circulation among the unions, to enable the membership at large to instruct the delegates on the questions that will arise. It is also recommended that all unions notify the secretary-treasurer by that date the number of delegates expected to be in attendance at the convention. Accommodation can be arranged by writing to the hotel preferred by the delegate or to the secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg Labour Council, F. G. Pengelly, 325 Wardlaw Avenue, Winnipeg.

### Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation

The biennial convention of the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation was held in Toronto, June 10-13, delegates being present from all locals except Prince Edward Island and Edmonton. In his opening address, Mr. J. P. O'Farrell, president of the Federation, reviewed the efforts put forth by the executive officers from June 3, 1927, to February 21, 1929, to secure a new salary schedule for members of the organization. As a result of these efforts the members are now receiving an increase in salary. The president said that there were many questions of importance to come before the convention, including the proposal for a time paid organizer at Ottawa; Civil Service councils; superannuation; and increased mileage payments for clerks in grade "A".

The total revenue for the two years ended March 31, 1929, as shown by the report of the secretary-treasurer, amounted to \$7,339.14, expenditures, \$8,267.68, leaving a deficit of \$928.54.

A recommendation was made by the committee on Officers' Reports, and concurred in by the convention, that efforts be made to secure an upward revision of salaries on the basis of establishing a maximum of \$2,280. The committee agreed with the view of the president that it would not be to the advantage of the Federation to affiliate with the Civil Service Federation. It was also recommended that immediate action should be taken by the Federation to create the position of a paid whole-time secretary or organizer, and that the appointing of a suit-

able man be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

The convention adopted a recommendation of the Finance Committee that the yearly *per capita* tax be raised from \$1.75 to \$2.25, and that the *per diem* allowance of the convention delegates be raised from \$10 to \$12 per day. The approval of the convention was given to a proposal that steps be taken by the incoming executive to secure a referendum vote on the appointment of a full-time paid organizer.

Among the resolutions adopted were those following:—

That after 1930 all cars used for railway mail service shall be of steel construction and in accordance with specifications laid down by the Postmaster General;

That railroad companies be held responsible for the unloading of all mail carried in baggage or storage cars at points where no transfer agents are employed;

That mail clerks be not required to report for duty at cars prior to one hour previous to the scheduled departure of trains;

### Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters

The tenth annual convention of the Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters was held in St. Catharines on June 26-27, only five branches in the whole jurisdiction being without representation. According to the report of the directors, under the heading "organization", there is only one organized fire department in Ontario not in the federation, namely, Owen Sound. Special stress was laid on the necessity of a Superannuation Act for every permanent paid department, and the federation desires an Act making this compulsory, with rules suitable to each municipality's local conditions. The question of the three platoon system had been brought before the provincial cabinet by the officers of the federation, and the directors were of the opinion that it would not be long before this system was established. The report of the auditing committee showed total receipts amounting to \$22,357.01, with a cash balance of \$6,162.97.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following—

Urging the members to interview members of municipal councils and local representatives of the Ontario legislature with a view of having them endorse an Act for compulsory superannuation funds;

Recommending that sulphuric acid containers as supplied to fire departments be made smaller;

That suitable fans be installed in working end of postal cars;

That railway mail clerks be allowed actual expenses while assigned to duty away from their headquarters;

That forty minutes shall constitute one hour's duty between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m., and thirty minutes one hour's duty on Sundays and holidays;

A forty-four hour or less work week, with overtime paid for in cash;

Half-fare transportation for railway mail clerks and their families, and that identification cards be honoured;

That all clerks be allowed four days sick leave without producing a doctor's certificate.

The officers elected were: President, G. Dennehy, Winnipeg, Man.; First vice-president, A. R. Buckler, Halifax, N.S.; Second vice-president, F. A. Morin, Toronto, Ont.; Third vice-president, K. C. McDonald, Ottawa, Ont.; Secretary-treasurer, H. A. Clarke, Calgary, Alberta.

Montreal was selected as the next convention city, but Ottawa was made the permanent convention city after 1931.

Recommending that a referendum vote be taken relative to the opening again of the V.D.B. Fund;

Approving of the investing of \$1,500 in bonds.

Officers elected were: President, R. Lyons, Toronto; Vice-presidents, J. A. McEwen, Fort William and Sep. Shuttleworth, Windsor; Secretary-treasurer, D. H. Lamb, Toronto.

The 1930 convention will be held in London.

In the half year ending June 30, the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario awarded benefits amounting to \$3,991,646.78, of which \$681,432.39 was for medical aid. The total awards for the half year are nearly half a million dollars higher than for the same period in 1928. There were 41,515 accidents, including 225 fatal cases, reported to the Compensation Board for the half year, as compared with 35,202 for the first half of 1928 with 276 fatalities.

Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, states that the executive committee of the associations have planned a more intensive campaign for the balance of 1929 and have lately admitted the Construction Safety Association to membership, indicating that the construction industries are endeavouring to lower their bad record of the past several years.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Questionnaire Concerning Forced Labour

The Twelfth International Labour Conference at its recent session, the proceedings of which were outlined in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, adopted the text of a questionnaire on the subject of forced labour. The replies of the government will be taken as the basis for the drafting of a Convention to be brought before the conference next year. A report on forced labour recently published by the International Labour Office stated that the question is one which affects for the most part, though not exclusively, the working conditions of subject peoples who are under the administration of races alien to themselves. The report pointed out that it would be of little use to abolish slavery if conditions of employment analogous to slavery were still to be maintained in the form of forced labour. For this reason the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1926, after adopting an international Slavery Convention, passed a formal resolution drawing attention to the importance of the work being undertaken by the International Labour Office with a view to studying the best means of "preventing forced or compulsory labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery."

The studies which have since been made, and the advice of the Committee of Experts which assisted the Office in its task, have made it possible to formulate a certain number of principles which would seem eminently fitted for embodiment in international agreements. The final aim to be kept in view is the complete suppression of forced labour. According to the report already mentioned, the system is a survival of bygone times, and its continuance is in contradiction with all modern conceptions of the relationship between man and man. If, however, there are districts where it may be difficult to bring to an end immediately all forced labour, it is indispensable that recourse to this form of labour should be very carefully regulated, in order to prevent any form of abuse. In any case, if for important reasons of public policy, forced labour should be resorted to, it is essential that the authority responsible should be the highest central authority of the territory concerned, or, when considered desirable, an authority of the metropolitan country. Another principle follows logically. In no case whatever should the competent authority impose or permit the imposition of forced labour for the benefit of private individuals, companies or other entities than the

general community. Where such forced labour exists, every effort should be made to bring it to an end as soon as possible. The illegal exaction of forced labour should be punishable as a penal offence.

### Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery

On June 14, the formal ratification by Great Britain of the convention concerning the creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery, which was adopted last year by the 11th International Labour Conference (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1928, page 751) was registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

This announcement marks the completion of the first stage towards the conversion of the Minimum Wage Convention from a "draft" into an instrument which has a definite international binding force. By Article 7 of the Convention it is provided that its provisions shall come into operation twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two members of the International Labour Organization have been registered. The British ratification is the second, the first being that of Germany, which was registered a fortnight earlier. So far, therefore, as these two countries are concerned, the Convention will take effect in June of next year. Before that date it may be anticipated that other ratifications will have been communicated, including that of the French Government, which has already introduced legislation to authorize ratification; in such cases, however, since the interval of twelve months between ratification and coming into force still operates, the date on which the Convention takes effect will be correspondingly later.

It is interesting to note that, although the methods of minimum wage fixing in the three countries named are in some respects widely different, in none of these countries does the ratification of the Convention necessitate the amendment of existing law and practice, though it may entail extension of the application of the present machinery. This, however, does not in any way detract from the value of their ratifications, having regard not only to the fact that the Convention binds them to maintain such machinery for at least ten years, but also to the stimulus which must be given to other countries, perhaps less well equipped in this respect, by the example of three of the leading industrial countries of the world.

### Wage Levels in Various Countries

A periodical survey of changes in the general wage level in various countries has been commenced by the International Labour Office at Geneva, the first article of the series having appeared in the *International Labour Review*, July, 1929. It is intended to publish these statistics twice a year, in the January and July numbers of the *Review*.

The series given are limited to those statistics which are representative of the general changes of wages as a whole or in a group of important industries. Certain countries publish statistics of wages showing the movement separately for various industries. These series are not included (except for agriculture in the United States and Canada). It is hoped that the publication of the series showing the general wage movement will encour-

age countries which compute series for separate industries to combine the data into a general average. So far as possible the series given are national in scope, being based on information not only for different industries, but also for different districts. For one or two countries in the tables, however, no national figures are available, but general averages for an important district of the country (e.g. the capital) are given.

It should be emphasized that these statistics are primarily intended to show fluctuations over a period of time within each country. Owing to differences in scope and methods of compilation, it is not possible to compare with any accuracy the statistics between the different countries.

Further references to these tables will be made in a future issue.

### Co-operative Policy of Coal Company in Colorado

Reference was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, to the new policy adopted last year by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of Colorado. This policy was inaugurated by Miss Josephine Roche on obtaining the controlling interest in the company after a long period of unrest in the industry. Miss Roche announced that the company would henceforth follow a policy of cooperation with the employees based on the recognition of labour's right to organize independently in an organization of its own choice and to deal collectively and on equal terms with capital.

The company's report for the first six months of 1929, as outlined in the *New Republic*, August 14, 1929, shows the immediate effects of the new policy. The report shows that its sales for the first six months of 1929 were 16 per cent greater than for the first half of last year, and the production per man per day was over a ton greater than in the former period—an increase of 18 per cent. The average daily wage paid all men employed in and around the mines was \$7.95 during the first quarter of this year; the second quarter has not yet been computed. This rate of wages is considerably higher than the average wage for the coal industry at the present time. Mr. Vincent, the president of the company writes: "While the wage contract increased the earnings of the men as we desired it should, it has not resulted in increased production costs because of the cooperation and increased efficiency which have characterized the new relationship." Meanwhile grievances of the men are at a minimum, most complaints being satisfactorily settled by the pit com-

mittees and mine superintendents, without any appeal. This experience, concludes Mr. Vincent, "demonstrates that the demoralized coal industry will respond to the same intelligent treatment to which other industries have responded and by which they have been stabilized."

Mr. H. E. Foex, superintendent of the factory of the Dominion Sugar Company at Chatham, Ontario, sustained fatal injuries on July 29 while he was directing operations in connection with the construction of a new flume. He was struck by the dipper of a crane which crushed him against a post. The coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances of the fatality found that the accident was purely accidental, and made no recommendations.

The by-laws of the Pilotage District of British Columbia were published as a supplement to the *Canada Gazette*, August 10, 1929. This district was established by an Order in Council dated March 22, 1929, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries being appointed to be the Pilotage authority. In addition to rules governing pilotage dues and rates at the several ports, the by-laws contain the regulations governing the licensing of pilots, their examinations, period of probation, physical tests, duties, periods of leave, etc. The pilots of the district are required to appoint in April each year from among their number, a committee of three, which will be recognized by the Pilotage Authority as representing the pilots in all matters affecting them collectively and individually.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1929

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in June was 6,819, their employees numbering 1,069,700 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

June was 1,688, having an aggregate membership of 198,849 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### Employment Situation at the Beginning of July as Reported by the Employers

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,819 firms employing 1,069,700 workers, or 23,109 more than on June 1. This advance, which was rather smaller than that recorded on July 1, 1928, brought the index number to 124.7, as compared with 122.2 in the preceding month, and with 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation continues decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920, as may be seen from Charts 1 and 2.

Considerable improvement was registered in all industries except manufacturing and logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, transportation and services, but the advances in mining, trade and communications were also noteworthy.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the greatest expansion taking place in the Prairie Provinces and Quebec.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 558 firms employing 79,196 workers, as against 75,316 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 4,000 persons brought employment to a slightly higher level than in any other month in the last nine years, the index standing at 117.9, as compared with

116.2 on July 1, 1928. Construction recorded the greatest improvement, but there were also gains in mining, transportation and trade; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel and fish-preserving industries.

*Quebec.*—Construction, manufacturing, transportation and services reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving. The forces of the 1,532 co-operating employers aggregated 296,148 persons, compared with 287,320 on June 1. This advance involved more workers than that registered on the same date last year, when the index was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1929, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

*Ontario.*—Continued expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 3,040 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 446,270 employes, or 4,323 more than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, mining, services and trade, but logging and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, were seasonally quiet. Rather larger increases were indicated on July 1, 1928, when the index was nearly ten points lower.

*Prairie Provinces.*—The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and communications. Data were compiled from 970 employers with an aggregate staff of 156,113 workers, as against 150,749 in their

last report. This increase of 5,364 workers was smaller than that registered on the same date last year, but the level of employment was higher on July 1, 1929, than in any other month of the record.

*British Columbia.*—Moderate improvement was reported in British Columbia, where the index, at 118.2, was at its maximum since the series was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 91,973 persons was employed by the 719 firms whose data were received, and who had 91,259 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, was slacker, as was logging, but trade, transportation and communications recorded gains, while there was a particularly large increase in construction.

occurred in the other groups. A combined working force of 144,617 persons was indicated by the 819 co-operating employers, who had 143,402 on June 1. The gains noted on July 1, 1928, were less extensive, and the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.

*Quebec.*—Further improvement was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 110 firms with 12,761 employees, compared with 12,052 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction, transportation and services registered practically all the gain. The index was rather lower than at the beginning of July, 1928, when the improvement was on a somewhat larger scale.

### EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

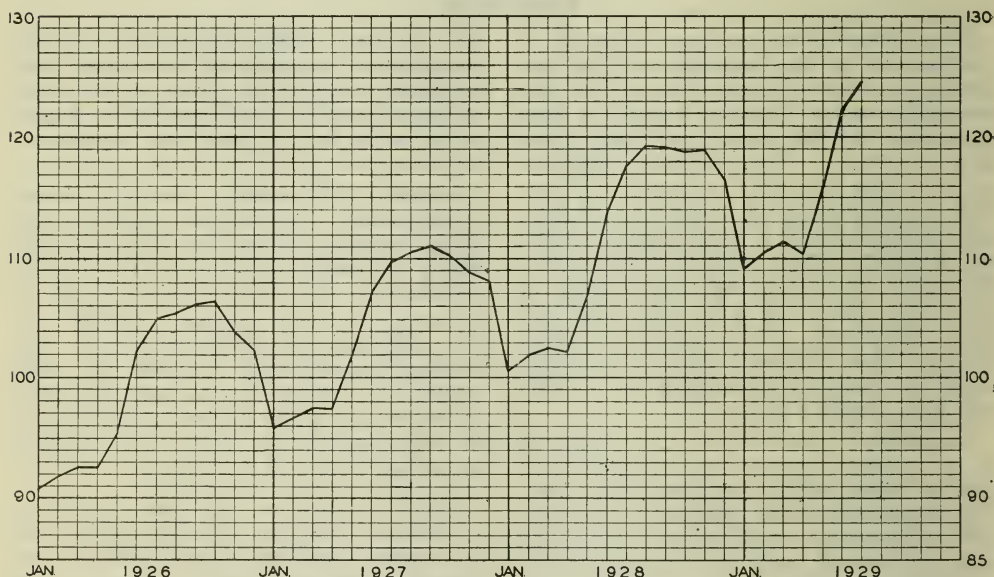


Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

#### Employment by Cities

Seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made reported heightened activity, the gains in Montreal and Toronto being most noteworthy, while there were reductions in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in construction, while, on the whole, only small changes

*Toronto.*—Construction, services and trade reported increased activity, while only slight general changes were noted in other industries. The 879 employers furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,792 workers to 126,186 at the beginning of July. A smaller advance was reported on the same date last year, when employment was in less volume.

*Ottawa.*—Statistics were received from 140 employers with 13,721 persons on their paylists, compared with 13,668 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in con-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1..... 1921.....	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1..... 1922.....	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1..... 1923.....	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1..... 1924.....	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Jan. 1..... 1925.....	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
April 1.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1.....	98.0	111.6	95.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	95.5	90.6
Sept. 1.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1.....	98.3	96.0	95.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan. 1..... 1926.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1..... 1927.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	91.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1..... 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	109.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.5	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1..... 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2 <sup>1</sup>	112.5	115.9	126.2 <sup>1</sup>	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.4	27.7	41.7	14.6	8.6

<sup>1</sup> Corrected figure.

struction. The additions to payroll were much smaller than those indicated on July 1, 1928, but the index continues higher than it was last summer, or in any other period since the record was instituted.

*Hamilton.*—There were moderate gains in Hamilton, where employment continued in

greater volume than on the same date of last year, or, in fact, than in any other month for which statistics are available; 252 workers were added to the forces of 213 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 40,122 on the date under review. Construction, transportation, services and trade were rather

NOTE. The "relative weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
July 1.....	89.4		97.7				95.0	84.3
1923								
July 1.....	97.1		98.9	117.4	96.2		89.8	83.8
1924								
July 1.....	96.0		92.7	108.9	86.0		87.6	85.8
1925								
July 1.....	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
Jan. 1.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April 1.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	98.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
1927								
Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	111.2	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.7	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	103.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	138.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Relative weight of employment by cities as at July 1, 1929.....	13.5	1.2	11.8	1.3	3.8	1.8	3.2	2.9

<sup>1</sup>Corrected figure.

brisker, while manufacturing showed practically no change, losses in electrical appliance plants being offset by increases in the food and other industries.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Further curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a loss of 1,453 persons in the staffs of the 124 reporting employers, who had 19,175 in their employ on the date under review. The index was higher than on July 1, 1928, although large increases were then reported; the situation was, in fact, better than at the beginning of any other July since the record for this city was commenced in 1925.

*Winnipeg.*—Manufacturing and transportation registered advances that brought employment to its maximum for July 1 in the years for which data have been compiled. An aggregate working force of 33,986 employees was reported by the 330 co-operating firms; this was 756 more than on June 1. The improvement shown on the same date a year ago involved rather more persons, but employment then was not so active.

*Vancouver.*—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 270 establishments employing 30,167 workers, as against 29,573 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were



NOTE: The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	81.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb. 1	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar. 1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
April 1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May 1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June 1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July 1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug. 1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept. 1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct. 1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov. 1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec. 1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2 <sup>1</sup>	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at July 1, 1929	100.0	53.6	1.9	4.9	2.8	12.4	14.3	2.2	7.9

<sup>1</sup>Corrected figure.

in construction, communications and trade. A smaller increase was recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1928, when the index stood at 107.6, as compared with 112.8 on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing Industries

Canneries and other food, lumber, pulp and paper, building material, electric current, mineral product, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in

textile and iron and steel plants. The 4,151 co-operating manufacturers employed 573,911 operatives, as against 577,285 in the preceding month. Increases were indicated in this division on July 1, 1928, but the index then was several points lower.

*Animal Products, Edible.*—Additions to staffs were again recorded in this group, 674 persons being taken on by the 243 establishments making returns, which had 20,160 in their employ. Much of the improvement took place in fish-canneries in British Columbia, but gains were also noted in the dairy, meat-packing and other divisions of the in-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative Weight	July 1 1929	June 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	53.6	120.3	121.2	113.1	106.8	103.1	96.4	94.9
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	122.3	119.5	121.6	121.4	110.5	108.5	104.3
Fur and products.....	0.2	104.0	102.5	93.0	101.8	103.8	96.1	95.3
Leather and products.....	1.5	92.8	91.0	97.6	100.8	97.3	89.0	95.3
Lumber and products.....	5.8	122.7	120.7	117.7	115.8	117.5	115.6	111.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.7	122.6	119.6	113.5	120.5	125.9	126.5	123.2
Furniture.....	0.9	123.4	123.7	117.0	106.1	100.5	93.6	84.8
Other lumber products.....	1.2	122.3	121.6	111.9	108.0	103.9	95.7	110.1
Musical instruments.....	0.3	99.9	96.5	97.6	97.2	96.5	78.3	77.2
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	112.3	104.8	101.3	100.4	97.5	98.5	93.6
Pulp and paper products.....	6.4	113.0	111.8	110.0	107.8	101.5	94.2	92.2
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	110.5	108.7	117.2	111.5	103.8	92.5	89.5
Paper products.....	0.8	113.3	111.4	113.9	104.3	99.1	93.3	91.9
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	116.1	116.0	110.0	104.5	99.2	96.9	96.2
Rubber products.....	1.7	143.4	143.6	127.1	114.9	97.3	99.4	81.2
Textile products.....	7.6	105.8	108.8	101.2	103.6	99.2	94.4	87.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.7	104.1	107.0	107.0	109.3	98.5	93.9	79.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	113.3	114.0	103.3	99.1	101.1	89.0	85.9
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.3	103.5	107.2	99.7	99.1	99.2	97.7	97.7
Other textile products.....	0.9	104.6	109.4	106.7	107.5	99.1	97.3	89.8
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.5	125.6	125.2	118.0	106.0	99.8	102.4	100.3
Tobacco.....	0.8	111.8	112.8					
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	147.0	145.1					
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	183.8	186.5	126.2	110.1	101.1	89.0	108.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.7	113.7	117.6	113.6	103.6	99.9	95.0	99.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.3	137.8	131.3	116.5	112.2	108.7	95.2	96.1
Electric current.....	1.5	137.0	132.3	120.8	111.5	104.7	107.3	102.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	142.7	139.0	118.4	106.5	98.5	88.5	87.5
Iron and steel products.....	5.2	126.8	133.2	118.3	103.0	103.5	90.3	94.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.6	136.3	143.9	123.5	107.1	101.3	85.9	91.9
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.3	132.1	133.3	121.8	109.8	100.9	94.2	90.5
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	127.8	124.9	100.9	106.8	109.9	72.2	67.3
Lard vehicles.....	6.7	119.9	131.5	116.5	98.7	104.6	92.8	103.2
Automobiles and parts.....	1.9	145.3	182.9	160.3	96.3	104.5	87.3	83.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	0.5	142.7	135.2	124.1	107.4	100.0	111.9	127.7
Heating appliances.....	0.5	133.6	137.9	115.4	102.7	100.9	95.0	86.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.0	178.4	178.2	143.5	113.9	103.7	80.0	85.3
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.6	127.6	137.2	117.6	102.1	100.4	87.4	71.3
Other iron and steel products.....	2.0	117.0	117.4	112.5	104.4	101.5	91.5	86.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	134.8	136.5	122.0	114.4	98.3	81.9	86.3
Miscellaneous.....	1.3	141.7	136.7	125.8	107.7	103.0	105.8	102.0
Logging.....	8.4	113.4	113.2	109.5	103.4	97.6	93.2	94.3
Mining.....	1.9	80.1	92.7	69.5	69.9	80.0	69.0	78.4
Coal.....	4.9	119.5	115.8	113.1	106.6	99.8	101.7	104.5
Metallic ores.....	2.5	102.9	99.3	98.7	102.1	96.9	95.1	104.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	1.5	140.3	138.4	125.9	112.2	102.1	106.2	103.9
Communications.....	2.8	123.8	120.9	103.7	106.0	101.5	96.7	96.0
Telegraphs.....	0.6	130.5	126.8	116.1	110.8	105.6	98.5	92.9
Telephones.....	2.2	122.0	119.3	106.8	104.8	100.5	96.3	96.8
Transportation.....	12.4	117.5	113.0*	109.2	107.0	102.9	98.1	101.6
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	128.7	125.1	114.5	105.4	104.0	98.1	101.1
Steam railways.....	8.3	113.1	109.9*	110.0	105.3	100.2	97.0	102.6
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.7	126.0	120.3	98.0	117.7	116.5	99.5	96.6
Construction and Maintenance.....	14.3	164.5	144.6	154.3	144.2	133.0	115.0	108.0
Building.....	5.2	148.8	134.7	120.5	120.8	115.0	84.7	81.7
Highway.....	3.1	213.3	144.3	222.3	221.1	156.0	186.8	114.6
Railway.....	5.9	160.4	154.2	159.8	137.7	133.5	117.5	125.9
Services.....	2.2	145.4	131.1	130.8	113.1	105.3	102.7	102.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	151.8	131.9	133.5	116.1	109.1	110.0	111.0
Professional.....	0.2	126.6	122.5	119.2	107.4	96.8	97.5	96.2
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	135.1	132.5	129.5	110.3	102.0	92.8	91.4
Trade.....	7.9	127.7	126.0	115.3	106.0	97.3	93.1	91.4
Retail.....	5.6	132.8	130.8	117.0	107.5	95.9	92.6	88.3
Wholesale.....	2.3	116.8	115.4	110.8	112.8	101.2	93.9	97.4
All Industries.....	100.0	124.7	122.2*	117.7	109.7	105.0	98.0	97.1

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

\*Corrected figure.

dustry. The index on July 1, 1929, was slightly higher than on the same date in any other year of the record.

*Leather and Products.*—Statements were received from 177 manufacturers in this division, employing 16,455 workers, as compared with 16,168 in the preceding month. The

bulk of the advance took place in Quebec. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in 1928, although losses were then indicated.

*Lumber and Products.*—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed heightened activity, while there were reductions in vehicle fac-

atories. The gains were much smaller than those noted on July 1, 1928, when the index was, however, rather lower. A combined working force of 62,297 employees was reported by the 706 co-operating firms; this was 891 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces, except British Columbia, shared in the upward movement.

*Plant Products, Edible.*—The resumption of operations in canneries, together with increases in personnel in chocolate and confectionery factories, caused an advance which considerably exceeded that registered on July 1 a year ago. Returns were received from 345 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 32,034 operatives, as against 30,085 in their last report. There was improvement in all provinces, Ontario showing most noteworthy gains. The index was some ten points higher than it was early last summer.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was continued expansion in the pulp and paper group, particularly in pulp and paper mills, but also in printing and publishing establishments. The 535 co-operating employers reported 67,841 workers, compared with 67,065 on June 1. Smaller additions to staffs were indicated on July 1, 1928, when the index of employment was slightly lower. The trend was generally favourable, but especially so in Quebec.

*Rubber Products.*—Minor declines were registered in rubber factories, chiefly in Ontario, while the tendency in Quebec was upward. The index continued higher than in the summer of any other year of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 37 firms with 18,171 employees on the date under review, as compared with 18,198 in the preceding month.

*Textile Products.*—Seasonal curtailment of operations, mainly in Quebec and Ontario, was reported by the 560 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 80,776 workers, or 2,022 less than at the beginning of June. The largest losses were in cotton, silk, garment, woollen, headwear and knitting mills. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the corresponding date in 1928, but the level of employment then was lower than on the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Employment in this division improved slightly, according to statistics from 143 establishments, whose staffs rose from 16,010 persons on June 1 to 16,136 at the beginning of July. There were minor increases in Ontario and the Western Provinces. An upward movement had also been shown on the same date

last year, when the index was nearly eight points lower.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Continued advances on a decidedly larger scale than in July, 1928, were noted in building material plants, the 144 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 727 persons to 13,799 on the date under review. The bulk of the gain was in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Conditions continued much better than in other summers of the record.

*Electric Current.*—Further improvement involving practically the same number of workers as that noted on July 1, of last year, was registered in electric current plants, mainly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. A combined working force of 16,487 persons was recorded by the 91 producers whose returns were received, and who employed 15,952 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than in any other period since the series was instituted in 1920.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—There was an increase of 381 in the staff of the 47 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 14,419 employees on July 1. Ontario reported practically all this gain, which exceeded that shown at the beginning of July, 1928. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus, as indicated in these returns, was at its maximum for the record.

*Iron and Steel.*—The trend of employment in iron and steel factories was seasonally downward in all provinces, the losses being larger than on July 1 a year ago. The greatest falling-off was in automobile factories, although the railway rolling stock, rolling mill, machinery and foundry and machine shop divisions also showed contractions, while improvement was indicated in agricultural implements, shipbuilding and a few other groups. Returns were compiled from 656 employers whose forces aggregated 162,998 workers, as against 171,118 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—Reductions were registered in non-ferrous metal products, all divisions of which, except smelters and refineries, were rather slacker. The 108 co-operating manufacturers employed 20,501 operatives, or 183 less than in the preceding month. An advance was reported on the same date last year, when the index, as at the beginning of July in other years of the record, was lower.

*Mineral Products.*—Further gains were shown in this division, mainly in Ontario and

the Prairie Provinces, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other period since 1920. Statistics were received from 80 employers whose staffs rose from 13,156 on June 1 to 13,572 on July 1.

### Logging

The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, while curtailment was also shown in British Columbia; 2,993 persons were released from the staffs of the 200 reporting firms, who employed 20,170 at the beginning of July. The decline involved a rather larger number of workers than that noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index was lower.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was an increase in employment in coal mines, 77 of which employed 26,373 men, as compared with 25,454 in their last report. Practically all the gain was in the Maritime Provinces. Curtailment had been noted at the beginning of July last year, and the situation then was not so favourable.

*Metallic Ores.*—Continued advances were reported in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 68 operators employing 16,151 workers, or 305 more than on June 1. The index, at 140.3, was at the highest point yet reached in this record.

*Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.*—Additions to payrolls on a greater scale than on July 1, 1928, were made in non-metallic mineral mines, 69 of which reported 9,482 employees, or 484 more than in their last report. Firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces absorbed most of the extra workers. Employment was in greater volume than in any other month of the record.

### Communications

Further increases were registered on telephones and telegraphs, 638 persons being added to the forces of the 169 companies and branches making returns. They had 29,686 on their staffs, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Employment in the local transportation group again advanced, 131 firms reporting 25,131 workers in their employ, as against 24,423 in the preceding month. Quebec and the Prairie Provinces registered the gain. Smaller advances had been noted on July 1, 1928, when the index was some fourteen points lower.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics tabulated from 106 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group, showed that they employed 88,929 workers at the beginning of July, or 2,540 more than in the preceding month. The advance was not so pronounced as that reported on July 1 of last year, when employment was below its level at the time of writing. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most noteworthy in Ontario.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was an increase in employment in water transportation on the date under review; 69 companies enlarged their staffs by 838 employees, bringing them to 18,107. The situation was better than at the beginning of July, 1928, when curtailment had been indicated. Ontario and the Maritime Provinces reported practically all the advance.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Continued, important advances in employment were noted in building construction, the gains exceeding those of the same date in any other year of the record, while the index, at 148.8, was at its peak for the beginning of July in the years since 1920. The 625 co-operating contractors employed 56,851 workers, as compared with 51,093 in the preceding month. All provinces except British Columbia reported expansion, but Quebec recorded the largest gains.

*Highways.*—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance was greatly augmented on the date under review, when the 212 firms furnishing data had 33,454 employees, or 11,098 more than at the beginning of June. Marked advances were shown generally, those in Quebec being largest.

*Railway.*—A combined working force of 63,161 persons was reported by the 46 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 60,606 employees on June 1. All provinces shared in the increase, which was most noteworthy in Ontario. Larger additions to staffs were noted on July 1 a year ago, but the index then stood at 159.8, compared with 160.4 on the date under review.

### Services

Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 209 employers with 23,747 persons on their staffs, as compared with 21,479 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which exceeded that reported on July 1 of any other

year for which data are available, while employment was at the highest level so far reached. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the largest increases were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

**Trade**

Further pronounced improvements was noted in trade, in which both retail and wholesale establishments afforded heightened employment. Statements were tabulated from 687 firms having 84,547 persons in their employ, or 1,365 more than at the beginning

of June. The additions to staffs in Ontario were most marked. The index, at 127.7, was higher than in the summer of any other year of the record.

**Tables**

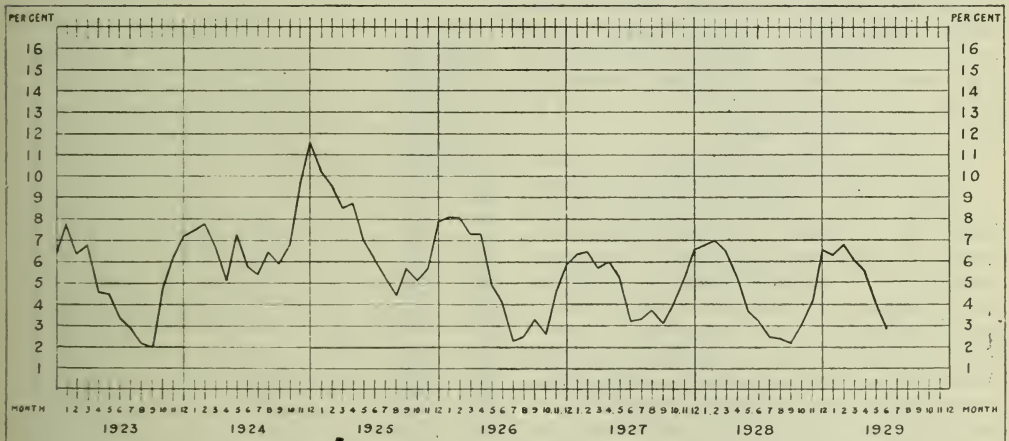
Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

**Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of June, 1929**

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the num-

ber of the members reported were idle. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,688 unions with a membership aggregate of 198,849 persons, 5,723 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. In comparing the returns for June with those for May this year, when

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



ber of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The steady improvement which has been indicated among local trade unions since the close of February continued throughout June, the unemployment percentage at the end of June standing at 2.9, the smallest percentage on record for that month in any year since 1920, when at the close of June 2.1 per cent

4.0 per cent of unemployment was registered, activity in Quebec, particularly in the garment trades, was largely responsible for the better situation obtaining during the month under review, while the increases in employment reported from Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were in each case less than 1 per cent. In Alberta the same percentage of idleness was recorded in both months of the comparison. In New Brunswick and British Columbia, on the other hand, nominal reductions in employment occurred. When a comparison is made with the returns

for June last year, when 3.2 per cent of the members reported were idle, Quebec, as in the previous comparison, indicated the most noteworthy improvement during the month under review, and in British Columbia also a somewhat higher level of employment was shown. On the contrary, Nova Scotia unions reported a reduction of around 3 per cent, followed by contractions of lesser magnitude among New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions.

Each month the records of unemployment from the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately. Of these Montreal reported the most pronounced expansion at the close of June when compared with the returns for the previous month, while notable reductions in employment were indicated from Regina. In addition Halifax and Edmonton unions registered moderate advances in employment, and from Saint John and Winnipeg the improvement reported was nominal only. Vancouver and Toronto unions, on the other hand, reported very slight declines in activity. Comparing with the returns for June last year, Regina, Toronto, Edmonton, Halifax and Winnipeg reported contractions in employment during the month under review, ranging from 4.8 per cent in Regina to .2 per cent in Winnipeg, while of the gains in employment shown by Montreal, Vancouver, and Saint John unions that of 4.5 per cent in Montreal was the greatest.

The chart accompanying this article illustrates the trend of unemployment from January, 1923, to date. The curve during the first month of the present year projected in a downward direction from that of December, indicative of a slightly improved situation, but in February it changed its course showing an opposite trend. From the close of February, however, the projection has been steadily downward, indicating a gradual improvement in conditions until at the close of June it rested at a level lower than that which has been attained at the close of June in any year since 1920.

Workers in the manufacturing group of industries were busier during June than in the previous month, as manifested by the reports tabulated from 469 unions with 56,387 members. Of these 1,309 or 2.3 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 4.8 per cent of unemployment in May. An outstanding feature in the better situation shown during June was the improvement registered by garment workers, who, while indicating considerable part-time work only, reported very little actual unemployment, compared with a fairly substantial percentage in

May. General labourers and fur workers also recorded marked advances in employment, while small gains only were shown by paper-makers and cigar makers. The situation for iron and steel workers remained unchanged from that of May. Glass, leather and wood workers, printing tradesmen, metal polishers and bakers suffered curtailment of employment from that afforded in May. The improvement in the manufacturing industries reported over June last year, when 6.4 per cent of idleness was registered, was, as in the previous comparison, largely due to increased activity for garment workers, though iron and steel, fur and wood workers, papermakers and cigar makers also contributed in a smaller way to the group expansion. Reductions in

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

Month.	N. S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.5	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.5	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.3	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	3.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.4
Average 1924.....	3.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.0	4.9	5.7	5.1
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	7.0
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
June, 1919.....	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
June, 1920.....	0.6	0.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
June, 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
June, 1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	1.3	7.1	7.1	5.3
June, 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.4
June, 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
June, 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.2	4.0	4.1	6.1
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	0.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	1.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.5	4.5	4.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	.9	0.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
March, 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	.5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9

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

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation and stevedoring	Shipping and steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations		
June 1919			4	3.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.9	4.1	0	1.5	1.0		2	4.5	2.2	9.9	0	4.7	1.5	3.7	1.5	7	1	1	1	1	2.1	0	4.1	2.6		
June 1920				2.7	8.0	7	0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0	1.8		3.8	3.4	0.7	2.2	0.6	4.3	8.3	3.1	1.0					6	1	3.1	2.1			
June 1921	25	33	16.7	20.9	23.6	1.5	0	2.3	4.8	46.6	2.3	68.6		20	23.5	13	28.2	14.5	3	4	13.4	5.0	4	4		1.5	2.3	0	6.6	13.2			
June 1922	26.7	9	7.9	6.5	13.0	3	2.3	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.1		13.0	7.7	23	30.9	3	3	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.4			2	2.6	1	0.7	5.3			
June 1923	0	4.9	7.5	5.4	3.2	3.5	0	5.2	9.1	7.0	1.4	8.8		0	5.6	6.0	6.6	0	0	3.1	2.1	1.7	3.3			1	1.5	1	0.7	5.3			
June 1924	0	0	6.6	10.3	5.8	6.2	10.6	3.6	4.7	22.7	12	29.5	0	2.2	8.0	16	49.6	0	1	0	0.6	2.0	1			2.2	1	1	0.4	3.8			
June 1925	0	35.0	10.9	10.0	2.8	4.9	1.7	6.7	10.9	26.6	19	38.7	5.4	2.0	5.8	13	49.8	0	2	0	2.1	2.0	1			1.9	2.7	1.8	0.3	3.8			
June 1926	1.4	0	6.4	8.3	2.1	4.1	3.0	4.5	6.5	31.4	19	33.2	10.8	1	2.4	3	49.8	0	0	0	4.4	2.0	7.2	5.0	1	0	1	2.7	1.8	0.6	3.8		
January 1927	2.9	1.6	1.3	7.8	13.3	3.3	0	4.4	16.3	6.2	4.5	6.2	10.7	3.1	1.8	3	3.0	28.7	0	0	2.0	7.2	0	1	2	0	0	2.9	0.3	4.1	4.1		
February 1927	4.1	0	3.2	6.8	14.2	4.2	0	6.3	14.9	5.2	4.9	5.2	10.8	5.0	6.0	3	3.0	20.0	0	0	0	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	1.3	0.6	4.1		
March 1927	1.3	0	0	9.0	16.2	2.3	0	3.3	8.0	3.2	3.7	5.2	5.5	3.0	6.0	4	16.5	0	3	13.7	4.0	27.1	3.8	1	2	0	1	3.0	1.5	0.3	6.4		
April 1927	1.3	0	0	8.0	9.0	3.0	6.1	2.8	4.0	30.8	5.0	14.9	5.0	4.0	5.0	4	20.6	0	3	13.7	2.9	10.6	3.2	1	9	0	2.1	1.5	0.3	5.7			
May 1927	5.9	0	0	8.9	5.2	2.4	2.4	5.4	27.1	2.0	3.1	7.1	2.0	4.8	5.0	1	20.6	0	3	11.9	2.3	11.4	2.2	4	1	0	2.0	1.7	0.3	5.7			
June 1927	0	0	0	8.9	5.2	1.8	2.4	5.4	27.1	2.0	3.1	7.1	2.0	4.8	5.0	1	20.6	0	3	11.9	2.3	11.4	2.2	4	1	0	2.0	1.7	0.3	5.7			
July 1927	0	0	0	4.4	4.7	2.9	0	5.9	14.8	0	2.1	7.1	4.2	8.5	5.4	10	44.6	0	0	8.0	2.2	7.9	2.1	3	1	0	2.1	1.8	0	4.4	3.2		
August 1927	1.5	0	2.9	4.0	5.0	2.6	2.2	3.4	14.8	0	3	7.3	19.6	10.9	6.4	10	44.6	0	0	8.0	2.2	7.9	2.1	3	1	0	2.1	1.8	0	4.4	3.2		
September 1927	2.9	0	2.8	4.0	5.0	2.6	2.2	3.4	14.8	0	3	7.3	19.6	10.9	6.4	10	44.6	0	0	8.0	2.2	7.9	2.1	3	1	0	2.1	1.8	0	4.4	3.2		
October 1927	3.5	0	2.8	4.9	2.8	3.2	5.5	5.0	22.0	2.0	1.8	7.7	4.5	6.4	5.1	7	44.6	0	0	8.3	2.5	29.0	2.0	1	1	0	2.2	1.4	0	4.9	3.7		
November 1927	19.3	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	5.5	5.0	22.0	2.0	1.8	7.7	4.5	6.4	5.1	7	44.6	0	0	8.3	2.5	29.0	2.0	1	1	0	2.2	1.4	0	4.9	3.7		
December 1927	26.7	0	2.8	9.2	1.3	3.0	6.5	2.5	22.0	7.7	3	7.3	19.6	10.9	6.4	5	7.4	1.1	0	11.3	3.3	43.5	2.7	2	1	0	2.3	1.5	0	5.2	3.9		
January 1928	27.5	0	2.9	7.2	11.0	3.6	3.2	3.8	35.4	10.3	0	11.3	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	3.8	1.1	0	17.9	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.0	9	1	0	2.3	1.6	0	6.6	6.6	
February 1928	0	3.1	10.4	6.1	11.7	3.6	1.2	3.4	15.3	10.3	0	11.3	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	3.8	1.1	0	17.9	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.0	9	1	0	2.3	1.6	0	6.6	6.6	
March 1928	0	3.1	10.4	6.1	11.7	3.6	1.2	3.4	15.3	10.3	0	11.3	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	3.8	1.1	0	17.9	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.0	9	1	0	2.3	1.6	0	6.6	6.6	
April 1928	0	3.1	10.4	6.1	11.7	3.6	1.2	3.4	15.3	10.3	0	11.3	8.6	25.3	3.9	5.9	3.8	1.1	0	17.9	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.0	9	1	0	2.3	1.6	0	6.6	6.6	
May 1928	1.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	11.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	3.9	11.6	9.6	10.8	2.0	6	4	4	18.8	0	0	11.5	3.2	3.2	2.7	1	1	0	2.2	1.5	0	7.0	7.0		
June 1928	6	16.6	2.6	6.4	3.1	2.4	3.4	1.9	8.0	20.9	0.22	63.0	7.6	6.2	2.9	1.5	4	0	0	7.4	3.2	1.8	11.8	1.5	4	1	0	2.2	2.9	0	6.5	6.5	
July 1928	7	12.5	1.6	3.3	2.9	4.8	10.5	2.3	8.4	2.0	1.5	11.4	11.8	1.5	4	0	18.8	0	0	7.4	3.2	1.8	11.8	1.5	4	1	0	2.2	1.5	0	6.5	6.5	
August 1928	8	6.3	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.8	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.2	7	3.4	3.3	3.27	0	0	9.3	3.9	1.4	7.1	1.4	1	1	0	4	1.5	0	4.4	3.2		
September 1928	13	10.4	1.2	4.3	3.2	4.3	2.0	2.7	8.1	5	1.5	3	1.9	1.4	3.4	3.5	3.27	0	0	3.5	1.7	17.0	1.2	1	1	0	4	1.5	0	4.4	3.2		
October 1928	19	9	0	7	5.6	4.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	13.9	8	7.1	5.1	5.0	4.2	5	3.19	0	0	3.5	1.7	17.0	1.2	1	1	0	4	1.6	4	2.9	2.2		
November 1928	19	9	0	7	5.6	4.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	13.9	8	7.1	5.1	5.0	4.2	5	3.19	0	0	3.5	1.7	17.0	1.2	1	1	0	4	1.6	4	2.9	2.2		
December 1928	19	9	0	7	5.6	4.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	13.9	8	7.1	5.1	5.0	4.2	5	3.19	0	0	3.5	1.7	17.0	1.2	1	1	0	4	1.6	4	2.9	2.2		
January 1929	6.6	0	1.5	5.6	3.1	4.4	7.8	2.5	18.7	16.6	4.9	17	21.4	3.7	2	11.4	0	0	28.5	15.5	3.8	32.1	2.9	2	1	0	4	3.2	1.5	0	1.4	4.2	
February 1929	0	5.5	5.5	6.5	2.6	6.0	0	3.2	4.9	3.9	0	8.6	16.2	9.4	3.7	1.9	11.2	0	0	14.6	15.5	3.8	32.1	2.9	2	1	0	4	3.2	1.5	0	1.4	4.2
March 1929	1.2	2.8	6.5	3.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	2.4	20.3	3.8	0	7	3.2	6.2	2.8	0	18.6	0	0	22.2	19.8	4.5	35.0	4.0	2	0	5	3.2	1.8	0	6.3	6.3	
April 1929	2.6	18.3	8.4	7.0	3.3	1.4	0.31	4.7	5.1	1.9	0	3.2	6.2	2.8	0	5.22	0	0	16.5	17.9	4.5	35.0	4.0	2	0	0	5	3.2	1.8	0	6.3	6.3	
May 1929	3.7	0	5.8	4.8	3.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	15.0	0.16	13.8	8.2	6.1	1.9	1.121	0	0	19.8	8.2	2.1	10.4	2.3	3	1	0	6	2.2	1.8	0	5.1	5.1	
June 1929	2.6	0	4.6	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.0	4.6	8	0	8	6.2	1.9	1.6	40.7	0	0	9.0	7.5	1.5	8.0	1.5	2	0	0	5	1.9	0	3.5	3.5		

employment, which, however, involved but a small number of workers, were shown by glass workers, metal polishers, bakers and printing tradesmen.

Reports were tabulated at the close of June from 47 unions of coal mines with 18,223 members, and of these 797 or a percentage of 4.4 were idle at the close of the month, contrasted with 5.8 per cent of unemployment in May and 2.6 per cent in June a year ago. Both Nova Scotia and Alberta unions participated in the slight increase in available employment reported over May, while in British Columbia no change was indicated, all members being reported at work in both months of the comparison. Nova Scotia unions reported a slightly lower level of employment during June than in the same month last year, while in Alberta employment conditions showed small improvement and British Columbia unions indicated a fully engaged situation in both months.

The upward movement that employment in the building and construction trades has experienced for several months continued to be in evidence during June, the 208 unions from which reports were tabulated with 30,032 members indicating 7.5 per cent of idleness compared with 8.2 per cent in May. Activity increases were reported during June by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, plumbers and steamfitters and electrical workers, but the largest gains were apparent among bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Carpenters and joiners did not maintain the steady improvement which has been manifest for several months and showed a slightly less favourable situation, while the tendency among bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers and hod carriers and building labourers was toward lessened employment. The volume of unemployment in the building trades as a whole during June exceeded that indicated in the same month of last year by nearly 4 per cent, carpenters and joiners and bricklayers, masons and plasterers being important factors in the increase in idleness reported, though declines on a smaller scale were manifest by bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers. On the other hand, employment for granite and stonecutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and electrical workers was on a higher level than in June a year ago.

The transportation industries showed only slight variation during June from the May conditions, the tendency, however, being favourable. This was indicated by the re-

turns tabulated for June from an aggregate of 721 unions, embracing a membership of 67,822 persons, 1,047 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month, a percentage of 1.5, contrasted with 2.1 per cent in May. Navigation workers, steam railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all participated in this slightly upward employment movement, during June, while among street and electric railway employees the decline was so slight as to be almost negligible. Practically the same situation prevailed in the transportation industries during the month under survey as in June of last year when 1.4 per cent of inactivity was registered. In this comparison steam railway employees, navigation workers, teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees all indicated minor declines in activity.

From Longshore workers whose returns are tabulated separately each month 13 reports were received in June, covering 7,294 members, and of these 850, or a percentage of 11.7 were idle at the close of the month, contrasted with percentages of 15.1 in May and 15.6 in June of last year.

The level of activity for retail clerks remained almost unchanged during June from both that of the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, the 7 unions from which reports were received at the close of June with 1,455 members indicating an unemployment percentage of .5 compared with .6 per cent in May and with .4 per cent at the end of June, 1928.

From unions of civic employees 63 reports were received during June, including a membership of 6,637 persons, 36 or .5 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month, compared with .7 per cent of unemployment in May and with a fully engaged situation in June a year ago.

Somewhat better conditions were reported by unions in the miscellaneous group of trades during June than in the previous month, as shown by the returns tabulated from a total of 114 unions with 5,531 members. Of these 194 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 3.5, compared with 4.6 per cent of unemployed members in May. Hotel and restaurant employees showed substantial improvement over May, and gains in employment on a smaller scale were recorded by stationary engineers and firemen, and barbers. On the other hand, employment for theatre and stage employees showed a considerable falling off. In making a comparison with the returns for June of last year in the miscellaneous group of trades when 3.8 per cent of idleness was registered, hotel and



restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen registered increases in the employment volume which were partially offset by the contractions reported among theatre and stage employees. Barbers indicated an unchanged situation from June of last year.

Reports were received from 3 unions of fishermen during June with 784 members, 2.6 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month in contrast with 3.7 per cent in May and with no unemployment in June a year ago.

Adequate work was provided during June for the 881 lumber workers reported by 2

unions. In May also no inactivity was registered while in June of last year the percentage of idleness stood at 16.6.

Table 1 shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

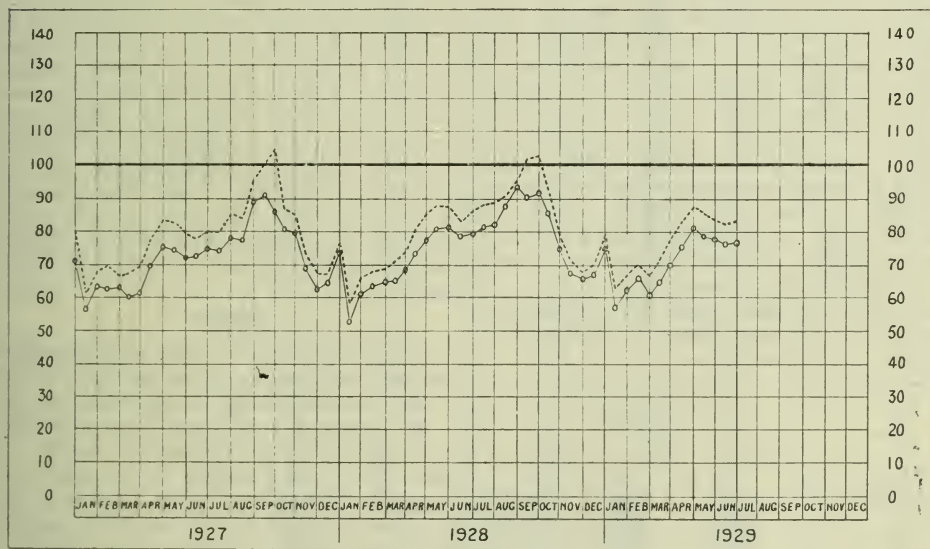
### Employment Office Reports for June, 1929

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada as shown by the average daily placements effected during the month of June, 1929, recorded a decline of 7 per cent when a com-

parison was made with the work carried on during the previous month, but a gain of nearly 5 per cent over that of the corresponding period a year ago. All industrial divisions, except farming, showed declines from May while gains over June, 1928, were shown in manufacturing, logging, services, transportation and trade. In construction and maintenance, farming and mining, fewer placements were made.

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

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



parison was made with the work carried on during the previous month, but a gain of nearly 5 per cent over that of the corresponding period a year ago. All industrial divisions, except farming, showed declines from May while gains over June, 1928, were shown in manufacturing, logging, services, transportation and trade. In construction and maintenance, farming and mining, fewer placements were made.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1927, as repre-

that the curve both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications varied but little throughout the month, each showing a slight decline during the first half, followed by a slight upward trend during the latter half of the period under review. In neither instance, however, did the curve attain the level reached at the close of June, 1928, there being a decline of about three points in each case. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 82.3 during the first half and 83.4 during the second half of June, 1929, in con-

trast with the ratios of 82.9 and 86.6 during the corresponding periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 76.4 and 76.9 as compared with 78.7 and 79.5 during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1929, was 1,531, as compared with 1,646 during the preceding month and with 1,451 in June a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,849, in comparison with 1,939 in May, 1929, and with 1,714 during June last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during June was 1,418, of which 920 were in regular employment and 498 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,521 during the preceding month. Placements in June a year ago averaged 1,355 daily, consisting of 905 placements in regular and 450 in casual employment.

During the month of June the offices of the Employment Service referred 35,239 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,010 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 22,062, of which 17,624 were for men and 4,438 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,948. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,997 for men and 11,747 for women, a total of 36,744, while applications for work numbered 44,365, of which 31,446 were from men and 12,919 from women.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (6 months).....	113,887	65,811	179,698

### Nova Scotia

There was a decrease of over 25 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 7 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last

year. Placements declined nearly 29 per cent from May but were over 4 per cent higher than in June, 1928. Construction and maintenance, services and trade showed increased placements over June of last year, and the manufacturing industries a nominal gain only. The declines in all other groups were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 80; logging, 47; construction and maintenance, 77; trade, 80; and services, 387, of which 257 were of household workers. During the month 117 men and 51 women were placed in regular employment.

### New Brunswick

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June were over 10 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 3 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of over 18 per cent in placements from May, and of nearly 4 per cent when compared with June, 1928. Construction and maintenance showed the largest reduction in placements from June of last year, but logging and transportation also reported minor declines. Services, farming and trade showed improvement, the gains in services being the most noteworthy. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 33; logging, 55; farming, 22; construction and maintenance, 150; trade, 26; and services, 588, of which 391 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 244 men and 66 women.

### Quebec

During the month of June positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec were nearly 28 per cent less than in the preceding month and 8 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 28 per cent when compared with May and of nearly 14 per cent in comparison with June, 1928. The manufacturing industries and transportation showed increased placements over June last year, but these gains were more than offset by declines in all other groups, the most noteworthy being in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 168; logging, 121; farming, 68; transportation, 177; construction and maintenance, 557; trade, 73; and services, 671, of which 307 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,377 of men and 403 of women.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Placements same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un-placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>769</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>207</b>
Halifax.....	370	35	392	345	43	301	302	56
New Glasgow.....	187	67	161	182	71	83	133	96
Sydney.....	212	15	223	214	54	160	108	55
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>962</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>460</b>
Chatham.....	110	58	61	64	39	25	103	28
Moncton.....	368	21	354	362	106	256	36	153
St. John.....	484	13	469	451	165	286	251	279
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,040</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>2,098</b>
Hull.....	154	26	355	193	193	0	88	312
Montreal.....	1,302	149	2,041	1,224	1,125	22	547	1,223
Quebec.....	218	10	425	251	177	44	121	262
Sherbrooke.....	163	37	279	207	141	4	63	137
Three Rivers.....	203	57	273	325	144	1	71	164
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>17,521</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>20,319</b>	<b>16,132</b>	<b>10,381</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>5,557</b>	<b>9,207</b>
Bellefleur.....	150	0	144	136	77	59	69	112
Brantford.....	468	94	497	417	189	225	103	199
Chatham.....	291	19	317	272	196	76	73	315
Cobalt.....	197	34	136	115	114	1	27	261
Fort William.....	550	37	433	413	331	82	142	454
Guelph.....	229	75	316	237	137	61	138	109
Hamilton.....	1,343	10	1,987	1,382	674	709	848	492
Kingston.....	522	118	519	506	267	239	89	149
Kitchener.....	365	60	534	423	252	82	211	126
London.....	589	96	535	554	353	182	138	353
Niagara Falls.....	354	55	400	272	144	116	271	100
North Bay.....	515	18	870	870	820	50	0	322
Oshawa.....	489	0	540	476	281	195	83	465
Ottawa.....	1,074	386	803	854	524	261	248	659
Pembroke.....	309	38	322	280	235	45	16	241
Peterborough.....	281	50	223	228	143	72	39	136
Port Arthur.....	1,061	1	850	852	739	113	49	789
St. Catharines.....	642	56	746	619	414	205	204	191
St. Thomas.....	279	28	277	268	183	85	21	127
Sarnia.....	203	0	195	193	130	63	77	123
Sault Ste. Marie.....	388	143	512	294	184	85	131	125
Sudbury.....	865	41	767	758	720	38	7	511
Timmins.....	246	38	265	223	202	21	49	210
Toronto.....	5,330	825	7,241	4,729	2,516	1,888	2,206	1,993
Windsor.....	781	29	920	761	556	207	318	645
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>3,627</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>4,669</b>	<b>3,735</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>2,106</b>
Brandon.....	310	24	279	262	173	88	14	493
Dauphin.....	148	11	187	139	113	26	60	67
Portage la Prairie.....	38	10	36	27	27	0	0	71
Winnipeg.....	3,131	127	4,107	3,307	1,390	1,854	892	1,475
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>3,403</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>2,467</b>
Estevan.....	80	9	84	60	56	4	20	61
Melfort.....	50	0	50	50	50	0	0	88
Moose Jaw.....	806	123	819	749	500	222	238	471
North Battleford.....	136	1	130	130	71	59	0	80
Prince Albert.....	344	24	312	291	136	155	19	171
Regina.....	1,045	190	1,389	961	617	344	678	588
Saskatoon.....	484	11	481	443	287	156	97	712
Swift Current.....	186	2	156	156	73	83	0	64
Weyburn.....	131	18	116	110	75	35	4	81
Yorkton.....	141	6	152	135	40	95	13	151
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,617</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>4,276</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>3,072</b>
Calgary.....	1,233	57	1,543	1,208	865	341	220	813
Drumheller.....	254	3	322	218	145	73	55	191
Edmonton.....	1,390	46	1,541	1,472	1,208	261	411	1,630
Lethbridge.....	362	19	504	447	357	90	72	181
Medicine Hat.....	378	12	366	372	293	79	14	257
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,865</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>6,499</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>2,999</b>
Cranbrook.....	208	22	198	188	184	4	54	162
Kamloops.....	97	6	266	85	50	21	50	102
Kelowna.....	54	3	105	47	27	20	47	102
Nanaimo.....	126	0	57	40	25	15	86	27
Nelson.....	300	32	233	228	222	6	0	75
New Westminster.....	141	3	216	144	80	64	105	61
Penticton.....	165	20	165	148	95	41	52	108
Prince George.....	103	7	93	93	93	0	0	67
Prince Rupert.....	69	2	89	69	66	3	29	100
Revelstoke.....	84	2	229	50	48	2	56	13
Vancouver.....	2,241	155	3,520	2,468	1,335	995	950	1,535
Vernon.....	87	5	65	78	36	42	2	112
Victoria.....	1,130	26	1,173	1,114	686	428	175	535
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>36,744</b>	<b>3,715</b>	<b>44,365</b>	<b>35,239</b>	<b>22,062</b>	<b>11,948</b>	<b>11,793</b>	<b>22,616</b>
Men.....	24,997	1,378	31,446	24,509	17,624	6,623	8,354	18,412
Women.....	11,747	2,337	12,919	10,730	4,438	5,325	3,439	4,204

### Ontario

There was a decrease of 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 13 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were nearly 10 per cent less than in May, but nearly 12 per cent higher than June, 1928. Increased placements in the manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance, and services were responsible for the gains over June of last year, although improvement was also recorded in farming, trade and finance. Logging showed the only decline of importance. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 2,558; logging, 1,236; farming, 1,143; mining, 79; transportation, 578; construction and maintenance, 3,752; trade, 633; and services, 5,479, of which 2,771 were of household workers. During the month 8,576 men and 1,805 women were placed in regular employment.

### Manitoba

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during June was nearly 16 per cent less than in the preceding month, and over 12 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 13 per cent lower than in May and nearly 12 per cent below June last year. The manufacturing industries, logging, transportation and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in June last year, and these gains were more than offset by declines in other groups, the most noteworthy being construction and maintenance and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 182; logging, 276; farming, 457; transportation, 63; construction and maintenance, 355; trade, 239; and services, 2,072, of which 1,595 were of household workers. There were 1,111 men and 923 women placed in regular employment.

### Saskatchewan

During June orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for nearly 32 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, and over 8 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of nearly 32 per cent in placements when compared with May and of nearly 12 per cent in comparison with June, 1928. The manufacturing industries, logging, transportation, and services showed gains in place-

ments over June last year, while reductions were reported in all other groups, the most noteworthy being in farming and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 146; logging, 64; farming, 802; transportation, 112; construction and maintenance, 505; trade, 139; and services, 1,279, of which 718 were of household workers. During the month 1,384 men and 521 women were placed in regular employment.

### Alberta

Orders listed at employment offices in Alberta during June called for nearly 19 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements also declined nearly 14 per cent in comparison with May, and over 6 per cent when compared with June, 1928. All groups except services, trade and transportation participated in the declines in placements from June of last year, the largest reduction being in farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 274; farming, 1,468; mining, 58; transportation, 55; construction and maintenance, 659; trade, 163; and services, 1,010, of which 641 were of household workers. There were 2,440 men and 428 women placed in regular employment.

### British Columbia

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June were slightly over 1 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, and over 3 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 2 per cent less than in May, and over 1 per cent fewer than in June, 1928. Increased placements were made in the manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, services and trade over June of last year, but these gains were offset by declines in farming and construction and maintenance, the latter showing the most substantial decrease. There were minor changes only in the other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 718; logging, 405; farming, 834; mining, 148; transportation, 236; construction and maintenance, 916; trade, 224; and services, 1,098, of which 525 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,375 of men and 572 of women.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 22,062 placements in regular employ-

ment. of which 12,295 were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate territory of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,802 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,300 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 502 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices granted 109 certificates for reduced transportation during June, 43 of which were provincial and 66 interprovincial. The former were issued at Montreal to 37 saw-mill labourers and 6 river drivers travelling to employment within the same zone. All the transfers outside the province were effected by the Hull office, which despatched 36 bushmen to Pembroke and surrounding districts; 29 bushmen to Cobalt; and 1 cook general to Sudbury.

The labour movement both within and from the Province of Ontario during June included the transfer of 534 persons, and of these 475 went to points within the province and 59 to outside centres. Provincially the North Bay office granted certificates to 170 construction labourers travelling to Toronto; 31 pulp cutters to Cobalt; 1 paperhanger, 1 lineman, 1 pulp cutter and 1 edgeman to Timmins; 2 stonemasons to Ottawa; and 1 bushman to Toronto, while from Sudbury 9 bushmen were transferred to Sault Ste. Marie; 1 farm hand to Toronto; 1 wood cutter to Ottawa; 1 farm hand to London; and 91 bushmen and 34 saw-mill labourers to employment within the Sudbury zone. From Port Arthur 38 loggers, 22 power construction workers, 8 railroad construction labourers, 2 farm hands, 1 clerk, 1 cook, 1 labourer, and 7 survey workers secured certificates for reduced transportation to various points within the Port Arthur zone. In addition, the Port Arthur zone was the destination of 2 muckers journeying from Cobalt and of 6 carpenters despatched from Timmins. The Ottawa zone received 3 stonemasons from Hamilton; the Sudbury zone 1 cook from Pembroke; and the London zone 1 cook from Ottawa. From Fort William 21 bushmen were carried at the special rate to centres within the same zone. The remaining provincial transfers were from Toronto, which office granted certificates to 5 riveters, 1 caulker, and 1 kitchen worker travelling to Sarnia; 1 stonemason, 2 linemen, and 1 hotel

cook to Kingston; 4 stonemasons to Ottawa; and 1 welder to Port Arthur. Of those going outside the province 43 were destined to the Winnipeg zone, including 17 carpenters sent from Cobalt and 21 from North Bay; 2 glove cutters from Kitchener; and 3 shaft miners from Sudbury. From Ottawa 4 plumbers were transported at the reduced rate to Regina and 3 plumbers and 2 steamfitters to Prince Albert; and from Sudbury 7 rockmen went to employment in the Hull zone.

Transfers at the special rate from Manitoba offices during June totalled 512, of which 207 were to employment within the province and 305 to other provinces. The bulk of the movement within the province was from Winnipeg, from which centre 10 farm generals, 4 hotel workers, 4 ward maids, 1 housekeeper, and 1 practical nurse went to Brandon; 4 miners and 2 hotel workers to Dauphin; and 107 farm hands, 22 railroad construction workers, 17 lumber mill workers, 10 highway construction workers, 8 carpenters, 7 mine workers, 1 steam shovel operator, 1 construction labourer, 2 camp cooks, 1 hotel porter, 1 kiln setter, and 1 dental mechanic to employment within various parts of the Winnipeg zone. The remaining 3 transfers provincially were of mine workers who travelled from Dauphin to points within the same zone. Of the workers going to employment in other provinces 300 were despatched from Winnipeg. Included among these were 122 bushmen, 6 lumber workers, 4 farm hands, 3 hotel workers, 2 cooks, 1 housekeeper, and 1 town general going to Port Arthur; 43 bushmen to Fort William; 5 carpenters, 14 railroad construction workers, 2 farm hands, and 1 labourer to Prince Albert; 7 railroad construction teamsters and 3 farm household workers to Moose Jaw; 11 railroad construction teamsters and 4 farm hands to Saskatoon; 16 farm hands, 2 farm household workers, 1 hotel cook, 2 plasterers, and 1 railroad construction foreman to Regina; 7 farm hands, 3 farm domestics, and 2 hotel workers to Estevan; 29 railroad construction workers to Nelson; 5 railroad construction teamsters to Edmonton; and 1 farm hand each to the Weyburn, Swift Current and Calgary zones. In addition, the Portage la Prairie office transferred 1 farm hand and 1 farm domestic to Regina; while Dauphin despatched 2 bricklayers to Calgary, and Brandon 1 hotel cook to Regina.

Persons travelling by the reduced transportation rate from Saskatchewan centres during June numbered 80, and of these 76 went to provincial employment and the remainder to points outside. Provincially several of the offices were instrumental in the transfer of 53 farm hands and 5 farm house-

hold workers to various agricultural centres. In addition the Regina office granted certificates to 1 domestic going to Swift Current and 1 hotel porter to Yorkton; and the Moose Jaw office to 4 elevator carpenters and 2 highway construction workers travelling to Swift Current, and 4 railroad construction teamsters within the territory covered by the Moose Jaw office. To points within their respective zones Prince Albert despatched 2 saw-mill workers and 2 river drivers, and Saskatoon 2 railroad construction labourers. The movement outside the province included 2 hospital attendants going from Weyburn to Hamilton, 1 butcher from Moose Jaw to Medicine Hat, and 1 mine motorman from Regina to Pentiction.

Reduced transportation rate certificates granted by Alberta offices during June were 312 in number, 294 of which were issued to stations within the province and the balance to centres outside. Provincially the transfers from Edmonton included 99 farm hands, 1 baker, and 1 engineer going to Lethbridge; 2 farm hands to Calgary; 1 fireman and 1 hotel cook to Drumheller; and 30 mine workers, 22 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 7 highway construction workers, 27 saw-mill labourers, 8 building construction workers, 6 bush workers, 2 cooks, 2 labourers, 1 blacksmith, 2 laundry workers, and 6 hotel employees to centres within the Edmonton zone. From the Calgary office 71 farm hands and 2 farm household workers secured certificates to various rural points, and the same office in addition transferred 1 cook each to the Lethbridge and Drumheller zones. To points outside the province the Calgary office effected transfers of 2 berry pickers, 1 farm housekeeper, and 1 hotel worker to Cranbrook; 1 farm hand to Revelstoke; and 1 stone cutter to Saskatoon. The Cranbrook zone was also the destination of 2 berry pickers travelling from Lethbridge. The 10 remaining transfers were of farm hands proceeded from Edmonton to employment in the Saskatoon zone.

Of the 255 workers who received certificates for reduced transportation from British

Columbia offices during June 205 were bound for provincial points and 50 for centres in other provinces. A large share of the transfers within the province were effected by the Vancouver office, which despatched 23 station men, 7 carpenters and 5 construction workers to Nelson; 26 mine workers, 5 carpenters and 1 cook to Revelstoke; 3 farm hands, 5 mine workers, 12 railway building and general construction workers, 1 engineer, 1 laundry man, and 1 waitress to Kamloops; 9 mine workers, 2 gardeners, and 1 farm hand to Pentiction; 4 saw-mill workers and 1 farm hand to Prince George; 4 mine workers to Cranbrook; 2 farm hands and 1 engineer to Kelowna; 1 flunky to Vernon; and 25 tunnel construction workers, 3 power construction flunkies, 2 millwrights, 6 labourers, 5 mine workers, 1 driller, 1 engineer, and 1 waitress within the Vancouver zone. To points within their respective zones Prince Rupert transferred 1 farm hand, 1 farm domestic, 1 cook, 12 mine workers, 2 carpenters, 6 bush workers, and 1 survey worker; Prince George 5 bush workers, 1 engineer, and 1 cook; and Nelson 14 bush workers. The one remaining provincial certificate was issued at Victoria to a farm hand travelling to Vernon. The transfers to other provinces from Vancouver included 11 farm hands, 1 farm cook, and 5 plasterers going to Calgary; 6 farm hands and 2 farm household workers to Edmonton; 1 farm hand and 1 plasterer to Regina; 1 farm household worker to Drumheller; 1 farm hand to Saskatoon; 4 millwrights to Lethbridge; and 10 mine carpenters to Winnipeg. From New Westminster 3 farm hands were carried at the special rate to Edmonton and 1 to North Battelford. In addition the Edmonton, Winnipeg and Brandon zones each received 1 farm hand from Victoria.

Of the 1,802 workers who availed themselves of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 992 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 715 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 60 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 35 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

### Building Permits Issued in Canada in June

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June was \$27,637,491; this was an increase of \$3,630,120 or 15.1 per cent as compared with the May total of \$24,007,371, while in the more significant comparison with June, 1928, there was also an increase of \$4,885,531 or 21.5 per cent, the value for that month having been \$22,751,960. The aggregate for the first half of 1929 also exceeded

that for the first half of any other year on record for these cities; with a total of \$124,188,614, it was 21.7 per cent higher than in the period January-June, 1928, the previous high level. The wholesale costs of building materials this year have averaged lower than in most of the last nine years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 1,600 per-

TABLE I.—ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	June	May,	June,	Cities	June,	May,	June,
	1929	1929	1928		1929	1929	1928
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Isl.</b> —				<b>*St. Thomas</b> .....	24,235	8,680	43,150
Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	<b>Sarnia</b> .....	448,029	139,210	200,098
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	242,037	432,321	78,630	<b>Sault Ste. Marie</b> ...	77,755	71,506	59,887
*Halifax.....	137,852	414,951	55,070	<b>*Toronto</b> .....	3,396,474	4,137,328	5,174,450
New Glasgow.....	93,250	4,850	775	<b>York and East</b>			
*Sydney.....	10,935	12,520	22,785	<b>York Townships.</b>	1,032,330	880,396	1,079,135
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	181,460	180,415	209,608	Welland.....	7,635	10,175	6,870
Fredericton.....	<sup>a</sup>	5,500	Nil	<b>*Windsor</b> .....	1,196,553	365,930	325,033
*Moncton.....	50,275	84,135	13,060	East Windsor.....	47,990	104,850	223,175
*St. John.....	131,185	90,780	196,548	Riverside.....	67,750	25,350	67,550
<b>Quebec</b> .....	5,517,487	6,991,545	5,889,851	Sandwich.....	52,100	35,050	240,225
*Montreal—*Mai-				Walkerville.....	60,000	73,000	110,000
sonneuve.....	3,697,514	6,068,947	4,203,976	Woodstock.....	14,393	15,764	25,588
*Quebec.....	1,193,273	337,428	497,125	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	1,580,386	1,762,980 <sup>1</sup>	1,345,810
Shawinigan Falls...	37,350	67,700	522,870	*Brandon.....	15,426	81,830	61,625
*Sherbrooke.....	117,000	87,300	206,800	St. Boniface.....	31,610	92,300	166,785
*Three Rivers.....	176,000	122,000	215,150	*Winnipeg.....	1,533,350	1,588,850 <sup>1</sup>	1,117,400
*Westmount.....	296,350	308,170	243,930	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,412,530	2,322,069	1,357,475
<b>Ontario</b> .....	9,850,852	8,656,895	10,680,404	*Moose Jaw.....	40,000	270,350	35,930
Belleville.....	28,650	30,125	14,800	*Regina.....	1,022,105	1,209,599	624,170
*Brantford.....	19,408	81,180	83,954	*Saskatoon.....	1,350,425	842,120	696,375
Chatham.....	65,000	201,070	60,185	<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,160,700	1,855,391	1,349,745
*Fort William.....	180,900	160,800	100,760	*Calgary.....	1,106,965	1,004,759	688,203
Galt.....	16,130	41,770	38,230	*Edmonton.....	976,915	788,450	634,010
*Guelph.....	168,295	67,465	76,420	Lethbridge.....	64,940	33,287	22,485
*Hamilton.....	1,355,800	615,850	882,650	Medicine Hat.....	11,880	28,895	5,047
*Kingston.....	30,884	21,827	35,191	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	5,692,039	1,805,755	1,840,437
*Kitchener.....	131,255	301,677	274,331	Kamloops.....	80,609	12,475	8,400
*London.....	252,415	342,405	336,070	Nanaimo.....	31,140	10,460	4,500
Niagara Falls.....	108,755	62,430	44,139	*New Westminster..	39,119	97,535	92,360
Oshawa.....	147,600	270,360	352,580	Prince Rupert.....	<sup>a</sup>	6,580	2,200
*Ottawa.....	502,960	293,585	452,715	*Vancouver <sup>2</sup> .....	5,337,925	1,406,350	1,662,444
Owen Sound.....	15,100	35,200	96,900	North Vancouver..	120,600	22,355	25,190
*Peterboro.....	18,445	58,270	25,013	*Victoria.....	82,655	250,000	45,343
*Port Arthur.....	169,420	81,916	101,845				
*Stratford.....	111,041	26,576	27,650	<b>Total—61 cities</b> .....	27,637,491	24,007,371	22,751,960
*St. Catharines.....	103,550	97,150	121,810	<b>*Total—35 cities</b> .....	24,976,904	21,726,713	18,833,516

<sup>1</sup> Corrected total. <sup>2</sup> Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver formerly given separately. From Jan. 1, 1929, when the amalgamation of these cities was effected, the total for the 35 cities includes the "Greater Vancouver" aggregate, instead of that for the area formerly known as Vancouver. <sup>3</sup> Report not received.

mits for dwellings valued at more than \$8,700,000 and some 3,300 permits for other buildings estimated at approximately \$17,000,000. During May, authority was given for the erection of over 1,900 dwellings and some 4,300 other buildings, valued at approximately \$8,400,000 and \$14,000,000, respectively.

Improvement over May, 1929, was reported in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the gain of \$3,886,284 or 215.2 per cent in the last named being most pronounced. Of the declines elsewhere, that of \$1,474,058 or 21.1 per cent in Quebec was greatest.

As compared with June, 1928, there were increases in Nova Scotia and the four Western Provinces, British Columbia again reporting the greatest advance of \$3,851,602 or 209.3 per cent, while of the decreases in the remaining provinces, that of \$829,552 or 7.8 per cent in Ontario was most noteworthy.

Of the larger cities, Vancouver recorded important increases in the value of the permits issued, as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month

in 1928; the advance was mainly due to the granting of a permit for a large hotel. Winnipeg showed a loss in the former and a gain in the latter comparison, while in Montreal and Toronto there were declines in both comparisons. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Quebec, Fort William, Guelph, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Stratford, Sarnia, Windsor, Riverside, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops and North Vancouver reported improvement over May, 1929, and June, 1928.

Table I gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during May and June, 1929, and June, 1928; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

*Cumulative Record for First Half Year, 1920-1929.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the

TABLE II.—PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES DURING FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1920-1929

Province	No. of Cities	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Prince Edward Island.....	1	20,000	Nil	Nil	17,000	11,000	16,700	27,500	49,500	127,200	34,500
Nova Scotia.....	3	3,210,636	1,297,200	1,009,780	294,367	851,658	603,794	332,844	1,223,584	1,734,457	2,338,612
New Brunswick.....	3	893,829	782,468	1,046,970	521,358	758,090	304,289	446,666	1,107,458	634,855	1,123,270
Quebec.....	6	22,642,332	22,838,301	18,995,355	19,573,823	16,637,887	16,523,301	19,598,131	12,803,018	10,870,750	13,318,280
Ontario.....	31	45,948,834	46,903,940	35,571,040	31,334,947	31,806,126	29,202,415	42,761,546	41,833,985	29,105,123	29,355,724
Manitoba.....	3	7,112,891	6,908,235	5,037,703	8,481,110	3,140,730	2,201,396	2,331,080	4,433,403	3,696,283	5,740,273
Saskatchewan.....	3	9,450,520	5,093,103	4,262,147	2,884,162	1,806,755	1,863,334	1,470,594	2,437,585	1,874,257	2,219,660
Alberta.....	4	8,620,364	6,338,136	3,237,769	2,429,373	1,308,354	2,522,201	1,279,915	2,213,495	2,427,465	3,791,546
British Columbia.....	7	16,280,758	12,613,602	11,811,935	13,182,254	9,669,617	7,619,764	4,799,270	5,449,206	5,401,294	3,832,845
Canada, 6 months.....	61	124,188,614	102,036,987	80,842,719	78,760,419	65,899,717	60,674,154	73,074,486	71,281,674	55,771,684	51,754,710
Canada, 12 months.....			219,105,715	184,613,742	156,386,607	125,029,367	126,583,148	133,521,621	148,215,407	116,794,414	117,019,622
Proportion of permits issued in first 6 months to total for year.....			46.6	43.8	50.4	52.7	47.9	54.7	48.1	47.8	52.8
<sup>1</sup> Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, 6 months.....		99.6	97.0	96.6	101.0	103.1	110.8	111.4	108.0	132.0	144.5
<sup>2</sup> Average index numbers of wages in building trades (for year).....			185.6	179.2	172.1	170.4	169.7	166.4	162.5	170.5	180.9

<sup>1</sup> Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Average 1925=100.  
<sup>2</sup> Compiled by Department of Labour, Average, 1913=100.

TABLE III.—BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY FOUR LARGEST CITIES IN FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1920-1929

City	1929	1928	1927	1923	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
Montreal.....	27,315,216	15,356,336	11,680,052	12,682,239	11,440,158	11,248,115	15,469,327	9,142,774	7,330,178	8,263,498
Toronto.....	19,944,176	20,334,088	13,038,265	11,945,913	12,993,633	11,007,603	18,016,857	17,893,725	11,688,813	12,022,551
Winnipeg.....	6,727,250	6,153,000	4,579,300	8,069,600	2,412,940	1,770,000	2,104,500	4,049,700	3,084,050	5,435,450
Vancouver.....	12,204,010	7,105,285	6,022,951	7,756,825	4,899,543	4,137,261	2,230,189	2,013,431	1,660,882	1,485,068
Total, 4 largest cities, 6 months.....	66,190,652	48,948,719	35,330,568	40,484,577	31,790,174	28,162,979	37,820,843	33,099,630	23,763,423	28,106,567
Total, 4 largest cities, 12 months.....		111,279,782	94,732,185	83,613,465	63,438,784	64,348,121	68,496,764	71,907,950	58,796,051	51,744,488
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in first 6 months to total for year.....	44.0 p.c.	44.0 p.c.	37.3 p.c.	48.4 p.c.	50.1 p.c.	43.8 p.c.	55.2 p.c.	46.0 p.c.	44.2 p.c.	54.3 p.c.
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in 6 months, to months' total for 61 cities.....	53.3 p.c.	48.0 p.c.	43.4 p.c.	51.4 p.c.	48.2 p.c.	46.4 p.c.	51.8 p.c.	46.4 p.c.	42.6 p.c.	45.5 p.c.



first six months of the same years are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued first six months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 average = 100)
	\$	\$		
1929.....	27,637,491	124,188,614	201.4	99.6
1928.....	22,751,960	102,036,987	165.2	97.0
1927.....	18,363,239	80,842,719	130.9	96.6
1926.....	18,718,050	78,760,419	127.5	101.0
1925.....	14,915,884	65,899,717	106.7	103.1
1924.....	13,957,006	60,674,154	98.2	110.8
1923.....	11,286,252	73,047,496	113.3	111.4
1922.....	17,052,582	71,281,674	115.4	108.0
1921.....	14,240,934	55,771,684	90.3	132.0
1920.....	14,113,794	61,754,710	100.0	144.5

The aggregate for the first half year of 1928 was higher by \$22,151,627 or 21.7 per cent than in 1928, the previous high level of this record; although the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials is this year slightly higher than it was last year, the advance in the volume of construction is proportionately considerably greater.

#### Provincial Totals of Building Permits Issued

Table II is a record by provinces of the building permits issued by 61 cities during the first six months of each year since 1920; it also shows the totals for the same years, the proportion that the six months' aggregates bear to the yearly totals, and the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

All provinces, except Ontario, reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in the first six months of last year; in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the totals were, in fact, larger than in any other year since 1920, while the Ontario and Manitoba aggregates were exceeded only once in the ten years, by the 1928 and the 1926 figures, respectively. Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan registered the greatest proportionate gains of 147.5 per cent and 85.7 per cent respectively, over 1928, while there was a reduction of less than one per cent in Ontario.

During the first six months of this year, the 31 cities furnishing returns in Ontario re-

ported 37.0 per cent of the total value of the building authorized, as compared with 45.5 per cent in the same months of 1928. In Quebec, the proportion increased from 22.5 per cent last year to 26.3 in the elapsed months of 1929, and in British Columbia, from 12.4 per cent to 13.1 per cent.

#### Totals of Permits Issued by Four Leading Cities

In Table III are given the aggregates of permits issued in the four largest cities in the first half of each year since 1920, together with the proportion that their totals are of the yearly and half-yearly totals for the 61 cities. The building authorized was valued at \$66,190,652 in the first six months of 1929; this was 35.2 per cent higher than in the same months of last year; it also considerably exceeded the aggregate for any other year of the record, in most of which the cost of building materials was higher. The increase in these four cities was substantially greater than the general increase in the 61 cities, and the ratio to the total for the 61 cities was the highest on record.

Except in Toronto, the total for each of these cities was greater than in 1928, Montreal and Vancouver showing the marked increases of 77.9 per cent and 71.8 per cent, respectively, over the 1928 figures. The aggregate for the first half of 1929 was higher in these two cities than in any other year since 1920, while the aggregates for Toronto and Winnipeg were each exceeded only once in the same ten years.

*Contracts Awarded.*—According to the *MacLean Building Review*, the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion during the January-June period, 1929, was \$278,121,700 as compared with \$256,257,300 in 1928 and \$191,323,800 in 1927. Of the total contracts awarded this year, \$69,513,300 was classed as residential building, \$94,255,300 as business, \$37,719,600 as industrial, and \$76,633,500 as engineering. In 1928, the total was divided as follows: residential, \$72,531,000 business \$91,713,300, industrial \$38,290,500, and engineering \$53,722,500. There were thus large increases during the first half of 1929 as compared with last year in the engineering and business building classes, the latter being heavily represented in the building permits statistics.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1929

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1929, was slightly more than that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1928, as there was an increase of 2 per cent both in vacancies offered and in placements effected in regular and casual employment. Manu-

### VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	217	71	127	135	46	83	592	473	26	7,939	5,645	2,008
Animal products edible.....	32		32	7	1	6	25	18		187	122	60
Fur and its products.....							2	1	1	3	3	
Leather and its products.....							8	6		95	70	15
Lumber and its products.....	84	47	26	27	23	3	119	107	5	1,054	746	255
Musical instruments.....	1		1				5	3		13	6	6
Pulp and paper products.....	12		11	20		20	55	44	8	646	361	276
Rubber products.....							55	28		200	163	32
Textile products.....	1			1		1	82	87		558	384	108
Plant products edible.....	17	6	5	11	3	8	18	9	1	820	537	263
Wood distillates, etc.....										1	1	
Chemical and allied products.....	11		11	2	2					295	231	52
Clay, glass and stone.....	4	1	5	3			31	21		256	184	59
Electric current.....	1		1				2	2		182	168	13
Electric apparatus.....	5		5	1	1		7	4		451	357	89
Iron and steel products.....	46	16	28	43	16	25	129	102	4	2,239	1,728	444
Non-ferrous metal products.....							3	2		190	152	33
Mineral products.....	3	1	2	4		4	24	23	1	384	179	197
Miscellaneous.....				16		16	27	16		365	253	106
<b>Logging</b> .....	129	93	8	149	128	4	516	702		3,971	3,245	44
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	7	4		5	5					18	12	6
<b>Farming</b> .....	54	47	4	42	40	2	291	299		3,330	2,939	151
<b>Mining</b> .....	4	2		1	1		20	20		398	315	1
Coal.....											1	
Metallic ores.....	4	2					1	1		232	244	1
Non-metallic ores.....				1	1		19	19		76	73	
<b>Communication</b> .....	5		5	1	1		1	1		86	67	13
<b>Transportation</b> .....	76	16	59	53	30	23	352	346		1,891	695	1,189
For warding and storage.....	54	9	45	21	2	19	48	48		894	252	636
Railway.....				1			1			151	123	26
Shipping and stevedoring.....	22	7	14	31	28	3	304	298		838	317	516
Air.....										8	3	2
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	377	266	131	507	359	44	2,003	1,919	8	12,088	10,778	993
Railway.....	2		2	186	164		89	89		5,788	5,409	39
Highway.....	18	15	3	83	37					914	775	152
Building and other.....	357	251	126	238	188	44	1,914	1,830	8	5,387	4,595	802
<b>Services</b> .....	1,487	174	1,142	1,983	266	1,698	3,187	2,181	122	21,713	6,258	11,143
Governmental.....	20	1	19	6	6		20	18		415	285	128
Hotel and restaurant.....	55	27	22	47	30	11	433	311	6	2,223	1,395	292
Professional.....	163	11	142	14	6	8	353	233	57	1,068	565	287
Recreational.....	39	3	30	2	2		26	21		1,156	407	626
Personal.....	166	14	151	473	24	451	419	340	54	4,351	649	3,669
Household.....	1,044	118	778	1,440	191	1,228	1,930	1,252	5	12,387	2,933	6,141
Farm household.....				1	1		6	6		113	24	141
<b>Trade</b> .....	206	12	196	86	18	66	382	269	61	2,174	801	1,311
Retail.....	171	11	161	88	18	66	159	110	27	1,811	615	1,136
Wholesale.....	35	1	35				223	159	34	363	186	175
<b>Finance</b> .....	32	1	31	3	1	2	4	3		216	94	117
<b>All Industries</b> .....	2,594	686	1,762	2,956	919	1,922	7,348	6,213	211	53,735	39,993	16,967
Men.....	1,320	526	768	1,483	701	692	4,914	4,629	202	37,097	25,586	10,071
Women.....	1,274	160	934	1,473	218	1,230	2,434	1,584	9	16,638	5,317	6,896

facturing, logging, transportation, services, trade and finance showed gains under both comparisons, the most noteworthy being in services, while farming, mining, communication and construction and maintenance reported declines in each instance. The Prairie Provinces recorded declines both in vacancies

and placements, gains showing in both cases in all other provinces except Nova Scotia, where a nominal increase in vacancies and a negligible decline in placements occurred. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL TO JUNE, 1929

Manitota			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
464	161	276	509	186	311	1,002	745	253	2,385	1,137	1,157	13,243	8,461	4,229
5	1	4	100	31	69	28	25	3	86	48	35	470	246	209
13	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	2	21	6	6
13	2	5	1	1	6	10	10	10	2	2	.....	135	81	15
85	68	12	82	65	15	607	558	49	731	606	56	2,789	2,220	421
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	28	12	13
54	10	39	14	3	10	.....	.....	.....	293	134	136	1,094	552	503
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	271	41
21	7	13	5	1	4	.....	2	4	17	9	9	691	490	139
42	17	22	21	8	12	49	11	34	55	21	33	1,633	612	378
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	2	8	7	1	32	31	1
71	7	70	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....	41	26	12	431	266	150
11	1	7	23	4	14	14	14	1	95	52	43	437	284	128
3	3	.....	5	3	2	14	14	13	26	23	4	233	200	33
1	.....	.....	11	11	7	7	7	2	22	8	14	505	375	122
85	35	49	174	58	113	158	67	91	795	131	668	3,672	2,153	1,422
8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	39	34	11	241	190	51
11	1	9	18	4	17	32	13	19	84	13	70	560	234	319
38	7	20	36	3	29	45	20	25	73	16	55	600	315	251
104	392	58	128	125	.....	133	130	.....	1,221	1,135	41	6,339	5,950	155
4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	40	29	6
2,585	2,748	16	5,347	4,842	48	5,336	5,196	20	1,383	1,487	88	18,368	17,648	329
96	61	.....	20	36	7	200	191	5	362	400	5	1,005	1,023	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	120	.....	8	7	1	131	128	1
79	54	.....	6	22	.....	1	1	.....	329	372	2	652	696	3
11	7	.....	14	8	7	76	70	5	25	21	2	222	199	14
12	9	3	8	3	5	12	2	10	11	6	5	138	89	41
122	32	86	349	109	236	215	80	135	752	166	573	3,810	1,474	2,292
84	12	68	262	29	233	210	75	135	373	49	324	1,946	476	1,460
20	13	7	84	78	2	4	4	.....	61	37	23	321	255	59
6	4	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	318	80	226	1,521	736	761
12	3	9	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	7	12
1,323	1,296	239	2,592	2,051	231	2,066	1,886	155	3,135	2,462	554	24,092	21,048	2,355
675	877	.....	1,741	1,481	57	831	840	6	1,311	1,231	10	10,623	10,091	114
141	148	8	393	353	20	181	157	23	204	189	22	1,934	1,674	228
507	271	231	458	217	154	1,054	889	126	1,620	1,042	522	11,535	9,283	2,013
7,522	1,951	5,176	5,015	1,895	2,467	3,898	1,541	1,783	3,995	1,156	2,463	45,800	15,416	25,994
23	6	19	214	5	208	40	31	9	96	60	24	834	412	407
589	522	85	260	149	41	445	354	14	398	249	124	4,450	3,037	595
153	56	95	424	232	47	79	57	15	164	112	42	2,418	1,272	693
84	35	48	87	10	76	74	46	26	120	46	69	1,585	570	875
733	62	648	1,052	56	989	634	75	563	1,104	112	982	8,932	1,333	7,507
5,554	994	4,281	2,089	811	1,105	1,992	564	1,156	2,100	549	1,222	28,536	7,412	15,916
386	275	.....	889	632	1	634	414	.....	13	28	.....	2,042	1,380	1
668	87	568	449	29	417	508	66	434	482	103	374	4,955	1,385	3,427
306	65	233	344	21	322	327	54	266	353	80	269	3,557	974	2,480
362	22	335	105	8	95	181	12	168	129	23	105	1,398	411	947
26	3	22	13	1	12	4	1	3	8	4	4	306	108	193
12,920	6,743	6,438	14,431	9,271	3,734	13,372	9,839	2,798	13,738	8,060	5,264	121,094	72,634	39,036
5,751	4,775	1,596	10,789	7,376	2,503	10,217	8,502	1,558	10,848	6,887	3,898	82,419	58,982	21,288
7,169	1,968	4,842	3,642	1,895	1,231	3,155	1,337	1,240	2,890	1,173	1,366	38,675	13,652	17,748

provinces during the period April to June, 1929.

From the chart on page 911 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, 1929, it will be seen that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements to applications was upward during the month of April, followed by a decline during May and the first half of June, but again showing a slightly upward tendency during the latter half of the month. During the period April to June, 1929, there was a ratio of 84.5 vacancies and 77.9 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 85.5 vacancies and 78.8 placements during the corresponding period a year ago. The average number of applicants registered daily during the quarter under review was 1,911, of positions offered 1,615, and of placements effected 1,489, in contrast with a daily average of 1,880 applications, 1,606 vacancies, and 1,481 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1928.

During the three months April to June, 1929, the offices of the Service reported that they

had made 115,760 references of persons to positions, and had effected a total of 111,670 placements, of which 72,634 were in regular employment and 39,036 in casual work. In the placements in regular employment 58,982 were of men and 13,652 of women, while casual work was found for 21,288 men and 17,748 women. A comparison with the same period of 1928 shows that 109,550 placements were then made, of which 71,834 were in regular employment and 37,716 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 103,007 men and 40,276 women, a total of 143,283, in contrast with a registration of 139,075 persons during the same period of 1928. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1929, of 121,094 vacancies, of which 82,419 were for men and 38,675 for women as compared with 118,844 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1929.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

**D**ETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during June. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the July issue relates to the situation existing in May, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for May and previous months taken from the July, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

### Great Britain

Employment showed little change, on the whole, during June. There was a continued improvement in the building trade, in public works contracting, and in the brick, tile, artificial stone, and cement industries. The other principal industries in which improvement occurred included fishing, shipping service, coke oven and by-products works, glass manufacture (including glass bottles), pig-iron manufacture, general and marine engineering, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing. On the other hand, there was some decline in the iron and steel, motor vehicle, pottery, woollen and worsted, and lace industries.

Among workpeople, numbering 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th June, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 9.8, as compared with 9.9 at 27th May, 1929, and with 10.7 at 25th June, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 24th June, 1929, was 10.9, and for females 6.8; at 27th May, 1929, the percentages were 11.1 and 6.8. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th June, 1929, was

7.4, as compared with 7.6 at 27th May, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st July, 1929, was approximately 1,176,000, of whom 912,000 were men and 209,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 27th May, 1929, it was 1,165,000, of whom 909,000 were men, and 198,000 were women, and at 2nd July, 1928 it was 1,264,000, of whom 997,000 were men, and 209,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States increased 0.2 per cent in May, 1929, as compared with April, and pay-roll totals increased 0.7 per cent, according to reports made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Increases in employment were shown in May in manufacturing, anthracite mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, wholesale trade and retail trade, while bituminous coal mining, hotels, and canning and preserving showed decreased employment. The increase in employment in manufacturing industries is the first increase in employment reported in May since May, 1922, although pay-roll totals have increased in May four times since 1922.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 0.1 per cent in May, 1929, as compared with April, and pay-roll totals increased 0.2 per cent, this being the first time since the Bureau of Labour Statistics, in July, 1922, began its enlarged survey of manufacturing industries that employment has been greater in May than in April, but the fourth time that pay-roll totals have increased in May as compared with April.

All industries in the iron and steel group, except steam fittings, continued to expand in May, as did the cotton, hosiery, and woolen goods industries, and also the sawmill, millwork, printing, petroleum refining, cement, brick, car repairing, electrical goods, rubber tire, shipbuilding, slaughtering, ice cream, and baking industries. The outstanding decrease in employment in May was the drop of 46 per cent in the fertilizer industry, marking the end of its spring season.

This May report is based upon returns made by 12,588 establishments in 54 of the leading manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in May had 3,518,362 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$99,022,456.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for May, 1929, is 99.2, as compared with 99.1 for April, 1929, and 93 for May, 1928; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for May, 1929, is 104.8, as compared with 104.6 for

April, 1929, and 94.1 for May, 1928. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 11 per cent.

### Street Labour in the United States

The United States Department of Labour recently published Bulletin No. 484, showing the entrance wage rates and hours of labour of unskilled street labourers directly hired by more than 2,600 cities and towns throughout the country. The work of these labourers consists in the construction, repairing or cleaning of streets. The Bureau of Labour Statistics obtained the information presented in the bulletin by means of a questionnaire addressed to all cities and towns having a population of 2,500 or more. In a table giving the classified entrance wage rates by municipalities it is shown that of the 2,626 municipalities reporting, 593, or 23 per cent, were paying 40 and under 45 cents per hour, and 553, or 21 per cent, were paying 50 and under 55 cents per hour. While 896, or about 34 per cent, paid under 40 cents per hour, only 15 per cent paid 55 cents or more.

Another table shows the classified working hours per week for the same class of labour. Of the total cities and towns reporting, 1,053, or 40 per cent, had a 48-hour week, and 13 per cent a working week of less than 48 hours. On the other hand, 46 per cent had a working week of over 48 hours. While the street labourers in 9 per cent of the cities worked 44 hours or less a week, in 13 per cent of the cities such labourers had a 60-hour week.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Food, Drink and Tobacco

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A CERTAIN BREWERY COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS, LOCAL No. 280.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to December 31, 1931.

Present employees to be admitted to the union and any competent men employed afterwards to join the union. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity.

Hours: 48 per week with Saturday afternoons off if possible, except for engineers and firemen who shall work seven days a week. After one year's service, engineers and firemen to be given two weeks vacation with pay every year.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays (except for engineers and firemen) double time.

Wages per week: brewhouse, workhouse and cellarmen \$29.50; bottlers, machine operators and packers, \$29; spare help first six months, \$26; apprentices first year, \$19; apprentices second year, \$21; truck drivers, \$29.50; helpers on trucks, \$28.50; firemen, \$28.50; second engineer, \$33.50; third engineer, \$29.

One apprentice allowed for every ten men regularly employed.

If staff is being reduced, the last men employed are to be laid off first.

Union made materials to be given preference, the union label to be furnished by the union and placed on barrels, to be optional on bottles.

In case of any dispute between the parties, a board of arbitration to be formed consisting of two members of each party. If unable to agree they shall select a fifth disinterested party, the decision of such board to be final. If unable to agree on a fifth party, either party may ask the Federal Minister of Labour to appoint one, the decision of such board to be final and binding. No strike or lockout pending such decision.

### Manufacturing: Wood Products

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE MILL-WORK SECTION OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1599 (MILL AND FACTORY WORKERS).

In addition to the above employers' association, an independent factory at New Westminster signed the same agreement with the union, following a two day strike mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1929, page 723.

Agreement to be in effect from June 24, 1929, to June 24, 1930, and thereafter unless ninety days notice is given by either party.

Hours: a week's work to be 48 hours ending at 12 noon on Saturday except in cases of emergency.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays and holidays double time.

Wages per hour: benchmen, 75 cents; shapermen and stickermen (detail), 75 cents; layout men (detail), 80 cents; layout men (S. & D.), 75 cents; general machinemen (detail), 75 cents; glazier, 70 cents; tennoner, 65 cents; all other machine men, 60 cents; helpers (adult), 50 cents.

Apprentices to come under the operation of the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council, as soon as details can be arranged.

A joint committee consisting of three members of each party to be formed, to which any dispute will be referred. If this committee is unable to agree, they shall appoint a neutral chairman, and the decision of this committee will be final and binding.

### Manufacturing: Pulp, Paper and Paper Products

KENORA, ONTARIO.—KENORA PAPER MILLS, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS, LOCAL No. 238.

This agreement, which came into effect on May 1, 1927, was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1927, page 1100. From May 1, 1928, an increase in wages was granted of 3 cents per hour to boss machine tenders, machine tenders and back tenders, and an increase of 2 cents per hour to third hands. The agreement incorporating these wage changes has been renewed to April 30, 1930.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—A CERTAIN PUBLISHING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 36.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1928, to September 1, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice 60 days prior to September 1, of any year.

Only union members to be employed if any available.

Hours: 8 per day or night.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays, July 1, Labour Day and Christmas, double time.

Wages per week from September 1, 1928, to September 1, 1929: Man in charge, \$36 for day work and \$39 for night work; stereotypers, \$34 for day work and \$37 for night work; journeymen pressmen, \$34 for day work and \$37 for night work; assistants, \$31 for day work and \$34 for night work. From September 1, 1929, to September 1, 1930, an increase of \$1 per week for each of these classes, both for day and night work.

The number of apprentices shall not exceed one to each four journeymen and not exceed two to six journeymen. Apprentices to serve four years.

Wages per week for apprentices: \$16 for day work and \$18 for night work during first six months, with an increase of \$2 per week every six months.

Any dispute over this agreement to be settled by a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, the award of this board to be binding.

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—PUBLISHERS OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 145 (JACQUES CARTIER).**

Agreement to be in effect from September 15, 1928, to September 15, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 724, with the following exceptions:

St. Jean-Baptiste Day is now included among the holidays on which double time is paid for all work.

Wages per week for journeymen: from September 15, 1928, to September 15, 1929, \$42 for day work and \$46 for night work; from September 15, 1929, to September 15, 1931, \$43 for day work and \$47 for night work.

Wages per week for apprentices: for first half of third year, \$16, second half \$17.50; for first half of fourth year, \$19.50, second half, \$23.50; for first half of fifth year, \$27, second half, \$30.50. For apprentices working on morning newspapers, \$1 extra per week.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.**

Individual agreements with certain job offices are at present in effect, but will become void and will be succeeded by any general agreement between the union and employing printers. Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 44 per week for both day and night work.

Wages per week: \$35.20 for day work; \$40.48 for night work.

Two apprentices will be allowed for first five journeymen and one additional for each succeeding four journeymen.

International Typographical Union law to be recognized by the employer.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THIRD SHIFT PUBLICATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 91.**

This agreement covers members of the above union employed on all publications of a daily

character, in hours which conflict with those of the regular day and night shifts.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1931.

The regular agreement with the publishers of Toronto Daily Newspapers, which stated that the day shift should be worked between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. and the night shift between the hours of 6 p.m. and 5 a.m., was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928, page 784.

This agreement is similar to the regular newspaper agreement with the following exceptions:

Hours: 7½ hours to be a day's work, to be worked between 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. (except as mutually agreed). If necessary, extra employees may be employed for 7½ hours between 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

Overtime: all work in excess of 7½ hours per day to be paid at overtime rate of time and one-half for first three hours and double time for each succeeding hour.

Wages per week for journeymen members of the union: those employed on the shift which is worked between 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. to be paid \$50.00 per week from April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929; \$51.00 from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930; \$52.50 from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931. For those employed on these publications for 7½ hours between 8 a.m. and 5.30 p.m., the weekly wage will be the same at that paid to employees on the day shift of regular daily newspapers, that is: \$45.50 from April 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929; \$46.50 from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930; \$47.50 from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931.

No apprentice to be employed unless he has had at least two years' experience in a job printing office. Present apprentices to be taken on the regular staff as journeymen after their term is up, before another apprentice may be employed.

Wages per week for apprentices: \$16.00 for first half of third year, \$19.00 for second half; \$22.00 for first half of fourth year, \$25.00 for second half; \$29.00 for first half of fifth year, \$33.00 for second half.

**Construction: Buildings and Structures**

**HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED, AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 425.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, and from year to year until notice is given by either party, 60 days prior to May 1 of any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 529, with the following exception:

Wages per hour: 73 cents.

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 563.**

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1929, to April 30, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice 60 days previous to April 30 of any year.

Union members to have preference of employment.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: to 10 p.m. time and one-half; after 10 p.m. on other days, after 5 p.m. on Saturdays and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen electrical workers: from August 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, 80 cents; from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, 90 cents; from May 1, 1931, to April 30, 1932, \$1.00. Foremen, 10 cents per hour extra.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first year 25 cents; second year, 35 cents; third year, 45 cents; fourth year, 60 cents.

For work outside the city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid.

No member to be permitted to work after regular working hours, either for or without remuneration, without the permission of the union and his employer.

#### OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA STONE CONTRACTORS AND THE OTTAWA JOURNEYMEN STONE-CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Agreement to be in effect from June 11, 1929, to April 30, 1930, and year to year until either party gives notice three months prior to April 30 of any year, subject to any agreement that may be reached between the International Cut Stone Contractors and Quarrymen's Association of North America, Incorporated, and the International Association of Stone Cutters of North America.

Only union members to be employed if available. If none available and other stone-cutters are employed, they must join the union. Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: for first two hours, time and one-half; after two hours, double time.

Wages: \$1.05 per hour.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen, but not more than three apprentices in any one shop. Apprentices to serve four years. The wages of apprentice shall be as mutually agreed upon.

Any disputes are to be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of three representatives of each party. If unable to agree they shall select an umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding.

#### TORONTO, ONTARIO.—SHEET METAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 30.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931, and for another year, unless 30 days' notice is given by either party prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Only union men to be employed, if available. Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: up to 10 p.m. including Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; after 10 p.m. and work on Sundays and holidays double time.

Minimum wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, \$1.07½ per hour; from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, \$1.15 per hour. The amount of the increase (7½ cents per hour) will be granted to all members of the union.

The rules of apprenticeship were submitted to and adopted by the Apprenticeship Council.

All apprentices to be registered with the union and serve four years, the full term to be served under contract with an employer in accordance with the Act, and it is further agreed that the Ontario Apprenticeship Act and Regulations pertaining to this trade shall be considered as part of this agreement. No apprentice to be permitted on outside work during the first three years of apprenticeship except under the supervision of a journeyman. Wages for apprentices from 22½ per cent of journeyman's wage for first six months to 65½ per cent for last six months.

Fare and board and travelling time during day to be paid for work out of town.

All disputes to be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of three representatives of each party, whose decision shall be binding.

#### HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PLASTERERS AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 298.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1263, with the following exception:

Wages for journeymen plasterers and cement finishers, \$1.25 per hour.

#### WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MASTER PLASTERERS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 334.

Agreement to be in force from June, 1929, to December, 1931.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1927, page 891, with the following exception:

Wages: \$1.45 per hour.

#### SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN. — SASKATOON BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 3.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. Both parties are to meet in January to formulate a new agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, but when consecutive shifts are worked, 7½ hours to be a day's work. For work outside the city, not more than 9 hours per day to be worked.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m., after 10 p.m. on other days and after 12 noon on Saturdays and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: \$1.45 per hour. Foreman (who must be a union member) to receive 15 cents more than journeyman's rate.

For work out of city, fare to be paid, and 15 cents per hour extra to cover extra expenses.

Any dispute is to be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of three members of each party, whose decision shall be binding.



**REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1867.**

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1928, to June 1, 1929, and from year to year until either party gives three months notice of change.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half including work on New Year's Day, Dominion Day and Christmas Day.

Wages: \$1.00 per hour.

**VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE GRANITE CUTTERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to April 1, 1930, and from year to year until three months notice of change is given by either party.

Employers wanting cutters or sharpeners are to notify the secretary of the Association.

Hours: 8 per day for first five days of week; no work on Saturdays.

Overtime and work done on certain holidays: double time (except for sawyers, who shall be paid time and one-half for overtime).

Wages for cutters, sharpeners, machine and lathe men, polishers and sawyers, \$9.00 per day. No contractor may work men outdoors except in cases of emergency, when they will be paid \$9.50 per day. With the consent of the union, a man incapacitated by old age or disability may work for less than the union wage.

All cut stone contractors to be allowed one apprentice for each gang or fraction thereof, said apprentice to serve three years cutting granite, and one apprentice tool sharpener for three tool sharpeners, said apprentice to serve two years.

In case of scarcity of stone, or inclement weather, one man off, all off, except in case of emergency.

**VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 324.**

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1929, until 30 days notice is given by either party.

None but local union members to be employed, except with the consent of the union, and no union members are to work for anyone not a member of the Master Plumbers' Association, except with the consent of the Association.

The union reserves the right to withdraw its members from the employ of anyone who fails to observe and respect the best interests of the trade and also reserves the right to refuse to instal or handle plumbing or heating supplies furnished through a wholesaler who is, by methods detrimental to the trade, menacing trade conditions, but no such action is to be taken except after full consideration of both parties to this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m. including Saturday afternoon; after 10 p.m. and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: from February 1, 1929, to April 1, 1929, \$1 per hour; from April 1, 1929, \$1.12½

per hour, except that all work signed up before January 15, 1929, shall be completed at \$1 per hour.

For work out of town, travelling expenses and board and travelling time to be paid.

Apprentices must be registered by the union and must serve three years, when they will be examined by a joint board; if found competent, they shall be given a permit to work as improvers for a further period of two years. The wages of such improvers shall be \$4.00 below the recognized scale and shall be increased at the rate of \$1.00 each half year until the full scale is reached.

**Construction: Shipbuilding**

**ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—ST. JOHN DRYDOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS EMPLOYED THEREIN.**

Agreement to be in effect from May, 1929, to March 1, 1930, and year to year thereafter unless either party gives 30 day's notice.

Hours: 9 per day, 4½ on Saturdays. If a regular night shift is employed, 10 hours per night for five nights per week.

Overtime: Time and one-half from regular stopping time to midnight; after midnight and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wages per hour: general blacksmiths, 60 cents; helpers on general fires, 40 cents; skilled helpers, 45 cents.

If any employee feels that he is unjustly dealt with, he will take the matter up with the foreman, but if no adjustment is made, he shall refer the matter to a duly elected committee of employees, who will take the matter up with the foreman or higher officials. If no agreement is reached, both parties agree to arbitrate. No strike or lockout pending these negotiations. No member of this duly elected committee to be discriminated against.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways**

**CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CALGARY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES LOCAL No. 583.**

This agreement is included in the agreement between the city of Calgary and the Calgary Federation of Civic Employees, summarized below under the heading, Service: Public Administration.

**Service: Public Administration**

**CALGARY ALBERTA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF CALGARY AND THE CALGARY FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES AND ITS AFFILIATED UNIONS.**

*General Preamble*

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929, and thereafter until either party gives 60 days' notice of change. If unable to reach a new agreement within the 60 days, both parties agree to allow the dispute to be dealt with under any act (Federal or Provincial) similar in intent and object to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, that may be in force within the Province of Alberta.

The City Commissioners will at all times receive a grievance committee and the City will not show discrimination against any employees on account of their connection with trade organizations.

All permanent employees to be given two weeks holiday with pay each year after one year's service.

Hours: except where otherwise mentioned in the different agreements and except in cases of double, running or revolving shifts, 44 hours shall constitute a week's work.

Overtime: time and one-quarter for first hour, time and one-half for next three hours; double time thereafter and for work on Sundays and holidays or regular day off; double time for calls after 10 p.m. or emergency work and not less than two hours' pay for any one call. In case of men on running, double or revolving shifts, if a legal holiday occurs during regular shift, they shall be paid one quarter of a day's pay extra, or if Sunday occurs during regular shift, one hour's pay extra.

Permanent employees, unless affected by the Workmen's Compensation Act, shall come under the city sickness and accident pay scheme and shall contribute 75 cents per month toward this fund, the city contributing the balance needed. If an employee is incapacitated by an accident while engaged in the City's service, the City will pay the difference between the compensation received from the Workmen's Compensation Board and his regular pay, but the City Commissioners may terminate this pay at their discretion.

As far as possible, promotions to be made from the staff and seniority and efficiency to be considered.

Permanent employees to be given one month's notice or pay when dismissed, except for cause, and permanent hourly employees two week's notice or pay.

A summary is given below of the separate agreements with the various unions.

*Agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Local No. 533.*

This agreement covers motor conductors and conductors, trackmen, point cleaners and greasers, barn men and office staff in the employ of the Street Railway Department.

Wages: Motormen and conductors—first six months, 57½ cents per hour; second six months, 60 cents; third six months and thereafter, 65 cents; Motor conductors—first six months, 60 cents; second six months, 65 cents; third six months and thereafter, 70 cents. Shop and barnmen: general construction shop foreman, \$200 per month; maintenance shop day foreman, \$185 per month; maintenance shop night foreman, \$180 per month; carpenters, 90 cents per hour; blacksmiths, 85 cents; machinist, air brake and wheel lathe operators, 85 cents; foreman painter, 90 cents; painter, 80 cents; plumbers, \$170 per month; cleaners, washers and yardmen, 54 cents per hour; truck and car repairers—first six months, 60 cents, second six months, 65 cents, third six months, 70 cents. Leading hand while so acting, 5 cents per hour extra. Foreman while so acting, 10 cents per hour extra. Track maintenance: track foremen, \$165 and \$147.25 per month; switch repairmen, 60 cents per hour, trackmen, 57½ cents per hour, greasers and switch cleaners, 54 cents. Office staff: accountant, \$190 per month, cashier and timekeeper, \$140 per month, stenographer and clerk, \$100 per month, advertising manager,

\$165 per month, chief inspector, \$185 per month, ticket agent, \$170 per month, inspectors, \$170 per month, claims agent, \$175.75 per month, night clerk and timekeeper, \$155 per month.

Men operating cars on Sundays to be paid one hour's pay extra and working on legal holidays, one quarter of a day's pay extra. If called on to work on regular day off, double time. Motor conductors training students to be paid 5 cents per hour extra.

Motor conductors and conductors.—Hours: 8 per day as far as possible, but if necessary to work 8½ hours, straight time to be paid. As far as possible, 48 hours to be a week's work to be worked in six days. All regular runs to be in two shifts and completed within 12 hours.

Runs are to be selected by seniority. Promotions to inspectorship to be made from motor conductors with over one year's service. Spare men to be given preference of eight hours work per day according to seniority. Spare men reporting at or before 6 a.m. and not allotted a run, to be paid 1½ hours for reporting and one hour for reporting after 6 a.m.

The city will pay the full cost of uniforms for men with over one year's service and half the cost for men with under one year's service.

One month's leave of absence in a year to be the maximum, except in special cases. Application for leave to perform the duties of any office in the union to have priority and seniority rights are to be retained during such absence. Sick leave up to six months may be granted if necessary.

Any employee suspended or discharged may if he wishes have his case investigated through the grievance committee of the union who may refer the matter to the superintendent or the city commissioners. If satisfactory settlement is not reached, the union may have the matter referred to a Board of Arbitration.

Barn staff.—Hours: 8 per day for 5½ days, a 44-hour week. One hour's pay extra to be allowed for all Sunday work. Seniority to be considered in reducing staff or reemploying them.

Track Maintenance Men.—Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week which may be changed to a 44-hour week at the discretion of the city commissioners. One hour's pay extra to be allowed greasers working on Sunday except when Sunday is regular day off, when regular overtime rate will be paid. Trackmen and switch repair men to be paid time and one-half for all Sunday work.

*Agreement with the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local No. 838.*

Hours of work, overtime, holidays and other working conditions are covered by the General Preamble.

Wages for engineers, hospital, 3rd class, \$150 per month.

Wages for temporary steam engineers on construction and maintenance: engineers in charge of and operating derricks, cranes, orange peels, clam shells, cable ways, dragline, pile drivers and hoists irrespective of motor power used, \$1 per hour; engineers in charge of steam rollers, steam tractors, steam concrete mixers, and stone crusher operated by steam, 87½ cents per hour; engineers in charge of portable boilers and steam pumps, 80 cents; firemen, 67½ cents.

*Agreement with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 528.*

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: double time for work on Sundays

and holidays, except when working on their regular shift.

No reduction of pay for loss of time through inclement weather. The necessary care to be given horses morning and evening.

Wages: teamsters, 61 cents per hour; truck drivers, 61 cents; truck helpers, 57 cents; motor broom operators, 64 cents; Garage men: foreman mechanic, \$170 per month; mechanic, \$150 per month.

*Agreement with the City Hospital Employees' Association, Local No. 8.*

Wages per month: accountant, \$150; collector and investigator, \$125; admission and discharge clerks, \$100; switchboard operators, \$90; stenographers, female experienced, \$100; storekeeper and purchasing agent, \$180; stores bookkeeper (schedule \$118.75), \$110; storeman—butcher, \$125; painters, \$150; laundry foreman, \$139.50; washerman, \$115; floor polisher, \$110; elevator men and porters, \$110; orderlies, \$110 to \$130; chef, \$139 with board; first cook, \$103 with board, second cook, \$90 with board, kitchenmen, \$80 with board, maids, \$55 with board, head ironer and mangle in laundry, \$16 per week, other experienced help, \$15 per week.

Any employee whose regular duties require work on a legal holiday to be given another day off instead of extra pay.

Hours: 44 per week for plumber and helper, carpenter, painters, floor polishers, laundry staff and butcher foreman; 47 hours for clerical or office staff; 48 hours for orderlies, cooks, kitchenmen, elevator operators, porters, corridor cleaners and maids, with one day off in seven; storekeeper, laundry foreman and chef as their duties require.

Orderlies to be supplied with uniforms.

*Agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 348.*

Wages in cable department: foreman cable splicer, \$8.90 per day; journeyman cable splicer, \$8.20 per day.

Wages per day for line, repair and testing, maintenance and trouble, welding, trolley station, inside and car wiring, armature winders: foreman, \$8.30; journeyman, \$7.55; apprentice—first year, \$3.00; second year, \$3.75; third year, \$4.75; fourth year, \$6.00; journeyman in charge of rig of two or more journeymen, \$8.05; groundman, \$5.35; arc trimmers, \$6.10.

Wages per month for station and operating department: chief operator, \$210; class "A" operator, \$175; class "B" operator, \$165; class "C" operator, \$158; apprentice operators—first year, \$75; second year, \$85; third year, \$100.

Wages, miscellaneous: assistant chief wiring inspector, \$200 per month; man in charge of police signal system, \$200 per month; track welders (temporary), 80 cents per hour; motor and controller men, 80 cents per hour.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday; except for shift work, when 8 hours shall be a day's work to be worked within 10 hours. If not possible to work shift within 10 hours, \$5.00 extra per month to be paid.

Overtime: time and one-quarter for first hour; time and one-half for next three hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and holidays (except when it is regular shift), and for calls after 10 p.m. with at least two hours' overtime pay for all calls.

Men working on the regular day off, double time. Maintenance men and arc trimmers to be given one-half day holiday on the day previous to their regular day off, instead of Saturday afternoon.

For work at height of 80 feet from ground, double time.

Apprentices to serve four years before being considered journeymen. One apprentice allowed to every three journeymen except inside wiremen, where one apprentice will be allowed for every journeyman.

*Agreement with the Calgary Civic Employees' Association, Local No. 37.*

Wages for park employees: caretakers—cemetery, \$142.10 per month; park caretakers, \$125 and \$130 per month (one park \$110 and house); assistant caretaker, \$120.90; tool repairman, 72½ cents per hour; tree specialists, 67½ cents, gardeners, average 62½ cents; permanent labour, 54 cents. Wages for paving workers: concrete finishers, 72½ cents per hour; permanent labour, 54 cents. Wages for public works: specialists (average rate), 80 cents per hour; sub-foreman, 62½ cents; permanent labour, 54 cents; street cleaners, 50 and 48 cents. Sewer maintenance: service men, 61½ cents per hour; pipe layers, timbermen, catch basin and manhole builders, thawing machine and repairmen, 60 cents; permanent labour, 54 cents. Water works: hydrant foreman, 66½ cents; pipe layers, hydrant men, caulkers and metermen, setter, 62½ cents; maintenance diggers, 56½ cents; permanent labour, 54 cents.

Any permanent employee paid by the hour or day, who works two or more hours in any one half day, will be paid for full half day if unable to continue owing to inclement weather.

Hours: 48 per week when two or more shifts are in operation. One month's work shall consist of twenty-five and one-half days for revolving shifts.

*Agreement with City Hall Staff Association, Local No. 38.*

Hours: from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with 1½ hours off for lunch; Saturday from 8.30 to 12.45 p.m.

Uniforms to be supplied to inspectors.

The wage schedule gives the salaries or wages of each employee, but is not meant to establish a minimum or maximum wage for the positions named.

*Agreement with the Calgary Police Protective Union, Local No. 6.*

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days a week, with one day off in seven. If called to work during other than regular hours, a corresponding time off will be allowed.

Seniority and efficiency to be considered in promotions.

Full pay for first three days' sick leave; when on sick leave for more than 60 days, special consideration may be given by the city commissioner.

Wages per month: constables—first year, \$120; second year, \$130; third year, \$140, fifth and sixth years, \$145; seventh year and thereafter, \$150; sergeants, patrol, \$160; sergeants, station, \$175; detectives, acting first year, \$155; second year, \$160; third year and thereafter, \$165; detective sergeants, \$185; telephone operators, \$120; master mechanic, \$160; identification officer, \$170. Chauffeurs, same schedule as for constables.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Contractor to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair

and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the customs of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decisions has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams).

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of

opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

### Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of caretaker's quarters at Sarcee Camp, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, Chas. S. Newcomb, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, July 20, 1929. Amount of contract, \$4,324. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$ 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Cement finishers.....	1 00	8
Cement mixers.....	0 50	8
Electricians.....	1 10	8
Common labourers.....	0 45	8-10
Building labourers.....	0 50	8-10
Painters and paperhangers.....	0 95	8
Plasterers.....	1 40	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 15	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 12½	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	0 95	8-10

Construction of a rifle range at North Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, The King & Moncrieff Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 23, 1929. Amount of contract, \$28,400. A fair wages

schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$1 00	8
Cement finishers.....	0 93 $\frac{3}{4}$	8
Cement mixers.....	0 55	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Labourers.....	0 50	8
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	1 25	8
Teamsters with team and scraper.....	1 25	8

Painting the underside of roof, etc., of the Main Drill Hall, University Avenue Armouries, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Phinnemore Painting & Decorating Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 31, 1929. Amount of contract, \$3,100. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
Painters.....	\$0 90 Per hour	8	44

Construction of road to Citadel Hill, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Construction, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 24, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,100. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Improvements to the high level wharf at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins & Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$258,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours per day
	Cents per hour	
Foreman, carpenter.....	0 50	10
Foreman of labourers.....	0 45	10
Mechanical engineer.....	0 45	10
Stationary engineer.....	0 40	10
Derrick driver.....	0 50	10
Pile driver.....	0 50	10
Concrete mixer runner.....	0 35	10
Blacksmiths.....	0 40	10
Blacksmiths helpers.....	0 30	10
Fireman.....	0 35	10
Carpenters.....	0 40	10
Lacourers.....	0 30	10
Carters.....	0 40	10
Teamsters.....	0 60	10
	Per week	
Night watchman.....	\$18 00	
Day watchman.....	\$18 00	

Repairs to the north pier at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, E. A. Henry and D. G. Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, July 10, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,612.98. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Carpenters.....	\$0 70	10
Blacksmiths.....	0 50	10
Steam hoist engineers.....	0 75	10
Pile driver engineer.....	0 75	10
Labourers.....	0 35	10
Teamsters.....	0 35	10

Construction of hospital building at Deer Lodge, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractor, Robert N. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 16, 1929. Amount of contract, \$109,997. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers.....	\$1 45	8
Stonemasons.....	1 45	8
Mosaic and tile setters.....	1 35	8
Marble setters.....	1 30	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 10	8
Electricians.....	1 10	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 90	8
Plasterers.....	1 20	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 20	8
Lathers, wood, wire and metal.....	1 05	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 80	8
Labourers.....	0 50	9
Concrete workers.....	0 50	9
Cement finishers.....	0 70	9
	Per day	
Driver, one horse and cart.....	\$7 00	9-10
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	9 00	9-10

Construction of shore protection along the west side of the harbour at the inner end of the west pier at Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractors, Norman K. Cameron and Donald E. Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,059.21. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Westville, Queen's Co., P.E.I. Name of contractors, Everett McLeod and Duncan MacKenzie, Westville, P.E.I. Date of contract, July 19, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,787.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of repairs to wharf at L'Islet, Que. Names of contractors, Joseph Normand

and J. P. A. Normand, L'Islet, P.Q. Date of contract, July 22, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,992. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater extension at Woodward's Cove, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Thos. P. Charleson, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$29,870. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening an area between the outer ends of the entrance piers, Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 20, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,300. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in the Kaministikwia River, above the west port turning basin, to serve as slip for the dock of the Great Lakes Paper Co., Port William, Ont. Contractors, Great Lakes Dredging & Contracting Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, July 3, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$71,355. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel from Bout-de-L'Île to the village of Riviere des Prairies, Riviere des Prairies, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, July 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$81,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel from the dam to Yamaska wharf, Yamaska River, Quebec. Name of contractor, Aimé Laperrière, Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, July 6, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,658. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging approach to Lake Ontario, eastern channel, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand & Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening channel and an area in front of Government Wharf at St. Antoine de Tilly, P.Q. Name of contractors, The National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 10, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$29,700. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening berth on both sides of the Western Wharf at Grosse Isle, P.Q. Name of contractors, The National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of

contract, July 10, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,280. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening an area in front of the wharf of the St. Lawrence Paper Mill Co., Charlemagne, P.Q. Name of contractors, St. Lawrence & Great Lakes Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 10, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,180. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in the contract.

Deepening channel from River St. Lawrence towards the down stream wharf, Nicolet River, Quebec. Name of contractors, The National Dock & Dredging Corporation, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 10, 1929. Amount of contract, \$8,085. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening a channel in Lake St. Francis leading to Government Wharf, Valleyfield, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, July 23, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$37,700. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### *Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Interior fittings for public building, Rosethorn, Sask. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, July 16, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,745. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for public building at Swift Current, Sask. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, July 16, 1929. Amount of contract, \$3,795. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Interior fittings for public building at Hespeler, Ont. Name of contractor, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, July 16, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,250. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

##### *Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Manufacture, delivery and erection of the superstructure of a rolling lift bascule bridge (Bridge No. 9), over the Welland Ship Canal at the Thorold-Allenburg Road. Name of contractor, Hamilton Bridge Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, July 29, 1929

Amount of contract, approximately \$167,534. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in July, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	419 33
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc..	653 18
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	15,021 93
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	46 51
Bag fittings.....	13,309 65
Scales.....	933 40
Letter boxes.....	428 40

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE FOR WINNIPEG AND DISTRICT FOR 1929-30

UNDER the provisions of Section 10 of Chapter 69, Consolidated Amendments, 1924, being "An Act to establish and Protect the Wages of Workmen Employed on Public Works," the Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, has approved of the rate per hour and working hours set forth in the following schedule, as the minimum rate per hour payable to any employee engaged in the respective trades, and the maximum number of hours during which any employee engaged in the respective trades shall be required to work. The

schedule will apply and be effective for employees engaged on Public Works on or at the building, from May 1, 1929, until April 30, 1930, or until such time as another order may be made by the Minister of Public Works.

Last year's schedules, that is, for Winnipeg and for the remainder of the province, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 671. The new schedule for the remainder of the province has not yet been published.

	Winnipeg	
	Rate per hour	Hours per week
	\$ cts.	
1. <i>Labourers</i> —		
(a) Skilled—comprising the following:—Unloading, piling, and handling face brick, cut stone, architectural terra cotta, marble (real or imitation), roofing slate, plaster castings, ornamental bronze and iron, interior joinery, laying drain tiles, mixing concrete by machinery, puddling concrete in forms or levelling and finishing in slabs, bending and placing reinforcing material, movable scaffolding and runways.....	0 50	50
(b) Unskilled:—Comprising all labour other than the occupations above defined or elsewhere provided for in this schedule.....	0 42½	54
2. <i>Teamsters</i> .....	0 50	60
3. (a) <i>Bricklayers</i> .....	1 45	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 1, 1928, by and between the General Contractors Section of The Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union No. 1 of Manitoba)		
(b) <i>Helpers</i> —		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 55	50
2. Attending bricklayers on or at scaffold.....	0 50	50
4. (a) <i>Stonemasons</i> .....	1 45	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 1, 1928, by and between the General Contractors' Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union No. 1 of Manitoba.)		
(b) <i>Helpers</i> —		
1. Mixing and tempering mortar.....	0 55	50
2. Attending stonemasons on or at scaffold.....	0 50	50
5. <i>Cement finishers</i> .....	0 70	50
6. (a) <i>Marble Setters</i> .....	1 40	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated June 1, 1928, by and between the Marble and Tile Section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union No. 1 of Manitoba.)		
(b) <i>Helpers</i> .....	0 55	50
7. (a) <i>Mosaic and Tile Setters</i> .....	1 35	44
(b) <i>Helpers</i> .....	0 55	50
8. <i>Terrazzo Workers</i> —		
(a) <i>Layers</i> .....	0 72½	44
(b) <i>Helpers</i> .....	0 55	50
9. <i>Stonecutters</i> —		
(a) <i>Journeymen</i> .....	1 25	44
(a) <i>Plasterers</i> .....	1 35	44
(b) <i>Helpers</i> .....	0 55	50



	Winnipeg	
	Rate per hour	Hours per week
11. <i>Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers</i> .....	\$ cts.	
12. (a) <i>Plumbers</i> .....	1 05	44
(Subject to all conditions contained in a certain agreement effective May 1, 1928, entered into between The Master Plumbers' and Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union No. 254.)	1 20	44
(b) <i>Helpers</i> .....	0 50	50
13. (a) <i>Steamfitters</i> .....	1 20	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement effective May 1, 1928, entered into between The Master Plumbers' and Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Union No. 254.)		
(b) <i>Helpers</i> .....	0 50	50
14. <i>Operating Engineers on Construction</i> —		
(a) Engineers in charge of machines of three or more drums.....	1 20	50
(b) Engineers in charge of double drum machines.....	1 10	50
(c) Engineers in charge of single-drum machines.....	1 05	50
(d) Firemen.....	0 75	50
15. <i>Sheet Metal Workers</i> .....	0 80	44
16. <i>Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers</i> .....	0 90	44
(Subject to all conditions contained in a certain agreement dated March 4, 1929, by and between the Master Painters' section of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and Local Union No. 739, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers, in the City of Winnipeg.)		
17. <i>Blacksmiths</i> .....	0 75	44
18. <i>Electrical Workers, Inside Wiremen</i> —		
(a) Licensed Journeymen.....	1 10	44
(Subject to all conditions contained in a certain agreement by and between the Electrical Contractors' Section of Winnipeg Builders' Exchange and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 435, Winnipeg.)		
19. <i>Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers</i> .....	0 90	44
20. <i>Asbestos Workers</i> —		
(a) Journeymen.....	0 95	44
(b) First Class Improvers.....	0 75	44
21. <i>Asphalters</i> —		
(a) Finishers.....	0 65	44
(b) Men engaged preparing, mixing and heating materials.....	0 50	50
22. (a) <i>Carpenters</i> .....	1 10	44
(Subject to all the conditions contained in a certain agreement dated July 5, 1928, by and between the General Contractors' Section, Winnipeg Builders Exchange, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, District Council, Winnipeg, Man., Local 343.)		
(b) <i>Helpers</i> .....	0 50	50
23. <i>Outside Lineman</i> .....	0 92½	44

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in retail prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly higher. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number was substantially higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$10.98 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$10.92 for June; \$10.80 for July, 1928; \$10.92 for July, 1927; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The most important advance was a substantial increase in the price of potatoes, while the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, eggs and rolled oats were slightly higher. The prices of butter, bacon, and evaporated apples were slightly

lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.26 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$21.18 for June; \$21.01 for July, 1928; \$21.10 for July, 1927; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$20.70 for July, 1925; \$20.30 for July, 1924; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel was unchanged, while a slight increase occurred in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was substantially higher at 96 for July, as compared with 92.6 for June; 96.1 for July, 1928; 98.6 for July, 1927; and 100.2 for July, 1926. Eighty-three prices quotations were higher, fifty-one were lower and three hundred and sixty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups advanced, two declined and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was substantially higher, due to higher prices for grains, milled products, raw rubber and sugar, which more than offset declines in the prices of foreign fruits and coffee. The other groups which advanced showed only fractional increases. These were the Animals and their Products group, due chiefly to higher prices for hogs, calves, butter and eggs, which more than offset declines in the prices of fish, furs, steers and lambs; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to higher prices for some lines of lumber; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, because of higher prices for fuels and cement; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group. The Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group was slightly lower, declines in the prices of raw cotton, hessian and rayon yarn more than offsetting higher prices for jute and silk fabrics. The Non-Ferrous metals group also showed a small decrease, due to declines in the prices of lead and antimony, which more than offset higher prices for silver and tin. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods advanced, the former due to higher prices for cured meats, butter, eggs, sugar, fuel and silk fabrics, which more than offset declines in the prices of coffee, fresh foreign fruits, fresh meats and poultry, and the latter due mainly to higher prices for materials for the milling and other industries. Advances occurred also in the prices of materials for the furs and leather goods industries, for the chemical using industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the metal working industries and for the meat packing industries were lower.

In the grouping according to origin, raw or partly manufactured goods increased, due to higher prices for grains, sugar, rubber and jute, while the prices of fresh fruits, livestock, and raw cotton were lower. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also advanced slightly, due to higher prices for meats, flour, butter and paint materials. Domestic farm products, articles of marine origin and articles of mineral origin were higher, while articles of forest origin were unchanged.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal,

wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and

(Continued on page 944)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†)	(†)																				
		1900	1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1916	July 1918	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	July 1926	July 1927	July 1928	June 1929	July 1929				
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.			
Beef, sirloin....	2 lbs.	27-2	30-4	37-6	44-4	49-4	52-6	79-6	84-0	70-2	64-2	59-6	59-4	60-4	62-0	66-0	71-4	76-2	76-4				
Beef, shoulder..	2 "	19-6	24-6	26-0	29-6	33-6	35-2	57-8	54-4	40-6	35-0	32-0	31-2	32-0	34-4	37-4	42-6	48-2	48-6				
Veal, shoulder..	1 "	10-0	11-3	12-8	15-7	17-4	19-2	28-3	28-1	22-0	19-1	18-3	17-8	18-1	19-7	19-9	22-5	24-5	24-4				
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11-8	12-2	16-8	19-1	20-9	23-9	36-8	37-3	30-3	28-0	28-2	28-5	29-3	30-7	30-1	30-1	31-2	31-7				
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12-2	13-1	18-5	19-5	20-2	22-4	37-7	40-7	32-9	31-8	26-6	28-6	28-2	32-3	28-2	28-0	31-2	31-6				
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21-8	25-0	34-4	35-2	37-4	38-8	70-4	74-0	57-8	54-2	50-4	45-2	50-4	58-0	53-2	55-0	56-0					
Bacon, break- fast.....	1 "	15-4	17-8	24-5	24-7	25-5	28-7	51-0	57-0	48-0	42-5	39-1	31-4	39-2	44-7	38-8	37-2	39-6	39-4				
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26-2	28-2	40-6	38-4	36-8	40-4	73-8	75-8	43-2	43-6	44-8	41-2	48-2	49-8	43-0	44-0	44-0	44-0				
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25-7	30-0	33-3	33-7	26-9	31-0	49-3	59-2	38-2	39-3	31-2	31-8	37-6	38-2	37-8	38-5	35-1	36-0				
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20-2	23-4	28-4	28-1	24-9	28-0	43-1	52-6	35-1	31-4	27-3	27-6	33-7	34-7	34-3	34-2	31-1	32-1				
Milk.....	6 qts.	36-6	39-6	48-0	51-6	51-0	45-0	70-8	88-2	78-6	69-0	69-0	71-4	69-0	68-4	69-6	70-2	72-0	72-0				
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	44-2	49-4	52-0	58-0	49-8	60-0	91-4	118-8	63-0	72-0	68-4	68-8	71-4	74-4	74-0	77-2	81-2	79-4				
Butter, cream- ery.....	1 "	25-5	27-7	31-9	33-9	30-0	34-5	51-7	66-3	37-2	40-2	39-3	39-3	40-9	42-0	41-9	43-3	44-7	44-1				
Cheese, old....	1 "	16-1	17-6	18-5	20-5	21-1	25-6	33-4	40-6	34-8	30-0	\$30-1	\$28-4	\$30-6	\$31-6	\$30-7	\$32-6	\$33-2	\$33-2				
Cheese, new....	1 "	14-6	15-7	17-5	19-1	19-4	23-6	30-6	38-4	28-2	26-2	\$30-1	\$28-4	\$30-6	\$31-6	\$30-7	\$32-6	\$33-2	\$33-2				
Bread.....	15 "	55-5	58-5	66-0	61-5	63-0	70-5	117-0	144-0	121-5	105-0	100-5	100-5	118-5	114-0	117-0	117-0	115-5	115-5				
Flour, family..	10 "	25-0	28-0	33-0	32-0	33-0	37-0	68-0	84-0	63-0	49-0	\$44-0	\$43-0	\$58-0	\$53-0	\$54-0	\$53-0	\$48-0	\$48-0				
Rolled Oats...	5 "	18-0	19-5	21-0	22-0	21-5	24-0	40-5	44-0	30-0	28-0	27-5	27-0	31-0	29-0	30-5	31-5	31-0	31-5				
Rice.....	2 "	10-4	10-6	10-4	11-4	11-6	13-4	23-2	34-2	19-8	19-8	\$20-6	\$20-8	\$21-8	\$21-8	\$21-6	\$21-0	\$20-6	\$20-6				
Beans, hand- picked.....	2 "	8-6	9-4	10-8	12-4	11-8	19-4	34-2	22-2	17-0	17-6	17-4	16-6	16-8	15-8	16-4	18-2	24-0	23-8				
Apples, evapor- ated.....	1 "	9-9	7-7	11-5	12-0	13-1	13-4	22-9	29-1	21-3	24-9	19-7	19-5	20-7	19-8	19-2	21-9	21-0	21-3				
Prunes, medium	1 "	11-5	9-6	9-9	11-9	12-4	13-1	18-0	27-2	18-4	19-8	18-6	15-9	15-5	15-8	15-1	13-5	13-6	13-7				
Sugar, granulat- ed.....	4 "	21-6	22-0	24-0	23-6	22-6	38-4	43-6	93-6	44-4	33-6	50-0	40-8	33-6	31-6	36-6	32-0	28-4	28-4				
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10-0	9-8	10-8	11-0	10-2	17-6	20-4	43-4	21-0	15-8	23-8	19-6	19-6	15-0	13-0	15-0	13-6	13-6				
Tea, black.....	1 "	8-2	8-3	8-7	8-9	9-1	9-9	14-6	16-4	13-7	13-9	\$16-6	\$17-4	\$17-9	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-8	\$17-8	\$17-6				
Tea, green.....	1 "	8-7	8-7	9-1	9-3	9-3	10-3	14-1	16-8	14-9	15-2	\$16-6	\$17-4	\$17-9	\$18-0	\$17-8	\$17-8	\$17-8	\$17-6				
Coffee.....	1 "	8-6	8-8	8-9	9-4	9-4	10-0	11-2	15-4	13-7	13-4	13-5	13-6	15-1	15-4	15-2	15-1	15-1	15-1				
Potatoes.....	1 bag	24-1	28-0	30-3	36-0	50-3	58-6	66-0	197-4	35-9	43-9	52-5	53-9	45-1	85-9	81-0	48-3	43-7	48-2				
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0	1-0				
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>\$ 4-8</b>	<b>\$ 5-6</b>	<b>\$ 6-5</b>	<b>\$ 7-34</b>	<b>\$ 7-42</b>	<b>\$ 8-46</b>	<b>\$ 13-00</b>	<b>\$ 16-84</b>	<b>\$ 10-96</b>	<b>\$ 10-27</b>	<b>\$ 10-17</b>	<b>\$ 9-91</b>	<b>\$ 10-49</b>	<b>\$ 11-07</b>	<b>\$ 10-92</b>	<b>\$ 10-30</b>	<b>\$ 10-92</b>	<b>\$ 10-98</b>				
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2-9	3-0	3-1	3-2	3-2	3-3	4-7	5-0	4-4	4-0	4-0	4-1	4-1	4-2	4-1	4-1	4-1	4-0				
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39-5	45-2	48-1	55-0	53-2	54-7	73-8	105-0	110-9	105-8	107-8	104-6	103-2	106-2	101-2	100-8	100-6	100-6				
Coal bitumin- ous.....	" "	31-1	32-3	35-0	38-7	38-0	38-0	58-7	76-6	75-6	68-8	70-7	66-0	62-9	63-2	63-3	62-6	62-7	62-8				
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32-5	35-3	38-8	42-5	42-5	41-9	69-2	82-2	87-4	77-0	80-2	78-2	76-2	75-7	75-9	75-7	76-5	76-5				
Wood, soft....	" "	22-6	25-5	29-4	30-6	31-8	30-2	50-8	63-3	62-5	58-5	59-0	57-5	55-3	55-9	56-2	55-9	55-2	55-1				
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24-0	24-5	24-4	23-7	23-5	22-8	27-8	37-2	33-7	31-3	30-2	30-8	30-3	30-8	31-3	31-0	31-1	31-1				
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>1-50</b>	<b>1-63</b>	<b>1-76</b>	<b>1-91</b>	<b>1-89</b>	<b>1-88</b>	<b>2-80</b>	<b>3-64</b>	<b>3-70</b>	<b>3-41</b>	<b>3-48</b>	<b>3-37</b>	<b>3-28</b>	<b>3-32</b>	<b>3-28</b>	<b>3-26</b>	<b>3-26</b>	<b>3-26</b>				
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1/2 mo.</b>	<b>2-37</b>	<b>2-89</b>	<b>4-05</b>	<b>4-75</b>	<b>4-83</b>	<b>4-04</b>	<b>4-81</b>	<b>6-38</b>	<b>6-83</b>	<b>6-95</b>	<b>6-97</b>	<b>6-98</b>	<b>6-89</b>	<b>6-87</b>	<b>6-86</b>	<b>6-91</b>	<b>6-96</b>	<b>6-98</b>				
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$				
<b>∴ Totals.....</b>		<b>9-37</b>	<b>10-50</b>	<b>12-79</b>	<b>14-02</b>	<b>14-17</b>	<b>14-41</b>	<b>20-66</b>	<b>26-92</b>	<b>21-53</b>	<b>20-67</b>	<b>20-65</b>	<b>20-30</b>	<b>20-70</b>	<b>21-36</b>	<b>21-10</b>	<b>21-01</b>	<b>21-18</b>	<b>21-26</b>				

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5-61	5-83	6-82	7-29	7-24	8-47	13-14	17-09	11-12	10-31	10-65	10-13	10-53	11-12	10-64	10-76	10-89	10-97		
Prince Edward Island	4-81	5-26	5-81	6-34	6-59	7-37	11-33	14-52	10-34	9-29	9-40	9-19	9-66	10-06	9-82	9-73	10-04	10-05		
New Brunswick.....	5-38	5-83	6-55	7-04	7-07	8-41	12-81	16-63	11-13	9-99	10-29	10-14	10-16	11-21	10-84	10-54	10-74	10-61		
Quebec.....	5-15	5-64	5-33	6-87	6-92	8-22	12-91	16-03	10-42	9-72	9-71	9-28	9-88	10-32	10-13	9-91	10-04	10-13		
Ontario.....	5-01	5-60	6-50	7-20	7-29	8-55	13-05	17-05	10-74	10-28	10-08	9-96	10-22	11-23	11-01	10-87	10-80	10-85		
Manitoba.....	5-85	6-19	7-46	7-87	7-52	8-35	12-75	16-54	11-04	10-02	9-53	9-39	10-14	10-47	10-34	10-29	10-54	10-67		
Saskatchewan.....	6-86	6-92	7-86	8-25	7-99	8-67	12-90	16-25	10-99	9-82	10-14	9-56	10-56	10-55	10-98	11-02	11-21	11-32		
Alberta.....	6-02	6-50	8-00	8-33	7-78	8-22	13-01	16-70	10-91	9-86	9-77	9-62	10-81	10-77	10-86	10-79	11-21	11-35		
British Columbia...	6-90	7-74	8-32	9-13	8-78	9-01	13-86	18-23	12-19	11-80	11-17	10-76	12-09	11-90	11-96	11-78	12-32	12-40		

†December only. §Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.  
∴An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewings, per lb.			Fresh leg, per lb.	Salt moss short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33-2	33-2	30-6	24-3	19-5	24-4	31-7	31-6	28-0	39-4	43-7	62-3
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	39-5	33-3	31-4	26-5	21-4	13-6	27-6	30-7	26-9	38-2	40-4	59-7
1—Sydney.....	44-2	35-2	33-8	27-6	24-1	18-3	26-7	34-2	29-8	38-7	41-2	59-6
2—New Glasgow.....	36-4	31-7	31-2	25-4	20-1	15-5	25	30	24-7	36-8	38-2	59-2
3—Amherst.....	35	31	27-5	24	20	19	30	29	24-9	37-5	43-5	58-3
4—Halifax.....	42-1	31-7	32-5	25-7	21-5	17-6	28-7	30-5	25-3	36-6	39-3	62-5
5—Windsor.....	40	35	32	30					30	45		
6—Truro.....	40	35	32	30			22		30	27-7	34-5	40
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	33-3	30	30	22	18	16			29-3	25	35	39-1
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	36-4	30-0	27-3	22-4	17-3	18-5	26-7	29-4	25-8	38-3	42-6	61-0
8—Moncton.....	35	30	23	19-7	15-7	21-3		33-3	26-3	37-4	43-7	60
9—St. John.....	38-7	30	27	21-7	16-2	18-3	25	29-3	25-7	37-7	41-7	62-1
10—Fredericton.....	37-2	30	31-7	25-8	19-2	16-2	25	29-3	26-3	38-2	41	61-7
11—Bathurst.....	34-5	30	27-6	22-2	18-2	18-3	30	25-5	25	40	44	60
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	33-1	31-9	30-7	21-4	16-0	18-8	28-6	25-3	26-6	37-4	40-7	63-0
12—Quebec.....	32-5	31-6	27-4	20-4	14-7	19-9	32	27	26-7	36-7	36-7	59-6
13—Three Rivers.....	36-7	35-1	36-8	21-8	17-6	20-4	27-5	27-8	26-6	40	45	66-2
14—Sherbrooke.....	39-5	35	36-8	26-1	17-3	19-5	29	33-2	26-6	40-3	47-5	67-1
15—Sorel.....	31-5	30	26-5	18	13-5	16-2	25	24-2	26-2	39	42-5	63-3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	27-4	29	25-9	22	16-5	21-8	28-3	26-8	26-8	35	38	59
17—St. John's.....	27-5	30	27-7	17-5	14-2	18-5		28-5	26-5		35	65
18—Theftord Mines.....	24-3	25-7	25	21-7	15-3	21	25	23	25-3	41-5	45	58-3
19—Montreal.....	40-9	36-9	38-1	22-8	18-7	15-6	31	31-4	27	32	42	67-2
20—Hull.....	37-8	33-4	32-4	22-4	16-3	16-4	30-7	31-7	27-7	34-4	36-4	61-1
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	39-8	34-7	31-4	25-5	20-6	27-0	31-2	32-5	28-5	36-2	40-4	63-2
21—Ottawa.....	37-2	32-1	30-2	24-4	17-6	21-8	29-3	30	26-8	37	41-1	64
22—Brockville.....	42-5	36-5	32-5	22-5	19-5	20	35	32-5	29	41	42-7	64
23—Kingston.....	38	32-7	30-3	24-5	17-7	24-4	28-1	31-1	26	33-4	38-1	59-7
24—Belleville.....	37-7	31-7	31-5	25-8	19-7	27-5	35	32-7	27	40-1	45-7	64
25—Peterborough.....	38-7	34	31-7	23-7	19	30-3	35	31	32-3	37-1	40-8	62-9
26—Oshawa.....	39-4	34-7	30-6	24-3	21-6	29-8	31	32-3	28-5	39	42-1	62-9
27—Orillia.....	40-9	34	30-6	25-4	23	28-2	31-5	33-7	28	35-2	39-3	63
28—Toronto.....	41-4	35-2	33-5	24-9	21-7	27-4	31-6	32-2	30	39-7	44-7	64-5
29—Niagara Falls.....	45	39	40	29-5	21-5			35	32-5	35-3	38-3	67
30—St. Catharines.....	39-4	36-3	31-5	24-8	18-7	29-2		32-2	27	33	35-3	62-3
31—Hamilton.....	41-6	36-1	33-4	27-3	22-2	29-2	26-7	30-6	30	34-9	39-7	65-6
32—Bramford.....	42-2	37-5	32-9	27-1	21-2	27-9	31-7	33-6	31	35-4	39-1	66-6
33—Galt.....	40	36	32-3	27	22-3	24	30	31-7	28	35-2	38-2	64-8
34—Guelph.....	38-6	33-8	31-6	24-8	21-4	28	25	29-5	33	33	38-4	63-6
35—Kitchener.....	38-6	35-2	28	25-7	23	28-1	35	32-3	30	33-3	37-2	61-8
36—Woodstock.....	41-3	36-3	32	26-4	20	27-4	32-5	33-7	25	35	37-7	63-3
37—Stratford.....	39-8	35	29-3	24-6	22	26-6	28-7	32-1	25	34-7	38-3	62-9
38—London.....	41-7	36-3	32-4	26	20-2	27-1	28	32-5	28	36-4	38-8	63-1
39—St. Thomas.....	41-1	36-4	30-4	25-6	21-8	27-5	29	34-1	28	36-1	39-7	65-9
40—Chatham.....	37-7	33-6	29-9	25-8	19-4	28-3	31-6	31-1	28	35-4	40-6	59-6
41—Windsor.....	38-7	33-6	30	24-9	19-7	26-6	35	30-7	26	32-5	37-5	62-5
42—Sarnia.....	39	34-5	32	27-7	22-5	31-2	32-5	33	28	35	40	65
43—Owen Sound.....	37-7	32-2	26-2	23-3	22	27-5	26-7	30	25	36	40	59
44—North Bay.....	43-7	40	35	27-6	20	25	32-5	32-2	28-4	34-4	38-7	64-5
45—Sudbury.....	38-9	34-5	33	25-2	19-9	28-4	30	36	28-7	37-1	41-7	61-2
46—Cobalt.....	39	33-5	35	24-3	20-7	25		36-2	30	36-3	43-6	65
47—Timmins.....	38	33	28-5	25	17	28	34	33-7	26-2	35	37	57-6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	40	35	31-7	26	18-3	27-7	35	32-3	30-2	37-5	42-2	61-2
49—Port Arthur.....	37-5	30-5	28-1	24-7	21-8	25-2		34-8	30-3	42-2	48-3	64
50—Fort William.....	38	30-8	29-4	24-8	21-1	24-6	31	33-3	28-8	40-6	46-1	63-8
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	34-7	28-7	26-9	21-1	16-2	21-7	30-6	30-0	27-0	42-2	48-0	61-3
51—Winnipeg.....	36-1	30-1	28-7	21-4	18-1	21-7	32-4	31-7	29	41	46-9	60-8
52—Brandon.....	33-3	27-3	25	20-7	14-3	21-7	28-7	28-3	25	43-4	49-7	61-7
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	36-9	30-0	28-0	23-1	17-5	23-1	33-4	30-2	28-1	46-4	52-3	63-5
53—Regina.....	38-7	30-4	27-2	21-2	18-2	22-7	34	27-9	25	43-2	49-5	65-7
54—Prince Albert.....	32-5	27-5	25	23-5	16	20	27	32-5	27-5	45	50	60
55—Saskatoon.....	36-7	30-8	30-2	24	18-5	24-7	38-3	30-5	27-5	48-4	54-7	61-1
56—Moose Jaw.....	39-7	31-4	29-7	23-7	17-1	25-1	34-4	30	32-5	45-9	55-7	67-3
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	36-0	30-0	28-5	23-2	18-5	25-3	34-2	30-1	27-5	44-6	49-6	58-0
57—Medicine Hat.....	35	29	30	24	20	25	37-5	30	26-6	46-2	51	55
58—Drumheller.....	35	30		25	20	25	30	33	30	50	55	60
59—Edmonton.....	34-3	29-4	29-5	21	17	24-1	35	29-6	28-1	41-9	47-2	57-1
60—Calgary.....	39	32-2	28-8	22-8	18-9	26-4	36-6	31-7	27-5	44-5	50-3	61-7
61—Lethbridge.....	36-8	29-6	25-8	23-3	16-6	23-4	32	26-2	25-5	40-2	44-4	56-2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	41-9	35-5	31-8	25-3	22-5	29-9	39-0	35-7	30-5	48-2	54-1	64-6
62—Fernie.....	40	35	32	25	18	30		38	29-3	47-3	52-5	59
63—Nelson.....	41	33-7	32-5		23-7	30	40	37-5	27-5	46-2	52-5	60
64—Trail.....	40	35	31-3	26-5	22-3	30	40	37-6	31-6	52-5	60	62-5
65—New Westminster.....	42-6	36-5	30-5	23-9	22	27-9	36-7	34-1	32-1	47-1	54-4	67
66—Vancouver.....	43-4	36-5	33	25	24-3	30-3	41-3	35-3	32-1	47-3	53	67-6
67—Victoria.....	44-1	36-5	33-1	25-7	22-9	30-3	35-8	34	29-6	48-5	52-6	64-8
68—Nanaimo.....	41-2	34-2	32-2	27	25	32-5	42-5	35	30	49-6	53-3	68-5
69—Prince Rupert.....	42-6	36-5	30-3	23-9	22	27-9	36-7	34-1	32-1	47-1	54-4	67

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart.

c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1929

Fish								Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, per lb., prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
18-9	30-5	21-1	13-7	59-2	21-3	20-3	36-6	22-0	36-0	32-1	12-0	39-7	44-1	
14-0	32-0			53-8	18-3	16-7	28-5	22-7	39-1	36-9	11-9	40-7	47-4	
10	30				18-2	15	28-7	22-9	42-1		b 12-14	41-3	45-5	
	25			50-60	18-1		30-6	20-8	36-3	35-3	12	41-8	47-6	
	35			50	18-8	18	34-2	22-8	33-3		10	39-2	47-1	
12	35-40			60	18-3	15-7	27-4	23-4	41-9	39-1	a 12-5	39-1	46-1	
					18		25	23	40			40	50	
20	30-35			50	18-1	18	25-3	23-5	41	38	12	43	48	
10	40			60	18-2	20	39-3	21-8	31-4	29-7	10-12	35-2	42-4	
15-5	36-7		10-0	60-0	18-1	18-1	31-6	22-6	34-8	31-2	12-1	38-9	44-5	
12	35		10	60	18-4	19-5	31-1	23-5	38-3	33	10-12	42-5	45-1	
18	35		10	60	17-6	15-2	33-7	21-8	36-8	32-4	a 13-5	40-4	45-5	
20	40			60	19-2	18-5	36-4	22-8	36-4	34-2	12	37-6	44-1	
12				60	17	19	25-1	22-3	27-5	25	12	35	43-3	
17-5	31-7	19-3	9-7	57-5	20-6	22-1	32-3	22-2	38-1	35-1	10-7	38-5	40-8	
		20		50	20	18	26-7	22-3	38-2	34	12	38-7	41-1	
15	30-35	25	10	60		20-3	28-8	24-6	39-8	38	12	42	41-1	
20		20	10		17-5		32-5	21-2	37	33-1	a10	36-3	40-7	
20	25	15	10		25	25	34	21-7	36		10	40-5	45-5	
15		20			20		35	21-1	34-9	33-8	8	40-6	46-1	
		10	60		20		33-3	21	40	37	9	40	40	
		8	55		25	25	30	23-3	35-7	35	10	36	41	
15-20	35-40			60	21-3	23-2	34-4	21	44-6	36-6	13	40-9	41-8	
		15	10	60	20	21	35-7	23-3	36-7	33-5	12	35-6	40-4	
17-3	30-4	22-4	12-4	66-5	21-4	19-0	38-8	21-2	35-8	32-4	12-1	40-3	43-5	
16	35	25			22-1	18	36-7	20-4	38-4			42	42-3	
15	35		12-5		25	18	37-2	23-4	31-2		10	42	42-8	
	32	25	10-20		17-8	18	38-1	19	34-6	29-8	10	41-4	42-2	
	28	25				17	35-6	21-2	30-8	27-3	a9	43-7	44-1	
20	28	20		60	17-5	22-3	39-2	23-6	33-6	28-8	10	38	41-7	
							43-4	23-4	36-8	34-5	12-5	41-5	43-8	
15	28-30	15-20			22-7		39-2	21-7	30-6	29-7	a11-4	39-5	43-9	
22	35	25			25	22-5	42-2	20-8	37	34-9	a12-5	44-3	44-8	
14	32				17		44	21-7	39		a13	46-6	46-9	
20	35	22			25	21	46	19-5	37-8	35	13	40-2	43-7	
20	30-33	23	15		23	19	37-9	20-3	38-1	35-3	a12-5	39	44-6	
15	35	23	12		23	20	37-9	19-9	35-7	31-8	12	42	44-1	
20		25			20	20	37-3	19-5	34-6	32	a11-8	41-5	43-4	
		25					42-8	20	37-8	34	12	40	43-7	
20		25			20		33-1	19	33-1	30-6	12	37-7	41-4	
		25					38	19-6	31	29	11	41	42-8	
16	30	27			25	18	36-8	20	31-6	28-8	12	39	41-9	
15	25	20			15		39-1	21-1	33-2		11	40	42-9	
15	25	20		50-60	21	21-5	48-3	21-6	33-2	31	12	42-2	43-1	
16	30	20	12		26-5	17	34	20-1	32-5	29-5	a12	40-8	43-9	
20	30	22			26-5	20	44-9	18-9	36-2	33	14	41	43-8	
		28					42-5	20-6	36-5	33-7	12	39-5	44-6	
		22			17-5	18	37-2	18-2	30	26	12	40	41-5	
							35-4	23-7	40-8	35-4	12	39-5	41-6	
		25	10	75	20	18	29-1	22-8	41-4	37-2	14	40-5	43-6	
	25-30	15		75	23-3	20	36-7	25	42-1	39-7	15	40	45-4	
		20			17-5		32	21-7	41-7	34-7	a16-7	44-5	46	
15	25-30	18	10		25	17	37-2	21-5	39-2	35-2	12	35	42-8	
15	25	20		65	20	17	38-7	24-6	38-8	32-3	a12-5	42-7	48	
		18-0			21-5	18-2	38-5	21-8	37-8	34-3	a12-5	39	45-4	
20	28-35	18-20	15	50	20-5	16	39-7	19-7	36-2	34-1	a13-0	37-8	42-6	
		16-5			22-5	20-3	39-7	37-2	33-9	32	12	39-5	43-2	
26-3	30-0	16-3	16-3		24-7	23-1	37-6	23-7	33-9	28-9	12-4	36	42	
25	30				23-3	22-5	40-1	21-4	37-5	32-2	a12-5	38-3	43-6	
25-30	30	15	12-5		25	20	33-3	25	33-3	27	11	32-5	45	
35-30	30		20		25-7	22-5	39-7	23-8	33-3	28-2	13	35-1	41-7	
25	30					27-5	37-2	24-5	30-8	28-3	13	35-8	43-0	
23-3	28-8	19-8	17-5		24-7	23-0	37-1	23-6	34-7	27-8	11-1	36-6	44-5	
	35	25			27-5	25	31-5	25	30-8	25-5	11	34-5	44-1	
25	30	18			25	25	30	27-5	35	25	a12-5	40	47-4	
25	23-25		15		22-6	23-4	40-4	22-1	34-8	28-3	a11-1	36-9	44-5	
18	30	18			25	23	41-2	22-1	37-5	32	11	35-7	43	
25	30				23-5	20-4	42-2	21-4	35-5	28	10	35-8	43-0	
23-3	26-9		17-5		22-6	22-9	40-1	22-7	35-6	30-8	13-0	44-4	47-5	
	30	20			21-2	25	45-2	23-6	41	37	a12-5	45	62	
30	35	20			25	25	41-2	25-5	37		a14-3	45	48	
30	35	20			25	26-6	37-6	26	34-7	30	a14-3	45	48-7	
15	25		12-5		21	22-5	42-2	20-5	33-5	29	a11-1	43-2	46-7	
20	20		17		20-5	18-4	33-7	20-3	34-6	31-1	11	43-6	46-5	
	25		20		21-1	20-5	37-7	20	34-7	29-8	a14-3	45-7	48-4	
	25				26-2	22-5	41-2	25	36	30	a12-5	45	50	
20	20		15		21	22-5	42-2	20-5	33-5	29	a14-3	46-7	60	

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	So la biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2's, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	<b>33.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	<b>32.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>
1-Sydney.....	33	8	17.1	5.1	6.8	10	12.9	16.6	16.3	17
2-New Glasgow.....	32.1	8	18.7	5.1	5.9	10.5	13.6	15.9	15.2	15.6
3-Amherst.....	30.7	8	18.1	5.2	6.1	9.6	15.6	16.7	15.9	15.5
4-Halifax.....	32.4	8	19.3	4.9	6.6	10.4	14.6	15.7	14.9	15.1
5-Windsor.....	33.5	8.3	18	5.8	7	10	15	18	18	18
6-Truro.....	31.3	8	18	5.2	6	10	13.2	15.3	16.4	16.1
7-F.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	30	7.4	19	5.2	6.1	9.6	15.6	15.6	14.9	15.3
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	<b>32.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>
8-Moncton.....	34	8.7	17.7	5.5	6.8	11.4	13.5	15.3	14.5	15.3
9-St. John.....	32.7	8.7	18.7	4.8	5.8	9	12.6	14.5	14.5	15
10-Fredericton.....	31.4	8.7	15.9	4.8	6.1	10.1	15.1	14.5	15.4	14.7
11-Bathurst.....	30	8	18	5.3	6.7	10	12.3	16.2	15.7	16.2
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	<b>33.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
12-Quebec.....	30.7	7.5	17.2	4.9	6.1	9.9	13.4	14.7	15.7	15
13-Three Rivers.....	32.2	6	18	5.2	6.5	9.6	13.5	14.6	15.8	14.8
14-Sherbrooke.....	31	6-6.7	19	4.9	6.1	9.7	13.1	14.5	15	14.2
15-Sorel.....	26.5	6	18	4.5	5.7	9	11.2	14.2	15	14.2
16-Hyacinthe.....	28.5	5	—	4.4	6	9.3	12.1	14.7	15	14.5
17-St. John's.....	31.5	5.3-6.7	18	4.7	9	12.1	15	13.7	16.5	15
18-Thetford Mines.....	28.1	6.7	17.6	5.4	6.6	8	13.3	14.9	15.6	15.3
19-Montreal.....	28.1	5.3-8	17.9	4.9	5.8	10	12	14.1	14.3	14.6
20-Hull.....	28.9	6.3	17.7	5.1	7	8.1	12.2	14.1	14.5	13.8
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	<b>33.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>
21-Ottawa.....	34.2	7.3-8	18.2	5.2	6.5	10.9	11.1	15.2	15.2	14.9
22-Brockville.....	33.2	6.7-8	18	4.9	5.7	10.5	12.5	15	14.5	14.5
23-Kingston.....	31.7	6.7	15	4.8	5.2	10	12	13.2	13	13
24-Bellefleur.....	31.6	6.3-6.7	17	4.5	5.3	11.1	12.5	14.3	14.6	14.6
25-Peterborough.....	32.2	7.3	17	4.5	5.9	10.9	11.9	14.8	14	14.8
26-Oshawa.....	35.4	6.7-7.3	15	4.2	6.2	10.3	12	14.7	14.7	14.7
27-Orillia.....	32.7	6.7	17.8	4.8	5.9	10.9	13.5	15	14.7	15
28-Toronto.....	36.7	6.7-7.3	18.4	4.7	6.1	11.6	11.6	15.4	15	15
29-Niagara Falls.....	36.2	7.3	19.2	5.3	6.3	10.8	13.2	16.4	17.5	17.4
30-St. Catharines.....	30.7	7.3	17.6	4.4	5.8	11.8	12.1	14.8	14.5	14.5
31-Hamilton.....	33.8	7.3	18.3	4.5	6.2	11.5	12.7	14.7	14.6	14.7
32-Brantford.....	35	6.7-8	17.6	4.3	5.5	12.1	12.6	14.7	14.3	14.3
33-Galt.....	35.4	6.7	18.4	4.3	6.1	12.1	13.9	14.8	14.3	14.6
34-Guelph.....	35.4	7.3	19	4.6	6.3	11.2	12	14.7	13.8	14.1
35-Kitchener.....	31.6	6.7	18.5	4.1	5.2	10.1	10.4	14.1	14.1	14.4
36-Woodstock.....	33	6.7-7.3	18	3.9	5.8	9.1	12.7	15	14.6	14.6
37-Stratford.....	31	7.3	19	4.2	6.4	11.1	12.4	14.3	13.6	14.6
38-London.....	34.2	6.7-7.3	17.4	4.3	5.4	10	11.6	14.7	14.6	14.7
39-St. Thomas.....	32.8	7.3-8.7	18.9	4.6	6.2	12.2	13.4	15.5	15.3	15
40-Chatham.....	32.3	6.7	18	4.2	5.7	10.8	15	15	14.9	14.8
41-Windsor.....	32.7	8-9.3	18.2	4.4	5.7	11.1	13.8	14.5	14.7	15.7
42-Sarnia.....	35.6	7.3-8	19	4.4	6.1	11.3	13.1	15.1	14.5	14.5
43-Owen Sound.....	32.9	6.7-7.3	19	3.9	5	10.1	12.6	15.9	15.2	15.9
44-North Bay.....	32.3	7.3	15.3	5.1	6.8	10	13	15.2	15.7	15.1
45-Sudbury.....	31.3	8-8.7	17.1	5.3	7.8	9.4	14.4	14.9	15.4	15
46-Cobalt.....	35.6	8.3	17	5	7.5	11	15.2	17.9	18.1	17.9
47-Timmins.....	30.9	8.3	16.5	4.6	5	7.5	12.8	14.7	14.5	14.5
48-Sault Ste. Marie.....	31.5	8	18	5.1	8	11.3	14.2	15.6	15.2	15.7
49-Port Arthur.....	32	6	19.3	5	5.9	10.5	11	15.9	14.4	15.3
50-Fort William.....	32.3	6	17	5	5.7	9.9	10.3	15.3	14.6	14.9
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	<b>35.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>
51-Winnipeg.....	35.8	6.4-7	19.5	4.5	6.5	11.4	12.3	17.4	16.3	16.7
52-Brandon.....	36	6.3-7	20	5	6.4	12.3	13.3	18.2	17.2	18.3
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	<b>34.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>
53-Regina.....	35.5	8-8.4	20	4.8	6.5	10.5	11.7	17.6	18.1	17.6
54-Prince Albert.....	32.5	8	—	4.9	6.9	8.8	12.2	18.3	18.3	18.3
55-Saskatoon.....	35.1	8	19	5	6.2	11.3	12.2	17.8	18.7	19.2
56-Moose Jaw.....	25	8	19	5	5.8	12	12.8	18.4	16.3	18
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	<b>35.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>
57-Medicine Hat.....	35	8.9	17	5.1	7.4	12.9	11.6	17.5	20	19
58-Drumheller.....	40	8.9	—	5.1	6.3	12.5	11.2	17.7	18.7	19
59-Edmonton.....	33.1	8	19.7	5	5.3	10.2	10.4	15.6	18.1	18.3
60-Calgary.....	36.4	8	17.3	4.8	6	10.3	10.4	16.6	18.3	19.1
61-Lethbridge.....	31.2	8-10	18.2	4.7	6.1	9.5	9.7	16	16.6	17
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	<b>35.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>
62-Fernie.....	32.4	10	19	5.1	7.1	10.5	10.3	17.5	18.5	18.9
63-Nelson.....	36.2	10	17.2	5.5	6.2	10	10.6	18.1	20.5	20.5
64-Trail.....	36.6	9.1	18.3	5	6.7	9.3	9.3	15	18.5	18.5
65-New Westminster.....	35.8	8.3-9.5	23.5	5	6.8	8.5	8.1	16.1	18.3	16.1
66-Vancouver.....	34.7	8.3-9.5	21.2	5.2	6.2	8.9	9	14.6	16.5	15.5
67-Victoria.....	36.5	10	23.5	5	7.1	8.9	9.2	15.3	16.5	16.5
68-Nanaimo.....	36.2	8.9	22.5	4.9	7.5	10	10.8	17.5	19.6	19.6
69-Prince Rupert.....	35.8	10	23.5	5	6.8	8.5	8.1	17.5	18.3	16.1

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium sizs, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jama. raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
11.9	8.0	1.445	27.8	35.1	21.3	13.7	15.6	19.4	68.5	26.4	60.2	42.5
11.5	6.6	.974	21.6	25.0	19.5	13.8	14.9	18.2	66.6	27.2	61.2	40.0
11.8	7.3	1.146	23.6	—	20	13.8	16	19.4	60	27.3	60	—
12.2	6.7	1.103	22.2	25	18	14.3	14.9	17.2	74.2	27.8	48.5	38.7
11.8	6.8	.786	16.5	—	21.2	13.4	13.9	18.7	59.5	27.5	65	40
10.9	6.1	.986	21.9	—	19.3	14	13.9	20.3	74.7	25	68.3	39
11	6	.80	25	—	—	—	15	15	—	30	—	45
11.4	6.6	1.025	20.4	—	19	13.6	15.5	18.6	64.7	25.5	64	37.2
10.9	7.7	.80	16.8	—	21.2	13.4	13.9	18.7	59.5	27.5	65	40
10.9	7.5	.765	15.9	—	21.0	14.7	14.3	19.3	61.3	26.6	64.4	46.3
11.2	6.6	.74	15	—	21	15.5	14.6	18.6	67.5	28	65	50
11.6	8.1	.90	18.5	—	21	14.6	13.2	20	63.3	24.2	58.3	41.5
11.1	7.4	.787	15	—	20.6	13	14.1	18.6	64.5	26.4	70	44.8
9.5	8	.633	15	—	21.3	15.7	15.2	20	50	27.7	—	49
11.1	8.0	1.034	21.8	28.1	19.4	14.1	16.6	17.7	81.5	27.4	58.6	40.9
12.6	8	.947	21.3	25	20.8	15.1	15.3	17.5	84.4	25.5	60.8	40
12.6	8.7	1.156	26.1	20	19.2	15.8	19.7	18.2	86	30	61.7	42.2
11.8	6.5	.954	19.4	35	22.8	13.5	17.3	17.5	77.5	25.3	65	40
12.5	9.6	1.079	25.2	—	15	13.8	16.3	18.3	81.7	25	62.5	41.6
10.2	7.7	1.028	21	20	19	13	17.3	14.6	70	24.7	55	39.2
8	8.6	1.00	20	30	17.5	15	—	18.7	—	30	—	40
9.7	7.4	1.086	20.1	20	16	17	17	16.2	88.2	31.9	—	43
11.8	7	1.046	21.3	41.7	21.3	13.3	16	17.9	82.7	25.8	—	36.8
10.8	8.3	1.014	21.7	25	19	11.8	13.5	20	—	28.3	45	45
12.0	8.6	1.148	23.6	44.8	21.6	13.5	15.4	20.0	66.2	25.9	58.9	39.3
11.5	7.8	1.13	21.8	—	18.5	12.5	15.2	20.6	58.5	27	53.5	41.5
12.4	10.7	1.20	25	—	—	12	15	17.7	75	25	60	40.7
11.1	8.4	1.13	22.9	—	20	12.8	15.2	18.7	73.3	24	56.2	38.2
11.8	9.3	1.27	28	59	—	13.4	15.4	19	67	25.5	62	37.3
11	8.4	1.04	20.6	—	17.5	13.3	15	19.7	69	27.1	59.1	38.4
12.6	8.5	.817	20	—	—	14.2	15	19.6	62	26	67	42.5
11.7	9.2	.978	21.1	—	—	13.3	15.3	20.2	70.5	26.8	59.6	35.8
12.1	7.8	1.09	21.5	55	22	13.4	14.9	19.2	70.2	24.8	59.9	41.9
13.2	9.3	1.32	25	—	—	12.5	16.5	21.2	—	27.5	50	38.6
12.5	8.4	1.19	23	—	—	14	14.8	19.4	66	24.2	51	39.6
12.4	8.3	1.04	21.1	30	25	13.7	15.3	19.4	66.2	24.2	53.2	38.2
10.3	8.6	.857	17	—	25	13.5	15.1	18.5	66.2	24.6	53.3	35.6
10.7	9.4	.84	18	—	—	14.3	14.7	19.4	55	25.5	55	36.4
12.1	8.5	.78	18	40	—	14	14.7	18.8	52.3	27.2	54.5	34.5
11	7.9	.972	20.3	—	—	11.8	15	18.6	59.5	23	59.5	36.6
11.7	8	.90	20.5	—	—	13.7	15	18.5	63	25	55	35.4
11.4	7.3	1.03	20.3	—	—	12.7	14.7	19.5	60	24.7	64.5	38.7
11.1	8.6	1.04	20.4	25	—	12	13.7	18.8	—	25	—	35.4
12.5	9.2	1.225	23.3	—	—	14.3	14.9	21.2	66.2	26.9	66.7	40.3
11.6	8.9	1.22	25	—	—	13.8	14.7	20	72.3	27	56	37.8
13.1	7.6	1.26	23.1	—	—	15	16	19.2	70	25	70	43.8
12.5	10	1.25	—	—	—	15	15.1	20.2	67.5	27.7	50	37.5
12	5.8	1.12	22.5	—	—	13.5	15.1	20.3	60	29.3	75.2	40.7
12.9	8.7	1.255	29.8	—	19.5	13.2	15.8	20.7	61.5	25.4	63.7	38.7
12.8	9.9	1.35	29.7	—	24.5	14.2	18.5	20.7	78.4	28	88.3	43
14.3	9.1	1.52	34	—	24	15	19.3	23	79.8	27.5	63.7	42.7
12.1	7.8	1.43	—	60	23.5	13	14.2	21	75.5	26.7	60	40.7
10.8	8.9	.987	23.7	—	18	13.7	16.8	21.7	70	28.3	60	41.5
12.4	9.1	1.56	31.9	—	24	13.7	14.5	21.6	64.9	26.6	56	41
13.1	9.4	1.64	31.9	—	29.3	14.5	15.3	23.1	69.9	24.7	59.1	41.4
12.3	7.8	1.515	29.6	—	19.9	13.9	16.5	29.3	72.1	27.3	55.8	44.1
13	7.6	1.70	32.5	—	19.1	13.6	15.4	20.5	69.1	26.5	51.6	43.1
11.6	7.9	1.33	26.7	—	22.3	14.1	17.6	20	75	28	60	45
12.3	8.8	2.196	40.1	—	21.3	14.7	16.8	21.9	71.6	26.9	61.5	49.0
11.4	9.4	2.156	38.3	—	24.3	15	17.6	23.8	69.6	28.5	60	47.8
12.2	9.4	2.40	50	—	25	15	19.3	20	73.3	28.3	60	50
12.6	8.3	2.10	37.2	—	24.5	15.3	15.3	23	70	25	65.3	50.3
10.9	8.2	1.768	35	—	—	13.6	16.3	20.6	73.6	25.6	60.7	47.8
13.3	7.6	2.221	43.2	—	23.3	16.5	18.1	21.6	79.4	25.5	65.3	49.8
14.2	6.6	2.50	52.5	—	26.6	16.5	18.1	21.6	70.8	28.2	67.1	51.6
15	9	2.37	50	—	25	13.7	19	20	72.5	25	70	52.5
11.9	7.1	1.44	28.3	—	21.8	12.3	15.7	19.3	68.8	25.1	62.5	48.7
13	7.2	2.41	45	—	21	13.7	16.1	19.7	71.3	25.5	62.1	49.1
12.3	8.3	2.085	40	—	22.2	13.6	15.7	20.5	68.7	25.5	65	47
12.4	7.2	2.964	51.3	—	21.9	12.8	15.1	18.6	67.3	26.3	69.6	47.8
15.5	8	2.332	42.5	—	22.3	14.3	16	19.5	73	31	69	50
13	9.1	2.475	50	—	25	14	15	20	75	30	61.2	53.7
11.7	8.7	2.135	50	—	25	13.3	15	19.1	67.5	25	60	50
10.2	6.3	3.00	55	—	20	12	15.4	17.6	63.4	24.8	56.4	43.2
10.1	6	3.37	55.4	—	—	16.5	11.6	14	62.1	22.8	51	42
14.1	5.3	3.80	—	—	24.3	12.4	14.5	17.9	68.1	24.2	59	46.8
14.2	7.5	3.60	—	—	—	13.1	15.3	20	66	27.5	68.5	53.3
10.2	6.3	3.00	55	—	20	12	15.4	17.6	63.4	24.8	56.4	43.2

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (average).....	7.1	6.8	60.5	70.4	27.5	15.5	3.5	66.3	57.3	12.1	6.2	\$ 16.94
Nova Scotia (average).....	7.4	7.0	64.4	68.3	29.2	13.0	3.4	70.3	42.6	13.3	7.0	16.167
1—Sydney.....	7.4	7.2	62.1	66.8	30	15.1	3.9	73	52	13.2	6.2	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7.7	7.1	65.6	69.9	28.7	12	3.1	61.7	39.8	13.4	8.1	.....
3—Amherst.....	7.5	7.2	66.6	70	28.4	11.9	3.1	77.5	38.2	12.1	6.4	17.50
4—Halifax.....	6.4	6.4	66.8	68.6	29.2	14.7	3.3	76	56	13.1	7.1	15.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.5	60	65	30	.....	3.6	.....	35	15	7	.....
6—Truro.....	7.6	6.7	65.4	69.6	29	11.5	3.4	63.1	34.6	13	7	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	7.5	7.2	66.6	70	28.4	11.9	3.3	77.5	38.2	12.1	6.4	15.40
New Brunswick (average)	7.1	6.6	63.8	72.4	27.8	12.9	3.3	66.6	41.7	12.6	6.3	16.333
8—Moncton.....	7.3	6.8	65	74	30	13	3.5	68	45.2	13.2	6	g
9—St. John.....	6.9	6.3	63	66.5	26.2	12.7	3.3	74	41.6	12.5	6.6	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.2	6.8	63.9	73.9	27.4	12.8	3.8	64.2	38.4	11.7	5.8	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6.9	6.4	63.3	75	27.5	13	3.5	60	.....	13	6.8	18.00
Quebec (average).....	6.8	6.5	60.9	68.8	26.2	14.3	3.6	63.3	60.3	10.9	6.1	15.139
12—Quebec.....	6.5	6.2	59.8	72.9	26.3	16.6	3.1	70.4	61	10.8	6.3	14.50-15.50
13—Three Rivers.....	7.4	6.8	62.5	72.4	28	14	3.6	57.8	50	11.3	6.2	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.2	6	61.2	69.3	27.2	14.4	2.8	59.3	60	10.7	6.1	15.50-16.00
15—Sorel.....	6.6	6.5	55	55.4	27	12	4.5	65	67.5	11	5.2	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.1	6	61.1	67.7	25	13.3	3.7	61.8	58.7	10	6.3	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	7	7	67.5	72.5	27.5	15.5	4.3	65	70	12.5	6	14.00
18—Theford Mines.....	7.4	6.8	61.4	70.9	26.3	14.1	3.7	62.5	61	12.2	5.9	16.00
19—Montreal.....	6.3	6.1	59.6	68	25.9	15.1	3	61.4	58.1	10.1	5.9	15.25-15.75
20—Hull.....	7.6	7.3	60	70	22.7	13.8	3.5	66.7	56.7	9.3	7.2	15.75
Ontario (average).....	7.0	6.7	61.7	72.7	26.4	14.0	3.5	66.8	60.0	11.3	6.1	15.541
21—Ottawa.....	6.6	6.4	62.5	71.8	26.7	14.4	3.2	80	59.4	11.2	6	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.7	6	60.7	75	28.5	13.2	4.2	60	53.3	11.2	6.2	15.25
23—Kingston.....	6.5	6.1	55.8	66.3	25.7	12.2	4.2	68.3	53	10.6	6.1	15.00
24—Belleville.....	7.3	7.2	65.7	74.3	26.4	13.7	3.7	67.1	70	11.2	6.6	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	6.9	6.4	65	72.1	25.4	14.2	3.3	68.6	54	11.2	6.1	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	6.6	6.5	63	77	25.6	14.1	3.1	68	56	11.4	6.5	.....
27—Orillia.....	6.6	6.4	67.5	72.2	25.8	14.2	3.6	75.8	55	10.8	6	15.50-16.00
28—Toronto.....	6.5	6.3	62.3	72.2	25.2	12.2	3.1	66.6	47.5	10	6.2	14.70-15.20
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.2	6.9	63	78.7	27	16.7	3.4	71	63.3	10.6	6.3	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.7	6.6	61	72.7	25.6	13.2	3.3	69	56.7	11.5	6.4	14.00-14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6.7	6.5	61.5	72.9	26.1	12	3.2	73.3	59	10.7	6.4	14.50g
32—Brantford.....	6.4	6.2	61.2	72.7	25.5	13.2	4	71.4	64.3	9.7	6	14.25-14.75
33—Galt.....	6.9	6.7	63.3	72.5	25.2	14.3	3.1	65	65	10	5.7	14.50-15.00
34—Guelph.....	6.5	6.5	59.2	73.3	26.2	13.2	3.3	65.8	56.7	10.5	6.2	14.00-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.4	6.2	49.5	69.9	25.3	13.4	3.6	70	64.2	10	5.2	14.00-14.50
36—Woodstock.....	7.1	6.9	65	65	25	13	3	60	55	10	7	15.00
37—Stratford.....	6.4	6.4	58	71.5	23.8	13.3	3.2	68.9	53.3	10.7	6.1	14.50-15.00
38—London.....	6.8	6.6	65	71	25	14.2	3.4	65	58.7	10	5.4	15.00-15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	7.3	6.9	65.5	73.1	26.7	13.9	3.7	70.5	65.7	12.3	6.8	16.00-16.50
40—Chatham.....	6.5	6.5	57.1	67.4	24.8	14.2	3.4	66.4	68.3	10.9	5.4	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.5	6.2	63	74.2	25.8	14.3	2.9	62.5	60	10	6.7	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.5	6.4	63.3	72.5	27	14.5	2.9	68.7	61.7	10.6	7	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	7.1	6.7	68.3	75	25	11.7	4	68.3	60	11.5	5.8	15.50-16.00
44—North Bay.....	7.7	7.3	70.8	74.3	28.3	15.4	3.9	60.8	53.3	12.6	5.5	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	7.8	7.5	64	75.8	28.3	18.3	4	60	70	15	6.5	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.4	7.6	64	74.5	31.7	15.5	4.3	63.3	60	15	5.5	18.00
47—Timmins.....	7.9	7.2	59.5	70	28.3	12.5	4	.....	.....	12.5	6.6	18.50-19.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.7	7.7	55	76.7	25	15.3	3.5	56.7	67.5	14	5.7	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	7.4	7.4	53	72.4	28.7	15	3.2	60	70	11	5.9	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	8.2	8	58.3	74.4	28.7	14.7	2.9	65	60	11.6	5.9	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (average).....	7.4	7.2	56.0	67.5	28.3	14.2	3.5	60.0	55.6	12.7	6.5	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	7.7	7.4	53.9	66.9	28.4	13.9	3.5	55	55	12.4	7.2	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.1	7	58	68	28.2	14.5	3.5	65	56.2	12.9	5.8	22.00
Saskatchewan (average).....	7.5	7.3	57.4	72.7	29.9	19.8	3.1	64.2	58.8	14.1	6.3	23.625
53—Regina.....	7.5	7.2	57.5	72.6	29.6	a18	2.9	68.3	60	15	6.1	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	7.5	7.3	55	77.7	31.7	a20	3.8	61.7	60	15	7.1	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7.2	7.1	55.5	68.3	30	a21.1	2.6	58.8	50	12.5	5.4	.....
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.6	7.4	61.7	72.2	28.3	a20	3.1	68	65	14	6.5	23.00-25.50
Alberta (average).....	8.0	7.3	54.6	65.7	29.0	19.5	3.4	67.8	61.1	14.0	6.2	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.4	7.6	54.1	69.1	30	a21.5	3.4	69	71.2	13.6	6.2	g
58—Drumheller.....	10	9	50	65	30	a22.5	3.7	65	60	15	6.2	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7.2	6.8	59.5	64.8	29.3	a17.8	3.6	72.1	58	14.2	7.3	.....
60—Calgary.....	7.3	6.7	56.8	62.6	27.8	a17.1	3.3	61.4	59	12.9	6.1	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7.2	6.4	52.5	67	27.7	a18.7	2.9	71.6	57.5	14.1	5.2	.....
British Columbia (average)	7.1	6.7	56.5	66.8	29.1	21.5	3.7	65.1	61.4	13.1	6.1	.....
62—Fernie.....	8.3	7.5	61	68.6	28	a18.3	3.6	60	60	13.1	5	.....
63—Nelson.....	7.9	7.7	57.5	76.2	28.7	a25.8	3.5	60	67.5	15	7.2	.....
64—Trail.....	7.4	7.1	56	71	26.6	a26.6	3.3	60	60	12.5	7.3	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6.6	6.2	55	61.8	29.6	a19.3	3.7	68	62.5	13.3	6.2	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6.2	5.8	54.9	62.2	27.5	a19.3	3.2	62	.....	10.5	5	.....
67—Victoria.....	6.9	6.4	57.3	63.8	30	a20.2	3.6	68	52	12	6.1	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7.2	6.5	55	68.7	32.5	a23.7	4.6	70	65	15	5.8	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.6	6.2	55	61.8	29.6	a19	3.7	68	62.5	13.3	6.2	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month			Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	
\$ 10.041	\$ 12.795	\$ 12.244	\$ 14.629	\$ 8.815	\$ 11.027	\$ 9.840	c. 31.1	c. 3	\$ 27.924	\$ 20.022	
9.196	12.269	9.600	10.550	6.400	7.150	6.375	33.3	12.3	22.417	14.917	
7.45	9.20-9.60	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	33-35	12	16.00-20.00	10.00-14.00	
7.35						c6.00	32	10	20.00	14.00	
9.00	12.50	9.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	32	15	10.00-15.00	5.00-10.00	
11.25-11.75	d11.60-14.50	14.00	15.00	7.00	8.00	8.50	35	10	30.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
10.50		10.00	11.00	6.00	7.00		35	15	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00-9.75	d12.50-15.75	9.00	9.75	6.00	6.75	5.00	32	12	20.00-28.00	15.00-17.00	
10.50		9.50	10.50	6.75	7.50	c7.50	30	15	21.00-26.00	11.00-14.00	
10.875	12.955	9.875	11.375	6.750	8.250	7.050	30.9	11.8	27.000	19.250	
g10.00-12.00	g13.00	g8.00	g10.00	g7.00	g8.00	g	g32-35	12	30.00-45.00	20.00-25.00	
11.00-13.00	11.75-14.00	13.00-16.00	14.00-17.00	6.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	8.00-9.00	30	10	20.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
8.00-12.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	c4.80-6.40	30	13	25.00	18.00	
10.50		8.00	10.00	6.00	8.00		30	12	18.00	15.00	
9.700	13.875	14.286	16.359	9.667	11.426	10.766	29.3	10.4	23.444	15.313	
10.00	13.00	c14.67	c14.67	c12.00	c12.00	c12.00	30	8.3	27.00-35.00		
8.50-10.00	14.00	10.00	18.00	8.00	12.00	c8.13	30	10	20.00-28.00	12.00-20.00	
10.50	14.00	12.00	14.00	9.00	11.00	c16.00	27-28	30	18.00-20.00	16.00-18.00	
9.50		c16.00-18.67	c17.33-20.00	c10.67	c13.33	c10.00	30	10	14.00-15.00	7.00-10.00	
									18.00-22.00	11.00-13.00	
8.50	15.00	16.00	10.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	26-28	10	23.00-33.00	15.00-23.00	
		c15.00		c9.00		c6.00	30	15	16.00	11.00	
11.90	13.50-14.50	14.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	c16.00	35	10	25.00-40.00	16.00-25.00	
8.25	12.50-14.00	c16.00	c17.23	7.00	9.00	c9.00	28	10	22.00-30.00	15.00-22.00	
10.598	11.906	13.289	15.856	9.519	12.391	11.714	29.4	10.2	29.357	21.353	
9.25	13.00-14.00	13.00	15.00	8.00	10.00	7.50	30	13	25.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
9.25			c17.60		c14.80		30	10	20.00-22.00	14.00-18.00	
9.00	13.00	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	c15.00	28	10	18.00-25.00	15.00-20.00	
11.00	12.50	14.00	15.00	12.00	13.00	11.00	28	10	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00	11.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	8.00	9.00	7.00	33	10	20.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
9.00-10.00	11.00-13.00	14.00	16.00	11.00	13.00	12.00	30	7	25.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	
9.50-11.50	12.50	11.00	12.50	8.00	9.50	c7.72	30	10	18.00-25.00	13.00-18.00	
11.00	11.50	17.00	18.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	30	8.3	25.00-40.00	20.00-25.00	
g	g10.75	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25.00-30.00	18.00-23.00	
9.00	g9.50-11.50	g	g	g	g	g	g28	9	30.00-35.00	20.00-25.00	
11.25	10.00-11.00	15.50	16.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	25	9	25.00-35.00	18.00-25.00	
10.00	11.25		15.00	15.00	13.00	c8.348	28	10	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
10.50	10.00-11.50	14.00	16.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	27	10	25.00	16.00-20.00	
10.00	10.00-11.00	16.00	18.00	12.00	14.00		26-30	8.3	35.00-40.00	25.00-30.00	
10.00-12.50	12.00-12.50	12.00	15.00	6.00	c10.50		27	9	28.00-35.00	17.00-20.00	
10.00-11.00	11.50-12.00	16.00	18.00		14.00		27	9	30.00-40.00	19.00-25.00	
12.00	11.00-12.00		c18.00		c11.25	c11.25	27-28	13	30.00-45.00	17.00-25.00	
9.50	10.25-12.50	14.00-15.00	c20.00		c11.25	c11.25	30	10	20.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00		c20.00		c18.00	c20.00	28	12.5	25.00-30.00	20.00-25.00	
g9.50	g11.50	g	c & g 26.00	g	c & g 22.00	c & g 15.00	g30	10	40.00-50.00	30.00-35.00	
9.50	12.00-13.00	g	16.00	g	6.00	10.00	30	10	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00	
8.00	11.00	12.00	14.00	6.00	9.00	9.00	30	9.7	15.00-25.00	12.00-20.00	
12.50	11.50	10.00	12.00	8.00	9.00		35		30.00-35.00	18.00-20.00	
12.00-13.50	12.50		c15.00-17.25		c10.50-15.00	c12.75	30	13	n	25.00	
12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00	c15.00	13.00	c12.00-13.00		27-30	15	22.00	14.00	
16.00	16.00		15.00	7.00-7.50	12.00		35	8	p	25.00-35.00	
11.00	10.00		12.75		9.75	c6.50	30	10	25.00-30.00	15.00-20.00	
9.00-13.50	13.50	10.50	c12.00	10.00	c11.50		35	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
9.00-13.50	13.50	10.00	11.00	8.50	9.50		30	10	25.00-40.00	15.00-30.00	
10.658	14.750			9.250	10.125	8.500	33.5	14.0	35.000	24.500	
12.00	15.50			10.50	11.50	9.00	32	13	35.00-50.00	25.00-35.00	
6.75-12.00	14.00	12.00	12.75	8.00	8.75	8.00	35	15	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00	
9.938	17.325	8.000	12.000	8.000	10.125	12.000	34.4	14.2	35.000	23.750	
10.00-13.00	14.75		14.00	11.00	10.00-12.00	13.00	35	15	30.00-50.00	30.00	
9.00-10.00	20.00	16.50	18.00	5.00	6.50		35	11.7	25.00-35.00	15.00-25.00	
7.50-10.00	17.80	19.50	11.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	30-35	15	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	
10.00	116.75		c & i 15.00		c14.00	c14.00	35	15	35.00	20.00	
6.813	13.250				11.000		32.3	11.7	30.000	21.750	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11.7	25.00	18.00-20.00	
h6.50					12.00		35	15	r	25.00	
h5.00-6.00	16.00			6.00	c8.00	c7.00	35	12	35.00	25.00	
h3.50-11.50	110.50				c13.00		29	10	25.00-35.00	20.00-30.00	
h4.00-6.50							30	10	30.00	18.00	
10.056	12.120			9.500	10.417	5.398	33.5	12.5	26.750	20.938	
6.25-6.75				12.00	16.00	5.00	37.40	15	20.00	18.00	
9.50-11.50	12.70-15.50			9.50	12.50	c7.50	40	12.5	22.00-31.00	20.00-25.00	
9.00-11.00	14.50			9.00	11.00		37.5	12	32.00-38.00	22.00-28.00	
10.75-11.75	11.50				5.50		35	13.5	18.00-22.00	12.00-18.00	
10.50-11.50	11.50				7.50	4.50	35	9	29.00	25.00	
9.50-10.50	9.00			7.50	c10.00	c4.49	27	13	20.00-25.00	16.00-18.00	
s7.70-8.20						5.50	35	13.3	22.00-30.00	18.00-22.00	
12.00-14.50							35	11.7	30.00-40.00	20.00-30.00	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU  
OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	July 1926	July 1927	July 1928	June 1929	July 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	100.2	98.6	96.1	92.6	96.0
I. Vegetable Products	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	100.8	104.1	92.6	82.4	93.7
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	99.9	98.7	108.5	107.6	108.3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	100.1	92.2	94.2	91.6	91.5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	100.6	98.8	98.2	93.9	94.0
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	99.5	96.5	92.7	93.9	93.9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	99.9	89.7	89.5	94.6	94.3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	99.1	94.4	91.3	92.9	93.4
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	100.4	98.5	95.2	95.5	95.7

(Continued from page 936)

this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces. While no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

#### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number

covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

#### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1929\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	141	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	157	157	166	156

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

The advance in beef prices in progress since the beginning of the year while less marked than in the previous months was continued. Sirloin steak was up from an average of 38.1 cents per pound in June to 38.2 cents in July; round steak from 33 cents per pound to 33.2 cents; rib roast from 30 cents per pound to 30.6 cents; and shoulder roast from 24.1 cents per pound to 24.3 cents. Mutton rose from an average price of 31.2 cents per pound in June to 31.7 cents in July. Both fresh and salt pork were higher, the former being up from an average of 31.2 cents per pound in June to 31.6 cents in July and the latter from 27.5 cents per pound to 28 cents. Bacon was slightly lower, averaging 39.4 cents per pound.

The price of eggs which had declined since early in the year showed a slight upward tendency in July, fresh averaging 36 cents per dozen, as compared with 35.1 cents in June, and cooking averaging 32.1 cents per dozen, as compared with 31.1 cents in June. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12 cents per quart. Butter was again slightly lower, dairy averaging 39.7 cents per pound in July, as compared with 40.6 cents in June and creamery averaging 44.1 cents per pound in July, as compared with 44.7 cents in June.

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 13%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

Bread at the beginning of July was unchanged at an average price of 7·7 cents per pound. Flour also showed little change, averaging 4·8 cents per pound. Onions were down from an average price of 8·6 cents per pound in June to 8 cents in July. Potatoes were substantially higher, averaging \$1.45 per ninety pounds in July, as compared with \$1.31 in June. Prices in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec showed little change but substantial increases occurred in the western provinces. Evaporated apples were slightly lower at an average price of 21·3 cents per pound. Tea and coffee showed little change. Anthracite coal was practically unchanged at an average price of \$16.09 per ton. Decreases were reported from Quebec and St. John's while slight increases were reported from Orillia and Toronto. Increases in rent were reported from Charlottetown, Brockville and Trail.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged \$1.598 per bushel in July, as compared with \$1.178 in June. The higher prices were said to be due to the unfavourable weather conditions in the Canadian west. Other grains also showed marked appreciation in prices. Western barley advanced from 69·7 cents per bushel to 83·4 cents; American corn from 94 cents per bushel to \$1.16; flax from \$2.12 per bushel to \$2.54; rye from 87·4 cents per bushel to \$1.10; and western oats from 51·1 cents per bushel to 63·1 cents. Milled products also advanced, flour being up from \$7.23 per barrel to \$8.507, oatmeal from \$3.63 per ninety-eight pound bag to \$3.85 and bran from

\$27.65 per ton to \$30.25. Oranges were down from \$5.53 per case to \$5.06. Ceylon rubber advanced from 20·7 cents per pound to 21·3 cents. Raw sugar at New York was substantially higher, averaging \$2.125 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$1.719 in June. Coffee declined from 30 cents per pound to 28½ cents. Good steers at Toronto were down from \$11.47 per hundred pounds to \$11.15 and at Winnipeg from \$10.62 per hundred pounds to \$10.15, while hog prices advanced sharply, the price at Toronto being up from \$12.95 per hundred pounds to \$13.90 and at Winnipeg from \$11.61 per hundred pounds to \$13. The price of lambs at Toronto declined from \$17.35 per hundred pounds to \$15.10. In dressed meats beef showed little change, while fresh pork showed advances of from 1 to 3 cents per pound. Fur prices in some cases were lower. Beef hides rose from 15½-16½ cents per pound to 17½-18½ cents and calf skins from 17½-18½ cents per pound to 18½-19½ cents. Creamery prints at Toronto rose from 40 6 cents per pound to 41·6 cents and at Winnipeg from 38 cents per pound to 40 cents. Fresh eggs showed advances of from 1 to 4 cents per dozen. Raw cotton at New York was slightly lower at 18·6 cents per pound. Raw jute at Montreal advanced from \$8.38 per cwt. to \$8.68, while hessian declined 25 cents per hundred yards to \$9.50. Sulphuric acid advanced from \$14 per ton to \$15 and red lead from \$8.50 per hundred pounds to \$9.50. In non-ferrous metals copper prices were unchanged while lead declined from \$6.70 per cwt. to \$6.55 and spelter from \$7 per cwt. to \$6.94. Tin advanced from 46 cents per pound to 50 cents. Anthracite coal at Toronto rose from \$13.12 per ton to \$13.17. Portland cement at Toronto advanced 12 cents per barrel to \$2.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 135·6 for June, a decline of 0·1 per cent from May. Foods as a whole fell 0·1 per cent, declines in cereals, meat and fish being

offset by an advance of 2·1 per cent in other foods. Industrial materials declined 0·2 per cent due to lower prices for textiles.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 91·7 at the end of June, an advance of 0·2 per cent for the month. Cereals and meat rose 2·7 per cent due to a substantial advance in Canadian wheat and in flour and beef; other foods declined 0·2 per cent. Textiles declined 2·3 per cent, minerals advanced 0·6 per cent and miscellaneous products declined 0·2 per cent.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-77=

100, was 113.1 at the end of June, an advance of 0.1 per cent over May. The food group advanced 1.3 per cent owing to a rise of 3.1 per cent in animal foods and a small increase in groceries due to higher prices for sugar, while vegetable foods fell 0.8 per cent with a seasonal decline in the price of potatoes. Industrial materials declined 0.9 per cent due to declines in textiles, chiefly jute, and in sundries, principally leather, timber and olive oil; minerals, on the other hand, rose 1.0 per cent with advances in tin, iron and coal.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 161 at July 1, an advance of one point over the previous month. This was due to an increase of two points in food, owing to higher prices for potatoes (new), eggs and butter. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries remained unchanged.

#### Austria

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base, prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 132 for July, as compared with 134 for June. Food declined two points and industrial materials one point for the month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number, on the base, prices in gold, July, 1914=100, was 112 for July, as compared with 111 for June, due to lower prices for food, drink and tobacco, partly offset by an advance in sundries.

#### France

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of Statistique Générale, on the base July, 1914=100, was 623 for June, continuing a steady decline since March. The food group declined due to lower prices for vegetable foods which was partly offset by advances in animal foods and groceries. Industrial materials also declined and showed lower index numbers for every group.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 556 for the second quarter of 1929, as compared with 547 for the first quarter. The advance was due to increases in foods, heat and light and clothing, while rent and sundries were unchanged.

#### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1546 for May, as compared with 1544 for April. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin advanced slightly, as also did wood and wood products, metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and

their products. Declines were noted in animal products and chemicals and manures. There was no change in textile manufactures.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of retail prices on the base July, 1914=1000, was 1608 for May, as compared with 1612 for February. In this period, food declined owing to a fall in groceries, although dairy produce and meat were higher; clothing, drapery and footwear and miscellaneous commodities also declined slightly, while rent and fuel and light were unchanged.

#### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 96.4 for June, an advance of 0.6 per cent over May. The most marked increase for the month was in fuel and light, which advanced 2.7 per cent due to higher prices for crude petroleum, fuel oil and gasoline. Farm products, foods, hides and leather products, miscellaneous products also advanced. All other groups declined.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 149.1 for July, an increase of 3 per cent over June, due principally to marked advances in farm products and food products. All other groups were practically unchanged from the previous month.

Bradstreet's index number (which is the sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption) was \$12.6309 at August 1, an advance of one per cent over the previous month. All groups advanced with the exceptions of fruits, building materials and chemicals and drugs.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 159.6 for June, as compared with 160.2 for May. There were slight declines in food and in sundries, but clothing, shelter and fuel and light were unchanged.

#### Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada

The fifth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada is to be held in the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, on September 10. This is the first convention of this body to be held east of the Great Lakes, and it is expected that about fifty-four delegates will attend. The convention is to be opened by the Mayor of Toronto. Invitations have been issued to the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, Dr. Roche, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and several government officials. Many matters affecting the Civil Service of Canada will be discussed.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1929

THE number of fatal industrial accidents, including such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1929, was 367, there being 123 in April, 109 in May and 135 in June. (The report for the first quarter of 1929 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, page 554.) In the second quarter of 1928, 374 fatal accidents were recorded. (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1928, page 925.)

In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal. The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents on pages 956-957 contain 14 for 1928 and 19 for the first quarter of 1929.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and certain other official sources; and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries, the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1929 were as follows: Agriculture, 45; logging, 45; fishing and trapping, 9; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 52; manufacturing, 55; construction, 50; transportation and public utilities, 83; trade, 5; service, 23.

Of the mining accidents, 27 were in the "metalliferous mining," 17 in "coal mining," 3 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 5 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 1 was "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "textiles and clothing," 2 in "rubber products," 13 in "saw and planing mill products," 4 in "wood products," 17 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 12 in "iron, steel and products," 4 in "non-metallic mineral products," 1 in "miscellaneous products".

In construction, there were 21 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 7 in "railway construction," 1 in "shipbuilding," 10 in "highway and bridge," and 11 in "miscellaneous construction".

In transportation and public utilities, there were 33 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 19 in "water transportation," 5 in "air transportation," 13 in "local transportation," 2 in "storage," 6 in "electricity and gas," and 3 in "telegraphs and telephones".

In trade, there was 1 fatality in "wholesale" and 4 in "retail".

Of the fatalities in service, 12 were in "public administration," 2 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 1 in "custom and repair," 4 in "personal and domestic" and 4 in "professional establishments".

The most serious disaster during the period under review occurred on June 30, when five men employed at a paper mill at Rivière du Loup, Quebec, were drowned when a bridge gave way beneath them, while they were attempting to open the gate of the locks.

On May 30, a ranch owner and three of his employees were killed when the truck in which they were riding plunged over an embankment near Medicine Hat, Alberta.

On April 4, a collision of a radial car with a truck, near Simcoe, Ontario, resulted in the death of three men, namely, the truck driver and two tinsmiths who were riding in the truck.

On April 3, three men were buried in a muck slide following blasting operations at Levack Mine, near Sudbury, Ontario.

On June 14, two nurses and a carpenter employed at a hospital near Vancouver, B.C., were killed when the car in which they were riding to work overturned.

On April 6, a train engineer near Bowmanville, Ontario, and another engineer near Darlington, Ontario, were killed when their trains were derailed owing to washouts.

On April 29, two labourers lost their lives when they were buried by a cave-in of a sewer trench when a support gave way.

Two paper mill workers were asphyxiated while repairing a tank at a paper mill near Three Rivers, Quebec, about May 25.

On June 13, two pressmen at a rubber plant in Toronto were crushed between a stone wall and a steel door which was hurled open by steam pressure.

On June 8, two quarry workers were crushed to death by fall of rock near Sydney, N.S.

On June 20, a pilot and a member of the aeronautical staff of a factory in Montreal were killed when an aeroplane in which they were making test flights crashed into the St. Lawrence River.

On June 25, two river drivers were drowned at Van Bruyssel, Quebec, while driving logs.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter a fatality occurred in Canadian waters which is not included in this list, owing to the fact that the man killed was employed by another country, being a steward on the British Steamship *Laurentic*. He was thrown into Montreal harbour and drowned when the gangway slipped from the wharf on May 8.

**Supplementary List of Accidents**

The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1928, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains fourteen fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 2 in logging, 7 in mining, 1 in manufacturing, 1 in construction, 1 in transportation, and 1 in service.

One accident occurred in August, 2 in September, 4 in October, 5 in November and 2 in December.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1929. This includes 19 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 5 in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 4 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 2 in construction and 3 in transportation and public utilities. Three of these accidents occurred in January, 5 in February and 11 in March.

**FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1929**

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Near Chilliwack, B.C.....	April 4	.....	Injured when milk train collided with his truck.
Farmer.....	St. Joseph, Que.....	" 8	56	Kicked by horse in barn.
Farmer.....	Near Maryfield, Sask.....	" 9	30	Truck he was driving overturned, throwing him into slough and breaking his neck.
Farmer.....	Near Briercrest, Sask.....	" 17	68	Run over by wagon wheel. Crushed chest.
Farmer's son.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	" 18	19	Strangled while oiling windmill when his clothing became caught in it.
Farmer.....	Almonte, Ont.....	" 20	.....	Killed by train when horses took fright and ran on tracks.
Farmer.....	Near Jellyby, Ont.....	" 22	About 65	Pole on top of load of hay snapped and threw him to floor of barn. Fractured skull.
Farmer.....	Near Mackinson, B.C.....	" 24	55	Tree fell on him while clearing land.
Farmer.....	Near Tillsonburg, Ont.....	" 26	50	Fell into buzz saw while sawing wood.
Farmer's son.....	Lakefield, Ont.....	" 29	16	Thrown from load of wood when team bolted.
Man engaged in clearing stumps.....	Dryden, Ont.....	May 5	.....	Injured when dynamite caps carried in his pocket were jarred.
Farmer.....	Near Morewood, Ont.....	About May 6	60	Collapsed while at work.
Farmer.....	St. Ephraim, Que.....	" 7	.....	Crushed under barrels of syrup when load was displaced while descending a hill.
Farmer.....	Elma Township, Ont.....	" 15	66	Crushed beneath stone slab while straightening fence. Died May 16.
Farmer.....	Near Craigmyle, Alta.....	" 16	44	Load fell on him when horses became frightened.
Farmer.....	Red River, near Winnipeg, Man.....	About May 20	47	Drowned when his boat loaded with potatoes was swamped.
Farmer.....	Alexandria, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Killed by delayed dynamite blast while clearing out rock.
Woman farmer.....	Near Meeting Creek, Alta..	" 23	.....	Crushed beneath drive wheel of tractor.
Farmer.....	Near Plum Coulee, Man.....	" 24	24	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Riverhurst, Sask.....	" 24	.....	Dragged under disc harrow when horses ran away on being frightened by thunder.
Ranch owner.....	Near Medicine Hat, Alta...	" 30	.....	Killed when truck in which they were riding plunged over embankment.
Ranch employee.....				
Ranch employee.....				
Ranch employee.....				
Farmer.....	Near Peterborough, Ont....	" 30	47	Collapsed from heat while working in fields.
Farmer.....	North Cayuga, Ont.....	" 30	47	Overcome with heat. Died May 31.
Farmer's son.....	Barton Township, Ont.....	" 31	11	Thrown against land roller when he attempted to control a heifer.
Farmer.....	Grenville Co., Ont.....	" 31	60	Accidentally shot while shooting crows.
Farmer.....	North Augusta, Ont.....	About June 1	47	Dragged when horses attached to harrow ran away. Fractured skull. Died June 9.
Farmer.....	Near Watson, Sask.....	" 1	.....	Gored by bull.
Farmer.....	Cartwright, B.C.....	" 3	30	Caught in machinery of tractor and dragged to death.
Farmer's son.....	Near Shaunavon, Sask.....	About June 3	15	Dragged when team ran away. Died June 4.
Farmer.....	Near Coronation, Alta.....	" 4	77	Shotgun he was carrying accidentally discharged.
Farmer.....	Mountain Station, Ont.....	About June 6	.....	Injured when attacked by bull. Died June 20.
Farmer.....	Near Elora, Ont.....	" 6	45	Thrown from wagon when horses ran away.
Farmer.....	Near Port Hope, Ont.....	" 7	43	Kicked by horse.
Farmer.....	Near Domremy, Sask.....	" 7	.....	Fell from wagon load of oats breaking his neck.
Farmer.....	Ceylon, Sask.....	" 10	.....	Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Near Sudbury, Ont.....	" 11	60	Killed while blasting stone.
Farmer.....	Near Sarnia, Ont.....	" 14	61	Struck by beam and fell 30 feet at barn raising.
Farmer.....	Near Cornwall, Ont.....	" 14	77	Struck by auto while going from house to barn.
Farmer.....	Sand Hill, Que.....	" 19	67	Heavy iron roller passed over his body.
Farmer.....	Near Otterville, Ont.....	" 19	49	Burned when house was struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Harrowsmith, Ont.....	" 19	.....	Burned when barn was struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Snelgrove, Ont.....	" 21	29	Fell from roof of barn. Died June 25.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER  
OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	April 1	34	Struck by pole in stomach. Hemorrhage. Died April 5.
Rigging slinger.....	Allco, B.C.....	" 1	48	While turn was coming in, a piece flew and hit him on neck.
Faller.....	Harrison Mills, B.C.....	" 1	24	Struck by line.
Boom man.....	Reid Bay, B.C.....	" 1	.....	Pulled dolphin on top of him.
Boom man.....	Alice Arm, B.C.....	" 4	41	Slipped from boom striking head on log and drowned.
Logger.....	Port Renfrew, B.C.....	" 9	26	Block on top of high rigger spar broke and fell on his head.
Rigger.....	Theodosia Arm, B.C.....	" 10	54	Haulback sideswiped snag.
Labourer.....	Seguin River, Ont.....	" 13	35	Fell from log boom and drowned.
Logger.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 13	38	Fell from boom of logs and drowned.
Logger.....	Blubber Bay, B.C.....	" 16	69	Crushed beneath logs while loading logs.
Teamster.....	Near Mattawa, Ont.....	" 17	69	Kicked by horse. Fractured skull.
Bridgeman.....	Menzies Bay, B.C.....	" 24	39	Injured finger. Blood poison. Died June 14.
River driver.....	Moose River, Cumberland Co., N.S.....	" 27	22	Drowned while crossing a run of pulp logs.
Loader.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 29	21	Struck by log while loading logs.
River driver.....	Near Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 30	.....	Fell from logs and drowned.
Labourer.....	Near Quebec, Que.....	May 9	22	Struck on head by log.
Labourer.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 10	66	Thrown from horse against rock when it bolted. Died May 17.
Cook.....	Port Renfrew, B.C.....	" 13	57	Crushed between run away car and flat car.
Loader.....	Hammond, B.C.....	" 14	42	Fell and fractured skull while loading logs.
Boatman.....	Near Bathurst, N.B.....	" 14	29	Drowned from boat in rough water.
River driver.....	Rimouski, Que.....	" 15	21	Fell from logs and drowned.
Logger.....	New Denver, B.C.....	" 16	27	Fractured skull.
River driver.....	Field, Ont.....	About May 16	36	While working on skidway some logs broke away crushing his skull. Died May 17.
River driver.....	Montreal River, Que.....	" 17	.....	Drowned while driving logs.
Labourer.....	Mile 67, Westgate, Man.....	" 18	19	Struck by log when it broke loose from skidway. Fractured skull.
Logger.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 20	38	Crushed head and spine.
River driver.....	Near Bathurst, N.B.....	" 20	30	Drowned from boat in rough water.
Logger.....	Terrace, B.C.....	" 23	37	Neck broken in logging accident.
Logger.....	Duncan, B.C.....	" 31	28	Struck by sapling. Fractured skull. Died June 1.
Loader.....	Waldo, B.C.....	" 31	18	Struck by rolling log. Fractured leg and pelvis.
Logger.....	Squamish, B.C.....	" 31	32	Struck by rolling log. Fractured skull.
Logger.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	June 1	34	Head, arm and chest injured in logging accident.
Chokerman.....	Theodosia Arm, B.C.....	" 6	.....	Fractured skull and leg.
Logger.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	" 7	.....	Crushed by piece of timber when chain broke while loading it on flat car.
Logger.....	Lake Cowichan, B.C.....	" 7	26	Injured in logging accident.
Logger.....	Slocan River, B.C.....	" 8	.....	Swept over falls and drowned when he slipped off log jam.
Rigging slinger.....	Deep Bay, B.C.....	" 10	27	Struck by log while loading logs.
Bushman.....	Near Kenora, Ont.....	About June 12	.....	Perished in forest fire.
Logger.....	High Falls, Que.....	" 12	.....	Drowned from log drive.
Logger.....	Allco, B.C.....	" 18	30	Crushed chest.
Boom man.....	Cascade, B.C.....	" 20	19	Drowned from log boom.
River driver.....	Van Bruyssel, Que.....	" 25	.....	Drowned while driving logs.
Logger.....	Near Powell River, B.C.....	" 26	.....	Killed while rolling logs to tide water.
Logger.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	" 27	.....	Injured chest.
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman.....	Bay of Fundy, N.S.....	April 2	33	Drowned when his boat capsized in heavy storm.
Supt. of fishing Co.....	Sooke, B.C.....	" 4	52	Drowned.
Pile driver.....			19	
Fisherman.....	Clarks Harbor, N.S.....	" 13	.....	Drowned when skiff filled while setting lobster traps.
Fisherman.....	Sheet Harbor, N.S.....	" 17	35	Fell overboard from skiff and drowned.
Skipper on fish packer.....	Off Green Island, N.S.....	" 25	36	Drowned when dinghy filled and swamped during gale.
Trapper.....	Petawawa River, Ont.....	" 29	50	His craft was swamped and he was drowned.
Fisherman.....	Off Alberton, P.E.I.....	" 30	32	Drowned from dory.
Fisherman.....	Near Pictou, N.S.....	June 5	17	Drowned while setting lobster traps.
Trapper.....	Rabbit River, B.C.....	About June 25	.....	Shot when his cabin was looted of fur pelts.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous Mining—				
Helper.....			29	
Drill runner.....	Levack Mine, Ont.....	April 3	28	Buried in muck slide following blasting.
Drill runner.....			27	
Helper.....	Moyle, B.C.....	" 13	41	Blow over heart.
Process labourer at nickel refinery.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 15	29	Fell from platform, fracturing skull. Died April 20.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER  
OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—Con.</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—Con.</i>				
Miner.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 16	36	Fell from platform in mine. Died about Apr. 26.
Miner.....	Kalso, B.C.....	" 26	31	Premature explosion.
Mill worker.....	Anyox, B.C.....	May 4	29	Drawn on to belt.
Miner.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 4	28	Crushed by fall of rock in chute.
Teamster.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 7	51	Miner's phthisis. Incapacitated since May 5, 1927.
Driller.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 9	31	Explosion from drilling into missed hole. Died June 5.
Miner.....	Kimberley, B.C.....	" 12	.....	Dropped into conveyor pit when he jumped to ground. Broken neck.
Labourer.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 18	20	Drowned when canoe upset.
Shaftman.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 31	38	Crushed in mine shaft. Died June 1.
Drill helper.....	Near Cochrane, Ont.....	" 31	27	Drowned when pointer struck a rock in river and broke in two.
Miner.....	Vipond Mines, Ont.....	June 6	28	Injured during blasting operations.
Carpenter.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 8	.....	Injured when he fell in shaft. Died June 11.
Nozzleman.....	French Creek, B.C.....	About June 10	.....	Injured when he slipped in mine. Died few days later.
Labourer.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 10	28	Caught between conveyor and mixer.
Miner.....	McDame Creek, B.C.....	" 11	.....	Killed in mine accident.
Miner.....	Silverton, B.C.....	" 13	34	Slipped on rock of foot-wall from face to raise.
Timberman.....	Silverton, B.C.....	" 13	40	Crushed by fall of earth in mine.
Miner.....	Nipissing Mine, Ont.....	" 17	42	Injured during blasting operations.
Treater man in reduction plant.....	Tadanac, B.C.....	" 18	20	Electrocuted when he walked into treater while power on.
Miner.....	Copper Creek, B.C.....	" 20	80	Fell down shaft.
Mechanic.....	Collins, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Drowned when canoe upset.
Mucker.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	" 22	36	Struck by falling muck.
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	New Waterford, N.S.....	April 8	20	Crushed by fall of coal.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	" 11	75	Crushed by falling rock.
Shift man.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 24	65	Crushed between a box of coal and the rib.
Labourer.....	Blakeburn, B.C.....	" 26	49	Cars ran over him.
Mucker.....	Cadomin, Alta.....	May 11	26	Hit by rock and timbers.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 27	42	Struck by and pulled under compressed air motor.
Miner.....	Coleman, Alta.....	" 28	32	Buried by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	June 14	.....	Struck by fall of stone.
Timberman.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 15	33	Buried when roof caved in.
Fire boss.....	Naomine, Alta.....	" 16	51	Crushed by fall of rock in mine.
Helper.....	Comox, B.C.....	" 17	61	Run over by car which became detached from trip.
Miner.....	Bellevue, Alta.....	" 21	36	Coal fell from roof breaking his neck.
Miner.....	Coal Creek, B.C.....	About June 25	.....	Face scratched while working in mine; blood poisoning. Died July 3.
Machine runner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 26	About 45	Struck by fall of coal.
Miner.....	Lantzville, B.C.....	" 27	.....	Crushed by run away mine car.
Miner.....	Coal Valley, Alta.....	" 28	62	Pinned between cars and engine.
Miner.....	Coalhurst, Alta.....	" 28	24	Jammed between car and props when car jumped track. Died June 30.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying—</i>				
Quarry worker.....	Sydney, N.S.....	June 8	22	Crushed by fall of rock.
Quarry worker.....			27	
Oil well driller.....	Turner Valley, Alta.....	" 24	27	Struck on head by pipe tongs.
<i>Structural Materials—</i>				
Labourer in gravel pit.....	Galt, Ont.....	June 4	.....	Struck by a yard engine.
Gravel pit worker.....	Guelph Junction, Ont.....	" 17	About 30	Mangled when coat caught in clutch of crusher shafting.
Brakeman.....	Hawk Lake Quarry, near Kenora, Ont.....	" 29	19	Crushed beneath steam carrier.
Miner.....	Near St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 3	22	Caught by drive wheel of stone crusher and thrown to floor.
Worker in gravel pit.....	Near St. Thomas, Ont.....	" 24	42	Crushed when wall of gravel caved in.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—</i>				
Painter at brewery.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 8	34	Fell from scaffold.
<i>Textiles and clothing—</i>				
Oiler and cleaner.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	April 5	48	Got hand caught in gears. Died of pneumonia April 12.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER  
OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Rubber products—</i>				
Pressman.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 13	38	Crushed between stone wall and steel door hurled open by steam pressure.
Pressman.....				
<i>Saw and planing mill products—</i>				
Sawmill worker.....	Near Nipawin, Man.....	April 5		Struck in abdomen by board which flew from saw.
Saw mill worker.....	Mistawis, Sask.....	" 9		Injured when he fell against revolving saw blade. Died April 10.
Labourer.....	West Guilford, Ont.....	" 12	19	Kicked in face by horse when it was frightened by blast. Died April 17.
Saw cleaner.....	St. Louis de Ha-Ha, Que.....	" 15	21	Fell on saw, arm torn.
Mill hand.....	Fitzroy Harbour, Ont.....	" 23	60	Mutilated when he fell against circular saw.
Pond Man.....	Whitecourt, Alta.....	May 22	26	Drowned.
Mill hand.....	Souris, P.E.I.....	" 24	22	Run over by train.
Splitter.....	Near St. John, N.B.....	" 31	30	Fell on saw.
Stacker.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	June 8	53	Crushed between lumber pile and load of lumber.
Sawyer.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	" 10	35	Crushed between flying slab and machine frame.
Fireman.....	Extension, B.C.....	" 12	18	Killed while at work.
Tailing edger.....	Birch Point, Man.....	" 14	36	Cut by saw on elbow. Pneumonia. Died June 24.
Mill foreman.....	Amherstburg, Ont.....	" 28	55	Fell from pile of lumber fracturing skull.
<i>Wood products—</i>				
Worker in wood preserving plant.....	Calgary, Alta.....	May 8	35	Crushed by load of timber. Died May 9.
Chair driver at furniture factory.....	Hanover, Ont.....	" 9	51	Hand cut by chisel. Infection. Died May 20.
Machine operator in box factory.....	L'Ephiphanie, Que.....	" 27		Burned when iron bar touched electrical contacts while in his hand. Died May 30.
Chief Engineer.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	June 27	66	Suffocated in saw dust bin.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products—</i>				
Labourer.....	Timiskaming, Que.....	April 6	22	Crushed by collapse of trench during excavation.
Mill worker.....	Limoilou, Que.....	May 10		Chain of loaded conveyor gave way allowing its load to fall on him.
Labourer.....	Port Arthur, Ont.....	About May 13	25	Struck by train. Fractured spine.
Repairman.....	Hull, Que.....	May 20	66	Fell from beam to concrete floor. Died May 26.
Mill worker.....	Near Three Rivers, Que.....	About May 25	35	Asphyxiated while repairing tank at mill.
Mill worker.....				
Trucker.....	Powell River, B.C.....	May 29		Slipped and fell into dock and drowned.
Brakeman.....	Kapuskasing, Ont.....	June 4	23	Crushed head when caught in winder rolls.
Mill worker.....	Joliette, Que.....	" 4	23	Drowned while attempting to smash a log jam.
Mill worker.....	Dalhousie, N.B.....	" 16		Struck on head by falling plank.
Mill worker.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	" 21	26	Electrocuted.
Electrical foreman at paper plant.....	Three Rivers, Que.....	" 21	38	Electrocuted by high tension wire.
Mill hand.....				
Mill hand.....				
Mechanic.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.....	" 30	32	Drowned when bridge gave way beneath them while attempting to open gate of locks.
Labourer.....				
Labourer.....				
Labourer.....				
Labourer.....			19	
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>				
Sand blaster.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	April 4	26	Run over by freight car.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	46	Struck in neck by piece of steel from punching machine.
Teamster.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 8	53	Finger crushed while unloading fittings from wagon, gangrene. Died May 6.
Oiler.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	45	Burned when oil burner in machinery plant exploded. Died April 15.
Lineman.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 21	38	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Painter.....	Welland, Ont.....	April 29	34	Fell from roof.
Apprentice with sheet metal manufacturers.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	May 11	16	Struck on head by bar.
Press operator at hardware plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	19	Clothing became caught in belt and he was thrown to floor.
Machinist.....	Merritton, Ont.....	" 26	48	Crushed by heavy trip hammer when it fell.
Grinder.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	June 3		Grinders' phthisis. Laid off since April 1928.
Iron worker.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 5	47	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Foreman trucker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 15	43	Crushed against wall by heavy steel die.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Non-metallic mineral products—</i>				
Locomotive engineer at cement plant....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	April 12	.....	Injured when his locomotive jumped track and sideswiped a car. Died some days later.
Driller at stone yard	Quebec, Que.....	" 19	23	Derrick fell on him.
Labourer.....	Belleville, Ont.....	May 26	45	Arm torn off when clothing became caught in gears of elevator.
Oiler at cement works.....	Marlboro, Alta.....	June 1	22	Caught in shaft and drawn into pulley.
<i>Miscellaneous products—</i>				
Handyman.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	April 15	.....	Crushed between moving crane and wall.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>				
Labourer.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	April 1	61	Fell 50 ft. while demolishing old church. Died April 4.
Labourer.....	Near Milton, N.S.....	" 2	.....	Run over by engine.
Apprentice machinist	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	25	Fell 100 ft. when scaffolding gave way. Died April 4.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	62	Fell from roof of building.
Plasterer.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 13	40	Fell from ladder which broke while he was carrying mortar.
Labourer.....	Longueuil, Que.....	About April 15	30	Fell from scaffold, fracturing spine. Died May 23.
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	About April 16	.....	Fell when scaffolding gave way. Fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 26	33	Fell while carrying lantern and can of gasoline and burned by blazing gasoline.
Tinsmith.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 22	22	Fell from roof, fracturing skull. Died April 23.
Engineer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 29	42	Crushed under pile driver on which he was working when it slipped from its supports.
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 9	62	Fell 40 ft. when flag pole broke.
Cashier with paving contractors.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	31	While cleaning revolver it accidentally exploded.
Sheet metal roofer.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 14	36	Fell 25 ft. from ladder fracturing skull.
Steel worker.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 20	44	Fell 100 ft. from elevator shaft, fracturing skull.
Painter.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 31	47	Lead poisoning. Ill several weeks.
Labourer.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	June 3	58	Struck by locomotive. Died June 4.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 11	31	Crushed by heavy beam which fell when it was being hoisted. Fractured spine.
Contractor.....	Moyie, B.C.....	" 25	70	Crushed by falling wall.
Plumber.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 28	21	Burned in explosion of gas ignited by plumber's candle. Died June 29.
Foreman.....	Merrickville, Ont.....	June 28	74	Fell 30 ft. from wall.
Labourer.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	About June 29	26	Struck on head by hoisting bucket.
<i>Railway—</i>				
Labourer.....	Mile 23, Sherritt Gordon Line, The Pas, Man.....	April 2	40	Premature dynamite explosion. Died April 4.
Brakeman.....	Mile 412, Hudson Bay Rly., Man.....	" 7	47	Fell from box car and was run over by train.
Rockman.....	Sherritt Gordon Line, Man.....	" 22	32	Struck by piece of rock during blasting operations. Fractured skull.
Labourer.....	Mile 68, Hudson Bay Railway, Man.....	May 4	32	Slipped and fell and car ran over him.
Labourer.....	Hudson Bay Junction, Man.....	" 4	.....	Injured while at work. Died May 5.
Labourer.....	Near The Pas, Man.....	June 4	.....	Struck by wire cable when it snapped under heavy load while loading gravel train.
Teamster.....	Near Moose Jaw, Sask.....	" 19	.....	Struck by lightning.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>				
Rigger.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	May 8	49	Scratched thumb on wire rope.—Blood poisoning. Died May 18.
<i>Highway and bridge—</i>				
Labourer with contractors.....	Mersey River, N.S.....	April 3	28	Struck by locomotive.
Iron worker.....	Near Port Colborne, Ont.....	" 6	22	Thrown against bridge while riding on hoist.
Grader operator.....	Near Robson, B.C.....	" 18	42	Injured when grader he was riding crashed through bridge.
Bridge worker.....	Charlemagne, Que.....	May 1	32	Fell from bridge into river and drowned.
Labourer.....	Near Lindsay, Ont.....	" 15	62	Fell beneath wheels of dump truck.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	22	Struck by train.
Labourer.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 30	47	Collapsed from heat. Died May 31.
Crane tender.....	McNamara's Siding, near Dunnville, Ont.....	June 3	.....	Crushed between car and crane while unloading car.
Labourer.....	Near Nelson, B.C.....	June 19	.....	Carried over cliff by rock slide.
Teamster.....	Near Mitchell, Ont.....	" 24	27	Load of crushed stone overturned on him when it went off road.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER  
OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—Con.</b>				
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer with sewer contractors.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	April 5		While placing timbers for steam shovel, dipper dropped, pinning him against shovel frame.
Helper.....	Near Welland, Ont.....	About April 17		Drowned in canal.
Labourer.....	Windsor, Ont.....	April 23	45	Struck by steel beam being lowered into tunnel. Died April 24.
Labourer.....	Scarboro, Ont.....	April 29	48	Buried in cave-in of sewer trench when support gave way.
Labourer.....			26	
Clerk.....	North of Maniwaki, Que.....	" 29	19	Drowned when canoe capsized in rapids.
Labourer.....	Near Welland, Ont.....	May 15	34	Struck by swinging beam, fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Near Welland, Ont.....	" 15	24	Slipped from dredge into canal and drowned.
Bolter.....	Welland Ship Canal, Ont.....	June 4	61	Fell 30 ft. from steel gate. Died June 6.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 21	22	Fell from wharf and drowned.
Labourer on sewer construction.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 22	26	Buried by cave-in of sewer trench.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam railways—</i>				
Engineer.....	Near Bowmanville, Ont.....	April 6		Deraiment of train caused by washout.
Engineer.....	Darlington, Ont.....	" 6	44	Deraiment of train caused by washout.
Car repairer.....	Chapleau, Que.....	" 6	56	Injured thumb. Infection. Died April 18.
Carpenter engaged in track work.....	Near Hanover, Ont.....	" 8	58	Fell and crushed between unloader of work train and car of ballast.
Repairman.....	Richmond, Que.....	About April 9	64	Struck his head against heavy piece of steel while welding on a locomotive piston. Died May 14.
Brakeman.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 9	58	Run over by locomotive while fixing lights.
Switchman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	About April 10		Fell between two freight cars.
Bridge engineer.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	April 17		Fell into canal and drowned.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	44	Fell when ladder on which he was standing slipped from under him.
Watchman.....	Coquahalla, B.C.....	" 25		Fractured head and legs.
Trainman.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 26	32	Fell from box car during switching operations and was run over.
Sectionman.....	Huntsville, Ont.....	" 26	50	Injured when motor car on which he was returning from work jumped track. Died June 7.
Sectionman.....	Near Benfield, Ont.....	" 27		Fell from motor car and was run over. Died April 30.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	37	Knocked down by rolling boulder. Legs amputated. Died May 1.
Switchman.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	May 1	32	Killed in collision of an engine with a string of stationary cars.
Brakeman.....	Near Vivian, Man.....	" 3	35	Crushed between gravel speeder and siding wall.
Brakeman.....	Coteau, Que.....	" 14	46	Fell from pilot in front of engine and was run over.
Assistant locomotive foreman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 20	27	Run over by engine. Died June 10.
Yard foreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	51	Fell between two moving cars while directing switching operations.
Section labourer.....	Near Ingersoll, Ont.....	" 22		Fell from hand car. Died May 23.
Foreman of extra gang crew.....	Near Long Creek, N.B.....	" 24		Blown off freight car.
Section man.....	Near Point Tupper Junction, N.B.....	" 29	21	Struck by train.
Section hand.....	London, Ont.....	" 29	35	Collapsed from heat. Died May 30.
Painter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 29	67	Fell from roof of box car, fracturing skull. Died June 14.
Trainman.....	Near Chapleau, Que.....	" 30	45	Struck when he jumped off a work train.
Labourer on gravel train.....	Cranberry Portage, Man.....	June 1	29	Struck by cable when it broke. Died June 2.
Brakeman.....	Guelph, Ont.....	" 15	35	Crushed while coupling cars.
Labourer acting as flagman.....	Near Zelma, Sask.....	" 17	20	Struck by engine.
Brakeman.....	Innerkip, Ont.....	" 19	35	Slipped beneath wheels of moving freight car.
Repairman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 24	45	Fell from top of freight car.
Engineer.....	Calder, Alta.....	" 26		Sideswiped by engine. Fractured skull and leg. Died July 14.
Section foreman.....	Near St. Godfroi, Que.....	" 26		Collision of track motor with wagon on highway crossing.
Labourer.....	Vernon River Station, P.E.I.....	" 26	57	Fell beneath hand car on which he was riding.
<i>Street and electric railways—</i>				
Barman.....	London, Ont.....	June 18	22	Electrocuted when he touched switch.
Motorman.....	Merritton, Ont.....	" 19	30	Collision of two cars.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1929—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION—Con.</b>				
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Dock worker	Halifax, N.S.	April 7	42	Fell into harbour and drowned.
Sailor	Out from Halifax, N.S.	" 11	.....	Fell from aloft.
Labourer	Vancouver, B.C.	" 25	63	Fell from pier striking head on boom of logs while unloading ship.
Scowman	Near Port Colborne, Ont.	" 26	22	Drowned when scow overturned.
Barge-man	Three Rivers, Que.	" 26	24	Fell from pier and drowned.
Captain	Peterborough, Ont.	" 30	47	Lost his leg when launching a scow. Died May 6.
Captain of tug	Quebec, Que.	May 9	.....	Fell down stairs, injuring head. Died May 16.
Deckhand	Sarnia, Ont.	" 11	19	Dragged into river and drowned when leg became tangled in mooring cable.
Boiler-maker on dredge	Sorel, Que.	" 11	50	Crushed by steel chute which fell when wire broke
Engineer on steamer	North Sydney, N.S.	" 14	34	Fell off wharf and drowned.
Sailor	Spencer's Island, N.S.	About June 1	.....	Back broken in accident on vessel.
Sailor	Cloudy Bay, Ont.	.....	About	.....
Captain of tug	Dunedin, P.E.I.	June 3	34	Drowned from row boat while returning to steamer.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 8	42	Fell between ship and wharf, injuring head. Died June 15.
Deckhand	On Lake Superior, Ont.	" 12	.....	Fell down hatchway.
Electrician on dredge	Montreal, Que.	" 13	16	Fell from main deck while pulling off hatches.
Hatch foreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 17	26	Electrocuted while replacing fuse.
Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 18	56	Link of chain broke striking him on head.
Ship's watchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 18	.....	Struck on head by falling tackle block. Fractured skull.
Ship's watchman	Toronto, Ont.	" 28	37	Crushed when he became entangled in cable.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Pilot	Khedive, Sask.	April 3	.....	His plane smashed into telephone wire, and crashed.
Instructor of flying club	Granby, Que.	May 12	31	Killed when aeroplane crashed.
Pilot	Calgary, Alta.	" 19	31	Killed in plane crash.
Pilot	Montreal, Que.	June 20	( 28 )	Drowned when plane crashed into river.
Pilot	.....	.....	( 32 )	
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Carter	Montreal, Que.	April 3	54	Fell under wheels of his cart on rough road.
Truck driver	.....	" 4	( 23 )	Collision of radial car with truck in which they were driving. Third man died April 13.
Tinsmith	Simcoe, Ont.	" 5	34	
Tinsmith	Orillia, Ont.	" 6	50	Epilepsy contracted from injuring head while moving piano on April 14.
Truck driver	Maidstone, Ont.	" 13	18	Train collided with truck he was driving.
Labourer	Fort William, Ont.	" 27	62	Fell from wagon while loading ties, injuring head
Truck driver	Near Burlington, Ont.	May 2	.....	Collision of train with his truck.
Stableman with transfer company	Brandon, Man.	" 5	55	Killed by horse. Died May 13, following operation.
Driver	Montreal, Que.	" 15	50	Injured when his horse ran away.
Bus driver	Orillia, Ont.	" 24	35	Crushed between rear of bus and post. Died May 25.
Cashier	Banff, Alta.	June 2	25	Injured when bus skidded and overturned.
Teamster	Near Hamilton, Ont.	" 18	.....	Fell from load of hay.
<i>Storage—</i>				
Watchman at grain elevator	Vancouver, B.C.	April 13	37	Injured shoulder, chest and abdomen.
Elevator man	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 25	43	Fell 90 feet into empty grain bin.
<i>Electricity and Gas—</i>				
Lineman	Lambton, Que.	April 2	38	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire.
Electrician's helper	London, Ont.	" 12	26	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Lineman	Vancouver, B.C.	" 26	42	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high voltage.
Steam shovel operator	Montreal, Que.	May 11	30	Crushed by steam shovel.
Lineman	Vernon, B.C.	June 5	37	Fell from ladder.
Lineman	Lyons, Ont.	" 9	30	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
<i>Telegraphs and Tele-phones—</i>				
Line foreman	Halifax, N.S.	April 18	.....	Fell from telegraph pole.
Lineman	St. Eustache, Que.	May 18	23	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension wire.
Lineman	Near Perth, Ont.	June 20	22	Injured when acetylene tank exploded.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Truck driver with Aircraft company	Toronto, Ont.	April 6	52	Collision of train with truck he was driving.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1929—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRADE—Con.</b>				
<i>Retail—</i>				
Electrician at store..	Winnipeg, Man.....	April 1	22	Fell from ladder while fixing some wiring in garage.
Milk truck driver....	Birch Cliff, Ont.....	" 6		Drowned when his truck lurched into swollen waters during storm.
Meat deliverer.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	June 6	19	Collision of his motorcycle with auto.
Merchant.....	Duclos, Que.....	June 28	27	Collision of train with his truck.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Manager of liquor commission store..	Montreal, Que.....	April 23	72	Revolver discharged while cleaning it.
Truck driver for corporation.....	Burnaby, B.C.....	" 25	42	Truck overturned on him.
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	31	Fell from ladders when they collided with taxi.
Truck driver for city	Montreal, Que.....	May 3	34	Crushed between his truck and wall. Died May 5.
District engineer....	Near Georgetown, Ont.....	" 14	55	Collision of radial car with auto which he was driving.
Road superintendent	Limehouse, Ont.....	" 17		Collision of train with auto he was driving.
Mail carrier.....	Near Fredericton, N.B.....	" 17		Killed when his horse ran away.
Engineer at provincial museum.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 18	49	Fell from roof.
Traffic officer.....	Near Ottawa, Ont.....	June 9	28	Struck by auto.
Fire ranger.....	Near North Bay, Ont.....	" 22	53	Struck by train while taking speeder off track.
Police detective.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 27		Killed in gun fight following bank robbery.
Town employee.....	Carleton Place, Ont.....	" 29	69	Collision of auto with cart he was wheeling.
<i>Laundrying, dyeing and Cleaning—</i>				
Assistant manager of laundry plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 20	40	Crushed between heavy machinery and wall of plant.
Dry cleaners' employee.....	Welland, Ont.....	June 8	22	Burned in fire at plant.
<i>Custom and Repair—</i>				
Garage employee....	Brockville, Ont.....	June 7	60	Burned when gasoline fumes exploded in basement. Died June 20.
<i>Personal and Domestic—</i>				
Gardener at summer home.....	Go-Home Bay, Georgian Bay, Ont.....	May 7	42	Burned when boat exploded.
Janitor for apartment house.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	49	Fell from scaffold while hanging blinds.
Window cleaner for hotel.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 28	About	
Bar tender at hotel..	Mirror, Alta.....	June 7	49	Fell from building. Died May 30.
			47	Hernia. Died June 27.
<i>Professional Establishments—</i>				
Carpenter at hospital	Montreal, Que.....	April 18	35	Injured when splinter perforated intestine. Died April 21.
Carpenter for hospital.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	June 14		Car in which they were riding to work overturned.
Nurse.....				
Nurse.....				

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1928

<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Donnegana, Ont.....	Sept. 13	36	Tree fell on him, fracturing his spine.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Chokerman.....	Alleo, B.C.....	" 22	30	Broken back. Died April 5, 1929.
Logger.....	Pine Lake—near Port Arthur, Ont.....	About Dec. 5		
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—</i>				
Brakeman at blast furnace.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	Aug. 26	30	Run over by train—leg amputated. Died May 25, 1929.
Prospector.....	Near The Pas, Man.....	About Oct. 15		Drowned while crossing lake in canoe.
Prospector.....	Schist Lake, Man.....	About Nov. 10	60	Drowned from canoe.
Prospector.....	Clear Water Lake, Man.....	About Nov. 12		Drowned from canoe.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING 1928—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING— <i>Chemical and allied products—</i> Labourer with gas making company	Vancouver, B.C.	Dec. 9	40	Fell into chute. Died March 30, 1929.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Building and Structures—</i> Labourer	Windsor, Ont.	About Oct. 5	64	Body pierced by piece of steel when he fell down basement of building. Died April 7, 1929.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— <i>Water Transportation—</i> Longshoreman	Fraser Mills, B.C.	Nov. 28	66	Slipped into river and drowned.
SERVICE— <i>Public Administration—</i> Traffic officer	Saint John Co., N.B.	Oct. 4	44	Auto collision—fractured leg—gangrene. Died Jan. 27, 1929.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING  
DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1929

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING— Farmer	St. Peter, Man.	Mar. 25		Injured in run away while hauling home wood.
LOGGING— Logger	Gloucester Co., N.B.	Jan. 7	50	Fell between sleds—internal injuries. Died Jan. 9.
Labourer	Radiant, Ont.	Feb. 21	26	Struck by falling limb, fracturing skull.
Helper	Near Fisher Branch, Man.	About Feb. 13	14	Struck by falling tree.
Wood cutter	Near Bridgetown, N.S.	Mar. 9	78	Perished when he lost his way in woods during storm.
Logger	Cowichan, B.C.	" 13		Crushed between logs. Died April 12.
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Trapper	Jackfish, Ont.	About Feb. 19	56	Struck by train.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— <i>Coal Mining—</i> Bratticoeman	Coal Creek, B.C.	Feb. 17		Cut cheek from fall of rock—infection and meningitis. Died July 3.
Miner	Union Bay, B.C.	Mar. 29	57	Struck by piece of falling timber.
<i>Structural Materials—</i> Quarry worker	Montreal, Que.	Feb. 27	62	Collapsed while at work.
Quarry worker	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 19		Collapsed while on way to work and froze to death.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Saw and Planing Mill Products—</i> Tractor driver	Apple River, N.S.	About Mar. 15	12	Thrown from tractor, injuring head.
Mill worker	Port Haney, B.C.	" 29		Fell against saw.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products</i> Machinist	Penttang, Ont.	Mar. 16	45	Fell when wrench slipped, injuring wrist and knee—infection. Died June 15.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Highway and bridge—</i> Bridgeworker	Near Revelstoke, B.C.	About Jan. 18	About 25	Injured while at work.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> Labourer on Power House, Constr. etc.	Bridge River, B.C.	Mar. 11	38	Crushed between two work cars. Died Mar. 16.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— <i>Steam Railways—</i> Trainman	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 19		Struck and run over by train.
Brakeman	Coquitlam, B.C.	" 31	24	Fractured back. Died April 5.
<i>Water Transportation—</i> Longshoreman	Vancouver, B.C.	Jan. 8	25	Bruised shoulder. Died June 3.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Action by Association of Employers Registered Under Trade Unions Act

A MOTION was made by the Amalgamated Builders' Council in the Weekly Court, at Toronto, on June 28, for an interlocutory injunction restraining the Registrar under the Combines Investigation Act and the Minister of Labour from exercising, as against the Association or any of its members, any authority under the Act. The circumstances of this case are outlined on page 868 of this issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

Mr. Justice Raney, in a written judgment, said that the plaintiff association described itself as a trade union, registered under the Trade Unions Act of the Dominion of Canada, and described the defendants as Frederick A. McGregor, registrar of the Combines Investigation Act of Canada, and the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour. The Amalgamated Builders' Council is an association, not of workmen, but of building contractors, and among its declared objects are the imposition of desirable restrictive conditions on the conduct of the various building trades and the establishment and maintenance of lawful codes of usages or of trade ethics in the various building trades.

Translated into action, this language, according to the material filed on the motion, means that the association claims and exercises over its members, with their consent, the right among other rights, to forbid them purchasing say, bath-tubs from any manufacturer of bath-tubs who sells his product to persons who are not members of the association and the right to fix uniform prices to be paid by the public for services of members of the association.

No attempt is made to conceal the fact that the objects of the association are in restraint of trade—the argument being that the plaintiff association, having been registered under the Trade Unions Act, became entitled to the protection of that Act, and is therefore free to do anything it pleases in the way of restraint of trade, invoking sec. 29 of the Act, which is R.S.C. 1927 ch. 202, which reads: "The purposes of any trade union shall not, merely by reason that they are in restraint of trade, be deemed to be unlawful, so as to render any member of such trade union liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise, or so as to render void or avoidable any agreement or trust."

And the plaintiff argues that this section protects it and its members, not only from prosecution under the Criminal Code, but

from investigation under the Combines Investigating Act, R.S.C. 1927 ch. 26.

The plaintiff association, by the endorsement of the writ of summons, claims, first, a declaration that neither it nor its members are subject to investigation by the defendants or either of them under the authority of the Combines Investigation Act; and, secondly, an injunction restraining the defendants from proceeding to investigate it.

On the argument of this motion for an interim injunction the plaintiff association was met with the preliminary objection that it has misconceived its remedy. It is clear that the action of the defendants which the plaintiff association seeks to restrain is pursuant to a deliberate policy of the Minister of Labour. But the jolicy and the official acts of the Minister are, not only the policy and acts of his department, but are the policy and acts of the Government of Canada, which is merely an executive committee of Parliament; and, so long as the Government enjoys the confidence of Parliament, the acts and policy of the Government are the acts and policy of Parliament. In that view, an injunction restraining the Minister of Labour from executing his office would be an injunction restraining Parliament.

Reference to *Regina v. Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (1872)*, L.R. 7 Q.B. 387, 394; *Short and Mellor's Crown Practice*, 2nd ed., p. 202.

An individual having a grievance against a department of the Government is not without remedy. He may proceed by petition of right or perhaps by an action for a declaratory judgment.

If an injunction could be granted the material before the Court did not show that it would be "just and convenient." There is no pretence that, apart from the Trade Unions Act, there is not a violation by the plaintiff association of the Combines Investigation Act. The Trade Unions Act is obviously a flimsy foundation for an interlocutory injunction.

Reference to *Polakoff v. Winters Garment Co.\* (1928)*, 62 O.L.R. 40.

It may be that the Court in this case will reach the conclusion that the Canadian Act applies, not only to trade unions of workmen, but also to trade unions of employers, and that the restraint of trade mentioned in sec. 29 refers, not only to restraints of trade inci-

\* (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1928, p. 233).



dental to strikes and picketing by trade unions of workmen, but to restraints of trade incidental to combines and monopolies of trade unions of employers—but until the Court so decides no case is made out for an injunction.

Moreover, the plaintiff association does not make out a *prima facie* case for an interlocutory injunction. The defendant McGregor has gone no further than to issue invitations to certain persons to meet him and tell him what they are doing. There cannot be an injunction against an invitation.

It was contended for the plaintiff association that the defendants were not sued as servants of the Crown but, being servants of the

Crown, were merely described as such. Clearly the action is brought to restrain the defendants from doing things in their official character. If it does not mean that, it means nothing. Then counsel, as an alternative, asked for leave to amend by deleting the words of description of the defendants from the style of cause. That would be to enable to plaintiff associations to set up a new cause of action altogether different from the present claim. That request is refused, as was a similar one in *Raleigh v. Goschen* (1898), 1 ch. 73.

Motion dismissed with costs. Ontario Weekly Notes Volume 36, pages 344-346.



# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August continued to show a pronounced improvement, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other period in the years for which comparative data are available. This statement is based on reports from 6,840 of the larger firms throughout the Dominion, the reports being tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The employers making returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 1,097,812 workers, compared with 1,070,817 on July 1. The index (the average in the calendar year 1926, being the base=100) stood at 127·8 on August 1, compared with 124·7 in the preceding month, and with 119·3, 110·5, 105·5, 97·5, 95·8, 101·4, 94·2 and 90·0 on August 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively. At the beginning of August, 1929, the unemployment percentage reported by local trade unions stood at 3·0 in contrast with percentages of 2·9 at the beginning of July and with 2·5 at the beginning of August, 1928. The August percentage was based on the returns tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,690 unions, with a membership of 200,115 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business, as indicated by the average placements effected, was slightly less than that of the previous month and also somewhat below the corresponding daily average recorded during July a year ago.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.63 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.98 for July; \$11.08 for August, 1928; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Sta-

tistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again substantially higher at 98·1 for August, as compared with 96 for July; 95·4 for August, 1928; 98·3 for August, 1927; and 99·1 for August, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during August was slightly greater than that in July, but was less than half the loss incurred in August last year. Ten disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 1,094 workers, and resulting in the loss of 3,713 working days. Corresponding figures for July, 1929, were nine disputes, 427 workers, and 3,139 working days; and for August, 1928, 13 disputes, 2,016 workers, and 9,231 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During August the Department of Labour received reports from three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection respectively with disputes involving the Canadian National Railways and its locomotive engineers; the same company and its firemen and enginemen; and the Winnipeg Electric Railway and its trackmen. A new application was received for the appointment of a Board, and Boards were established in connection with four disputes, applications in these cases having been made previously. A full account of recent proceedings under the Act is given on page 975.

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Unemployment in the British Government, arrived in Canada early in August, returning to England during the present month. The purpose of his visit was to discover whether action could be taken in this country that would tend to increase trade between Great Britain and Canada. During his visit Mr. Thomas expressly stated that the British Government had no intention of sending British unemployed workmen to Canada to compete with Canadian workmen and create a surplus of labour in the Dominion.

During his visit the Minister for Unemployment conferred with members of the Dominion Government and with the heads of the principal railways and industrial organizations. In company with the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, he visited the annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at Saint John, New Brunswick, delivering an address to which reference is made in the account of the proceedings of the Congress appearing on another page of this issue.

### **B. C. Male Minimum Wage Commission Appointed**

A Board to administer the Male Minimum Wage Act of British Columbia was appointed during August. It consists of Messrs. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister

of Labour of the Province (chairman), George H. Cowan, K.C., of Vancouver, and Adam Bell, of Revelstoke. An outline of the new Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 607. Under its provisions the Board has authority to fix a minimum wage rate for any occupation on receipt of a request from at least ten of the employees concerned, but the Board may also fix minimum rates on its own initiative. The first application for the establishment of minimum rates of wages was from members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Appeals against rulings of the Board may be taken in the Courts.

It will be recalled that the earlier Act became inoperative when the Supreme Court of Canada declared certain orders issued by the Board of Adjustment to be invalid (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1310).

### **Unemployment and the census of population**

Reference was made in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to recent proposals both in Canada and the United States, that fuller

information in regard to unemployment should be obtained by means of the forthcoming censuses of population. On June 18, 1929, the United States President signed an act providing for the taking of the Fifteenth Census of the United States, the first sentence of which provides that "a census of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, and mines shall be taken by the Director of Census in the year 1930."

Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, the Commissioner of Labour Statistics, in the hearing before the Committee on Education and Labour of the United States Senate, said "that in the nature of things there can be no statistics of unemployment without a census. If the census

were taken so that we had the number of unemployed at any given time, then the Bureau of Labour Statistics, with its volume of employment, could apply that index at a given time and show the number of unemployed."

### **International Labour Conference at Geneva**

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided last year that two sessions of the International Labour Conference should be held in 1929—a general session, and a session confined exclusively to the study of maritime questions. The first of these sessions took place from May 30 to June 21. The second will open at Geneva on October 10; its agenda is given on another page of this issue. In accordance with the so-called double-discussion procedure, this year's Conference will make a preliminary examination of these four questions, and will decide whether they should be placed on the Agenda of a future session, when definite decisions will be taken after consultation between the various governments. The questions to be considered, and the names of the Canadian delegates to the Conference, are given on another page.

### **American Federation of Labour Convention in October**

The American Federation of Labour has issued a call to the 49th annual convention which will be held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, beginning on October 7. Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from central bodies and state federations and from local trade unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labour unions, one delegate. Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent. Only *bona fide* wage-workers, who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from federal labour unions.

The future policies of the American Federation of Labour are formulated and adopted at each succeeding convention. The action of the conventions upon all questions presented

and considered becomes the official expression of the organized labour movement, as represented by the A.F. of L. Industrial, social and economic problems are also considered in connection with policies and official expressions. The call states that "our conventions are open forums, democratic in character, where the widest opportunity is given for full, free and open discussion. Delegates attending conventions have faced every problem courageously and have considered their action upon all questions intelligently and constructively. We wish to continue the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labour in this regard. For these reasons we urge that all national and international unions, state federations of labour, city central bodies, and local unions; in fact, all organized units which are entitled to representation, send their representatives to this Forty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour."

**Tribute to  
Nova Scotia  
miners**

The government of Nova Scotia made a presentation of \$1,500 on August 22 to the men of the Rescue Corps of the Acadia Coal

Company in recognition of their work in connection with the reopening of the Allan Mine following a recent severe explosion. The presentation was made in the rooms of the United Mine Workers at Stellarton by the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Mines of the Province, who described the risks undertaken by the men in entering and working in a mine that was filled with deadly gasses. He said that one had to go into the mine to get any adequate idea as to the enormous damage that had been done, and to grasp the magnitude of the task that confronted the men of the Rescue Corps. He was proud of the men who could measure up under such conditions and the Acadia Coal Company had every just reason to be proud of them too.

Mr. Harrington then referred to the colliery explosions which have occurred in Nova Scotia, commencing with that at the Drummond Colliery on May 13, 1873, when 60 lives were lost. The next was at the Albion, November 12, 1880, when 44 men laid down their lives. On February 10, 1885, there was an explosion at the Vale Colliery and 13 lives were lost. Then came the Springhill explosion, on February 21, 1891, when 125 lives were lost, the record number to date of fatalities in one disaster, and it was to be hoped a record that would never be broken. On June 15, 1899, at Caledonia Mines, C.B., 11 lives were lost. On July 25, 1917, the New Waterford explosion claimed 65 lives. The

last was the Allan Mine explosion on January 23, 1918, when 88 lives were lost. A smaller explosion took place in the Allan Mine on June 30, 1924, when four lives were lost. During the past 56 years 432 lives had been lost through explosions in the mines of Nova Scotia. It was very fortunate, he said, that the recent explosion occurred when there were no men in the mine.

Mr. Harrington said that the government only wished that the gift could be larger, but the demands of the province from all quarters made further expenditure inadvisable.

**A. F. of L.  
and labour  
injunction  
legislation**

The Executive council of the American Federation of Labour has been considering, for submission to the Judiciary Sub-Committee of the United States

Senate, a bill to restrict the use of injunctions in labour disputes. The bill was drafted by the Senate sub-committee, consisting of Senator Walsh of Montana, Norris of Nebraska, and Blaine of Wisconsin, and was sent by them to the Federation for revision. According to a statement by President William Green, of the A.F. of L., the new injunction bill will be regulatory rather than revolutionary in its principles. It will place labour in the same position as farmers' associations, which are now exempt from the anti-trust law. It will declare that labour is not a "commodity", and provide for trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt of court arising from disregard of labour injunctions.

The labour injunction measure introduced last year but rejected by the Senate was drafted by the Federation. This was the Shipstead bill, which attempted to change the principles on which injunctions were granted in all equity cases by limiting them to the protection of tangible and transferable property. The Senate Judiciary Committee decided that the Shipstead bill was too broad in its provisions, and that it probably violated the Federal Constitution.

**Technical  
students  
secure  
positions**

According to a recent announcement made by Principal H. B. Beal, more than 400 students at the Technical and Commercial School at London, Ontario,

have secured positions and 251 local firms have been supplied with their services through the work accomplished this year by the placement department of the school. As many as 404 students were placed this year, while the number for 1928 was 368. Local firms have co-operated with the department

of the school and this accounts for the large number which have secured their help from the ranks of the pupils. Many of the larger establishments in the city filled all their junior positions with technical school students. Two firms took more than 20 students each, while seven others added numbers varying from 10 to 15 and 20 to their staffs.

Speaking of the advantages of the placement department to employers in the city, Mr. Beal stated that a great deal of time and expense were saved by employers in that they had not to go over a large number of applicants before deciding whom they would employ. The placement department exercised great care in selecting the students for positions that were open. When they were recommended to the employer, there was little further work occasioned the firm to which they had been sent.

In a report to the advisory vocational committee of the school, Mr. Beal stated that "the response of the business firms of the city to the efforts of the school to supply them with selected help is most gratifying. The time has come when every boy and girl attending the Technical School, who takes advantage of the training provided, and earns a reputation in the school for industry and dependability, may confidently expect to be placed in a position by the placement department for which his or her training suits and in which there is opportunity for advancement."

### **General Motors to give special training to technical students**

Boy pupils at the Windsor-Walkerville Technical School are to have an opportunity of receiving training for executive positions with the General Motors of

Canada, Limited, in conse-

quence of an arrangement just completed between the motor company and the school authorities.

The plan provides for the instruction of boys for such offices as plant superintendent, shop foremen, and other work of a managerial character. A certain number of boys, recommended by the school as suitable for the specialized lines of endeavour, will be taken by the motor company at the close of each June term, just as groups are now selected by the Ford Motor Company of Canada. In the Ford factory the boys are placed in the shops, where they are taught trades. With the General Motors Company some of the boys will at first do machine and other practical work, and will go into the offices for a stated period of management training; others first attending the company's school of instruction at

Flint, Michigan, and later coming to the Walkerville plant for shop and office knowledge.

At the Flint school the boys will attend in groups of three or so, thus allowing some to be at work in the plant while others are getting academic training. It is planned to have each group spend one or two months in the plant at a time and an equal period at the school. The school has been in operation for some years, but up to the present no boys from the Border Cities have had the privilege of attending.

The extension of the system to the Border Cities was brought about largely through the efforts of S. R. Ross, C.E., director of the Windsor-Walkerville technical school. He took the matter up with the General Motors Company more than a year ago, and made a special trip to Flint for the purpose of inspecting the school and its manner of operation. He was well impressed with what he saw and heard, with the result that he made still greater efforts to get the privileges for the Border boys.

The General Motors Company gave sympathetic consideration to the representations of Mr. Ross, with the result that O. C. Callender, employment manager in connection with the Walkerville plant, visited the technical school a few days ago, and advised that the company had agreed to include the Border Cities in its "plant-to-school" arrangement. He intimated that the company would like to have eight or ten boys from the technical school in September of this year. Mr. Ross, however, is not sure that he will be able to send any pupils to the plant until a year from now, practically all of his June graduates having been placed in good positions.

### **Administrative cost of workmen's compensation in Quebec**

The Self Insurers' Association of the Province of Quebec, an organization composed of employers who undertake full responsibility for the payment of compensation for industrial

accidents in their plants under the Workmen's Compensation Act, is asking for a revision of the rule that was adopted early this year for the apportionment as between the self insurers and the insurance companies, of the expenses of the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

When the Act became effective on September 1, 1928, it was decided that these expenses should be divided between the "self-insurers" and the insurance companies, the latter companies covering the accident risk for the majority of the employers in the province. A

tentative basis for the division was laid down in an order issued last January, each insurance company being required to pay \$500, in addition to an assessment determined by the number of claims dealt with by the commission on its behalf. "Self-insurers" were required to pay towards the expenses of the Commission one per cent of the amount of the deposit which the act requires them to make as a guarantee of their ability to pay compensation awards together with an assessment based on the number of compensation awards in respect of the several employers.

The Self Insurers' Association now points out that this basis for the division of the burden of the expenses of the Commission was adopted tentatively for one year, and that in practice it bears too heavily on its members. Representations to this effect have been made to Mr. Robert Taschereau, K.C., the chairman of the Commission.

#### Accident problem in smaller plants

The field officer of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia refers in a recent report to the small plant as "the unsolved industrial accident problem." He illustrates the importance of the problem to Nova Scotia by stating that out of a total of 1211 operators in the "lumbering" class, which has a high percentage of accidents, 1077 had an annual payroll of less than \$2,000 each, with a compensation assessment less than \$80 yearly. The secretary treasurer of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, in its publication *Industrial Safety News*, refers to the difficulty experienced in securing the co-operation of the smaller employers of labour, who are found unwilling to spend the necessary money to correct physical or mechanical hazards. "The problem of accident prevention in the small plants," it is stated, "is one which is causing safety leaders everywhere a great deal of worry, and we find that safety publications generally are giving this matter greater attention than heretofore. Where organized safety work is feasible, accidents are steadily declining, but the same trend is not apparent to the same degree in the smaller industries."

#### Increase in industrial accidents in Ontario

Recent reports from the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board show that industry in the province has broken all previous records in the number of accidents reported to the Board, there having been 8,538 accidents reported in July, or an increase of 1,150 over July a year ago, and 260

more than the number reported for October, 1928, which was the highest previous record since the commencement of the Act in 1915. The fatal cases numbered 43 for July as against 40 in July, 1928. The total benefits awarded in July amounted to \$716,649.28, of which \$592,615.36 was for compensation to injured workers or their dependants and \$124,033.92 for medical aid. In July, 1928, the total benefits awarded amounted to \$513,600.48.

This increase may be partly explained by the increased industrial activity in the province. Moreover, as Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, stated recently, many of the reports to the Board relate to minor injuries which, in former years, were considered only as "first aid" cases. On the other hand the records of the Board show that while 49 per cent of allowed claims involved payment for medical aid only, the total benefits included some increase also in "severity," and Mr. Morley points out that industry generally must give more attention to safety work. He states that many of the larger firms employing from 250 employees and upwards are giving close attention to accident prevention and are getting results that are satisfactory both to executives and workers. "Attributing accidents to the carelessness of workers," he says, "is no longer accepted as a good excuse because the so-called carelessness of employees is simply an admission of lax supervision in the plant."

#### Further conferences of employers and workers in Great Britain

Some progress towards joint action between employers and workers in Great Britain has been made since the rejection by the employers' organizations early this year of the report of the Conference on Industrial Reorganization and Industrial Relations (the "Melchett-Turner" conference) for the establishment of a Joint National Industrial Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1929, page 265). The National Confederation of Employer's Organizations and the Federation of British Industries (representing the organized employers) subsequently corresponded with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress (representing the organized workers) on the subject of the proposals which had been laid before the three bodies by the Conference. The two employers' organizations invited the General Council to meet them in order to consider how far the three bodies "might usefully consult together upon matters of common interest to British industry."

A preliminary meeting was held on April 23, at which it was decided to set up a joint committee to examine the best methods for consultation and co-operation between the three organizations. The joint committee held its first meeting in London on July 24 under the chairmanship of Sir Ralph Wedgwood. After a full discussion and exchange of views the meeting adjourned to allow of a further and more detailed examination by a joint sub-committee before the next meeting.

### British policy on unemployment

Two important measures adopted by the Parliament of Great Britain in July, aim principally at the relief of unemployment during the coming winter. The first of these is the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, authorizing the Treasury to guarantee certain loans for meeting capital expenditure by a public utility undertaking in Great Britain incurred under a scheme for development, reconstruction or re-equipment, providing that the aggregate capital amount of the loans shall not exceed £25,000,000. The Treasury is to have regard to the extent to which the loan is calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom. Apart from the power to guarantee loans, the Treasury is given power to make grants towards meeting interest charges on development loans in connection with public utility undertakings such as those engaged in providing means of transport or communication, gas, electricity, water or power. This provision, however, does not apply to any such undertaking carried on by a local authority. However, the Minister of Labour, with the approval of the Treasury, and on the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Minister, may make grants to local authorities and such bodies as carry on undertakings under statutory powers otherwise than for profit, towards any expenditure incurred for the purpose of carrying out works of public utility calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom.

The second measure to which reference is made above authorizes the Treasury to make advances either by way of grant or of loan to the governments of certain colonies, protectorates and mandated territories for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture and industry in those colonies or territories, and thereby promoting commerce with or industry in the United Kingdom. The House of Commons authorized the payment of sums not exceeding one million pounds in any one year and of any expenses incurred in connection with the committee.

Two other measures have an incidental bearing on unemployment. One is the decision of the Government to raise the school-leaving age to 15 as from April 1, 1931. Another is the decision of Parliament not to reduce the housing subsidy for the building of certain houses, and thus to reverse the decision arrived at by the previous Parliament. The new measure provides for the maintenance of the subsidy at its present rate on all houses, built under the 1924 Act. The Government moreover is considering a comprehensive housing and slum clearance policy.

### British Government's coal-mining policy

The Government of Great Britain will introduce legislation at the autumn session of Parliament dealing with hours of work and other factors in the coal industry. The Right Hon. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the government had requested the colliery owners to organize district marketing arrangements and to develop a central scheme for co-ordinating the activities of the district organizations. The government, he stated, would take powers to enable them, if necessary, to compel colliery owners to conform to the rules of a district organization inaugurated with the approval of owners of collieries producing the majority of the output of the district. The government, he said, would also take power to enable them to constitute an organization having the approval of the majority, and would take similar power to set up a central co-ordinating authority, if one was not constituted voluntarily. As regards details of the selling schemes, those details would be left to the owners in the preparation of their plans, but they would be in constant consultation, and the government must approve the scheme in the long run.

After discussion in private sessions spread over three days, the delegate conference of the Miners' Federation decided on July 25 to press for the immediate repeal of the Eight Hours Act and instructed the executive committee to take such steps as they deem necessary to secure repeal. The wages question was also discussed privately, and it was resolved that the time had come to press for a higher standard of living for the miner and a return to a national wages agreement. Resolutions were carried urging nationalization of the mining industry and reiterating a claim for international regulation of the coal trade, with uniform hours.



### Union co-operation in men's clothing industry

Recent developments in the joint union control system which has existed for some years in the men's clothing industry conducted by the Hart, Schaffner and Marx Company, were described in the *New Republic* (New York), August 7, 1929. This company, stated to be the largest manufacturer of men's clothing in the world, was crippled five years ago by a change in the purchasing habits of the public, which was demanding clothes of a cheaper kind than formerly. For fifteen years previously the company and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers union had had a joint system under which the company could make no important changes in the lay-out of the factories, types of machinery, etc., without consulting the officials of the union, nor could any change in wage rates be made without action by the rate committee, a joint body composed of an equal number of representatives of each party. The crisis in 1924 called for still closer co-operation if the industry was to survive. Accordingly a conference was held at the suggestion of the president of the union and the labour manager of the company, the union agreeing to look into the question of costs, to participate in the reorganization of the shops on more economical lines, to co-operate in the settlement of union issues, and to restrict practices that had proved to be burdensome and costly. Subsequently it was agreed to set up a small shop to experiment in the production of suits at the lowest possible cost consistent with the interest of both parties. The opening of this shop, in the spring of 1925, marked a new phrase in the development of the relations between the company and the Amalgamated Union.

When the "X Plan" was put into effect, both the company and the union made generous concessions, in their common desire to bring production and employment back to a healthy condition. The company recognized the union as a co-operating agent in production by giving it control in many matters that had always been associated with management. The job of keeping discipline among the workers was practically taken over by the union officials. The company cut down its staff of quality examiners, and turned over to the union the task of maintaining the established standards. The union also helped the company to design the new X-construction garment, and plan the lay-out of the X-shop. The company and the union together agreed upon the total labour cost of the X-garment, and the union distributed this sum among the operators as it saw fit. The union also made

concessions to the company to promote efficiency in the new X-shop. Cherished customs of working were given up, and a generally lower level of piece rates was established, although it was hoped that the increase in production would keep the weekly earnings of the workers at their former level.

The first return to the union for its share in the experiment was steady work and increased earnings. In fixing the piece rates on the new garment, the union officials generally recast the rates that had been previously in force. The rates on some operations were reduced by the union deputies and others were raised. But on the whole, increased production has meant higher weekly earnings.

Unlike the situation in the tailor shops, where the increased volume of work more than compensated the men for the readjustment required by the X system, the increase in efficiency in the cutting room was so effective in saving labour that only half as many cutters were needed as before. Consequently a large part of the cutting force had to be eliminated, and the Trade Board, in a decision on March 18, 1926, permitted the discharge of 150 men. Each cutter discharged was paid \$500 from a fund to which the company contributed \$50,000 and the union \$25,000, from its unemployment insurance fund.

### Old Age Pensions in Australia

The Commonwealth of Australia recently published the annual report on the operation of the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act, 1908-1926, relating to the work carried on during the 12 months ended June 30, 1928. Note was made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1928, page 1214, of a bill introduced by the Commonwealth government last year to make new provision for national insurance in regard to old age and invalidity, but the new measure is still under consideration.

The credit for introducing old age pensions into the southern hemisphere belongs, not to the Commonwealth, but to the Dominion of New Zealand, where pensions have been payable since April 1, 1898. The first State of the Commonwealth to make provision for the payment of old age pensions was Victoria, where legislation on the subject came into operation in January, 1901. Later in the same year the pension system of New South Wales came into force, while in Queensland old age pensions became payable in July, 1908. Finally, an Act providing for the payment of old age pensions throughout Australia, was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1908, pension payments thereunder commencing on July 1, 1909.

This Act superseded the State Acts in so far as provision for old age is concerned.

The general administration of the Act is, subject to the control of the Minister, placed in the hands of the Commissioner of Pensions, who is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner appointed in each State. Each State is divided into districts, each district being in charge of a registrar, whose duties consist in receiving and investigating pension claims and in keeping such books and registers as are required for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

For an old age pension the age qualification is similar to that previously in force in New South Wales under the State Act, that is, attainment of the age of 65 years, or, in the event of permanent incapacitation for work, attainment of the age of 60 years. The age qualification for women is at 60 years. The residential qualification for an old age pension is 20 years, and for an invalid pension, 5 years, allowance being made for occasional absences up to one-tenth of the total period of residence.

The rate of pension payable, whether for old age or invalidity, is required by the Act to be determined by the Commissioner or one of the Deputy Commissioners, and is to be fixed at such amount as he deems reasonable and sufficient, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, but must not exceed £25 per annum in any event, or be at such a rate as will make the pensioner's income, together with pension, exceed £52 per annum. With a view to restricting the pensions to pensions actually needing assistance, provision was made in all the State Acts reducing the payment when the applicant already possessed income or property above a given amount. This principle is also embodied in the Commonwealth Act. In the case of independent income the pension payment must be so modified that the aggregate income, inclusive of pension, does not exceed £52 per annum.

The number of old age pensioners in 1928 was 139,367, and that of invalid pensioners was 55,517. The amount paid in old age pensions during the year was £9,601,837. The number of pensioners for each 10,000 of the population is given as 224 for old age, and 89 for invalid pensioners.

#### Old Age Pensions in Soviet Russia

Since the promulgation of the Code of Labour Laws in 1922 the Soviet Union has extended by stages the benefit of old age insur-

ance. Information on this subject was recently published in the newspaper *Izvestia* (Moscow), and was summarized in *Industrial and*

*Labour Information* (August 5), the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, Geneva.

In 1925 a system of pensions was set up for school teachers, the cost being borne by the social insurance budget and the Commissariats for Education. An Act of July, 1927, extended the pension system to persons of special merit in the sphere of production, science, or the public services, who had worked for 35 years or more ("Labour heroes"). The rate of these pensions with partial reversion to the survivors is three-quarters of the wage received before ceasing to be employed. By a Decree of January 5, 1928, the Federal Social Insurance Council extended the benefits of old age insurance to wage earners in the textile industry. This was done in order to remove the burden of elderly workers from this branch of industry, and was expected to facilitate rationalization measures.

During 1928, particularly during the Eighth Trade Union Congress, the extension of old age insurance to all workers was carefully examined. The Congress recognized that it was necessary to increase considerably the number of beneficiaries of old age pensions without lowering the level of the other social insurance benefits. The legislation which has now been adopted was drafted by the Central Social Insurance Board, and examined by all the bodies concerned, including the General Council of Trade Unions. The new legislation applies to workers in the metal industry, electrical undertakings, mining, and railway and water transportation, who cease to be engaged in remunerative employment after January 1, 1929, and to workers in the textile industry who ceased work after December 1, 1927. Salaried employees are excluded from the benefit of old age pensions. Old age insurance will be extended to other branches of the national economic system by decision of the Social Insurance Council in accordance with the general program (five-year forecast) of economic development.

All men over 60 years of age who have been in remunerative employment for 25 years or more are entitled to a pension. For women, the corresponding figures are 55 years of age and 20 years of work, while for underground miners the limits are respectively 50 years and 20 years, of which ten years must be underground work. The age limits and working periods may be lowered for other unpleasant occupations if the Social Insurance Council thinks fit. The pension is granted irrespective of the pensioner's ability to work. It is fixed at one-half the average wage earned during the twelve months preceding the

cessation of work (the Order of January 5, 1928, referring to textile workers allowed only four-ninths of the wage), but it may not be less than 20 roubles or more than 112.50 roubles per month. No old age pension is granted to persons who, on the date on which they apply for a pension, are employed in remunerative work or engaged in a trade or industry subject to a tax on turnover, or who have been deprived of civic rights, etc. The pension may be reduced, suspended or suppressed if the holder is in receipt of wages or has some other source of income. With the agreement of the person concerned, the pension may be replaced by admission to a hospital.

### Employment in airplane manufacture

The extent of employment and production in the manufacture of airplanes in the United States is described in the August issue

of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour. It is pointed out that modern industrial development is creating an increasing amount of labour saving machinery which is displacing men. The development and expansion of any new industry, therefore, is of great importance in giving employment to the men displaced by the improved machinery. Among the new industries which have developed rapidly during the last few years is the making of airplanes and airplane motors. A survey by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour shows that there are now nearly 25,000 people employed directly in the manufacture of airplanes and airplane motors. Aside from manufacturing the industry also gives employment to much labour both directly and indirectly. Factories and hangars must be built; pilots both for mail and commercial work must be employed; schools of instruction are coming into existence; and many mechanics and other ground employees are needed at air fields. Employment also is given to persons engaged in the manufacture of material (metal, wood, cloth, rubber, etc.) used in planes. Airplanes also have their effect on the production, distribution, and consumption of gasoline.

During the month of August a total of 7,250 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 42 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries, 660 were reported, including 8 fatal cases; and 551 Crown, 6 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 8,461, of which 56 were fatal.

The special committee on Workmen's Compensation recently appointed by the government of Manitoba in conformity with a resolution adopted by the Legislature at its last session, held a preliminary meeting in August, and will meet again during the first week in November, when consideration will be given to any suggestions that may be received for the improvement of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The names of the fifteen members composing the committee were given in the last issue (page 846).

For the past six years the foundry of the International Harvester Company, Chatham, Ontario, has been run without an accident, although many hazards are presented in the handling daily of many tons of molten metal, and the operation of drills, presses and high-speed machinery. More than 30 men are employed in the foundry.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Education of the United States reports marked progress in the field of industrial education during the past year. "During the year," he says, "there was a growing recognition of the fact that efficient work can not be carried on without adequate shop rooms and equipment. The housing facilities for shop work and other industrial courses have been improved in many places. New vocational buildings and technical high-school buildings have been erected, additions have been made to present vocational building, and shops have been included in the plans for new high-school buildings. In some sections of the country new gymnasium buildings have included shop rooms in their plans, and have found them satisfactory in operation."

Legislation enacted in the State of New York in 1929 created a temporary State Commission to study the industrial condition of aged men and women and most practicable method of providing security against poverty in old age.

The Right Hon. Margaret Bonfield, Minister of Labour of Great Britain, announced during August that she was submitting for the consideration of English and Scottish national advisory councils on juvenile employment the proposal that the age for entry to unemployment and insurance benefits should be lowered from 18 to 15 years, the latter age being the new age at which children are to leave school. Young persons who are unable to find employment on leaving school would thus receive unemployment benefits.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout the country was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at August 31 to be as follows:—

In the Province of Nova Scotia the agricultural industry was making satisfactory progress with the harvesting, and crops were reported as being fairly light. Fair catches of fish were being turned in in the fishing industry. With logging operations not very general, the pulp and paper industry seemed to be the chief branch experiencing activity. Manufactures showed normal activity, with some branches of a seasonal nature being rather busy. Building and construction, particularly in the City of Halifax, showed a fair volume of work in progress. Production in the coal mining industry was about normal. Transportation, particularly in freight, was heavy, while trade was reported as improving.

In the Province of New Brunswick agriculture, likewise, showed rather fair progress with harvesting, and crops were rather fair. Very satisfactory catches of fish were reported by the fishing industry. Activities in the logging industry were rather quiet, and not many calls for workers were being registered at the employment offices. The manufacturing industry throughout the province was quite satisfactory. Quite a program of construction work was being proceeded with, giving employment to a substantial number. Trade was fairly good as was also transportation. The usual shortages of women domestic workers were noted.

Although the demand for farm workers in Quebec showed a decrease, quite a number of placements were being made. A large number of placements were reported in the logging industry due to the opening up of activity in this branch. Manufacturing throughout the province appeared to be quite satisfactory, and conditions in the boot and shoe industry were reported as improving, as were also conditions in the pulp and paper industry. Building tradesmen were fully engaged in practically every industrial centre of the province, while municipal street work, particularly in the City of Montreal, was affording a large volume of employment to unskilled labour. The transportation industry was active, particularly as regards water transportation at the port of Montreal. Trade was commented upon as being satisfactory. The demand for women domestic workers showed a further increase with a consequent further shortage of workers.

The demands for farm workers in the Province of Ontario were not so heavy as at this time in other years, and the offices were not experiencing the same difficulties in meeting them. With increased activity in the logging industry expected shortly, demands for workers in this line were already in excess of the supply, although men are usually reticent in accepting such employment so early in the season. The normal volume of work in the mining industry continued, and several orders were filled by offices in the northern part of the province. Some curtailment in manufacturing industries was noted which, together with stock taking, had caused some reductions in plant staffs. The large volume of building and construction throughout the province continued, and most skilled mechanics and building tradesmen were fully employed. The usual shortage of women domestic workers was being emphasized by the re-opening of city homes after the summer.

With cutting almost finished and with threshing well started, the demands for farm hands registered at the employment offices in the Province of Manitoba were not particularly numerous, and no shortage of any consequence of competent workers was reported. While the grain was turning out better than had been anticipated, the short crop had very drastically curtailed the requirements of the farmers for the usual harvest help. Tradesmen in the City of Winnipeg in the building and construction industries were all still busy, and in that centre there were prospects of considerable work throughout the winter. In other districts building and construction continued fairly well with considerable numbers employed. Some slight demand for workers for the logging industry was being received. Mining in the north central portion of the province although interrupted to some extent by bush fires continued to experience considerable activity. Manufacturing plants continued working steadily. It was still difficult to secure competent women houseworkers, but no particular shortages were reported.

Toward the close of the month owing to the increase in the number of threshing outfits in operation, heavier demands for farm workers were reported, although the shorter crop had had very serious influence in lessening the demand for farm workers throughout the harvest season to date. While some local shortages were reported by a few offices, generally speaking there were plenty of farm hands to take up the work offered. Construction continued at a rather steady pace, and quite sub-

stantial numbers of men were engaged in this industry. The employment situation throughout this province, generally speaking, was rather fair, taking account of the fact that the lessened yields of the farms were bound

to influence employment conditions in industries other than agriculture.

As in Saskatchewan the prevalence of threshing throughout the Province of Alberta had increased demands for farm workers

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		219,887,028	226,441,621	228,079,568	230,772,272	219,842,355
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		114,200,854	111,949,272	114,175,346	103,403,649	110,703,773
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		102,219,440	112,176,179	112,493,026	125,530,791	107,121,091
Customs duty collected..... \$		17,485,453	17,624,955	17,602,590	16,125,905	16,595,194
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		4,003,861,147	3,579,847,707	3,243,115,942	3,481,643,830	3,880,843,609
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		170,113,031	186,870,718	176,025,915	172,235,364	183,379,487
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,453,212,528	1,466,105,095	1,482,500,749	1,489,085,293	1,487,854,017
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,326,851,830	1,319,840,440	1,167,367,354	1,167,884,227	1,184,923,633
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	207.4	192.8	185.6	148.6	152.6	151.9
Preferred stocks.....	105.6	104.8	104.8	107.5	110.3	111.2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	102.3	103.3	103.3	96.0	93.9	91.9
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	98.1	96.0	92.6	95.4	96.2	97.1
(2) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.90	21.26	21.18	21.31	21.01	20.97
(*) Business failures, number.....	132	176	153	136	123	127
(*) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	1,376,409	2,440,895	3,734,259	2,583,971	1,402,281	1,681,273
(2) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	127.8	124.7	122.2	119.3	117.7	113.8
(2) (*) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	3.0	2.9	4.0	2.5	3.2	3.7
Immigration.....		16,465	22,021	25,340	15,783	20,303
Railway—						
(*) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	282,957	278,588	298,622	279,597	267,952	271,521
(*) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	18,879,865	19,454,564	18,176,090	20,317,318	19,458,508	18,228,264
(*) Operating expenses..... \$			20,244,526	18,372,132	19,784,063	19,614,779
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		19,078,500	18,322,596	19,505,045	17,986,111	17,500,938
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		15,185,843	15,329,671	14,729,256	14,286,553	14,623,754
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,895,078,954	2,435,488,688	2,595,645,184	2,658,748,311
Building permits..... \$		22,826,034	27,652,866	17,383,279	25,761,956	22,751,960
(*) Contracts awarded..... \$	58,622,300	57,940,700	72,419,800	39,448,500	38,359,600	59,926,100
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	112,528	99,786	89,873	91,522	94,422	97,379
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	120,282	129,827	119,505	88,677	82,807	116,530
Ferro alloys..... tons	7,178	7,030	6,261	2,537	2,855	4,157
Coal..... tons	1,289,517	1,347,653	1,535,065	1,309,003	1,309,003	1,338,461
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.	114,783,000	113,028,000	85,937,000	74,986,000	74,986,000	89,739,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	7,178,000	6,888,000	5,480,000	6,030,000	6,030,000	4,897,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	6,447,000	6,402,000	7,518,000	7,462,000	7,462,000	8,469,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.	262,502,571	289,992,236	289,992,236	237,558,720	225,096,694	269,513,722
Flour production..... bbls.		1,548,000	1,548,000	1,158,000	1,458,000	1,359,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.	79,960,000	78,800,000	78,800,000	78,141,000	77,690,000	82,065,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.	45,506,000	45,906,000	45,906,000	42,372,000	40,269,000	41,411,000
(*) Sales of insurance..... \$	55,799,000	54,136,000	43,136,000	43,136,000	49,076,000	51,456,000
Newsprint..... tons	229,045	225,055	225,055	200,656	184,199	192,391
Automobiles, passenger.....	13,600	16,511	16,511	24,274	20,122	25,341
(10) Index of physical volume of business.....		178.3	175.1	169.5	162.9	170.8
Industrial production.....		188.0	189.9	181.6	172.9	176.2
Manufacturing.....		193.7	181.6	188.1	177.5	176.4

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet.

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 31, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(\*) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford Conn.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

notified to the employment offices toward the close of the month, but here again the short crop had very seriously cut into the number of placements normally made by the employment offices with the agricultural industry during the harvest period. The building trades at the different centres continued to be well employed as satisfactory programs of construction were being carried out. Very few orders for coal were being received at the mines, and this continued the quiet condition in so far as employment in the coal mining industry was concerned. Manufacturing industries were running rather favourably. Demands for women domestic workers were not particularly heavy although applicants were reported as being scarce in some localities.

There were not many calls for men in the logging and allied industries in the Province of British Columbia, and in some districts the necessity for fire-fighting was interfering with operations. Although activity in the metal mining industry continued there were plenty of men available to meet all requirements. Building construction throughout the province appeared rather fair, and most tradesmen were fully employed. Manufacturing plants were running rather steadily, but there was no difficulty in meeting any requirements of plants which were registered with the employment offices. Throughout the Coast Province employment conditions were reasonably satisfactory, and the prospects for a continuance of this condition on into the fall months were bright.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further important increase, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,840 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,097,812 persons, as compared with 1,070,817 on July 1. This advance involved an unusually large number of workers for the season of the year, while the index number, at 127.8 on the date under review, continued higher than in any other month since the series was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1929, it stood at 124.7 and on August 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 119.3, 110.5, 105.5, 97.5, 95.8, 101.4, 94.2 and 90.0, respectively.

Greater activity was shown in all provinces, the improvement in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces being the most noteworthy. In the Maritime Provinces, construction showed the greatest gains, but manufacturing was also brisker, particularly in iron and steel plants, while the trend of employment was downward in transportation and logging. In Quebec, considerable expansion was shown in manufacturing, construction and services, while ship-

ping and logging were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August a year ago, or, in fact, than in any other month of the record. In Ontario, the greatest improvement was in construction, transportation, mining and communications, while manufacturing, logging and trade registered reductions. In the Prairie Provinces, the most pronounced expansion was shown in highway construction, but manufacturing, trade and mining were also more active. In British Columbia, continued gains were registered, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in transportation, construction, mining, logging and services.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the tendency was unfavourable in Toronto and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while no general change was noted in Ottawa. In Montreal, the gain exceeded that recorded on August 1, 1928, when the index was many points lower. Manufacturing and construction registered decided improvement; transportation released employees, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. In Quebec, the situation continued to improve, particularly in construction. In Toronto, the level of employment was much higher than on the same date of other years of the record in spite of the reduction recorded on August 1. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, services and trade were slacker, but construction, transportation and communications recorded heightened activity. In Ottawa, employment on the whole, remained practically stationary. In Hamilton, manufacturing registered general improvement, that in iron and steel plants being most pronounced; activity in that city was greater than in any other period of the record. In the Border Cities, further curtailment was noted, largely in automobile works, which have had an unusually active season, while only small changes took place in other industries. In Winnipeg, there were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date last year was less pronounced, and the index then was lower. In Vancouver, manufacturing, transportation and services reported heightened activity.

Further gains were made in manufacturing establishments; the most marked increases were in food, pulp and paper, mineral products and lumber factories, but improvement was also registered in leather, rubber, tobacco, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants, while the textile and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker. Employment also showed

decided gains in mining, communications, construction and maintenance and services, while seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps, and there were also losses in trade and water transportation.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in greater detail the employment situation as at the beginning of August.

**TRADE UNION REPORTS**

The situation among local trade unions during July remained much the same as in the previous month, the 1,690 unions from which reports were tabulated with 200,115 members indicating 3.0 per cent of unemployment as compared with 2.9 per cent in June. Curtailment of employment in comparison with June was apparent among Quebec and British Columbia unions, which was practically offset by the improvement recorded from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions. The variations, however, were not particularly noteworthy in any province. In Manitoba the situation remained unchanged from that of June. Compared with the returns for July of last year when 2.5 per cent of the members reported were without employment, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia unions registered nominal gains in activity during the month under review, while in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan employment was at a somewhat lower level.

On another page of this issue will be found an article in greater detail on unemployment among local trade unions at the close of July.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS**

During the month of July, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 35,865 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 34,447 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 23,093, of which 18,275 were of men and 4,818 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 11,354. The offices of the Employment Service were notified of 36,852 vacancies, of which 25,712 were for men and 11,140 for women. Applications for work were registered from 32,672 men and 13,511 women, a total of 46,183. A slight increase is shown in the business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, but in the comparison with July last year, vacancies and placements show a decline, while applications record a gain, the reports for June, 1929, showing 36,744 vacancies offered, 44,365 applications made and 34,010 placements effected, while in July, 1928, there were re-

ported 39,684 opportunities for employment, 44,711 applications for work and 36,551 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of July, 1929, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED.**

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued by 61 cities during July was \$22,826,034, as compared with \$27,652,866 in the preceding month and with \$25,761,956 in July, 1928. Details for the month are given on another page of this issue.

The *Maclean Building Review* reports that the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in August was 48 per cent greater than in August a year ago and on a par with the corresponding total for July, 1929. The total for the month was \$58,622,300, of which \$23,304,800 was for engineering undertakings (bridges, dams, wharves, sewers and water mains, roads and streets and general buildings); \$20,504,600 was for business buildings; \$11,462,800 was for residential buildings; and \$3,350,100 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded by provinces was as follows: Quebec, \$24,508,800; Ontario, \$19,972,100; Saskatchewan, \$4,790,800; British Columbia \$3,336,000; Alberta \$2,403,800; Manitoba, \$2,045,200; Nova Scotia, \$1,106,800; New Brunswick, \$457,600; Prince Edward Island, \$1,200. The total new construction throughout Canada during the first eight months of 1929 is greater than that in the corresponding period of 1928 by 18 per cent.

**Production and Trade**

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.**

Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 971.

Business operations showed moderate expansion in July over the preceding month, according to the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The index of the physical volume of business was 178 in the month under review, compared with 175 in June. Most lines of manufacturing expanded further and the output was considerably increased over June when the shortness of the month placed operations at a disadvantage. According to inspected slaughterings, the meat packing companies were active during the summer. Imports of raw cotton and wool were at a

moderately higher level than in June, though the unsettled outlook in regard to prices tended to curtail purchases for the time. The export of lumber and the output of newsprint indicate that activity in the paper and lumber industries was moderately greater. The output of iron and steel was at a high level indicating that demand continues strong despite the outlook for a reduced grain crop this year and the slackening in automobile production to a greater extent than normal for the season. Though the production of motor cars during the last two months represent a marked reduction from the pace set in the early part of the year, further expansion was apparent in the rubber and oil industries. Judged by the imports of raw material both of these industries operated at a higher level in July than in the preceding month.

Car-loadings continued heavy, a moderate improvement being shown over June. The gross revenues of the two large railway systems were on a somewhat greater basis than in the same month of 1928.

The rise in grain prices due to the adverse weather conditions in the grain areas of several countries including the Canadian West, was one of the features of the early summer. Owing to the heavy carry-over from last year wheat prices had been reduced to a low level and the unfavourable crop prospects resulted in a spectacular rise in prices to the maximum in several years. The gain in grain prices was the chief factor in raising the general index number of wholesale prices no less than 3.5 per cent in a single month.

#### EXTERNAL TRADE.

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in July 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$114,200,854 as compared with \$111,949,272, in the preceding month and with \$103,403,649 in July, 1928. The chief imports in July, 1929, were: Iron and its products, \$30,426,695; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$18,125,213; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,941,214.

The domestic merchandise exported during July, 1929, amounted to \$102,219,440 as compared with \$112,176,179 in June, 1929 and with \$125,530,791 in July, 1928. The chief exports in July were: Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$30,962,965; Wood, wood products and paper, \$24,973,368; Animals and animal products, \$13,506,569.

#### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in August, 1929, was slightly greater than during July, over twice as many workers being in-

involved during the month. As compared with August, 1928, however, the figures for August, 1929, show less than half the time loss occurring last year with only about one-half as many workers involved. There were in existence during the month ten disputes, involving 1,094 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 3,713 working days, as compared with nine disputes, involving 427 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 3,139 workers in July. In August, 1928, there were on record thirteen disputes, involving 2,016 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 9,231 working days. At the end of the month there were on record four disputes involving approximately 350 workers, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

#### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$11.63 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.98 for July; \$11.08 for August, 1928; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The most important change was a substantial seasonal advance in the price of potatoes with the marketing of the new crop. Less important increases occurred in the prices of veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, eggs, butter, bread and flour. No declines of importance occurred. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.90 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$21.26 for July; \$21.31 for August, 1928; \$21.11 for August, 1927; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.05 for August, 1925; \$20.57 for August, 1924; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again considerably higher at 98.1 for August, as compared with 96 for July; 95.4 for August, 1928; 98.3 for August, 1927; and 99.1 for August, 1926. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was much higher. The prices of wheat, barley, raw rubber and raw sugar



declined, but these were more than offset by increases in the prices of foreign fruits, flax, oats, rye, flour, bread and potatoes. The Animals and their Products group also advanced considerably, due to higher prices for veal, pork, smoked meats, butter and eggs, which more than offset declines for steers, beef lambs, cheese and sole leather. The Chemicals and Allied Products group showed a frac-

tional advance. The Fibres, Textile and Textile Products group was slightly lower, due mainly to lower prices for woolen fabrics and hemp, which more than offset advances in the prices of raw silk and sisal. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group, the Iron and its Products group, and the Non-Ferrous Metals group were practically unchanged.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING MONTH OF AUGUST, 1929

**D**URING the month of August the Department of Labour received the reports of three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with disputes between (1) The Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; (2) The Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being locomotive firemen and engine-men, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and (3) The Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being trackmen.

### Application Received

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department during August from certain employees of the Gatineau Power Company, being power house, substation and system operators, wheelmen, mechanics, electrical fitters, helpers and cleaners, members of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trade Union.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on August 6th to deal with a dispute between the Hydro Electric System of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being linemen and cable splicers. The application in this matter was received in the Department from the employees during October, 1927. The dispute related to the men's request for the abolition or modification of the agreement governing appointment in the city's service, which prevented the applicants from associating themselves with a trades union organization. Feeling that the matter should be possible of adjustment by direct negotiations, the Minister urged upon the parties concerned the desirability of their conferring together with a view to reaching an amicable settlement without resort-

ing to the establishment of a board. Communications were exchanged from time to time with the city authorities, who intimated that the question would be gone into carefully by a special committee of Council which was being appointed to study the whole situation relating to conditions of service of civic employees, and the Minister accordingly withheld action under the statute in the hope that favourable advice would come to hand in due course. Upon word being received from His Worship the Mayor of Winnipeg that nothing had been done by the committee appointed in 1928 and that the matter had not been revived this year, and further advising that the last pronouncement of the City Council was against reopening the question, there appeared no alternative for the Minister but to accede to the employees' application. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly established, constituted as follows:—The Honourable Mr. Chief Justice D. A. Macdonald, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. R. F. MacWilliams, K.C., Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the Corporation of Winnipeg; and Mr. Ralph Maybank, Winnipeg, nominated by the employees.

Three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established during August to deal with disputes which had been made the subject of applications during recent months by members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, the disputes in question being as follows:—

(1) Between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees. Ninety employees were stated to be directly affected by this dispute, which concerned wages and working conditions. The Minister of Labour established a board on August 21 and appointed

members thereof as follows: on the employees' recommendation, the Honourable John McDonald, Kentville, N.S.; in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, Mr. L. A. Lovell, K.C., Halifax, N.S. A chairman had not been appointed at the close of the month.

(2) Between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and certain of its employees on eastern and western lines being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, etc. Two applications had been received in this case, one covering employees on the eastern lines of the company and the second application relating to employees on western lines. The number of employees on eastern lines directly affected by the dispute was given as 3,000, and indirectly, 4,000; on western lines, 2,500 directly affected and 3,000 indirectly. The employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions was stated to be the cause of the dispute. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established on August 6th and members thereof were appointed as follows:

the Honourable Charles Laurendeau, K.C., Montreal, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Messrs. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., and John T. Foster, both of Montreal, nominated by the company and employees, respectively.

(3) Between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railways on the one hand and certain of their employees on the other hand, being checkers, etc., on the Montreal wharf. Two applications had also been received in this case, one from the employees of each company. The cause of the dispute was given as the employees' request for increased wages, 250 men being directly affected in each case. A board was established by the Minister on August 27 to deal with the two disputes in question and board members were appointed as follows: on the employers' recommendation, Mr. Errol M. McDougall, K.C., Montreal; on the employees' recommendation, Mr. J. T. Foster, Montreal. At the close of the month the board had not been yet completed by the appointment of a chairman.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and Its Locomotive Engineers

The Minister received on August 12 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Four thousand employees were stated to be directly concerned in this dispute, which grew out of the employees' desire to secure certain changes in the so-called "Montreal Agreement" of May 1, 1926. The personnel of the board was as follows: His Honour Judge Albert Constantineau, Ottawa, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. J. L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, nominated by the employer; and Mr. A. Cyril Boyce, K.C., Ottawa, nominated by the employees. The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by a signed agreement between the parties.

### Report of Board

*Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 112, and in the Matter of a Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers relating to the so-called Montreal Agreement, dated May 1, 1926.*

To the Honourable PETER HEENAN,  
A Member of His Majesty's Privy Council  
for Canada, and Minister of Labour.

The Report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted under the said Act by the Minister on the 7th day of May, 1929, respectfully sets forth as follows:—

1. The matter forming the subject of the dispute referred to this Board, is the failure of the parties interested, to agree upon certain amendments to the so-called Montreal Agreement, dated May 1, 1926. Amendments claimed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are set forth in full in the schedule attached to the application of the said Brotherhood to the Minister for this Board. The said Montreal Agreement, on which the matter of dispute centred, is an agreement between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Enginemen, Hostlers and Hostler helpers, made necessary by the consolidation of lines comprising the Canadian National Railways. The history of the dispute, abstracted from the submissions made to the Board, is as follows:—

Many years ago the Canadian Government acquired a number of lines of railway in Canada. The Government, then owning and operating the Intercolonial Railway and the National Transcontinental Railway, acquired in 1917, the whole Canadian Northern Railway system, and these co-ordinated railways were, in 1918 and thereafter, designated as the Canadian National Railways. In 1919 the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and in

1921 the whole of the Grand Trunk Railway system were acquired and later were amalgamated and became part of the Canadian National Railway System. After these co-ordinations were effected the management of the Canadian National Railways, and as a natural result of such amalgamations, and in order to most efficiently and economically manage the consolidated National Railway to the best interests of the Canadian people, changed terminals and diverted traffic to the routes of the lines acquired offering most favourable conditions for hauling large tonnage, or to shorten distance of haul, etc.

As a result of co-ordination and amalgamation, therefore, conditions of traffic on the various lines acquired and co-ordinated were materially changed, and the interests and working conditions of locomotive engineers on the various acquired lines were so much affected as regards their seniority that the situation was well-nigh chaotic. Parts of some of the lines acquired and consolidated were abandoned altogether, and engineers holding long seniority dates were confronted with the danger of being supplanted by or postponed to those having junior dates. The whole situation called for rectification and reclassification. As a result, after much negotiation, extending till 1926, the Montreal Agreement, dated May 1, 1926, was reached. This Agreement combined seniority districts which were separate prior to amalgamation of the various roads. It was submitted by applicants that the Montreal Agreement did not in operation and application afford the remedy it was hoped it would afford. Engineers on the different roads were placed on a consolidated list on a ratio basis, which did not hold for them the privilege of exercising their seniority on the road on which that seniority had been earned and established. In many cases engineers junior in service on other roads found themselves, by the working out of the agreement, able to displace or have preference over men having earned, by length of service, seniority over them, and to take the preferential runs from the senior men. The Montreal Agreement did not work satisfactorily, and resulted in discord and dissatisfaction amongst the Engineers, and, after conferences in their own organization and, through their own organization with the National Railways, it was found to be impossible to agree upon a basis which would afford justice to Engineers in each situation in which they were prejudicially affected. At the 1927 Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in pursuance of its right under section 10 of that agreement the Engineers adopted a resolution rescinding the Montreal Agreement and served notice of such rescission upon the railway and the

Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, for themselves and as representing Hostlers and Hostler helpers, in due form and time. Tentative propositions were then exchanged. The National Railways certainly appeared to have met these in a conciliatory spirit and with a desire to go as far as possible to do justice and create industrial peace and satisfaction, but, unfortunately, found themselves unable to go far enough to satisfy the wishes and claims of the large aggregate body of Engineers affected and, therefore, no new terms were agreed upon, and hence this Board.

Now the applicants, the Engineers, claimed that while the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, and Hostlers and Hostler helpers were parties to the Montreal Agreement, they had separate seniority lists and while the Montreal Agreement included other classes of employees there was no reason why the interests of the parties could not be covered by agreements separate and apart from each other. The Firemen, through their representatives, claimed that no disturbance of the terms of the Montreal Agreement should be made without their concurrence and consent. In other words that the Engineers should not be permitted to negotiate for themselves a different schedule from that contained in the agreement without the consent of the Firemen, Hostlers and Hostler helpers.

The Board fully considered and weighed this contention and heard and considered all that was presented to it in argument and evidence by the several representatives of the Firemen, Enginemen, Hostlers and Hostler helpers. They appeared as witnesses on behalf of the Railway Company. They were restricted and restrained in no way in the presentation of their case in support of their protest. It clearly appeared to the Board that the applicants had and have the individual right to contract with reference to and in respect of their own men and their own interests, as a separate entity, distinct and apart from the Firemen, Hostlers, Hostler helpers, and any and every other class of railway labour, organized or not organized. This right exists in law and is emphasized and made clear by Article 52 of the Engineers' Schedule, which reads as follows:—

"The right to make and interpret contracts, rules, rates and working agreements for locomotive Engineers shall be vested in the regularly constituted committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers." This Article was agreed to by the Firemen's Organization and the Company in writing so that, apart from general law, there can be no doubt as to its application.

The Board anxiously examined and scrutinized the rights of the Firemen, Enginemen,

Hostlers and Hostler helpers in the Montreal Agreement presented before it in order that nothing that was done in the adjustment of this dispute would, in any way, infringe, trench upon or affect the rights of any parties to that Agreement other than those of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and The Canadian National Railways. The Firemen contended for this and it has been conserved to them in the adjustment of the dispute now presented by the Board.

The Board early realized that the intricacy, complexity and unusual nature of the problem presented for its solution would and could not be settled by any report of the Board which did not have behind it the good will and consent of both parties to the dispute. No award or report of this Board, unsupported by those elements, could be productive of ought but continued dissatisfaction and, therefore, the Board in the exercise of its powers and duties set itself to the task of mediation and conciliation between the contending parties, taking up each situation as it was presented—and endeavouring to exercise its good offices in the direction of conciliation and compromise.

Throughout the proceedings the Board continually and persistently urged upon the Railway Company and the Engineers the absolute necessity of coming to an agreement because, without such an agreement being reached, the report of the Board to the Minister, under the circumstances, would be barren of any benefit to either party and would only accentuate dissatisfaction.

This was the more imperative owing to the fact that not only was there dispute between the Company and the Engineers as to the basis of adjustment of the complexities involved, but the Engineers (applicants) were not entirely in accord as to that basis, due to the fact that different conditions had to be dealt with in each seniority district for the adjustment of which no common basis of adjustment could be found.

For the above reasons the Sessions of the Board were protracted, necessarily, over a long period of time. The Board sat always in Montreal. At its last Session on 27th July instant, the labours of the Board, and of all parties to the dispute, were happily ended by the consummation and execution of an agreement between the parties covering the matters of dispute referred to this Board, and a copy of which Agreement of settlement is now herewith presented and attached hereto.

And the Board recommends the adoption of the said Agreement of Settlement according to the tenor and terms thereof.

The parties to the dispute reached an understanding before the Board as to the necessity of certain rules being formulated to cover the exercise of seniority rights on the fifth Seniority District, which matters were referred to in the schedule attached to the application, but as these are largely local in their application they have not been dealt with by the Board.

The Agreement between the parties submitted herewith as a settlement of the dispute referred to the Board, deals generally and broadly with the principles to be applied in each seniority district. There undoubtedly will be many local conditions in all the seniority districts that require to be ironed out and adjusted in the spirit of the agreement.

The Board therefore makes the following recommendations to facilitate the carrying out of the New Agreement, which for the purpose of future reference may be conveniently called "The Cobb Agreement", according to its true intent and meaning:—

The Board recommends that to facilitate and simplify the carrying out of the New Agreement presented herewith the general committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers charged with the duty of applying and administering the provisions of this agreement in the several seniority districts, should immediately reorganize the several committees, so that the territory under the jurisdiction and management of each committee will, as far as possible, conform to and be co-terminous with the territory within the general managerial districts of the Company. Negotiations with the Company will, it is thought, readily accomplish this object to the best advantage.

And the Board further recommends that the Company co-operate as far as possible with such general committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in their respective seniority districts as and when reorganized, in formulating rules and regulations to adjust local conditions in their respective territories and independent of any other labour organization.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. CONSTANTINEAU.  
J. L. COUNSELL.  
A. C. BOYCE.

OTTAWA, August 3, 1929.

AMENDMENTS TO MONTREAL AGREEMENT OF  
MAY 1, 1926, AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE  
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS AND THE  
BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

The Agreement of May 1st, 1926, between the Canadian National Railways and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, covering the reorganization of seniority Districts of Engineers made necessary by consolidation of lines comprising the Canadian National Railways is hereby amended as follows:

(1) Engineers in the employ of the Canadian National Railways who, in respect to territory now covered by seniority Districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, were shown on the various corporate Seniority lists included within this territory on June 1st, 1920, and, in respect to Seniority Districts 7 and 9, who were shown on such corporate seniority lists September 1st, 1920, will be accorded prior rights to all new runs or vacancies on assigned passenger and mixed trains operating over their former corporate lines, but only within the limits of their present Seniority Districts and subject to the following provisions:

(2) Five former corporate roads will be recognized as follows: Intercolonial Railway, National Transcontinental Railway, Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

(3) All engineers whose names are now shown on the Engineers seniority lists for Districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 with dates prior to June 1st, 1920, will have shown opposite their names on such lists the initials of the former corporate road on which they formerly held seniority. The same rule to apply to the men shown on the seniority lists for the 7th and 9th seniority districts with dates prior to September 1st, 1920.

(4) When vacancies occur on, or when new passenger or mixed runs are put on, the following example will govern:

*Example:* On the Third Seniority district the line between Montreal and Brockville being formerly Grand Trunk Railway a new run going on, or a vacancy occurring between these points, application from former Grand Trunk Railway men whose date of seniority is prior to June 1st, 1920, would receive preference over applications from men from the other corporate line within the confines of that Seniority District. The same principle to apply on other districts."

(5) Former Riviere du Loup engineers whose names appear on seniority lists for District 1 and District 2 with dates prior to June 1st, 1920, will have the right to exercise their seniority to passenger and mixed service previously held by them between Mont Joli and Charny also between Monk and Quebec.

It is understood in selecting assignments east and west of Riviere du Loup the percentage of engineers needed to take care of the regular service referred to will be maintained for District 1 and District 2 and continue thereafter on the same ratio.

Spare Boards will be separately maintained east and west of Riviere du Loup for District 1 and District 2, and manned from the consolidated lists for each district.

(6) Second District men will have the right to operate their trains between Ste. Rosalie Junction and Montreal.

(7) Former Grand Trunk engineers will hold priority rights to all passenger runs assigned between Toronto and Brockville.

(8) Former Canadian Northern engineers will hold priority rights to all passenger runs assigned between Ottawa and Toronto.

(9) Former St. Clair tunnel engineers, including motormen, will hold priority rights to service as engineers or motormen in the St. Clair Tunnel. The seniority list for this purpose shall be as prepared by agreement with the engineers Committee and the Management. When additional engineers or motormen are required over and above those holding priority rights, such men will be drawn from the consolidated seniority list of engineers in the 4th seniority district. When engineers are required to fill temporary vacancies in the Tunnel, such vacancies will be filled by qualified engineers on the Spare Board at Sarnia, if there are no men available holding priority rights.

(10) On the Seventh Seniority District runs operating from Regina towards or to Riverhurst or Dumblane via Moosejaw, will, as far as priority rights are concerned, be considered as Grand Trunk Pacific runs and conversely, runs operating from Regina towards or to Radville or Neidpath via Moosejaw will be considered as Canadian Northern runs.

(11) Canadian Northern engineers shall continue to hold priority rights to trains 3 and 4 between Winnipeg and Sioux Lookout with the understanding that should a similar service be again established on the former Canadian Northern Railway between Port Arthur and Winnipeg, the priority right first mentioned would cease to exist.

(12) On the Ninth Seniority District runs operating from Edmonton and extending beyond Red Pass Jct. to or towards Prince Rupert will as far as priority rights are concerned be considered as Grand Trunk Pacific runs and conversely, runs operating from Edmonton and extending beyond Red Pass Jct. to or towards Vancouver will be considered as Canadian Northern runs.

(13) Where service operates on or over two or more former corporate lines within a seniority district and the question of priority rights becomes involved the General Committee of Adjustment and Management will determine the proper assignment of engineers.

(14) No engineer will be permitted to displace another engineer in any service on the merged territory, provided he (the engineer desiring to make displacement) can hold the same class of service on the lines where employed as of May 1st, 1928, in the Western region and December 15th, 1926, in the Central or Atlantic regions. This same principle shall apply as between men on separate seniority districts of the same line where such seniority districts have been combined.

(15) New runs, jobs or permanent vacancies created after the date of the application of this amendment, will be filled by the senior engineer making application therefore, in accordance with his rank on the consolidated seniority list; it being understood that when assignments are advertised they will be bulletined in accordance with scheduled rules, or such rules as may be agreed upon between the General Committee of Adjustment and Management.

(16) Passenger and mixed runs which have been filled by engineers not holding priority rights under this Agreement will be bulletined in accordance with schedule rules within thirty days subsequent to the effective date of this agreement. Engineers unable to hold such assignments will be returned to their former corporate lines within their respective seniority districts, unless they can exercise their seniority on runs or service to which priority rights do not obtain without violating the provisions of Section 14 of this Amendment.

(17) Sections (2) to (16) inclusive of this Amendment are subject to the provisions of Section (1) hereof.

(18) It is understood that the Montreal Agreement and this Amendment supersede the Johnston Hopkins Agreement of 1920. Therefore former Canadian Northern engineers who were placed at Biggar under the terms of the Johnston Hopkins Agreement will no longer have the right to remain at Biggar, but may exercise their seniority under the terms of the Montreal Agreement as herein amended.

(19) All provisions of said Agreement of May 1st, 1926, as applicable to engineers, not

inconsistent with the provisions of this Amendment, are hereby renewed and confirmed.

(20) This Agreement shall become effective as soon as possible, as between the representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers representing the Engineers and the Canadian National Railways and shall continue in effect until thirty (30) days notice of a desire to amend or rescind same is given by either party thereto to the other.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1929.

For the Canadian National Railways,  
(Signed) S. J. HUNGERFORD.

For the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,  
(Signed) A. JOHNSTON, G.C.E.  
(Signed) T. J. BISSETT, F.A.G.C.E.  
(Signed) R. H. COBB.

Witnesses:

(Sgd) A. Constantineau,  
Chairman.

(Sgd) J. L. Counsell,

(Sgd) A. C. Boyce,

Members of the Board of Conciliation).

## Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and Its Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

On August 15 the Minister received the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being locomotive firemen and enginemen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The dispute, which directly affected 4,500 employees, arose out of the men's failure to reach an agreement with the management on the perpetuation and application of certain rules governing their service. The board was composed of Mr. John G. Gauld, formerly County Court Judge, Hamilton, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members; Mr. J. L. Counsell, K.C., Hamilton, nominated by the employer; and Mr. J. M. Godfrey, K.C., Toronto, nominated by the employees. The report was signed by the chairman and Mr. Godfrey; Mr. Counsell, the employer's nominee, dissented from the conclusion reached.

### Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the *Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C., 1927, Chapter 113, and in the matter of a Dispute between the Canadian National Railway System and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.*

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN,  
Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa.

The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted for the investigation

of the said dispute by the Minister on the Twenty-sixth day of April, 1929.

The nature and cause of the dispute in respect of which this Board was granted by the Minister is stated in the application for such Board to be as follows: Failure to reach an agreement with the management (of the Railway) on the perpetuation and the application of rule governing representation, promotion of firemen to engineers, and also rules governing conditions under which demoted engineers may take and hold firemen's jobs. Copy of the rules involved were attached to the application and submitted to the Board.

In November, 1928, the grand officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met in Cleveland for the purpose of arriving at a settlement of the various matters involved in this dispute. After a discussion extending for a period of two weeks the representatives of both organizations arrived at a settlement of the dispute. The agreement on the part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was subject to ratification by their chairmen. The agreement was not ratified by the General Chairman of the Engineers and therefore did not become operative. This Board is of opinion that the principles of the Cleveland agreement would be a fair settlement of this dispute and recommends their adoption.

Respectfully,

(Sgd.) JOHN G. GAULD,  
Chairman of the Board.

(Sgd.) J. M. GODFREY,  
Member of the Board.

I agree with my colleagues on this Board that the Cleveland Agreement would have at that time been a fair solution, nevertheless it was not acted upon and the undoubted right of the Engineers and Firemen to make separate agreements should they so desire prevents

any application of the Cleveland Agreement at the present time.

Respectfully,  
(Sgd.) J. L. COUNSELL,  
Member of the Board.

Dated at Hamilton this 13th day of August, 1929.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between the Winnipeg Electric Company and Its Trackmen

Shortly after the close of the month a report was received from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being trackmen. The board had been completed on August 6 by the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. H. Trueman, Winnipeg, as chairman, the appointment being made in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the board, Messrs. C. E. Dafeo and Allan Meikle, both of Winnipeg, nominated by the company and employees, respectively. The cause of the dispute was stated to be an alleged reduction in wages, 120 employees being directly affected and 1,000 indirectly. The report of the board was unanimous and was accompanied by a statement signed by a committee on behalf of the Winnipeg Electric Company, by which, "without abating their contention and in the interests of peace," they undertook to pay the men the higher rate of wages from the date of the dispute to the date of the expiration of the agreement.

Cents  
per  
Hour

Ordinary labourers first four months.	35
After four months, and second season.	38
Third season. . . . .	40
Fourth season, or after 24 months of continuous service. . . . .	42
Switch cleaners. . . . .	45

The dispute relates to thirty-one labourers who, prior to August 1, 1928, had all been in the Company's service for many years, and since May, 1922, had been paid 44 cents per hour. Several of these men, both before and after the foregoing wage agreement became operative, acted temporarily as sub-foremen, when they were paid 50 cents per hour. The 45 cent rate under the foregoing schedule was paid from August 1, 1928, until April 15, 1929, when it was reduced to 42 cents, except as to men retaining their position as switch cleaners; the Company posting up the following notice:

" Notice

"April 15, 1929

"Owing to the summer schedule of switch cleaning going into effect on 15th of April and switch cleaning in general to be handled by truck, a number of men who have been classed as switch cleaners will revert back to different track gangs and consequently these men will be reduced to the highest rate of track labour, as covered in the agreement of August 31st (sic 28th), 1928.

"The following men are affected:

"(The names of the 31 men in question.)"

Evidence given before the Board for the men is that their representatives, in the negotiations which resulted in the wage agreement in question, demanded an increase from 44 cents to 45 cents, and that this was agreed to by the Company. The submission is made that the agreement provided for this increase under the head "switch cleaners". While all of these men do switch cleaning in winter, it appears that but a portion of them are engaged in switch cleaning throughout all seasons.

#### Report of Board

IN THE MATTER of the *Industrial Disputes Act, R.S.C., 1927, and of a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees, being trackmen.*

To the Hon. PETER HEENAN, a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, and Minister of Labour.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted under date of August 6, 1929, for the investigation of the dispute above mentioned, respectfully submit the following report:—

A wage agreement in writing entered into between the Company and the several classes of workmen in its track department, dated August 28, 1928, effective from August 1, 1928, until August 31, 1929, and to continue in force thereafter unless determined by notice by either party, provides, *inter alia*, as follows:—

The Company denies that in the negotiations it was agreed that the 44 cent men should have an increase, and it is insisted that they are subject to the 42 cent rate when not engaged in switch cleaning.

For the purpose of further assisting the Board to determine whether or not it was the intention of both parties to the agreement that the men who were then being paid 44 cents should be paid 45 cents, and were therefore comprehended within the designation "switch cleaners," a memorandum prepared by the Company a short time before the final negotiations in the making of the wage agreement were entered upon, was admitted in evidence, subject to the Company's objection. This memorandum is a record of adjustments in wages and working conditions verbally suggested by the Company to a committee of employees representing the Track Department. Included therein is the suggestion that "switch cleaners and men now receiving 44 cents per hour to be continued at 44 cents".

The Chairman pointed out to the representatives of the Company that while the onus was upon the employees to establish to the satisfaction of the Board that an agreement was arrived at that the men in question were to be paid 45 cents, and that the expression "switch cleaners" was intended by both parties to cover them, the evidence, with its implications, was such that, in his opinion, the Company should take time to give the dispute fresh consideration. In making the suggestion it was observed that it could not have been the view of the men that by the agreement they were assenting to a reduction in their pay. Opposed to this result was the fact that in the Company's preliminary proposals it was provided that the men should continue to receive 44 cents, and that many of these men, by reason of their length of service with the Company, were from time to time put temporarily in charge of gangs of men at increased pay. Emphasis was also laid upon the document of April 15, 1929, in which the men are all classed by the Company as switch cleaners, and to the circumstance that following the execution of the agreement the men were paid 45 cents from August 1, 1928, to April 15.

The Company took the foregoing suggestion under advisement, and have now submitted the attached memorandum, by which it will be seen that without abating their contention and in the interest of peace they undertake

to pay the men at the rate of 45 cents per hour from the date of the dispute to August 31, 1929, when, it is intimated, the agreement expires.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) W. H. TRUEMAN,  
*Chairman.*

(Sgd.) C. E. DAFOE,  
*Member.*

(Sgd.) ALLAN MEIKLE,  
*Member.*

Dated, August 29, 1929.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Conciliation.*

GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance of the Chairman's suggestion that we endeavour to find a method of reaching an agreement with the Men's committee on the question in dispute before your Board, we have given further careful consideration to the whole problem for the purpose and with an earnest desire to find some middle course which might be acceptable to the men. There appears to be no middle course. Their original complaint as set forth in their application for a board of conciliation was that 31 men classified as switchmen and receiving 45 cents an hour under their agreement with the Company were reduced to trackmen's wages—42 cents an hour, when they stopped switch cleaning and worked as trackmen, but that no reduction had been made by the Company when making this change in previous years. The men apparently did not distinguish between working without any classification whatever as they had done previously and working under an agreement where there was a fixed classification and fixed rates of pay for each.

In applying for this board they challenged the Company's right to reduce employees' wages when a change was made from switch cleaning to track work. That right is recognized universally and is so obviously just and fair that it should need no argument to support it. There can be no compromise with this principle. The Company could not and would not forego it, hence this board of conciliation.

The Chairman of the Board, however, has now expressed the opinion that the men when they signed the agreement providing for a rate of 45 cents per hour for switch cleaners believed the expression "switch cleaners" would cover the men in dispute, whether they were doing switch cleaning or not, and that there was reasonable justification for them believing this. So far as the Company is concerned, it must most emphatically deny that anything was said or done by it knowingly or designedly to give rise to such a belief.

To interpret the agreement in this manner would be most unusual and extraordinary. The Company contends that "switch cleaners" should be interpreted in this agreement in the same manner that the terms "carpenters", "blacksmiths", "welders", "motormen" and "bus drivers" would be interpreted in any wage agreement, and if the agreement is to be interpreted literally and as the representatives of the Company understood it the Company's contention would be unquestionably upheld.



Nevertheless, in view of the Chairman's suggestion, and as the Company has always been anxious to, and has tried to deal fairly and generously with its employees, and while not conceding in any degree its right to enforce the principle of reducing or increasing wages according to the nature of the employment, and while disagreeing with the contention that the men believe that the expression "switch cleaner" would include the thirty-one men in dispute whether working as switch cleaners or not, at the same time realizing that possibly the men may have thought that the Company would continue paying them the same wages irrespective of the classification contained in the agreement, the Company now signifies its willingness to continue to pay the men in ques-

tion 45 cents per hour from the time that the dispute arose, April 16th, to the expiration of the present wage agreement, which is August 31st, 1929.

It must be understood, of course, that the Company in taking this action does so for the purpose of satisfying its employees in this instance and not by way of any admission of error on its part, and consequently its action must not be considered as establishing any precedent.

(Sgd.) C. H. DAHL,  
 (Sgd.) L. PALK,  
 (Sgd.) R. R. KNOX  
*Committee on behalf of the  
 Winnipeg Electric Company.*

### SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1929.

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1929

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mines—		
(a) Coal.....	78	11
(b) Metal.....	20	5
(c) Asbestos.....	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
(a) Steam railways.....	212	7
(b) Street and electric railways.....	116	7
(c) Express.....	12	1
(d) Shipping.....	35	0
(e) Telegraphs.....	24	1
(f) Telephones.....	8	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
(a) Light and power.....	27	3
(b) Elevators.....	1	0
(4) War work.....	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	142	2
Total.....	706	38

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1928, TO MARCH 31, 1929.

Industries affected	No. of applications for Boards	No. of Boards established	No. of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—			
Coal.....	3	2	1
(2) Transportation and Communication—			
(a) Steam railways.....	7	3	0
(b) Street and electric railways.....	5	4	0
(c) Shipping.....	1	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power.....	2	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	7	4	0
Total.....	25	13	1

On March 31, 1929, results were still pending in connection with two applications concerning disputes between (1) the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being linemen and cable splicers employed by the Hydro Electric System of the city, and (2) the Canadian National Railways and certain of its employees being locomotive engineers, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The Women's Minimum Wage Commission of Quebec intimated during August that they would investigate the cigar, cigarette and tobacco industries. Following the taking of evidence, minimum rates will be set for the female employees in these industries. It was further stated that the investigation commenced some time ago into wages to women and girls in the paper box and bag industries would be re-opened. It is intended to apply to those establishments the salary minimum rates at present in effect for printing, lithographing, bookbinding and envelope establishments.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during August was ten, as compared with nine the previous month, and the time loss for the month was also slightly greater than in July. As compared with August, 1928, the figures for August, 1929, show that fewer strikes occurred, involving only one-half as many workers and resulting in about one-third of the time loss in the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Aug., 1929.....	10	1,094	3,712
*July, 1929.....	9	427	3,139
Aug., 1928.....	13	2,016	9,231

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Four disputes, involving 59 workpeople were carried over from July, and six disputes commenced during August. Of these ten disputes, six terminated during the month, two being in favour of the employers, one in favour of the workers, two resulting in compromises and the result of one being recorded as indefinite.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to three such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; fur workers, Toronto, Ont., April 10, 1928; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1929.

A dispute has been reported involving the mechanics on the maintenance staff of a hotel in Toronto in August to secure an increase in wages. Particulars as to the dispute have not yet been received in the Department.

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

PRINTERS, NELSON, B.C.—On July 18, 1929, compositors in a printing office ceased work complaining that the management had employed apprentices in excess of the number provided for under the agreement with the union. The management claimed that this had been approved by the union and that the employees in ceasing work had violated the provisions of the agreement in connection with disputes. In August information reached the Department that strike-breakers had been brought from the United States under contract contrary to the Alien Labour Act. The western representative of the Department proceeded to Nelson and attempted to bring the parties together, but was unable to do so. The complaint as to the admission of aliens under contract was also investigated, and it appeared that one of the new employees was a Canadian by birth, another had entered Canada prior to the dispute, and the others had returned to the United States. The management denied that they had been brought in under contract. At the end of the month the dispute was still unterminated.

FISHERMEN, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.—Pilchard fishermen working for reduction plants on the west coast of Vancouver Island at Nookta Sound demanded an increase in pay, and on August 6 a small number of men, out of the 1,200 affected, ceased work. At a meeting on August 7 an increase in wages was agreed to by the operators of the reduction plants, and work was resumed the following day.

COAL MINERS, GLACE BAY, N.S.—On August 21 eighty boys ceased work on the afternoon shift in sympathy with a boy employed as a donkey engine runner, who had asked for other work but was refused on the ground that no other opening was available. The remainder of the employees on the shift worked that day and the next shift worked without interruption, but the following afternoon the mine was idle, the dispute involving 440 men. Officers of the union advised the employees to return to work and this was done. The dispute was then dealt with by the management of the mine and the union committee, with the result that the decision of the management was sustained.

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—In protest against the suspension of a boy who

had refused to do certain work, the boys in a mine at New Waterford ceased work on August 31, and the miners on learning of this also ceased work. Operations were not resumed until early in the following month.

**RUBBER SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, GUELPH, ONT.**—A number of the employees in a rubber shoe factory ceased work on August 28 in protest against a reduction in wages for piece workers. The employees who remained at work assisted in bringing the strikers and the management together, with the result that a compromise was effected.

**PLUMBERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—To secure an increase in wages from \$1 per hour to \$1.07 per hour until May 1, 1930, and \$1.12½ per hour for the ensuing twelve months, plumbers and steamfitters went on strike on August 16. The master plumbers had offered \$1.05 per hour until May, 1930, and \$1.10 thereafter. Negotiations having been resumed at the instigation of a third party, a settlement was reached and a union agreement signed providing for \$1.07 per hour until May, 1930, and \$1.10 thereafter, but also that no work would be done Saturday morning after May

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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(a) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring prior to January, 1929.

<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	10	250	Commenced April 23, 1929, against reduction in wages. Unterminated.
<i>Printing &amp; Publishing—</i>			
Compositors, Nelson, B.C....	6	156	Commenced July 18, 1929; alleged violation of agreement re employment of excess apprentices. Unterminated.
<i>Iron, Steel &amp; Products—</i>			
Moulders, Montreal, P.Q.....	33	850	Commenced May 2, 1929, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Kingston, Ont.....	9	100	Commenced April 2, 1928, for increase in wages. Lapsed during August, 1929.

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Occurring during January, 1929.

<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>			
Fishermen, Vancouver Island, B.C.....	100	200	Commenced August 6, 1929, for increase in wage rates. Terminated August 7, 1929; in favour of workers.
<b>MINING—</b>			
Coal miners, Glace Bay, N.S...	440	520	Commenced August 21, 1929, for change of place for boy worker. Terminated August 23, 1929; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	300	300	Commenced August 31, 1929; against suspension of boy for disobedience. Unterminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Rubber Products—</i>			
Rubber shoe factory workers, Guelph, Ont.....	100	350	Commenced August 28, 1929; against reduction in wages. Terminated August 31. Compromise.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Plumbers, Hamilton, Ont.....	65	950	Commenced August 17, 1929; for increase in wages. Terminated August 31. Compromise.
<b>TRADE—</b>			
<i>Retail—</i>			
Drivers (milk wagons), London, Ont.....	36	36	Commenced August 24, 1929; for signed agreement with improved working conditions. Terminated August 24, 1929. Indefinite.

1, 1930, except where necessary and then at straight time. One of the master plumbers having work in Windsor, Ont., a sympathetic strike there was also threatened but was obviated by the above settlement.

**MILK DRIVERS, LONDON, ONT.**—Milk drivers employed by a number of dairies went on strike on August 24 to secure a signed agree-

ment with the union providing for better working conditions, and to put in writing the terms of a verbal agreement made some weeks previously providing for an increase in wages. Later in the day work was resumed, one of the dairy companies having signed an agreement with the union while the others replaced the strikers.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain

In the month of July, the number of disputes which began was 20, and 14 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 34 disputes in progress during the month, involving 367,200 workpeople and resulting in a loss during July of about 1,188,000 working days. Of the 20 disputes beginning in July, 4 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 6 on other wages questions, 5 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on other questions of working arrangements and 3 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 22 disputes, of which 4 were in favour of workpeople, 6 in favour of employers and 12 were compromised; in another case, work was resumed pending negotiations.

*Cotton Mill Workers, Lancashire.*—A short account of this dispute, which began on July 29, was given in the last issue. The British Ministry of Labour estimates that the number of workers involved was 350,000. Through the continued efforts of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Labour, a joint conference was arranged and on August 15, both parties agreed to refer the dispute to a board of arbitration, consisting of two representatives of each party and an independent chairman. Pending their decision, work was resumed on August 19, at the old wage rates. The ar-

bitration board gave its decision on August 23, by which wages were reduced 6.41 per cent instead of 12.82 per cent which the employers originally demanded.

### Irish Free State

About 2,000 employees of the street railway in Dublin went on strike on August 15, against a reduction of five shillings per week from an average wage of about 60 shillings per week. Up to August 26, no settlement had been reported.

### British India

The dispute of jute mill workers in the Calcutta district which was mentioned in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, is reported to have been called off about August 20.

### New Zealand

During the first half of 1929, the number of industrial disputes reported was 30, involving 33 firms and 3,623 workers. The number of working days lost was 10,126 and the approximate loss in wages £10,371.

### Rumania

During the first week of August, a strike was reported involving about 4,000 coal miners in the Lupeny district. The government called out troops, and it was reported that between twenty-five and fifty people were killed in riots.

### United States

The number of disputes beginning in June was 59, while 86 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes which were in effect at the end of the month was 55,795, and the time loss for the month 1,536,098 working days.

On August 19, a settlement was reached of the strike of shoe workers at Haverhill, Massachusetts, which had been in progress for eleven weeks. No increase in wages was granted and the strikers returned to work on the 48-hour week basis.

At the end of August, no settlement had been reported of the strike of street railway employees at New Orleans, Louisiana, which was mentioned in the last issue.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistics for British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan to the End of the Second Quarter of 1929

THE accompanying tables give particulars of the operation of the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156), up to June 30, 1929. Similar tables, bringing the statistics up to March 31, 1929, were given in the May issue. The text of this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. The Act makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. The Act is now in full operation in the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. On March 1, 1929, the Act took effect in the North West Territories, payments being made by the Dominion government. Legislation to give effect to the Act has been enacted also in Ontario and Alberta. The Old Age Pensions Act of Alberta took effect on August 1, and statistics relating to that province will be included in the next quarterly statement. The Ontario Act will become fully operative on November 1, 1929.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year, and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and also has resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The administration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1929

	British Columbia		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Three Provinces	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of pensioners.....	4,045		4,556		3,401		12,002	
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	.68%		.68%		.39%			
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	37.2%		40.7%		33.6%			
Total amount of pensions paid by province.....	\$1,288,201 22		\$767,534 28		\$581,293 33		\$2,637,028 83	
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 15		\$18 68		\$18 30			
<b>Conjugal Condition—</b>								
Married.....	909	427	1,401	705	1,112	505	3,422	1,637
Single.....	623	115	241	99	172	48	1,036	262
Widowed.....	682	1,074	775	1,325	635	899	2,092	3,298
Living apart.....	166	49	8	2	23	7	197	58
	2,380	1,665	2,425	2,131	1,942	1,459	6,747	5,255
<b>Classification of British Subjects—</b>								
Birth.....	3,684		3,298		2,251		9,233	
Naturalized.....	329		1,249		1,117		2,695	
Marriage.....	32		9		33		74	
	4,045		4,556		3,401		12,002	
<b>Number of Pensioners with previous residence in other Provinces—</b>								
Alberta.....	335		33		63		431	
British Columbia.....			64		43		107	
Manitoba.....	222				264		486	
New Brunswick.....	45		9		17		71	
Nova Scotia.....	86		16		21		123	
Ontario.....	329		213		377		919	
Prince Edward Island.....	13		2		5		20	
Quebec.....	59		26		49		134	
Saskatchewan.....	230		186				416	
North West Territories.....	2		6				8	
Yukon Territory.....	24						24	
	1,345		555		839		2,739	

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

Country of Origin	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Three Provinces	Country of Origin	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Three Provinces
Canada.....	1,798	2,130	1,536	5,464	British West Indies.....	5	2		7
England.....	1,192	702	440	2,334	India.....	4	2	1	7
Scotland.....	407	267	180	854	Channel Islands.....	2	2	1	5
Austria.....	7	366	335	708	Switzerland.....	2	2	1	5
Ireland.....	195	143	73	411	South Africa.....	3	1		4
United States.....	168	68	155	391	Ukraine.....		0	4	4
Iceland.....	6	302	35	343	Bahamas.....	2			2
Poland.....	6	193	91	290	British Guiana.....	1	1		2
Russia.....	3	100	136	239	Peru.....	2			2
Sweden.....	53	77	63	193	Syria.....		1	1	2
Germany.....	42	37	64	143	Algeria.....		1		1
Norway.....	23	29	81	133	British East Indies.....	1			1
Roumania.....		16	70	86	Chili.....	1			1
France.....	9	40	25	74	Gibraltar.....	1			1
Hungary.....	1	10	58	69	Isle of Man.....			1	1
Belgium.....	14	28	9	51	Japan.....	1			1
Newfoundland.....	28	1	3	32	Latvia.....		1		1
Italy.....	26	3	2	31	Luxembourg.....			1	1
Finland.....	16	3	8	27	New Zealand.....	1			1
Denmark.....	9	6	5	20	Persia.....			1	1
Wales.....	1	12	6	19	Spain.....		1		1
Holland.....	5	4	2	11	Turkey.....	1			1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	4	5	10					
Australia.....	8	1		9					
Jugo-Slavia.....			8	8					
						4,045	4,556	3,401	12,002

## Old Age Pensions in Saskatchewan in 1928-9

The annual report of the Bureau of Child Protection of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1929, contains an account of the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act of the Province up to the end of that period. This Act came into force on May 1, 1928. In order to organize the work efficiently it was found necessary to increase the staff of inspectors employed by the Bureau of Child Protection, and two additional inspectors were added to the staff. From June to November these inspectors were engaged entirely in investigating applications for old age pensions, but after this time the inspectorates were reorganized and each new inspector was given a district, with instructions to make the necessary investigations into all phases of the work of Child Welfare, Mothers' Allowances and the Old Age Pensions.

The administration of the Act involved a large amount of correspondence in connection with applications, of which 5,620 were received during the year, requiring the despatch of 17,683 pieces of mail. Application forms are sent only to those who wish to make application in person; they are registered before leaving the office and also on their return, in order

that the date of each application may be preserved. This is important, as pensions become payable from the day after an application has been returned to the office properly completed. The number of application forms returned during the year was 3,963. Fifty-eight applications were rejected, the claimants being under the required age; 132 applications were rejected through non-compliance with the residence qualification; 12 were rejected because the applicants were not naturalized British subjects; 26 were rejected because applicants' annual income exceeded \$365; and seven applications were withdrawn. Sixty-two applicants died before authorization of payments was made.

The total number of persons in receipt of pensions during the year was 3,343, while 323 applications were awaiting necessary proofs in regard to age, etc., at the close of the year. Of the 3,343 pensioners, 1,100 were married male and 493 were married female persons; 884 were widows; 640 were widowers; 173 were single male, and 53 were single female persons. The total amount paid out in pensions during the fiscal year was \$461,950.95. A table is given showing the country or province in which the pensioners had formerly resided.

## Ontario Municipal Association and Old Age Pensions

The Ontario Municipal Association, at the 31st annual convention held at Toronto in August, adopted the following resolution in reference to the Old Age Pensions Act of Ontario:—

Resolved, that whereas the Old Age Pension Act of Ontario provides that on the death of a pensioner the Provincial Commission shall be entitled to recover from the estate of such deceased pensioner the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum;

And whereas the said Act makes no provision for the division of such sum so recovered between the Provincial Commission and the local municipality which has contributed toward such pension,

Be it resolved that the Legislature be petitioned to so amend the Old Age Pension Act (Sec. 10, Subsection 2) that the local municipality may share in such sum so recovered.

The section of the Act to which the foregoing resolution refers is as follows:—

10. (1) Where a pensioner is the owner of an interest in a dwelling house in which he resides and the Commission accepts a transfer to it of such interest, the pension payable to the pensioner shall not be subject to any reduc-

tion in respect of the annual value of such interest, but the Commission shall, on the death of the pensioner or upon his ceasing to use such dwelling house as his place of residence, be entitled to sell the pensioner's interest therein and to retain out of the proceeds of such sale the amount of all payments made to the pensioner by way of pensions in excess of the amount he would have received if such interest had not been transferred to the Commission, together with interest on the said payments at the rate of five per centum per annum, compounded annually.

(2) The Commission shall be entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner, as a debit due by the pensioner to the Commission, the sum of the pension payments made to such pensioner from time to time, together with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum compounded annually.

No claim shall be made by the Commission for the recovery of such debt directly or indirectly out of any part of the pensioner's estate which passes by will or on an intestacy to any other pensioner or to any person who has, since the grant of such pension or for the last three years during which such pension has continued to be paid, regularly contributed to the support of the pensioner by the payment of money or otherwise to the extent, which having regard to the means of the person so having contributed, is considered by the Commission to be reasonable.

## TEACHERS' PENSIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

**I**N addition to the measures that were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929 (page 607), the Legislature of British Columbia at its late session passed an Act respecting Teachers' Pensions. This Act, which became effective on April 1, provides for the establishment of a teachers' pension fund composed of contributions made by the teachers, supplemented by annual grants by the provincial government of \$25,000 each year for the next ten years.

Four per cent of the amount of the salary of each teacher is to be deducted for pension purposes. Teachers who are 35 years of age or over may arrange to increase the amount of their contributions up to 8 per cent of their salaries. On the teachers' request deductions may be discontinued after payment of contributions for thirty-five years. Teachers may also make additional voluntary contributions to the fund. Interest at five per cent per annum will be credited to each contributor's separate account, and to the "Reserve Account," that is, the account composed of contributions for the first five months in the case of teachers employed at the commencement of the act, and for ten months in the case

of those subsequently employed. The Teachers' Pension Fund is in custody of the Provincial Treasurer, account being kept of all moneys received and paid out under the provisions of the Act.

Pensions are payable on incapacitation through disability, or on retirement after at least fifteen years' service, on attainment of the age of 65 years in case of men, and of 60 years in case of women. The amount of the pension payable to a teacher is equal to such sum as "double the amount at his credit in the Teachers' Pensions Fund, arising from deductions from his salary and the accrued interest thereon, would entitle him to according to the prescribed tables then in force". The regulations prescribing the tables for determining the value of teachers' pensions were published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, August 8, 1929. These tables, which are the same as those used in connection with the system of Dominion Government Annuities, would give to a male teacher, for example, who at the age of 65 years, has \$10,000 to his credit in the Pensions Fund, a retiring allowance for life of \$1,127. The retiring teacher with \$10,000 to his credit would have therefore

an allowance of double that amount. The life annuity of a female teacher retiring at the age of 60 years, and having a similar sum to her credit, would be double \$865. In the case of teachers who have made special contributions the pension would be proportionately greater. An additional allowance in respect of service is made to teachers who were employed and became contributors at the commencement of the Act, at the rate of \$25 for each year's employment as a teacher prior to the commencement of the Act. The time spent in active naval or military service in the Great War in any capacity (provided the pensioner was engaged in teaching before the war) is reckoned as being part of the time of service. Special arrangements are made also for granting an additional allowance in cases where teachers owing to sickness, etc., were temporarily unemployed at the time of the passing of the Act. No such additional allowance, however, may exceed \$750 per annum.

The teachers' pensions may be granted in accordance with the prescribed tables on any of the following plans:—

(a) Single life, payable for the life of the contributor.

(b) Guaranteed pension, payable for the life of the contributor, or for any term of years certain, whichever period shall be the longer.

(c) Joint life and last survivor, payable during the joint life of the contributor and any person nominated by him prior to the granting of the teacher's pension, and during the life of the survivor.

If a teacher dies after completing fifteen years' service a monthly allowance may be granted, on application therefor, to any dependant relative who had been nominated

by him, of the allowance being what the late teacher's pension would have been if retired just before his death, payment being on the "joint life and last survivor" plan.

Teachers' Pensions are paid monthly. No teacher's pension or other allowance under the Act may be assigned or charged, or is subject to be seized or attached by process in any court.

When a teacher dies before the pensionable age, the total amount at his credit in the Pension Fund is paid to his widow or representative and this amount is not subject to the control of the creditors, not forming part of the estate of the deceased. A refund of the amount of credit in the fund is also made to a teacher who retires voluntarily from the teaching service, on his signing of a disclaimer of any further right to pension.

The Teachers' Pension Board consists of the Superintendent of Education (as chairman), a member of the Civil Service Commission, and a representative of the teachers named by the British Columbia Teachers' Federation. This Board serves without remuneration.

The board has power to judge the standing of each teacher in regard to the Pension Fund. Its orders are binding on the contributors, including orders for permanent retirement from the teaching service.

No pension is paid unless a teacher has made contributions to the fund, by deductions from his salary, in addition to the amount to his credit on the Reserve Account.

If a pensioner is judged incapable of managing his own affairs the pension may be paid by the Commission for the benefit of his dependants as they think fit. Pensions may be suspended in the event of a pensioner resuming work as a teacher.

## EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

"THE pension practice of the Atlantic Refining Company" is the title of a pamphlet written by P. W. Wharton, assistant general auditor of the firm, and recently published as General Management Series, No. 90, by the American Management Association. As early as January 1, 1903, the board of directors of this company (which has Canadian branches at Montreal and Saint John, employing about 800 workers) adopted a resolution providing for the payment of annuities to superannuated employees. In August, 1918, existing plans were superseded by the action of the board of directors in adopting an annuity plan. In March, 1919, the directors sup-

plemented the annuity plan of 1918 with a death benefit plan for employees and pensioners. All the above schemes were non-contributory on the part of the employees, discretionary, and on a cash disbursement basis. The increasing costs of these plans resulted in the appointment of a committee to study the existing pension and death benefit plans and to submit recommendations. The committee in 1926 engaged a consulting actuary, and on the basis of his report, the discontinuance (effective July 1, 1927) of both the 1918 annuity plan and the 1919 death benefit plan was announced. It was also announced that a committee was preparing a



new plan, to be effective July 1, 1927, and that under this plan special consideration would be given to past history with the company, and that a special benefit would provide for the accrued liability to July 1, under the death benefit plan and for all pensions already granted. The chief features of the new scheme, known as the "Employees' Retirement System" are outlined in the following paragraphs from the bulletin:—

All employees in the service of the Company on July 1, 1927, were eligible to join the system as charter members. Marine Department employees were not admitted, due to need for a closer study of the records; and employees of those subsidiary companies that did not accept the plan were not admissible. After July 1, 1927, the completion of six months' service is required. Membership in the system terminates on resignation or dismissal from the service of the Company; also (if temporarily out of employment on account of layoff or a similar cause) contributions are withdrawn. Absence from service for a period of one year, except on account of personal illness, terminates membership, whether contributions are withdrawn or not. When absent on account of illness without pay, the loss of service for the absent period occurs; but there is no effect on the employee's membership.

Each member is required to contribute, until age 65 and may contribute thereafter, a certain percentage of his wages or salary, fixed according to his age at the time of joining the system. This rate does not change so long as the employee is a member of the system. It has been so planned that this rate will provide the average employee at the age of 65 an annuity of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of his own average earnings for the 10 years preceding retirement, provided he has had 35 years of service. The employees' contributions are credited to his account, and the procedure, in effect, is a saving fund account with 4 per cent compound interest added annually. The balance on deposit for an employee's account may be ascertained upon his own inquiry to the secretary.

The following benefits are provided under the system:—

- 1, Old age or service retirement; 2, Ordinary disability retirement; 3, Accidental disability retirement; 4, Ordinary death; 5, Accidental death; 6, Termination of employment.

At the age of 65, a member may apply to the Board of Trustees for a service retirement. Retirement at the age of 70 is compulsory, unless the Board of Directors shall approve a request to the contrary. The al-

lowance paid to the member consists of an annuity resulting from his own contributions, plus a pension provided from the Company's contributions. For the average employee with a service credit of 35 years the two equal an allowance of approximately one-half of the average compensation for the last 10 years. A proportionate retirement allowance is paid for service less than 35 years.

For service that may be creditable prior to July 1, 1927, the company assumes the entire cost; whereas for service after July 1, 1927, the member contributes about one-half of the final retirement allowance. A credit allowed for such prior service, plus service subsequent to July 1, 1927, must not be in excess of 35 years.

The company at present contributes the cost of a Special Benefit, which provides a graduated scale of adjustment between the old and new plan for those employees who are entitled to a service retirement by July 1, 1932. Subject to approval by the Board of Directors, individuals with 20 or more years of service to July 1, 1927, and who were 65 years of age on that date, receive, in place of the Retirement System Pension, a pension equal to 2 per cent of the average annual compensation for their services previous to July 1, 1927, to a maximum of 35 years, and 1.9 per cent if becoming age 65 before July 1, 1928. There is a decrease of .1 per cent for each year thereafter to July 1, 1932, when the calculations of the new plan apply. To such special pension benefit is added the annuity arising from the members' own contributions and the regular pension on account of service after July 1, 1927.

In addition to the foregoing special pension benefit, the company has also assumed the cost of allowing employee's service credit for all years of employment up to July 1, 1927, if they were 65 years of age before July 1, 1927, and had 10 years of service as of that date, instead of stopping service credit at the age of 65 as provided under the system.

If a member becoming totally and permanently disabled from any cause, other than from accident while employed, has had 10 years of creditable service and is recommended by the Medical Board of the Trustees, there is paid an allowance of approximately 9/10 of the amount payable under a service retirement. A minimum of 20 per cent of the average final pay applies, if the member was employed before 50 years of age.

Accidental disability, while in active service of the company, on the recommendation of the Medical Board, results upon approval of the Board of Trustees in an allowance made up of a pension equalling  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the

average final annual earnings plus the annuity equivalent of the member's contributions. The pension is offset by any benefit required under any law, including the Workmen's Compensation Act, in such a manner as to pay the member the larger benefit.

The ordinary death benefit provides for the member's beneficiary to receive all his contributions plus interest, together with a lump sum payment equal to 25 per cent of his annual average salary for the last 10 years or of the whole term of service when less than 10 years.

The credit as of July 1, 1927, existing under the 1919 Death Benefit plan is paid if same exceeds the 25 per cent result. No benefit shall exceed \$3,000 excluding the employee's contribution with interest.

Accidental death while in service results in a payment to the member's beneficiary of an amount equal to twice the member's average final compensation in such installments as the Trustees shall decide. No benefit shall exceed \$5,000, excluding the member's total contributions with interest. The benefit is offset by any benefit required by law, the larger amount being paid.

On termination of employment the member's contributions are returned to him with interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded annually.

A member at the time of retirement has several optional benefits that he may select. Unless provision is made by the selection of one of certain options, there is no death benefit paid to an individual on the retirement

roll. The member may elect to receive all the benefit for himself during his life, or he may elect to take a reduced benefit to provide for payments to a beneficiary at his death. Thirty days must elapse, after signing the application for optional selection, before the arrangement becomes effective.

Pensioners paid on the roll as of July 1, 1927, together with their death benefits under the old plan, were taken over without change by the System.

The administration of the plan is vested in the Board of Trustees consisting of seven persons, as follows: The Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Atlantic Refining Company, ex-officio, three members appointed by the Chairman of the Board at his discretion, and three members appointed by the Chairman of the Board to represent the members of the system, one representing the manufacturing employees, one the sales employees, and one the office employees. All costs of administration are borne by the Company, except as interest earnings in excess of the 4 per cent required to maintain reserves are available to meet expenses.

General provisions cover the forbidding of assignments by members, the right of discontinuance by the Company of its contributions, the adjustment of the Company's contribution based on actuarial findings, the manner of liquidating the fund in case of discontinuance and amendments.

The plan provides for the termination of benefits for engaging in any business in competition to the Company and its subsidiaries.

## PENSION AND WELFARE PLANS OF CADBURY BROTHERS, LIMITED (ENGLAND)

THE pension, provident and benevolent fund schemes in operation at Cadbury Brothers, Limited, Bourneville, England, are detailed in a pamphlet prepared by the firm's publication department. It is pointed out that "it is almost impossible for any business concern, however prosperous it may be, to deal with all aspects of this problem at one time, and it was only gradually, as the business grew and the firm's resources allowed, that they were able to develop successively the pension, unemployment, welfare, and schemes, which are the constituents of a broadly co-ordinated plan." In 1928 the firm employed 9,039 workers (4,574 men and 4,465 women). Two general facts relating to the business are emphasized: (1) That a number of trades, apart from cocoa and chocolate making, are carried on at Bourneville and its

subsidiary factories, e.g., tin-box making, card-box making, saw milling, and case and wood-box making, printing, engineering, building, etc. (2) That although to some extent the main trade is a seasonal one it is possible by careful organization to ensure fairly steady employment throughout the year.

A summary of all the schemes is given as follows:—

1. Those which protect the employee against loss of earning capacity in old age.

(a) *Men's Pension Fund*.—A joint (Employee and Company) contributory fund from which a pension, based on aggregate wages, is payable at the age of 60.

(b) *Women's Pension Fund*.—From which a pension is payable at the age of 55 (joint contributory).

2. Those which protect the employee's family against the loss of the breadwinner:—

(c) *Pensioners' Widows' Fund*.—From which a pension (normally about half the employee's pension) is payable to the widow of a deceased pensioner (joint contributory).

(d) *Dependants' Provident Fund*.—From which a lump sum is payable to the widow or other dependants of a male employee deceased before attaining pension age (joint contributory).

3. Those which protect the employee against loss of earning capacity through (e) sickness (f) accident (g) unemployment, (i) whole— or ii partial):—

(e) *Sick benefit, Auxiliary Sick Benefit, and Junior Sick Benefit Funds*, the first being contributory, and the other two provided by the Company.

(f) *Supplementary Accident Benefit*, payable in certain cases in addition to legal compensation.

(g) (i) *Unemployment Scheme*, supplementary to State Funds, and

(ii) *Short Time Scheme*, payments being made from the *Welfare Fund*.

4. That which make provision against distress through long continued illness, etc.:—

(h) *Benevolent Fund*.—Provided by Company and Works Councils, making gifts in kind, or in money according to a definite scale of family income.

5. Those which provide, wholly or in part, for (j) hospital treatment, (k) funeral expenses, (l) benevolent payments in cases of distress or illness, supplementary to (h):—

(j) Company and Employees subscribe to the Birmingham Hospital Contributory Fund.

(k) Grants made by the Company in accordance with fixed scales.

(l) Funds started and maintained by the workers as a body (Workers' Fund), or by members of certain departments (Shop Benevolent Funds).

Also included among the Schemes described are the *Prosperity Sharing Scheme*, through which a sum, based on the dividends paid on the Company's Ordinary Shares, is payable annually to employees of a certain length of service, and the measures adopted for the encouragement of Thrift. Incidentally, it has been found possible to offer encouragement to House Purchase by means of advances at low rates of interest by the Pension Funds and Bourneville Finance, Ltd. Facilities for effecting Life Insurance are also afforded.

## LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1928

THE administrative activities of the Department of Labour of British Columbia are described in the annual report for the calendar year 1928. Established under the Department of Labour Act of 1917, the Department has authority to require the trade unions, industrial societies and other organizations to supply information as to their rules and practices; to require employers to furnish reports as to their employees with respect to wages, hours of work, etc.; and to obtain from any available source information as to the cost of living, the relations of prices to labour and industrial conditions in the province. Under departmental administration are the employment offices and the Factories Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour is *ex officio* chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, which provides for an eight hour working day in the industries of the province with the exception of those expressly exempted by the Board.

*Industrial Situation*.—Dealing with trade and industry, the report indicates that during the year the province made a new record in its industrial payroll, which reached a total

for the year 1928 of \$183,097,781.72 as compared with \$177,522,758.14 for the year 1927, or an increase of \$5,575,023.58. The questionnaire which is sent to industrial employers at the beginning of each year, was replied to in 1928 by 4,846 firms, this being a record number. These firms reported a combined payroll of \$136,784,484.18, as compared with a total of \$130,074,921.91 reported by 4,597 firms in 1927. The total payroll of \$183,097,781.72 for all industries includes, in addition to the figures returned by employers, the calculated totals of employers who failed to report, the totals in delayed returns, and a number of supplementary items such as the payrolls in British Columbia of the transcontinental railway systems, wholesale and retail firms, and the salaries of employees of Dominion and Provincial Governments. Of the total payroll, payments to wage earners amounted to 81.40 per cent, the balance being salaries paid to superintendents, managers, salesmen, clerks and stenographers.

The total estimated payroll of the province in 1928 is divided by districts as follows: Greater Vancouver, \$65,585,625.41; rest of

Mainland, \$80,746,121.74; Vancouver Island, \$36,766,034.57.

Indicating in what groups payrolls have increased or decreased, the report states that, comparing the wage payments of 1928 with 1927, there are a few striking increases, the largest being that of the lumbering industries, where the pay-roll increased \$1,750,000 followed by metal-mining with an advance of \$1,000,000. This fulfilled general expectations of both these groups. Food products continued its rise, increasing by \$500,000, as did also the utility group and the manufacture of wood. Coast shipping made an advance of \$880,000, due doubtless to the greatly increased tourist travel sponsored by the larger shipping companies. Miscellaneous metal trades again increased this year by \$600,000. The contracting and builders' materials group had advances of \$250,000 and \$340,000 respectively. The oil-refining group, which includes crude oil and fish-oil, showed an increase of \$370,000; miscellaneous trades and industries, \$200,000; laundries, cleaning and dyeing, again advanced \$110,000; garment-

making, house-furnishing, leather and fur goods by \$100,000 in each group. Gains were also recorded in cigar and tobacco manufacturing, explosives and chemicals, jewellery-manufacturing, printing and publishing, and smelting. The five groups suffering a reduction of the annual pay-roll are headed by pulp and paper manufacturing with a loss of \$420,000. This is the second year with a heavy reduction in the pay-roll of this industry, although reports would seem to indicate a probable bottom having been reached. Ship-building and repairing again showed a loss of \$190,000. The pay-roll of breweries decreased \$119,000 for the year 1928. Coal-mining suffered drop of \$70,000, due to one of the mines in the island area having closed down for part of the year. The drop of \$9,000 in paint-manufacturing is reported as being difficult to account for considering the increase in several groups which should benefit the paint-manufacturing industry.

A comparison of the pay-roll in the various industries for the past three years is given in the accompanying table:—

COMPARISON OF PAYROLLS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA INDUSTRIES IN 1926, 1927, 1928

Industry	1926		1927		1928	
	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll	No. of Firms reporting	Total Pay-roll
Breweries.....	33	\$ 777,755 68	39	\$ 819,522 25	37	\$ 700,668 58
Builders' materials.....	72	1,652,946 45	83	1,657,658 31	100	1,994,931 53
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.....	7	55,722 32	7	62,217 20	9	63,055 18
Coal mining.....	27	6,847,756 57	27	7,502,946 98	26	7,438,948 90
Coast shipping.....	146	8,515,239 41	142	8,076,044 56	133	8,956,120 75
Contracting.....	1,191	15,046,488 07	1,185	14,761,434 63	1,169	15,033,366 78
Explosives and chemicals.....	9	468,600 30	9	358,474 19	14	374,367 71
Food products.....	441	10,294,610 51	461	10,448,996 93	516	10,940,322 99
Garment making.....	82	883,661 63	81	905,418 57	88	1,005,557 07
House-furnishing.....	42	646,404 44	47	712,870 28	45	813,312 66
Manufacturing jewellery.....	9	236,981 78	10	242,016 65	11	263,720 14
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	77	1,408,574 44	82	1,508,709 88	82	1,611,381 33
Manufacturing leather and fur goods.....	58	458,889 00	61	459,456 24	61	557,195 11
Lumber industries.....	974	34,826,351 73	960	34,514,982 16	1,062	36,244,200 08
Metal trades.....	579	7,386,692 84	619	7,603,910 98	678	8,275,917 84
Metal-mining.....	260	8,600,887 09	235	8,818,385 82	276	9,821,102 89
Miscellaneous.....	117	2,205,618 67	163	2,703,694 92	148	2,915,442 87
Oil refining.....	21	1,178,387 30	26	1,133,817 99	29	1,503,668 72
Paint manufacture.....	9	223,448 47	13	294,890 27	12	285,748 77
Printing and publishing.....	126	3,279,828 06	131	3,523,068 69	121	3,592,000 61
Pulp and paper mills.....	13	6,289,325 87	14	5,364,085 27	14	4,943,729 59
Ship-building.....	40	1,835,435 17	43	1,667,187 32	44	1,473,820 99
Smelting.....	3	5,275,709 00	3	5,644,425 60	3	5,694,432 49
Street railways, etc.....	85	8,887,913 34	78	9,509,310 15	82	10,055,226 73
Manufacturing wood (N.E.S.).....	82	2,137,361 41	78	1,753,495 08	86	2,226,743 37
Totals.....	4,521	129,420,599 55	4,597	\$130,047,021 92	4,846	\$136,784,484 18

*Weekly Wage Rates.*—The average industrial wage for all adult male employees during the year 1928 was \$28.96 per week—the highest since the peak year of 1920, when it stood at \$31.51 per week. This average is arrived at from the figures supplied by each employer covering the week of the employment of the greatest number.

The tabular summaries indicate that there has been a steady increase in the number earning \$25 a week and upwards since 1925. In that year the percentage of employees paid a weekly wage of \$25 and more was 54.07; in 1926 it was 54.46; in 1927, 56.41; in 1928, 58.96. A comparison of the tables also shows that there has been a further reduction in low-

paid workers (those receiving less than \$19 per week), though not to the same extent as during the two previous years. In 1926, the number of such workers was 9,498; in 1927 this number was reduced to 4,409, while in 1928 there was another reduction so that at the time of the publication of the report the number stood at 4,391. The difference between the figures for 1927 and 1928 is regarded as a fair gauge of the movement in this class of workers because the pronounced decrease in the figures of 1927 from 1926 was explained as being possible partly through the enforcement of the Male Minimum Wage Act. The report adds, however, that the general tendency has been to increase rather than decrease the wages of those receiving less than \$19 per week.

Changes in wage rates during the year were not very pronounced although in some groups there was a good advance. In sixteen of the groups there was an average increase in the weekly rates, and in nine groups an average decrease. Those showing the greatest advances were: Printing and publishing, \$4.22; coast shipping, \$2.10; smelting, \$1.39; metal trades, \$1.28; breweries, \$1.23. The largest decreases were in the following groups: Manufacturing, leather and fur goods, \$1.54; paint manufacturing, \$1.33; builders' materials, 68 cents; manufacturing wood, 58 cents.

The report details, in tabular form, the number of wage earners in each industry, grouped

according to the weekly wages received. The accompanying table is a summary of all such tables, and shows the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1928.

*Increase of Apprentices.*—Another increase in the number of apprentices was registered during the year, there being a total of 1,628 apprentices in industry during 1928. This is almost double the number for 1924, which was 898, advancing to 1,115 in 1925; 1,281 in 1926 and 1,554 in 1927. These figures would seem to indicate, the report observes, that "the youth of the province is determined to learn, in all its phases, the industry he has selected as his life's work, and suggests that in the near future the apprentices of the last few years may be expected to assume greater responsibilities in their native province."

*Employment Service.*—The report of the British Columbia Branch of the Employment Service of Canada indicates that although there was a surplus of labour in every part of the Province throughout the year, employment was available in larger volume than during any part of the last decade. Newcomers, however, continued to arrive in the province faster than opportunities for their employment developed, with the result that 10,812 workers were sent to employment in the Prairie Provinces, these consisting, in the main, of harvest-labourers and experienced farm-labourers for spring work, with a sprinkling of building-trade mechanics.

The work of the Employment Service, measured by placements, showed an improvement of 23 per cent, reflected in part by the larger number placed in other Provinces and the steady growth of business within the Province. It is also pointed out that by close co-operation with the Immigration Department many positions were retained for citizens of Canada which would otherwise have gone to imported aliens.

It is stated that the Handicap Sections in Vancouver and Victoria carried on the work of securing employment for handicapped workers under difficulties due to the fact that when employment is most plentiful, the men who are least handicapped are not available, and during the winter months when work is scarce and the competition of physically fit unemployed workers is keen, the "handicaps" then register in large numbers.

Detailing the work accomplished on behalf of handicapped men, both ex-service and "industrial handicaps," it is shown that situations were found for 1,715 such men, 535 going to regular employment the duration of which was known to be in excess of one week and

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATES (WAGE EARNERS ONLY) IN BRITISH COLUMBIA DURING 1928

For Week of Employment of greatest number.	MALES		FEMALES		Apprentices
	21 years andover	Under 21 years	18 years andover	Under 18 years	
Under \$6.00 . . . . .		41	18	35	25
\$6.00 to \$6.99 . . . . .	1	106	16	26	113
7.00 to 7.99 . . . . .	3	82	100	58	83
8.00 to 8.99 . . . . .	10	178	252	74	155
9.00 to 9.99 . . . . .	26	204	72	78	111
10.00 to 10.99 . . . . .	70	238	268	90	150
11.00 to 11.99 . . . . .	44	149	175	94	87
12.00 to 12.99 . . . . .	214	425	687	75	335
13.00 to 13.99 . . . . .	143	171	759	114	106
14.00 to 14.99 . . . . .	283	250	1,123	137	58
15.00 to 15.99 . . . . .	679	415	1,242	72	80
16.00 to 16.99 . . . . .	574	232	685	22	32
17.00 to 17.99 . . . . .	1,092	157	282	15	32
18.00 to 18.99 . . . . .	1,252	239	737	19	45
19.00 to 19.99 . . . . .	9,381	251	365	4	19
20.00 to 20.99 . . . . .	3,471	173	511	2	23
21.00 to 21.99 . . . . .	5,188	161	274	9	24
22.00 to 22.99 . . . . .	5,280	97	215	1	55
23.00 to 23.99 . . . . .	3,429	87	100	1	8
24.00 to 24.99 . . . . .	9,948	103	122	1	26
25.00 to 25.99 . . . . .	5,144	65	134	1	5
26.00 to 26.99 . . . . .	3,320	21	55	1	11
27.00 to 27.99 . . . . .	5,522	94	63	.....	5
28.00 to 28.99 . . . . .	4,352	35	24	.....	12
29.00 to 29.99 . . . . .	2,730	11	31	.....	2
30.00 to 30.99 . . . . .	13,837	15	74	.....	24
35.00 to 39.99 . . . . .	10,884	13	28	.....	2
40.00 to 44.99 . . . . .	6,808	.....	9	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99 . . . . .	3,301	.....	1	.....	.....
50.00 and over . . . . .	3,122	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals . . . . .	100,108	4,014	8,423	929	1,628

in many cases permanent, and 1,180 to casual work lasting less than one week. Of the total number, 233 were "industrial handicaps," 77 being placed in regular positions, and the balance, 156, in casual employment.

The total business transacted by the British Columbia offices in 1928 is summarized as follows: Applications, 109,474; employers' orders, 45,859; placements, 43,155; transfers in British Columbia, 2,272; transfers out of British Columbia, 10,812.

*Inspection of Factories.*—The report of the chief inspector of factories (who is charged with the inspection of all factories under the Factories Act, industrial plants designated by the Workmen's Compensation Board, passenger and freight elevators and all laundries) covers the work of this branch. Dealing with the progress of accident prevention, the chief inspector comments on the non-occurrence of any fatal or serious accidents on passenger elevators during 1928.

During the past year, 229 permanent and 71 temporary elevator operators' licenses were issued to female operators, and 603 permanent and 106 temporary licenses to male operators. Seventeen requests for permission to employ children under the age of 15 years in canneries were granted, subject to the conditions of the Factories Act, and permission given to twelve firms to work their employees overtime. Many complaints were received alleging unhealthy working conditions and excessive hours. All such were promptly investigated, and when found to be substantiated, were ordered to be remedied. Many of these complaints were lodged against employers who are not British subjects.

*Nationality of Workers.*—The report presents a detailed analysis of the nationality of the workers in the various industries. Native born Canadians and Newfoundlanders show a decided increase with 38·07 per cent of the total as compared with 36·01 per cent in 1927. Natives of Great Britain show a slight decrease, the percentage being 30·85 as compared with 31·87 in 1927. The total of all employees who claim the English language as their mother-tongue is 72·65 per cent as against 72·51 per cent in 1927. The natives of Continental Europe retrieved the percentage loss of 1927, when their proportion of the total employed was 15·05, with an increase to 17·02 per cent.

The percentage of Asiatics showed a further reduction in 1928, the percentage being 9·33, as compared with 10·20 per cent in 1927, 11·56 in 1926, 11·30 in 1925, and 11·97 in 1924.

The actual number of Chinese employed during 1928 was 5,918, a reduction of 467 over

the previous year. The number of Hindus employed was 779, a reduction of 60 from the number shown in 1927. The number of Japanese, however, increased by 194, from 3,859 in 1927 to 4,053 in 1928.

The number of Asiatics employed during 1928 was 10,750, a reduction of 333 from the figures of 1927. The groups which show an increase in the number of Asiatics employed are: Coal-mining, laundries, cleaning and dyeing, metal-mining, miscellaneous trades and industries, the utility group, and the manufacture of wood (miscellaneous). The groups showing a decrease in the number of Asiatics engaged are headed by the lumber industries with a reduction of 316 from 1927, followed by the food products group, printing and publishing, garment-making, pulp and paper, and shipbuilding.

The groups in which native Canadians show a majority of employees are: Creameries, builders' materials, cigar and tobacco manufacturing, contracting, manufacture of food products, house-furnishing, manufacture of jewellery, leather and fur goods, lumber industries, metal trades, metal-mining, miscellaneous trades and industries, oil-refining, paint-manufacturing, printing and publishing, and the manufacture of wood. The groups having a preponderance of those born in Great Britain and Ireland are: Coal-mining, Coast shipping, explosives and chemicals, garment-making, laundries, cleaning and dyeing, pulp and paper mills, ship-building, smelting, and the public utility group. Comparing these groups with the corresponding statement for 1927, it is found that garment-making, builders' materials, miscellaneous trades and industries, and oil-refining have swung from the Canadian to the British group, and the manufacture of jewellery from the British to the Canadian group.

*Labour Disputes.*—The disturbance caused by labour disputes in the industrial life of the Province was again comparatively slight. During 1928 there were nine disputes entailing a stoppage of work, affecting 2,644 employees and resulting in a loss of 20,791 working days. In 1927, there were 1,668 workers involved in the disputes of that year, and the working time lost was 17,006 working days. In no case during 1928 was there a dispute resulting from any attempt by employers to reduce wages, though in one instance the strikers, who were engaged in the shingle industry, contended that new conditions had been introduced which made it difficult for them to earn as much as formerly. Most of the disputes were caused by demands for higher pay or a shorter working week, and in one or two cases the

observance or non-observance of closed shop conditions.

*Male Minimum Wage Act.*—A chapter of the report is devoted to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada which declared this Act invalid (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1310) and also to the new Male Minimum Wage Act adopted at the last session of the Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, June 1929, page 607). Owing to the introduction of the new measure resulting from the Supreme Court's

judgment on the original legislation, the Act was inoperative for the greater part of the year.

The report gives a review of the labour legislation enacted during the last session of the Legislature. These new measures have already been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1929, pages 607-610.

The report includes also a useful directory of associations of employers and also of trade unions in British Columbia.

### Hours of Work Act in 1928

The operations under the Hours of Work Act, 1923, during 1928, are outlined in the report of the provincial Department of Labour. That the Act has now become a part of the industrial life of the Province; that it is being observed by both employers and employees; and that the smooth-working of this legislation is proof that the majority of those affected are in sympathy with its provisions, are the chief features emphasized in the report.

Among the amendments to the Act adopted at the last session of the Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 608) was one providing that the prescribed limit of hours may be exceeded "in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking." Accordingly, exemptions of a temporary nature in urgent cases are granted by the Board of Adjustment which administers the Act. During 1928 there were 161 temporary permits issued. The overtime covered by these permits varied from a total of one hour to one hour per day for a week or longer. Lumbering accounted for 105 of these permits. The report states that the chief reason for the granting of exemptions to this industry is that overtime is required because of the arrival of steamships from one to three days earlier than expected, and that in such cases the granting of overtime becomes a necessity, otherwise shipping would become disrupted and other industries suffer as a result. Other branches of industry re-

quiring temporary permits at certain seasons of the year are the printing firms to take care of rush orders for Christmas cards and other special work; general contractors, especially when pouring concrete; and garment-manufacturing during the rush season.

In 1928, the average working hours for all industrial occupations was further reduced to 48.43 hours weekly, from 48.55 in 1927, and an average of 48.84 in 1926.

The accompanying table shows the trend of average weekly hours in all industries covered by the report for the past three years.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	1926	1927	1928
Breweries.....	47-91	45-60	48-22
Builders' materials, etc.....	47-10	46-94	47-55
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing.....	44-46	44-48	46-58
Coal-mining.....	48-00	48-02	48-02
Coast shipping.....	53-29	52-48	53-05
Contracting.....	45-57	44-97	44-83
Explosives, chemicals, etc.....	51-49	45-85	45-32
Food products, manufacture of.....	51-82	50-65	51-75
Garment-making.....	44-81	46-38	44-54
House-furnishing.....	45-14	45-52	45-30
Jewellery, manufacture of.....	43-96	44-25	44-75
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing.....	46-54	46-28	46-42
Leather and fur goods, manufacture of.....	47-26	46-77	46-62
LUMBER INDUSTRIES—			
Logging.....	48-71	48-63	48-40
Logging-railways.....	48-06	49-08	49-16
Mixed plants.....	49-03	44-00	47-21
Lumber-dealers.....	46-78	45-88	46-70
Planing-mills.....	50-48	49-81	49-29
Sawmills.....	49-23	49-63	49-03
Shingle-mills.....	48-32	48-84	47-97
Metal trades.....	45-81	45-51	45-42
Metal-mining.....	55-43	52-26	53-93
Miscellaneous trades and industries.....	47-67	47-20	47-64
Oil-refining.....	51-46	54-35	54-16
Paint-manufacturing.....	44-25	44-51	44-44
Printing and publishing.....	45-58	45-51	45-42
Pulp and paper manufacturing.....	48-23	48-46	48-24
Ship-building.....	44-14	45-13	44-45
Smelting.....	53-21	52-94	53-07
Street-railways, gas, water, power, etc.....	45-83	45-90	45-69
Wood-manufacture (not elsewhere specified).....	46-28	46-42	46-77

## Minimum Wages for Women in British Columbia in 1928

The eleventh annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia for the year 1928 is incorporated in the annual report of the Department of Labour, the Minimum Wage Act being administered by a Board of three members, the chairman of which is the Deputy Minister of Labour.

Under the British Columbia Act nine Orders respecting minimum wages have been put into force, and these include practically all women and girl employees coming within the scope of the Act. The total number during 1928 as indicated from the returns received from employers was 19,377 workers. However, the statute does not cover domestic servants, fruit pickers, farm labourers or their employers.

The report points out that considering the number of workers affected by the rulings of the Board, the percentage of employers who evaded the regulations is comparatively small. Through pay-roll inspections, personal visits by the officials, and complaints of employees some discrepancies were found during the year. In the majority of cases employers paid the girls the arrears due them without recourse to court proceedings. Adjustments were effected through friendly negotiations, conducted by correspondence or interviews between employers, employees, and officials of the Board. By these methods the sum of \$3,202.11 was paid during 1928 to employees throughout the Province. This amount represents the difference between what they should have received under the various Orders and what they were paid by employers who were not complying with the law.

In fairness to the employers it is stated that this non-compliance was not always wilful. In some cases a slight misunderstanding of an order led to an inadequate wage being paid. In other instances employers coming into British Columbia from outside points failed to acquaint themselves with the regulations governing their particular industry or occupation.

Collections for the girls were effected from proprietors of laundries, hotels, cafés, commercial and professional offices, bakeries, garment, candy, and other factories, beauty-parlours, retail stores, fruit-canneries, and packing-houses. The beneficial protection of the Act, therefore, was felt by women and girls of many and varied callings.

During the period under review eight convictions for violations of the Act were obtained, two cases were dismissed, and one case withdrawn owing to the serious and continued illness of the material witness.

A summary of the minimum wage orders in force is as follows:—

Mercantile industry, \$12.75 (hourly rate, 26 $\frac{9}{16}$  cents).

Laundry, cleaning and dyeing industries, \$13.50 (hourly rate, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

Public housekeeping, \$14 (hourly rate 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

Office occupations, \$15 (hourly rate 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

Personal service occupation, \$14.25 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{16}$  cents).

Fishing industry (canneries), \$15.50 (hourly rate, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents).

Telephone and telegraph occupation, \$15 (hourly rate, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

Fruit and vegetable industry, \$14.40 (hourly rate, 30 cents).

Manufacturing industry, \$14 (hourly rate, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents).

The annual request for pay-roll data was answered by 3,425 individual employers or firms. While this is 30 less than the number who responded in 1927, the employees under the Act in 1928 totalled 19,377 as against 17,507 in 1927.

Of the total number of women and girls employed in the nine occupations and industries under the Act, 3,692, or 19.05 per cent, were reported as receiving the actual minimum for their respective classes of work. In the higher scales of pay, it is noted that 11,904, or 61.44 per cent of all those reported, were listed as being in receipt of wages in excess of the legal minimum, leaving 3,781, or 19.51 per cent, who were paid below the minimum. This latter group, however, includes young girls and inexperienced workers for whom lower rates are set, and employees of experience whose working week was shorter than 48 hours, with a *pro rata* reduction in their remuneration.

The average weekly wage of all occupations for experienced employees over 18 years of age during 1928 was \$17.52, as compared with \$17.06 in 1927, and \$17.05 in 1926.

Figures compiled from the employers pay-rolls for 1928 indicate that increases in average wages of the experienced workers occurred in the laundry industry (which also includes dry cleaning and dyeing establishment), in public house-keeping, in office occupation, and in telegraph and telephone occupation. In addition to these callings the seasonal fruit and vegetable industry and the fishing industry also recorded higher average wages than those prevailing in 1927. The outstanding increase was in the office occupation wages in which there was a marked rise of \$1.05 per week, bringing the average weekly rate to \$20.21, a peak figure in this occupation since records have been kept.



Of the nine groups, covered by the orders of the Board, there were three in which the average wages for experienced women and girl employees were lower than in the previous year. The mercantile and personal service classes registered decreases, but coupled with the drop in wages was a corresponding decrease in the length of the average working week. In the manufacturing industry, states the report, the decrease of a cent per week in average rate for skilled employees, was so slight that the figures might be deemed to have remained stationary.

Table I shows the wage rates in 1918, before any wage rates had been in effect and in 1928, after eleven years of practical testing of the orders.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES BEFORE AND AFTER MINIMUM WAGE ACT

<i>Mercantile Industry</i>		
Average weekly wages—	1918	1928
Employees over 18 years...	\$12 71	\$14 95
Employees under 18 years..	7 70	9 60
Percentage of employees under 18 years.. . . . .	15.49	15.91
<i>Laundry Industry</i>		
Average weekly wages—	1918	1928
Employees over 18 years...	\$11 80	\$14 59
Employees under 18 years..	9 78	9 64
Percentage of employees under 18 years.. . . . .	21.80	11.74
<i>Manufacturing Industry</i>		
Average weekly wages—	1918	1928
Experienced employees.. . .	\$12 54	\$16 62
Inexperienced employees.. . .	9 57	10 00
Percentage of inexperienced employees.. . . . .	28.64	18.74
<i>Telephone and Telegraph</i>		
Average weekly wages—	1918	1928
Experienced employees.. . .	\$15 55	\$18 32
Inexperienced employees.. . .	11 90	11 91
Percentage of inexperienced employees.. . . . .	8.70	13.61
<i>Personal Service Occupation</i>		
Average weekly wages—	1918	1928
Employees over 18 years...	\$13 83	\$17 02
Employees under 18 years..	6 96	11 67
Percentage of employees under 18 years.. . . . .	15.38	7.45

<i>Office Occupation</i>		
Average weekly wages—	1918	1928
Employees over 18 years...	\$16 53	\$20 21
Employees under 18 years..	10 88	12 99
Percentage of employees under 18 years.. . . . .	7.45	3.51

<i>Public Housekeeping Occupation</i>		
Average weekly wages—	1918	1928
Employees over 18 years...	\$14 23	\$16 52
Employees under 18 years..	11 77	13 67
Percentage of employees under 18 years.. . . . .	5.51	3.73

Commenting on the figures in Table I the report states that "while the Minimum Wage Board does not take all the credit for the substantial increase in wages during this period, to the Orders is largely due this noticeable rise. Other economic factors have contributed in a lesser degree to these increases, but the wage level has been raised and maintained chiefly by this protective legislation." The report observes that "as employees are also buyers, the higher their wages the more they can spend, and thus their money goes into circulation to give impetus to trade."

The highest individual weekly wages recorded for 1928 in the nine industries were as follows: Mercantile industry, \$65; laundry industry, \$32.25; public housekeeping occupation, \$40; office occupation, \$75; manufacturing industry, \$43; personal service occupation, \$50; telephone and telegraph occupation, \$65; fishing industry, \$26.54; and fruit and vegetable industry, \$49.30. These peak wages were paid by firms in Victoria, Vancouver, Prince Rupert and Penticton.

Dealing with the marital state of employees under the various Orders, the report states that the relative proportion of married, widowed and single employees has not altered very materially in the past few years in the Province. From the returns for 1928 the following percentages in this regard are indicated: Married, 19.79; widowed, 3.73; single, 76.48.

Tables II and III give a statistical summary of all occupations covered by the regulations, and the labour turn-over in each group according to years of continuous service:—

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF ALL OCCUPATIONS

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Number of firms reporting.....	3,425	3,455	3,123	2,804	2,287
Number of employees—					
Over 18 years, or experienced.....	17,191	15,697	13,725	12,181	10,355
Under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	2,186	1,810	2,345	1,718	1,242
Total weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced.....	\$301,223 03	\$267,787 44	\$234,001 53	\$211,713 38	\$176,517 87
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	\$ 23,470 00	\$ 18,820 00	\$ 23 513 50	\$ 17,764 00	\$ 12,644 50
Average weekly wages—					
Employees over 18 years, or experienced.....	\$17 52	\$17 06	\$17 05	\$17 38	\$17 05
Employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	\$10 74	\$10 40	\$10 03	\$10 34	\$10 18
Percentage of employees under 18 years, or inexperienced.....	11 28%	10 34%	14 59%	12 36%	10 71%
Average hours worked per week.....	44 05	43 92	43 82	43 58	43 09

TABLE III.—LABOUR TURNOVER IN EACH GROUP AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN CONTINUOUS SERVICE OF EMPLOYER REPORTING

Name of Industry	Not specified.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	3 to 4 Years.	4 to 5 Years.	5 to 6 Years.	6 to 7 Years.	7 to 8 Years.	8 to 9 Years.	9 to 10 Years.	10 Yrs. or over.	Number of Employees reported.	Number of Firms reporting.
Mercantile.....	19	2,075	646	493	272	199	154	88	88	55	41	107	4,237	478
Laundry.....	33	428	184	148	76	68	54	20	23	21	10	25	1,090	66
Public house-keeping.....	15	1,304	438	243	142	92	55	44	41	32	16	47	2,469	430
Office.....	83	1,211	706	615	457	334	275	191	144	185	95	372	4,668	1,829
Manufacturing.....	58	989	402	324	230	147	100	79	52	42	32	69	2,524	336
Personal service.....	10	167	55	39	26	21	11	10	6	2	1	1	349	96
Telephone and Telegraph.....	2	521	244	287	209	166	102	61	57	77	34	106	1,866	135
Fishing.....				1	3	1		1					15	4
Fruit and vegetable.....	402	1,246	174	147	81	58	22	12	6	6	2	3	2,159	51
Totals.....	622	7,950	2,849	2,297	1,496	1,086	773	506	417	420	231	730	19,377	3,425

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1928

THE annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of Great Britain for 1928 draws attention to the continued growth of industry in the south of England, particularly in the district of London. It notes an increase in the number of larger factories and a corresponding decline in the number of workshops. This change is stated to be due to the economic advantages arising from the concentration of work in large establishments well equipped with machinery and with other aids to cheap production. For example, many small tailoring and dressmaking workshops have been closed owing to the cheapness of ready-made clothing manufactured on wholesale lines; while similar changes are being witnessed in other trades, such as brewing and flour milling, which used to be largely carried on in small units in the country districts. Changes in fashion, and in the habits of the people, are also constantly causing disturbances in industry, curtailing some branches and expanding others. For example, the increasing use of ready-made garments has reduced the business of many small tailors and dressmakers; the small rooms in modern houses have created a demand for diminutive furniture, and some firms specializing in the manufacture of such furniture have been busy; the disuse of metal household fittings which require polishing, in order to reduce domestic work, is partly responsible for the "slump" in metal plating and polishing.

*Accidents.*—Fatal industrial accidents numbered 953 in 1928, as compared with 973 in 1927. Fatal accidents were most numerous in building construction (152), docks (100), shipbuilding (85), conversion of metals (79). It is suggested in the report that the fatality rates

per thousand accidents afford some indication of the relative severity of the accidents in the various industries. On this basis the highest fatality rates for 1928 were: buildings, 40; electrical generating stations, 19; docks, 14; gas works, 12; clay, stone, and cement works, 12; paper making, 8; woollen and worsted, 8; shipbuilding, 8.

It is pointed out that, as in previous years, over 70 per cent of the total number of accidents, and over 50 per cent of the fatalities, were due to causes unconnected with machinery of any kind. Thus 18,411 accidents, including 99 fatalities, were due to persons being struck by falling bodies; and 18,343 accidents, including 322 fatalities, were due to persons falling. The fatality rate of the latter class of accidents—17 per 1,000—is particularly high. The majority of the accidents in both these classes are not preventable by safeguards of any kind, but by the education of the workers in the exercise of care and forethought and in safe methods of working.

*Accident Prevention.*—The Report for 1928 again devotes a large amount of space to this subject. A discussion on the subject of safety organization took place at the International Labour Conference in June, 1928, when a resolution was passed to the effect that "the time has come to attempt to reach a higher standard of safety, by the development of new methods" on the lines of the "Safety First" movement. The matter has been taken up in this country with the various employers' associations, in those industries in which the incidence of accidents is high; and it is stated that, on the whole, satisfactory progress has been made. For example safety organizations have been established in about 80 per cent of

the ironworks which have blast furnaces in blast; in all the iron and steel rolling mills in Lincolnshire, and in 48 out of 50 of those in Scotland. In the engineering industry, a considerable impetus has been given to the safety movement; in some districts over 90 per cent, and in most districts over 80 per cent of the larger firms have either established a safety organization or have the matter well in hand.

New agreements in regard to safety precautions have been concluded both in the spinning and in the weaving branches of the cotton trade. The new agreements amend the agreements previously in force in various points of detail, and in addition provide for the setting up of a joint Standing Committee, which is to meet twice a year to review the agreement.

*Hours of Work.*—It is observed in the Report that there is little change to record in the hours worked in the principal industries throughout the country, where in the majority of cases the week of 47 or 48 hours is established. Reference is made, however, to cases in which longer hours are worked; it is mentioned that, if trade is good, the cotton doublers in Nottinghamshire, and certain hosiery firms in Scotland and in the Midlands, work the full legal period of 55½ hours a week, and that in bakehouses, especially those in which flour confectionery is made, the normal working week is often 54 hours or even more.

*Five-day Week.*—There has been no marked increase in this method of working during the past few years. Individual firms, in a great variety of industries, have adopted the system; and, once established, it appears to remain as the normal working system. In some areas where workers do not reside near the works it is arranged in order to avoid long journeys on Saturday mornings; in others to enable maintenance work to be done on Saturdays, or to save expense in overhead charges. In a few cases in which Saturday employment has been discontinued temporarily owing to bad trade, improved output on the five days has been noticed, and has resulted in adoption of the five-day week as a permanency. In some cases in which the five-

day week is a settled policy employment takes place on Saturday morning at times of seasonal pressure.

*Two-shift System.*—The employment of women and young persons over 16 years of age on two-day shifts is permitted by the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, provided an order authorizing such employment has been granted by the Home Secretary. Careful inquiries made by the Factory Inspectors show no very decided feeling generally among the workers either for or against the system; and an investigation conducted by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board disclosed no advantage over the other in either system (two-shift or normal day shift) as regards sickness experience.

Orders have been of considerable use in enabling firms to increase the total number of hours worked in the factory, without increasing them for the individuals concerned. Interesting examples of this are found in fruit preserving, where at times of seasonal pressure women were formerly employed during about four months of the year for any length of time between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. It is stated that the advantage of the shift system, in avoiding the necessity for excessive overtime, seems obvious.

*Works Committees.*—In some areas works committees are declining in numbers; in others, and notably in the Midlands, there are a considerable number, and the number is steadily increasing. They vary greatly in size and in scope. There is a steady, if slow, increase in the number of smaller factories which are adopting the committee system. The report observes that, although the committee movement in industry is extending, at any rate in some parts of the country, the extension has taken place in isolated factories, and there is no evidence of a general movement towards it in any one trade. Even in the pottery industry, where a systematic attempt was made to set up works committees generally, on a uniform basis, it is believed that not more than six are really functioning at the present time.

## New Labour Legislation in the United States

*Injunctions Act in Minnesota.*—The Legislature of the State of Minnesota, at its 1929 session, adopted the following provisions relating to injunctions:

"No restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of this State, or any judge or judges thereof, in any case between

an employer and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, except after notice and a hearing in court and shown to be necessary to prevent irreparable injury to

property, or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property rights must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney, provided that a temporary restraining order may be issued without notice or hearing upon a proper showing that violence is actually being caused or is imminently probable on the part of the person or persons sought to be restrained; and provided that in such restraining order all parties to the action shall be similarly restrained."

*Non-Union Contracts Act in Wisconsin.*—The following measure came into force in Wisconsin on May 24, 1929:

"Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, constituting or contained in either (1) a contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any employer and any

employee or prospective employee, whereby (a) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become or remain a member of any labour organization or of any organization of employers, or (b) either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from the employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes or remains a member of any labour organization or of any organization of employers; or (2) in a contract or agreement for the sale of agricultural, horticultural or dairy products between a producer of such products and a distributor or purchaser thereof, whereby either party to such contract, or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become or remain a member of any co-operative association or of any trade association of the producers, distributors or purchasers of such products, is hereby declared to be contrary to public policy and wholly void and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any court."

## BRITISH COMMISSION'S REPORT ON ECONOMIC AND LABOUR CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA

AT the time of the Imperial Conference held at London in 1926 the suggestion was made by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia that a commission composed of four independent business men from Great Britain should confer with the representatives of the various Australian governments and business men on the development of Australian resources, the increase of settlement, and other matters of mutual economic interest to Great Britain and the Commonwealth. A commission was appointed later, composed by Sir Arthur Duckham, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Ernest Clark and Mr. D. O. Malcolm. The commissioners opened their inquiry in September, 1928, and held numerous conferences with governments and their officials, with representative public bodies, with labour organizations and with associations of producers and traders of every kind concerned both with primary and with secondary industries.

The report of the commission, published early this year, states that the guiding principle followed in the inquiry was to ascertain what was best for Australia. "Given the maximum possible prosperity and wealth production in Australia, the ties between Australia and Great Britain are sufficiently close, and the sentiments of common loyalty

which bind the one to the other are sufficiently strong to secure that the maximum commercial intercourse will follow." The main problems dealt with are those concerning finance, migration, scientific and technical research, the protective tariff, the Arbitration Act or legislative enactments, both of the Commonwealth and of the States, for the fixing of wages and conditions of labour.

*Finance.*—The commissioners reach conclusions and make recommendations on all these subjects. They find that while the financial condition of Australia is sound, her national income and sources of public revenue being amply sufficient to pay for her government and to provide for the service and repayment of her public debt; but on the other hand Australia has, in past years, spent too much unprofitably on development schemes which have been undertaken either without sufficient regard to their probable financial and economic results or without adequate preliminary investigation of the schemes themselves. "She has been mortgaging the future too deeply and would do well to restrict her expenditure of borrowed money for development, notwithstanding the inconveniences that must follow from deflation, and to leave the field more widely open to private enterprise."

*Immigration.*—In regard to the problem of immigration the commissioners found that present circumstances in Australia are not favourable to migration, and recent figures of assisted migration show a sensible decline, but good work is being done to promote it, especially in regard to the migration of children, young people and women for domestic employment.

Criticism is made of the existing agreement between Great Britain and Australia known as the "£34,000,000 Agreement" as being too narrow, and because those states that are mainly concerned with primary production are likely to be embarrassed in fulfilling their obligation to accept a specific quota of migrants in respect of each scheme. "We consider," they state, "that the Agreement might be amended and the period of its operation extended so that the funds available under it might be used for work calculated to promote migration into Australia generally, without conditions as to specific numbers of migrants into any State, e.g., for scientific research and for large scale experiments to test its results before they are adopted."

*Scientific Research.*—The commissioners declare that the more intensive use of land already in occupation in Australia is a matter of the greatest importance. This should be promoted by scientific research and will increase the country's wealth more surely and rapidly and more cheaply than further extensive development is likely to do.

*Effect of Tariff.*—After dealing with the "vicious circle" of increased prices due to the tariff, and of increased costs of labour due to arbitration awards, the commissioners state that it is urgently necessary to break the vicious circle without lowering the standard of living, i.e., real wages. "Efficiency," they declare, "should be a condition of protection, and protected industries should be liable to furnish the government with the fullest information as to their prices, costs, and conditions generally." They recommend that a full inquiry and investigation should forthwith be instituted by the Commonwealth Government into the whole question of the economic effect of the tariff and the incidence of its duties. Pending this enquiry there should be no avoidable increase of duties.

*Industrial Relations.*—In regard to the question of industrial relations the commissioners find that the system of settlement of industrial disputes by awards of the courts set up under the Arbitration Acts has failed, has involved overlapping jurisdiction and conflicting decisions, and has tended to divide

employer and employed into two opposing camps. There should, they consider, be the minimum of judicial and governmental interference with the relations between employer and employed; and industrial disputes should be settled by way of discussion and frank interchange of views between the parties concerned.

The report contains the following paragraphs dealing with this subject:—

"In every capital city of Australia we have had the advantage of meeting the leaders of the Trade Union movement. We have been much struck by the strength of that movement, reinforced as it doubtless is by the homogeneity of the people and by the active and intelligent interest which they take in all matters affecting their welfare. We have had frank and interesting discussions with the leaders of the movement; and we have found that practically on every occasion the subject of the Arbitration Acts and of the courts established thereunder has come up during the course of these discussions. By workmen's representatives, not less emphatically than by representatives of the employers, it has been consistently represented to us that the Arbitration courts are not achieving their purpose and that a system designed to arrive by judicial decisions at fair and prompt settlement of industrial disputes such as could be freely accepted by both sides must be held to have failed.

"The most important of the reasons which have been advanced for this view are that experience has shown that there arises between the two parties who appear before the Arbitration court judge or Arbitrator the spirit of antagonism inseparable from litigation, and that the object of prompt settlement is defeated by the delay occasioned by the necessity for the collection and presentation of detailed evidence in a form acceptable to a court. It is complained that the procedure of the court occasions the expenditure of much time and money by the litigants, and involves very long absences from their ordinary occupations for a large number of persons whose time might be more profitably employed; that the subject matter of the questions which are brought before the courts is not of a nature with which judicial tribunals, necessarily unversed in the practical problems of industry or in the economic questions to which they give rise, are best fitted to deal; and that the overlapping jurisdictions of the Federal and State Arbitration courts have led to an almost inextricable tangle of conflicting decisions so complicated that large staffs have to be maintained to keep track of

them and to endeavour to guard against involuntary contravention of any of them in the course of every-day business.

"If the settlement of industrial disputes must continue to be referred to Arbitration courts, we think that the faults of the system will continue to be intensified unless an end can be put to overlapping and conflict between the spheres of Commonwealth and State jurisdiction, and the courts themselves are laid under an unqualified statutory instruction to have regard to the economic effects of their awards both on the industry with which the awards may be immediately concerned and on other industries which may be indirectly affected by them. We think, too, that it should be a condition of access to an Arbitration Court that the parties should first have made a *bona fide* attempt to arrive at a settlement of their dispute by way of conference with each other, and that a full statement of the points in regard to which they have failed to arrive at an agreement should be laid before the court. This procedure should secure that if either side has shown itself unreasonable the court shall be made aware of it."

*The Basic Wage.*—In regard to the question of the wage basis it is found that the system of fixing wages by reference to a basic money wage which rises and falls with a varying index figure of the cost of living is open to the

gravest criticism as giving no interest to the workers in the reduction of the cost of living.

"A system of wage fixation resting upon a basic money wage which rises or falls with a varying index figure of the cost of living is open to the gravest criticism, as tending to deprive employees of any interest in the prosperity of the industry with which they are connected. Let us assume that by better, more energetic, and more willing work on the part of all concerned from the highest to the lowest, the output of Australian industries were increased with no increase in overhead cost. The natural economic effect would be that prices all round would fall and that consumption and profits would rise; but as the cost of living would fall the basic wage would also fall, and with it all wages fixed by the Arbitration Courts in relation to the basic wage with margins for special skill and the like. Thus the system is such as to give the worker in industry no interest in a cheaper cost of living, and no inducement to that increased efficiency which would tend to bring it about. In such a case as we have imagined it would be only right that wages should rise and that the workmen should share in the increased prosperity so largely attributable to them. It is only if all concerned in industry genuinely feel that their own fortunes are bound up with its success or failure that that solidarity in industry which is essential to its prosperity can be achieved."

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Shop Safety Rules

The Province of Quebec Safety League recently compiled the following "shop safety rules." Each rule was suggested by a serious accident which called attention to the need of a rule.

1. In case of sickness or injury, no matter how slight, go to the plant hospital or First Aid at once. In no case should you treat your own or another worker's serious injuries nor remove foreign particles from the eye.

2. Report any unsafe condition to your foreman at once. Don't wait for the other fellow to do it, as someone may be injured in the meantime. Safety suggestions are always welcome. Give them to your foreman, superintendent or to the Safety Organization.

3. Never operate any machine, crane, tractor, elevator or other piece of moving machinery unless you have instructions from your foreman.

4. Shut down your machine before cleaning, oiling or adjusting and wait until it stops.

5. Never distract the attention of another worker, as you might cause him to be injured.

6. Do not attempt to lift nor push objects

which may be too heavy for you—ask for help when you need it. Learn to lift the right way and avoid strains; bend your knees; keep your body erect; then push upwards with your legs. It is much easier.

7. All chemicals and gas containers should have prominent labels. Always read and obey instructions on label.

8. When handling acids, alkalis, or other caustic materials, always wear goggles and rubber gloves.

9. Never climb through, over, under, nor between railroad cars. Wait until the train passes or walk around the end of the train, giving yourself plenty of room. Stop! Look! and Listen!

10. Running, horse-play, throwing things, scuffling and fooling in the plant are very dangerous and cannot be tolerated.

11. If your hands become soiled with paint, lead or any other poisonous substance, be sure to wash them before eating lunch. Do not touch lips nor put anything into the mouth without this precaution.

12. Always make an air test before entering tanks, bins or other places where there may be dangerous fumes. Wear a life line and have someone stationed outside to help in an emergency.

13. Intoxicating liquors are not permitted on the plant premises at any time.

#### *Plant House-keeping*

14. Keep the places about you clean, and put all oily waste, rubbish, or papers in the containers provided for that purpose.

15. All overhead platforms or scaffolding should be provided with toe-boards to prevent small tools or other objects from rolling or being kicked onto persons below.

16. When you see boards with projecting nails, pull the nails, turn them over, or put the boards where they can do no harm. Pick up all loose nails.

17. All excavations, open manholes and other places where persons might fall should be suitably protected.

18. Pile materials properly. Do not block aisles, exits, power panels or valves by materials, tools or equipment.

#### *Tools and Equipment*

19. Safety guards are for your protection, and must not be removed except to make adjustments or repairs. Never operate your machine unless all the guards provided are in place. If a guard is not in proper condition report this at once to your foreman or superintendent.

20. Before using any ladder see that it has good safety feet and is free from cracks, broken rungs and other defects. When necessary, to prevent slipping, have another worker hold the bottom of the ladder.

21. Never use "make-shift" or defective scaffolding, rigging or stages.

22. Never use defective punches, wrenches or other tools. Flying chips from tools with mushroomed or split heads cause many injuries. Exchange or see that defective tools are repaired.

23. When handling molten metal, wear goggles, leggings and safe footwear.

24. Never use your fingers for removing chips from machines. Use a brush or hook.

25. Adjust tool-rests on grinders within one-eighth inch of the grinding wheels. Be sure to stop your machine while doing so.

26. Use compressed air only for the job which it is intended. Do not clean your clothes with it; do not fool with it; do not blow the air against any one, as it might enter his body and possibly kill him.

27. Welding equipment must not be used nor tampered with by any but the regular operator. Protective screens should be properly placed.

28. Wear the respirators provided for your protection when working where there are dangerous fumes or dust.

29. When working in unguarded high places wear a life belt, properly secured, to prevent falling.

#### *Safe Clothing*

30. If you are provided with goggles, wear them, as instructed.

31. When working around moving machinery, do not wear knitted jackets, flowing ties, or other loose clothing. Roll or cut off loose sleeves at the elbow.

32. Do not wear gloves when operating any machine unless their use has been O.K.'d by the foreman.

33. Close fitting caps or hair nets should be worn around moving machinery to prevent the hair from becoming caught.

34. Celluloid eye-shades are not to be worn either separately or as a part of a shop cap, because celluloid is very easily ignited and may cause serious burns and eye injuries.

#### *Elevators, Cranes, etc.*

35. Under no circumstances, enter elevator shaftway nor permit head or body to project into shaftway, unless special arrangements have been made for shutting off power in advance.

36. Do not tamper with elevator equipment (for example, elevator gate interlocks are for your protection). Report any defects at once to someone in authority.

37. Never attempt to enter nor leave an elevator while it is in motion.

38. Do not put your head over or under gate to look for car. Make sure your feet do not project into shaftway when riding on elevator.

39. Never stand nor walk under a crane load. Obey the floor man; listen for the crane bell or other signal.

40. Chains, slings and hooks should never be over-loaded and should be inspected periodically. Use correct tackle, as a safety sling load will save time and material, and will prevent accidents.

#### *Fire Prevention*

41. Learn the location of all the fire exits and alarm boxes in the vicinity. Under no circumstances use a pail of water where extinguishers are provided.

(a) In case of fire in electrical equipment, pull the switch, call electrician and use carbon tetrachloride extinguisher—other types may cause death by electrocution.

(b) For common fires, such as with rubbish, paper, rags, etc., use any form of extinguisher.

(c) For fire in flammable liquids, use foam type extinguishers or other special extinguishers provided for that purpose.

42. Fire doors must be kept clear. Learn the location and proper use of any fire fighting equipment in your vicinity.

43. Do not use gasoline for cleaning purposes, unless it is first mixed with carbon tetrachloride, using three parts gasoline and two part carbon tetrachloride. Never pour any coal-oil, gasoline, oil or other inflammable liquids into any sewer or drain.

#### **Construction Safety Association for Ontario**

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act contains a clause permitting the industries to set up associations for the prevention of accidents and authorizes the Compensation Board to pay the expenses of those organizations out of the accident fund. Recently the general contractors of the province with pay-rolls of \$30,000 a year or over set up the Construction Safety Association and elected as provisional directors, Messrs. A. R. Holmes, A. R. Holmes Ltd., Toronto; N. M. Brydon, Wilde and Brydon, Toronto; Chas. Robertson, Schultz Construction Co. Limited, Brantford; J. M. Pigott, Pigott Construction Co. Ltd., Hamilton; S. E. Dinsmore, S. E. Dinsmore Co. Ltd., Windsor; J. F. Meagher,

Ross-Meagher Limited, Ottawa; and H. J. Ball, Ball Brothers, Kitchener. Mr. Holmes was elected chairman and R. B. Morley of Industrial Accident Prevention Associations is secretary-treasurer. The movement to establish a safety association for the construction industry was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, February, 1929, page 117.

It is the intention of the committee to carry on an aggressive campaign, as the accident experience of the group has occasioned both the Compensation Board and the general contractors a good deal of concern. The Construction Safety Association will work in harmony with various authorities and J. J. Woolnough, City Architect for Toronto, has already promised full co-operation.

At the present time a survey of the whole situation is being made in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and the Border cities under the direction of V. L. Mummery, chief inspector, Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, and a full report will be presented at the meeting of directors of the Construction Safety Association in September.

### Social Importance of Industrial Hygiene

Dr. E. G. Pedley, of the Industrial Clinic, McGill University, Montreal, contributes to the August issue of the *Social Welfare* (published by the Social Service of Canada) an article in which he shows the value of industrial hygiene to the life of the community. "Since the industrial population," he says, "is gathered together in rather large groups, and is, therefore, capable of approach, industrial hygiene bears a similar relation to adult health that school hygiene bears to child health."

Summarizing the past results of preventive medicine Dr. Pedley points out that "thirty years ago the expectation of life of an infant at birth was about 48 years, now it is nearly 58 years. There has been a gain here of about 10 years. This gain, however, has been effected for the most part by a great saving in

infant deaths and affects adults very slightly. Actually, as a matter of fact, the expectation of life at older ages appears to be decreasing. One large insurance company has recently reported that in its experience the expectation of life of adults, say at 35 years of age, has actually decreased in the last six years. The causes of adult mortality have altered somewhat, such diseases as tuberculosis and typhoid fever have very definitely decreased, but other diseases have increased and the net result is a slight increase in mortality in the older ages."

Turning to the connection between poverty and disease, Dr. Pedley quotes the statistics compiled by the Registrar General of England and Wales as showing that "if the death rate from all causes among industrial workers in England and Wales be taken as 100, that of the best paid group is 81, while that of the worst paid group is 126. In the case of tuberculosis an even more impressive contrast is afforded for the worst paid group has a mortality nearly three times that of the best paid group.

"It is generally accepted," Dr. Pedley says, "that the community can demand proper working conditions as we understand them for its people. This means adequate wages, suitable hours of labour, proper conditions of ventilation, seating, illumination and the like. Many industries exceed the demands imposed by the community, and under the theory that the best workman is the healthy one provide lunch rooms, recreation facilities, and medical service to the employees. It is felt that perhaps the most important single force in the improvement of industrial or adult health is the industrial medical department, not only from the standpoint of the prevention of disease, but also from the standpoint of the early recognition and cure. Dr. Dublin has stated that the next great reduction in the tuberculosis death rate must come from the activities of the industrial hygienist and this might be said of other diseases, too."

## Safety Regulations for Grain Elevators in Saskatchewan

The following regulations for the prevention of accidents in the grain elevators have been made by the government of the Province of Saskatchewan under the provisions of the Factories Act.

### PART I—General

#### Horizontal Shafting.

1. Every driveshaft which is not more than seven feet from the ground, floor or working platform, or which is in an exposed position,

and can be approached while in motion, shall be guarded on the sides and bottom or protected by a standard railing ensuring not less than fifteen inches and not more than twenty inches horizontal clearance from the nearest moving part.

#### Fly Wheels or Pulleys.

2. Where a fly wheel or pulley runs in a pit there shall in each case be a handrail and toe board around the pit.



*Projecting Shaft Ends or Keys.*

3. (1) All projecting shaft ends or keys shall be cut off or properly protected with stationary casing.

(2) Where a gas engine is used and it is impracticable to comply with the provisions of subsection (1), the projecting shaft ends or keys shall be covered with a metal cap made of cast or malleable iron with smooth surface and fitting to the hub of the wheel.

*Couplings and Collars.*

4. Shaft couplings and set collars shall be of a safety type without projecting bolts, set screws or other dangerous projections, or shall be securely guarded.

*Grain Bins.*

5. (1) Grain bins shall have a substantial covering securely fastened or shall have a runway across the bins constructed of two inch planking supported on not more than an eight-foot centre. Each runway shall be at least twenty inches wide and shall have a toe board on each side and a substantial hand-rail.

(2) Drive belts or ropes passing through the main floor of an elevator shall be encased by a substantial housing or guard to a height of not less than six feet.

6. (1) Grain bins shall be equipped with substantial ladders or braces of iron or wood. Where a wooden ladder is used, the rungs shall be not more than thirty-six inches apart and shall be constructed of two by four-inch material rounded on the top and built in one corner of the bin, the ends of each rung being securely fastened to the sides of the bin where they form the angle. A rope not less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter shall be securely fastened to the bottom rung of the ladder by double U clips and shall reach to the outlet in the bottom of the bin. A rope shall be securely anchored at the top of each bin, of sufficient length to reach the bottom of the bin.

(2) Grain hoppers shall be provided with a ladder securely fastened to the side of the hopper within six inches of its top and extending to the outlet at the bottom of the hopper.

*Floor Openings.*

7. All stairways and raised platforms over four feet high shall be provided with suitable hand rails and, where practicable, with toe boards.

*Ladder.*

8. Elevators shall be equipped with a ladder reaching to the top, in addition to the manhoist.

*Hinges on Trap Doors.*

9. Trap doors or floor openings shall be fitted with suitable hinges.

*Engine Fly Wheel.*

10. The bottom part of an engine fly wheel shall be at least four inches from the floor or concrete base.

*Belt Shifters.*

11. Air compressors driven from the fly wheel of the main engine, shall be equipped with an efficient belt shifter, so as to avoid accident to the operator.

*Idler Pulleys.*

12. Idler pulleys on rope-driven elevators shall be so anchored as to prevent them falling in the event of the rope breaking.

*Report of Unsafe Conditions.*

13. Elevator operators shall report to an inspector of the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries, any condition which is deemed unsafe.

## PART II

## Manhoists

*Cable.*

1. (1) Manhoists shall be equipped with a cable not less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

(2) Where fastened to the manhoist and weight, the cable shall be secured with not less than two U clips of proper size or shall be otherwise securely fastened.

(3) Cables shall be of such length that the counterweights will rest on the bottom floor when the manhoist is level with the top floor.

(4) Cotton hemp or manilla rope shall not be used in the operation of a manhoist, except as a hand rope.

*Sheave.*

2. The sheave for a manhoist cable shall not be less than eighteen inches in diameter.

*Hand Ropes.*

3. Hand ropes shall be securely fastened at the top and bottom and shall not be less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

*Counterweights.*

4. Counterweights shall be entirely enclosed by a substantial casing of wood or other material, and shall be fastened to the cable in such away that there is no possibility of their becoming detached.

*Guide Rails.*

5. Manhoist guide rails shall be so braced that they will not spread and that there will be no danger of pinching. Cables shall not be used for manhoist guides.

*Safety Catch.*

6. Manhoists shall be equipped with an efficient device which will stop the manhoist in the event of the cable breaking or becoming detached at either end.

*Load on Manhoist.*

7. One man only shall ride on a manhoist. Manhoists shall not be used for carrying lumber, parts of machinery or any other load other than that of a man.

*Under Age.*

8. No person under sixteen years of age shall operate a manhoist.

*Catch.*

9. Manhoists shall be equipped with a catch or self-acting lock at the bottom floor of the elevator and also at each floor where a man may step off the hoist.

*Brake.*

10. Manhoists shall be equipped with a foot brake capable of holding the hoist, without load, against the pull of the counterweight.

## The Qualifications of Foremen

The need for training foremen was urged by Mr. George Cadbury, of Cadbury Brothers, Limited, chairman of the Bourneville Works Council, in a recent address to the conference of Industrial Administrators held at Oxford, England. He showed that the foreman is a vital link in any scheme of industrial organization. "It is the foreman who is responsible for seeing that everything goes on according to plan. He must know just the capacity of his machinery and plant, and just what is expected of it. He must know something about costs, for he will have to sign time cards, and unless he grasps the significance of the whole scheme the time cards, to him will only be a ridiculous superfluity.

"He should understand wages and piece-rates, and in my opinion he should be consulted when these are set. He will probably have to discuss the question of their fairness with the men under him, and he cannot do this unless he is acquainted with all the relevant factors. In modern costing various overhead charges are placed against various processes in various departments—in many cases, for example, the overheads are placed against the labour costs. But the foreman should know how the overheads are built up. Unless he has an intelligent understanding of the principles on which his own shop is being costed, he cannot possibly do his utmost to keep costs down."

The foremen of the future, in Mr. Cadbury's opinion, will require to be trained in a very wide range of subjects, as follows:—

(1) They should understand the Factory Acts.

(2) They should have some acquaintance with trade union laws and customs.

(3) They should have a clear idea of the principles underlying costing, the wage-scale, piece-rates, and kindred subjects. In short, they should understand the financial aspect

of the production in which they are engaged.

(4) They should be initiated into methods of checking materials and products at various points in production.

(5) They should understand the functions of the technical experts who examine and supervise what is turned out by various departments at the various stages of production. Those experts may be chemists, or they may be skilled engineers; the foreman is a link between his own department and whatever expert assistance it requires.

### Winter School for Women in Industry

The *New Republic*, July 3, 1929, contained the following announcement: "A new step in labour education will be taken with the opening, this fall, of the first winter school for women in industry—the Vineyard Shore School, at West Park on the Hudson. The school is an outgrowth of the summer-school movement which started at Bryn Mawr College in 1921, and aims to provide the means whereby women of the rank and file of industry can devote full time, for a school year, to courses of study planned especially for them, something the public schools and colleges have so far failed to provide. The subjects to be taught in the first year are English, science, history and economics. Experimental methods of teaching will be used; plans are also being developed for the future training of teachers for workers' classes. To be eligible for admission to the school, students must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five, must have had at least three years in industry and must be able to read and write English fairly well. The school does not aim to take workers out of industry or to help them to get better jobs. Instead, it aims definitely at sending workers back into industry filled with a desire to open educational doors to other workers."

## TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

### Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 45th Annual Convention

**T**HE 45th annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Saint John, New Brunswick, commencing on August 26, the sessions being held in the Georgian ball room of the Admiral Beatty Hotel. (The previous meeting of the congress in Saint John was in the year 1914, a few weeks after the beginning of the world war.) The opening session of the 1929 convention, which was opened by an invocation by Rev. J. Cracknell, preceded by musical selections by the Saint John branch of the American Federation of Musicians, was presided over by Mr. J. A. Whitebone, president of the Saint John Trades and Labour Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of local organized labour. The first speaker was His Worship Mayor W. White, who welcomed the delegates to Saint John on behalf of the municipality.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, General H. H. McLean, in welcoming the delegates to the province offered his sincere wishes for a successful convention. He was pleased last year, he said, to learn that the Congress had set its face against communism by refusing a seat to a delegate identified with the Communist Party.

The Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, premier of the province, stated that New Brunswick was particularly happy in having the opportunity to entertain the delegates. Referring to compensation laws the premier said: "We have recognized the principle that industry collectively shall bear the burden of collective injury." The Government for some time had been endeavouring, he said, to provide good roads, free school books and other things of that character and were also considering a commission to inquire into the practicability of an old age pension act.

The Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health and Labour, in joining the premier in welcoming the delegates, said: "Labour's future looms very brightly now; so many men have given their best efforts for the cause, and now their ideas are respected by all. Fair and considerate treatment and adequate remuneration are required and are being obtained as a result of the efforts of these men." The Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, President of the Executive Council of the province, and Dr. Murray MacLaren, one of the local members in the House of Commons, also added words of welcome.

#### The Minister of Labour

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, speaking on behalf of the Dominion Government, said he was pleased to be present to meet the delegates and to discuss with them matters which they wished to bring to his attention. Referring to the visit to Canada of the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Unemployment in the British Labour Government, Mr. Heenan said: "Mr. Thomas does not desire to deprive any man in Canada of an hour's work, neither is he trying to undermine the Canadian standard of living by shifting British unemployment problems to Canada's shoulders." Referring to the work of the labour organizations Mr. Heenan said that labour had done more than was generally known in its fight for three things particularly—compensation acts, mothers' allowances and old age pensions—legislation that called for the expenditure of vast sums of money. Mr. Heenan complimented the premier of New Brunswick on the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of old age pensions, which body, he felt sure, would recommend the adoption of the legislation. He also referred to the passage of the Order in Council prohibiting contract labour being brought into Canada. (A copy of the order appears elsewhere in this report.) The minister paid a tribute to the manner in which organized labour had conducted its affairs, and stated that labour had shown that it was not selfish and that its demands were not for itself alone but for the benefit of the country at large.

#### British Minister of Unemployment

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas expressed his appreciation of the welcome extended to him. "The cabinet of which I am a member," he said, "is not necessarily composed of manual workers, for we refuse to confine ourselves to that definition of labour. We include all who work with hand or brain." The history of labour had been an evolution, and he warned his audience against the man who advocated taking a short cut to bring about needed improvements in conditions. Revolution and bloodshed had never accomplished any good purpose and in the end gained nothing for the worker. The government of which he was a member was working along those lines, bearing in mind all the time that power brought with it responsibility and that power when prostituted was a danger.

The Labour Government, he continued, was not saying much at present. They wanted to wait until there was something definite to offer as to why they were engaged in an effort to have a real reduction made in the armaments of the world. The record of the British nation in pouring out of blood and treasure was one that none need be ashamed of, and that was why Philip Snowden had stood up at The Hague and demanded that greater justice be done Great Britain. The Motherland had paid to the last dollar all her debts and felt that others should do the same. The commonwealth of nations which formed the British Empire was more than a farce, and no act of the Labour Government would destroy that commonwealth. Mr. Thomas then gave a few statistics showing the problem facing the government in dealing with unemployment. In the years 1914 to 1918 Great Britain had lost 1,000,000 men, killed and permanently disabled, yet despite that loss last year there were 800,000 more in industry than in 1914. To-day there were registered 1,250,000 of unemployed and the births outnumbered the deaths by 200,000 a year. From 1918 to to-day there had been paid out in relief £800,000,000 and an additional £109,000,000 spent in relief works of various kinds. The debt of the country was £700,000,000,000, yet despite all this such was the blood and breed of the race that they were prepared to carry on and go through. The country was not down and out by any means.

Mr. Thomas declared that it was not the intention of the government to solve the employment problem by sending the idle to Canada, but it was the intention to help real migration that would be of benefit to both countries. Their object was to solve the employment problem by providing work in Britain for the idle and if the Canadian people would remember that England was still their best customer and would buy goods now being bought elsewhere this would be accomplished.

Any proposition he had made to the Canadian government or to any provincial government, Mr. Thomas stated, would not cost the taxpayers of this country one cent. Neither would he ask them to buy anything from Britain that was being manufactured in Canada.

#### President's Address

The president of the congress, Mr. Tom Moore, on assuming the chair, thanked the speakers for the hearty welcome extended to the delegates. He outlined the connection of the congress with the trade union movement in the United States and declared that

the Canadian movement was entirely free from United States influence or control in all cultural, social and legislative matters, and was not dominated by any party outside of Canada.

#### Credentials

The first business was the report of the Credential Committee, which was presented by the chairman, E. W. A. O'Dell, of Hamilton, who stated that in accordance with the constitution as amended in 1928 all delegates had signed the declaration that they were not affiliated with any dual organization. Credentials for 230 delegates had been received, the representation being as follows:—Forty-four delegates represented a similar number of international organizations which had paid *per capita* on their entire Canadian membership, two represented provincial federations of labour; 25 represented 14 trades and labour councils; 157 represented 108 local branch unions and two were fraternal delegates, representing respectively the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour. The report was adopted, after which the various convention committees were appointed. Ald. Rod Plant, of Ottawa, was appointed associate secretary, J. J. Morrisey, of Saint John, sergeant-at-arms, and Alphetus Mathieu, of Montreal, translator, all of the reports and resolutions being read in both the English and French language.

#### Report of the Executive Council

The report of the executive council opened with a statement in regard to the annual interview with the Dominion Cabinet at which the following matters were submitted by the congress representatives: (1) Old age pensions; (2) re-enactment of Technical Education Act; (3) Fair wage regulations; (4) Criminal Code amendments; (5) Curtailment of veto power of Senate; (6) British North America Act; (7) Unemployment and unemployment insurance; (8) Immigration and emigration; (9) Union Labour Act; (10) International arbitration as a substitute for war; (11) Cadet training; (12) Militia Act amendments; (13) International Labour Organization; (14) Letter Carriers' conditions; (15) Federal office cleaners; (16) Marine matters; (17) Pensions; (18) Industrial Disputes Act; (19) Tariff; (20) Marking Act; (21) Taxation; (22) Electoral reform; (23) Eight-hour day; (24) One day's rest in seven; (25) Co-operative legislation; (26) Prison reform; (27) Bankruptcy Act.

Section 2 of the report contained a review of the third session of the sixteenth Par-

liament, during which, in addition to the requests of organized labour introduced by the Government, a number of matters included in the legislative program of the congress were brought to the attention of the House either through introduction of bills by private members or resolutions submitted.

Section 3 dealt with the work of the provincial executive committees and federations of labour, the executive stating that every possible assistance had been rendered towards securing a greater degree of uniformity of social and labour legislation throughout the Dominion. The executive also referred to several matters which had been dealt with in a number of the provinces.

Section 4 referred to the affiliations of the congress and its representation on other bodies, included in which are the International Federation of Trade Unions; Womens' Trade Union League; American Association for Labour Legislation; Child Welfare Council; League of Nations Society in Canada; International Labour Organization; Employment Service Council of Canada; National Research Council; Dominion Council of Health; Canadian Council on Immigration of Women; Canadian Engineering Standards Association; Dominion Fire Prevention Association; The Frontier College and the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

Section 5 dealt with the international relations of the congress and informed the delegates that invitations had been received to send fraternal delegates to conventions of the national trade union centres in Ceylon and Yugoslavia, but financial considerations would not permit of extending this practice beyond the American Federation of Labour and the British Trades Union Congress. Reference was also made to the International Labour Organization and the part taken in its deliberations by the Canadian workers' representatives, who have been nominated by the congress as the most representative labour body in the Dominion.

Section 6 made reference to the registration of an employers' trade union under the Trade Unions Act, the executive quoting a letter to the Minister of Labour in which it was stated the congress is strongly opposed to granting registration as trade unions to employers' associations, and expressed the hope "that the Government will protect the interests of wage earners in this matter by refusing to grant any further registration of such a character."

Section 7, under the heading of "Migration and Contract Labour," stated that "this complete program of legislative proposals incorporating the decisions of previous conventions respecting emigration and immigration was

again presented to the Government for consideration." It was stated that a number of other organizations had adopted resolutions favouring many of the items included in the migration program of the congress. It was also stated that the displacement of workers by imported contract labour had been the subject of numerous conferences with the Department of Labour and the Department of Immigration with a view to securing amendments in the laws to prevent such practice.

Section 8 under the head of "Old Age Pensions" stated that all of the provinces of Canada west of the Quebec boundary had adopted the Old Age Pension law, and that the Maritime Provinces had taken steps towards the enactment of this legislation by the appointment of special commissioners to report on the cost and how the necessary revenue might be raised.

Section 9 reported that very little actual progress had been made during the past year towards securing legislation providing for the payment of unemployment insurance. The executive urged that every possible effort be made to influence the members of the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures to support the enactment of such legislation.

Section 10, under the caption "Age Limit for Employment," called attention to the strong tendency towards refusal of employers to give employment of any kind to those who have passed a fixed age limit, and stated that the practice is developing a social problem.

Section 11 made reference to the question of family allowances, a proposal which the executive did not believe is in the best interests of the workers of the Dominion. After giving reasons for this opinion, the executive recommended that the convention declare itself as opposed to the payment of family allowances in Canada.

Section 12 outlined the development of holidays with pay. The executive concurred in the opinion of the International Federation of Trade Unions "that the granting of holidays with pay must no longer be left to chance, but should be recognized in all countries as the right of the workers," but stated that the demand for legislation must first be preceded by the more general application of the practice through collective agreements.

Section 13—Union Labels—gave an outline of the work of the Canadian Advisory Committee on Union Labels, and reported as to how the congress was co-operating with the representatives of union label trades in arousing interest in favour of the purchase of products bearing the union labels.

Section 14 reported on the progress of the *Congress Journal*, the deficit on which had

been wiped out, and urged a greater support for the publication.

Section 15 dealt with this proposal for calendar reform, and the executive stated that careful study had been given to the entire subject since November, 1927, when an invitation of the Fixed Calendar League to cooperate in its work had been received, and that they were of opinion that in any national committee which may be established organized labour should be represented.

Section 16 gave an account of the suspension of the charter of Federal Labour Union, No. 30 (Civic Employees) of Edmonton over a jurisdictional dispute with another local union, and the executive asked that the convention revoke the charter.

Section 17 contained some proposed amendments to the constitution which the 1928 convention had instructed the executive to submit to the 1929 meeting with a view to protecting the congress against organizations hostile or antagonistic to the general policy of the organization.

Section 18 contained reference to a number of matters of concern to the labour movement, included in which were statements in regard to (1) Publicity and organization, (2) Radio broadcasting, (3) Matters brought to the attention of the Government Departments, (4) Compensation Acts, (5) Support for the Co-operative Union of Canada, (6) Empire shopping week, (7) Economic councils, and (8) Commendation of the special Canadian number of the *American Federationist*.

The executive also submitted the reports from the provincial executive committees and the provincial federations of labour showing the matters which had been presented to the various provincial governments and the legislation of interest to labour which had been adopted.

Reports were presented by the fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress and the fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour.

The above reports were referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, except section 13, which was referred to the Committee on Union Labels, and section 17, which was handed to the Committee on Constitution and Laws.

### Report of Committee on Officers' Reports

The Committee on Officers' Reports in submitting its report referred to the activities of the executive council and commended the work which had been performed, and stated that the number of questions which had been dealt with was but a reflection of the ever-expanding influence of the organized

labour movement in Canada as expressed through the Trades and Labour Congress.

The committee approved of the various recommendations of the executive, and requested the executive to continue to press for legislation or amendments to existing legislation in order to secure results. The committee also had referred to it a resolution in favour of family allowances, but the committee recommended non-concurrence, upholding the recommendation of the executive in regard to the proposal. The committee commended the provincial executive committees and the provincial federations for their activities and the fraternal delegates for their reports. The report of the committee was adopted.

### Statement of Mr. John Bruce

Following the adoption of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports Mr. John W. Bruce, representative of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, some local branches of which organization have agreements with the registered employers' trade union, known as the Amalgamated Builders' Council, was permitted to make a statement, the full text of which was as follows:—

In the matter of the registration of employers under the Trade Unions Act my position has been well known since this matter has been under review, and whilst I have no desire to reopen the question, but so as there shall be no public misunderstanding of our interest and connection with the Amalgamated Builders' Council, I want to make this submission of our position, as our organization is vitally affected by the registration of this organization by the Government.

Upon registration of this body, believing, as I still do, that such registration is not inimical to our best interests and should be recognized as they are in Great Britain. With this thought in mind it encouraged the idea of establishing closer relations with our employers and the building up of a co-operative agreement to bring about a better understanding of our mutual problems with a co-operative agreement and a new spirit in our industry. So, we entered into negotiations with the master plumbers of several cities in Ontario so as to bring peace within the industry and a better understanding with those who have the responsibility of conducting the same. Therefore, we entered into agreement with the Amalgamated Builders' Council, based upon conditions that we had previously established, and similar to many agreements held by other organizations, acting in good faith and believing as we do that they are good in law and not the subject of attack or prosecution.

These agreements at all times recognizing our desire for the establishment and maintenance of an absolute union shop and perpetuating the conditions that have been built up by the efforts of our membership for years and fully in accord with the constitution of our organization.

These agreements bringing as they did improved working conditions and better wages were fully concurred in by our general office and I as their representative willingly endorse same.

We were completely surprised when the Minister of Labour, the Hon. Peter Heenan ordered an investigation into the operation of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, especially in view of the fact that in the serious situation which occurred in Toronto in May when a strike occurred for the enforcement of an agreement with the A. B. C., the Minister of Labour in his efforts to bring about an adjustment, consented to the further registration of a group of employers on the expressed understanding that we would make a similar agreement as with the A. B. C., in so far as all the conditions governing our employment in Toronto were concerned. This our organization adopted, believing that it was perfectly legal, having had the approval of the Minister of Labour.

I wish to declare emphatically as far as our organization is concerned, that having entered into our agreements in good faith with the desire of improving our relationship as between employer and workmen in the terrific struggle we are undergoing to save our industry from the evil effects of a destructive condition that is destroying our means of livelihood that they will be fully observed until such time as the courts of competent jurisdiction have ruled upon their legality if necessary. However, at this time I am not going to permit to go unchallenged the express declarations of Gordon Waldron, Royal Commissioner appointed under the Combines' Investigation Act, to inquire into the operation of the A. B. C., in his sweeping declarations made during the course of the present inquiry.

And I wish to protest against the scathing denunciation of the labour movement on the validity of our agreements and the conduct of our officers in carrying out the terms of same.

During the many years I have been in office I have at all times done all in my power to see that the conduct of our organization was fully in accord with the law, and before the consummation of agreements at times accepted legal advice if necessary.

One would expect that if the course of justice was to be pursued and the investigation into the Amalgamated Builders' Council was for the purpose of determining if a combine were existing in restraint of trade that the Commissioner would be fair and impartial in his efforts to secure the necessary evidence,

but we are faced with this fact: that the Commissioner, long before his inquiries were completed and a full report made to the Minister of Labour for his disposition of the evidence, has shown by his unprecedented declarations, insulting references and denunciations of our movement and its agreements, a completely biased attitude of our unfair investigator.

With no desire to attempt to understand by his attitude he has tried to create the impression by innuendo and declaration that an outrageous, irresponsible organization exists contrary to law and was practicing unfair methods to the detriment of the public.

This, in so far as we are concerned, we absolutely deny and wish to inform this convention that we are determined to carry out our agreements in the same manner as we have always done and in the accepted spirit of the labour movement; and that we are at all times under our agreements fully desirous of obeying the law and receiving the protection of the Trade Union Act.

We feel that the strictures and comments of the commissioner are unwarranted and uncalled for and not even supported by any evidence produced as we know the prejudiced sources from which the evidence in some instances comes, and I feel fully confident that when the commissioner has completed his inquiry and understands the conditions of operation of the industry, that there will not be found any organization for the purpose of wrongdoing or violation of the law or unnecessarily enhancing the price of the installation of work. He will find, however, an organization honestly trying to solve the problems that so vitally affect the whole of our economic life in the plumbing and heating industry.

I have every faith in the honesty and integrity of those connected with our industry and believe they will be vindicated irrespective of the unfair statements of the commissioner, but we will, at all times, live in the spirit of the labour movement, faithfully guard all our conditions won under trying circumstances and live up to the letter and law of our agreements and see they are fully observed, even if it does lead to industrial conflict, which we earnestly hope will not materialize because of the attitude of the commissioner in his efforts to have the employers in Windsor renounce the existing agreement and establish non-union shops and defy the trade union movement by his unjust, impassioned and unreasonable declarations.

We, as an organization, are prepared to do all we can to justify our position and have nothing to conceal and are still confirmed in our belief that the A.B.C. is for the best interest of our membership and a means of solving many of our problems and fully in accord with the law established for our protection.

The convention did not discuss the above statement, but passed to the next order of business without comment.

### Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. P. M. Draper, the secretary-treasurer, reported that the receipts from all sources, including the balance from the previous year and the revenue from the congress headquarters, amounted to \$30,186.86. The total expenditure, including the cost of maintenance of the congress building, was \$21,723.62, leaving a balance of \$8,463.24. The paid-up membership at the close of the fiscal year was 126,638, an increase over 1928 of 7,395. The secretary pointed out that if the members of trade unions who were on strike or out of employment, and for whom no *per capita* had been received were counted, the membership would be increased by approximately 24,000. The secretary also reported that during the year the International Jewellery Workers' Union and the United Textile Workers of America had affiliated their Canadian memberships, and since the opening of the convention the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had re-affiliated. The report was referred to the Audit Committee, which subsequently reported having found the accounts correct and commended the work of the secretary. The report of the committee was adopted without discussion.

### Appropriations

On the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee the convention voted \$800 to the delegate to the convention of the British Trades Union Congress and \$400 to the delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labour. The executive council was instructed to pay the usual convention expenses.

### Amendments to Constitution

The committee on Constitution and Law, to which was referred Section 17 of the report of the executive council, recommended adoption of the suggested amendments, one of which precludes as delegates to congress conventions persons who hold membership in or allegiance to any other body hostile or dual to the congress or its affiliated organizations. The other amendment tightens up the admittance of delegates to bodies chartered by the congress. The report was unanimously adopted.

### Union Labels

The Committee on Union Labels which considered the reference to union labels in the report of the executive council expressed approval of the steps taken to further the demand for goods bearing the union label. The committee referred to the registration of

union labels under the Trade Mark and Design Act, and urged that a watch be kept by the unions which have registered their labels to the end that no violation of the act shall pass uncontested. It was stated that a case of infringement in Toronto had been successfully prosecuted by the Toronto Allied Printing Trades Council. The committee strongly urged the creating of a deeper interest in the question of buying union labelled goods and patronizing label shops, and was in accord with the various means taken by the executive council to develop such a demand. The committee recommended re-affirmation of the position taken by the congress in regard to label propaganda issued by the Label Trades Department of the A.F. of L. for distribution in Canada—that this printing should be done in the Dominion. Endorsation was given to a proposal that the congress compile and issue in both English and French a booklet containing facsimiles of all labels in use by affiliated organizations with appropriate information in regard thereto. The committee recommended continued effort in the organizing of union Label Leagues, suggesting that the demand for union labelled goods is one of the most effective checks on prison made products. In this connection the committee recommended that the Quebec executive committee press the Provincial Government to discontinue the manufacture of products which come into competition with free labour. The committee finally recommended that all delegates in reporting back to their respective organizations give particular attention to the question of union labels. The report of the committee, which was discussed at some length, was adopted.

### Proposed Amendment to British North America Act

The Resolutions Committee reported that there were a number of resolutions received too late for incorporation in the printed list. All the matters to which they referred, except the question of protection of workers on vessels submitted by the International Longshoremen's Association of Halifax, being covered by resolutions regularly presented, the committee recommended that the belated resolutions be not considered. This recommendation being adopted, the committee reported on resolution No. 1 by the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters as follows:

Whereas, the idea of an eight-hour-day and forty-four-hour-week is steadily gaining ground, being applied in almost all large Canadian and American industries; and whereas, the five-day week, already established in several places, has given very satis-



factory results to the interested parties; and whereas, unfortunately, there are, throughout the country, a number of places where the eight-hour-day is not yet in operation; and whereas, it is of the utmost importance for the betterment of the condition of the workers throughout the Dominion to secure uniformity respecting the eight-hour-day, unemployment insurance, and other labour legislation; and whereas, the Dominion Government has stated that it is unable to pass such legislation, because the provisions of the British North America Act place all these matters under the jurisdiction of the Government of the various provinces. Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention go on record as favouring an amendment to the British North America Act for the purpose of facilitating the passing of such legislation by our Dominion Government and especially giving effect to the conventions of the International Labour Office concerning the eight-hour day, and that the Trades and Labour Congress urge this request upon the Dominion Government.

The committee recommended concurrence in the proposal and the convention approved.

The convention also, under the heading of "Hours of Labour and Conditions of Employment" adopted resolutions in favour of (13) An act establishing the eight-hour-day and the abolition of all unnecessary Sunday labour, (2) Amendment to the Civil Service Act so as to place in the hands of the Postmaster General the matter of classification and the fixing of salaries for letter carriers; (3) Federal office cleaners to be paid on an annual salary basis and accorded the privileges of permanent employees: (4) Making the amended sections of the Canada Shipping Act apply to all vessels fitted with Internal combustion engines, and that the ratio used in determining the nominal horse-power of such engines be that used by the British Board of Trade, viz:—560 brake horse-power, equal to 100 nominal horse-power, and that this ratio be incorporated in the rules and regulations for the examination and licensing of motor engineers. (5) Amendment to the Railway Act requiring the Board of Railway Commissioners to deal with matters affecting the interests of railway employees upon application from the employees; (6) All workers being paid once weekly on a regular pay day; (7) A six-hour day and a five-day week for all miners in the Dominion.

Three resolutions from a Quebec lodge of Maintenance-of-Way Employees asking for Canadian National Railway employees (1) annual pass after five years' service; (2) fifteen days' annual vacation with pay, and (3) ten cents per hour increase for all who earn

less than \$4 per day, were referred to the affiliated railway employees' unions.

### Safety and Hygiene

Under this heading the convention approved of a resolution asking that the various provincial governments and the Federal Government make an early and thorough investigation into the health hazards of spray painting. A second resolution adopted on the same subject asked that the Governments be petitioned to (1) enact such laws as will adequately protect the workers, and (2) provide efficient supervision of all shops using spray painting machines with a view to having the regulations observed by the employers and the workmen.

Other resolutions in this group which were adopted were: (1) In favour of legislation making it compulsory to have the cars of all passenger elevators equipped with safety doors distinct from and in addition to doors leading from landings into elevator shafts; (2) Asking the provincial executive committees to seek legislation governing the erection, operation and supervision of mechanically operated hoisting appliances; (3) In favour of the appointment of scaffolding inspectors in the provinces where such officers are not now provided for; (4) In favour of the appointment in the province of Quebec of a foundry inspector; (5) Asking that the Quebec Stationary Engineers' Act be amended to include cheese and butter factories and that additional inspectors be appointed to visit places where stationary engineers are employed, and also that there be only one charge for certificates for stationary engineers and electricians; (6) In favour of provincial legislation compelling close planking over workmen who are employed in the erection of steel frame construction with a view to protecting them from falling hot rivets, tools, etc.; (7) In favour of highways being 100 feet wide; (8) That no person under 18 years of age be allowed to drive a commercial automobile or aeroplane; (9) That all railway crossings within city limits be protected by a watchman and all crossings have warning signs 300 feet away, and that crossing watchmen be provided with premises not less than 135 cubic feet inside, with proper toilet accommodation; (10) That proper health conditions be provided in cars in which railway employees have to live; (11) That all motor buses be equipped with an emergency exit at the rear of the bus; (12) That in the provinces where such laws are not in force that legislation be passed providing for the proper adjustment of headlights on automobiles;

(13) That the Dominion Government be asked to appoint a Royal Commission, with labour represented, to investigate the speeding-up practices in the port of Halifax with a view to framing legislation to protect the workers employed in the loading or unloading of ships.

The convention referred to the New Brunswick Federation of Labour a resolution asking that the New Brunswick mining regulations be amended to provide that all shafts in mines be braced, that air and water pumps be installed where miners are employed and that no refuse remain in the mines over night.

A resolution respecting the issuing of licenses in the province of Quebec to moving picture machine operators and outlining the points on which examinations of operators should be based was referred to the International Alliance of Theatrical Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the question being considered to be one of jurisdiction. A resolution, by a branch of the Maintenance-of-Way Employees, requesting that it be made compulsory for the Canadian National Railways to supply first-aid kits and goggles to employees was referred to the union of railway employees affected.

#### **Against Private Employment Bureaus**

A resolution which declared that the employment bureaus conducted by the provinces of the Dominion have proven eminently useful to the workers as well as to the employers, asked that the provincial executive committees of the congress continue to secure the abolition of fee-charging employment bureaus wherever they exist. The convention approved of the proposal, and also concurred in a demand for legislation providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the press for labour he shall be required to set out in the advertisement that a strike exists.

#### **Conference on Fair Wages**

The convention adopted a resolution instructing the executive council to call a conference of accredited representatives of organizations interested to study the question of the fair wage policy of the Dominion Government with a view to formulating such changes as may seem desirable in the light of the general experience to improve its form and strengthen its operation. A resolution, which set forth that there were evasions of the fair wage regulations, asked that the Fed-

eral and Provincial Governments be requested to appoint a sufficient number of inspectors to enforce the regulations. This resolution, together with one much similar, was adopted.

The convention approved requests (1) That the Government of New Brunswick be urged to adopt a fair wage clause for Government contracts; (2) That the Federal Government be asked to adopt legislation to compel observance of the Dominion fair wage regulations by the Federal District Commission. A resolution which stated that the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal are not paying the prevailing rates of wages to their employees was referred to the unions whose members are affected.

#### **Apprentice Training**

A resolution which set forth that the technical schools of the province of Quebec are training many youths for various trades, and as the training is inadequate to meet modern shop practice, causing the pupils to accept any wage offered by employers to the detriment of qualified craftsmen, asked the congress to approach the Minister of Education for Quebec to confer with representatives of labour as to proper training and numbers being trained. The convention endorsed the principle of apprentice training and referred the resolution to the Quebec executive committee.

#### **Against Seven Day Labour**

The convention adopted a resolution which declared that certain large industries continue to ignore the legislation providing for one day's rest in seven, and urged that the attention of the various Provincial Governments be called to these violations and that those known to be deliberately violating the law be prosecuted.

The convention also approved of a demand for legislation in the province of Quebec to provide for one day's rest in seven for employees engaged in the mechanical departments of all theatres operating seven days a week.

#### **Against Contract Labour**

A resolution introduced set forth that the Rapid Grip Engraving Company of Toronto had on January 17, 1929, discharged without notice, their entire staff of Canadian and British skilled workers and replaced them with workers from Europe, secretly imported under contract, at longer hours and lower wages, and also that many workers from the United States were allowed entry to take the places of the employees mentioned. The convention was asked to go on record as being absolutely

opposed to the entry of such persons described above and to instruct the executive council to urge upon the Government an amendment to the immigration laws for regulations so as to give to the Departments of Immigration and Labour full power to protect Canadian workers from such occurrences in the future. The chairman of the Resolution Committee explained, following the reading of the resolution, that the evil complained of had been remedied by the Order in Council which had previously been referred to by the Minister of Labour and the Postmaster-General when they had addressed the delegates. Mr. Moore, the President, stated that the matter came directly under the Immigration Department, and he mentioned that several conferences had been held in bringing the matter to the attention of the Government. The executive council had been alive to the situation and he declared that at no time had the Minister of Labour relaxed his efforts on behalf of the men. He then read the Order in Council, as follows:

Whereas the Minister of Immigration and Colonization reports that within recent months, labour has been brought into Canada under contract or promise of employment, which was not needed in Canada and which resulted in the displacement of Canadian labour;

Therefore the Deputy of the Administrator in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization and under the authority of Section 38 of the Immigration Act, Chapter 93, R.S.C. is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

From and after the seventh day of August, 1929, and until otherwise ordered, the landing in Canada of any immigrant of the following specified class, viz., contract labour, is prohibited:

Provided that the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may admit any contract labourer if satisfied that his labour or service is required in Canada;

And Provided further that the provisions of this Order in Council shall not apply to the exclusion of farmers, farm labourers and house-workers.

The term "contract labour" as used in this Order, means and includes any immigrant seeking entry to Canada under contract or agreement, express or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada.

The convention unanimously adopted the resolution.

A number of other resolutions growing out of the Toronto Photo-engravers' trouble were presented, one of which requested a court action against the Rapid Grip Company with a view to securing the deportation of the imported Europeans and of ascertaining with definiteness the competency of existing legislation to adequately protect the workers of Canada. This proposal was not adopted, it being stated by the committee that upon inquiry it was believed that there was little like-

lihood of a successful case. A resolution alleging that the engraving company had reported that they had Government permission to bring in the imported engravers, a statement denied by the Department of Labour, asked that the Government be requested to declare that no such permission was given. This was adopted, as was also a resolution that the Minister of Labour shall compel the company to live up to the settlement of the dispute which arose as a result of the discharge of the employees. The convention also approved of all possible efforts being continued to have the discharged engravers reinstated. In connection with the same matter six resolutions were introduced seeking amendments to the Alien Labour Act with a view to having the enforcement of the act placed under some Government department. The convention adopted one of these resolutions which covered the subject matter of the remaining five.

### Immigration

The convention concurred in a resolution asking that as a means of ascertaining the available supply of labour in any one year, a complete survey be made of the labour requirements, both in agriculture and manufacturing industries, and that such a survey be made upon the same lines as the Employment Service of Canada has adopted in Western Canada to ascertain the available supplies of labour to harvest the annual wheat crop; and also, that these surveys be made annually with a view to regulating immigration in harmony with the labour needs of the Dominion, irrespective of its effect upon the earnings of steamship and railroad companies.

In regard to another resolution dealing with the immigration policy of the Government it was decided to urge that restrictive regulations be adopted by the Government to the end that the number of immigrants admitted to the country after a survey shall only be sufficient to meet the needs of the country. Approval was also given to a demand that in any colonization plans to settle immigrants on the land that the same inducements be offered to residents of the Dominion.

The convention also approved of instructions to the Executive Council to insist that in any negotiations between the British Labour Government and the Federal Government of Canada for the settling of unemployment in this country in industrial areas or mining districts, with financial or any other assistance or help or without the same, provision be made for similar schemes or help to be available to persons already resident in Canada; and, that no agreement dealing with the admission of

labour shall be put into effect without the consent of a committee to be formed, upon which organized labour shall have equal representation with employers or any other parties interested, the said representative of labour to be selected by the Executive Council of the Congress; and further, that under no circumstances shall labour be imported from any country to take the place of any worker where there is a dispute pending or a strike or lockout operative in any trade; and that any penalties for the infringement of this shall be enforced by the Minister of Labour, but in default, any person or society may act and that the power of deportation shall rest as at present, but no person shall be deported for any political reason or without right of appeal to the courts.

#### Old Age Pensions

Seven resolutions were introduced asking that the provinces which have not yet adopted old age pensions be urged to do so as speedily as possible. A resolution requesting the executive council to seek amendments to the present Old Age Pension Act "with a view to having all clauses objectionable to organized labour removed from the act" was not approved, it being felt that amendments should not be sought until such time as the present law had been adopted by all the provinces.

The convention adopted a request that the Saskatchewan Government be asked for a law providing for superannuation for civic employees.

#### Unemployment Insurance

Three resolutions were introduced on the subject of unemployment and sickness insurance. The convention adopted one of them which covered all of the demands, the adopted resolution declaring that the introduction of modern machinery is so displacing labour that it is imperative that immediate measures should be taken to relieve this situation until better means are created to guarantee every one an opportunity of earning a livelihood. The sponsors for the resolution, believing that it is the duty of the Federal Government to undertake the full responsibility of this work, requested that the convention petition the Federal Government to immediately bring down a bill providing for sick and unemployment insurance, and also that the British North America Act be so amended that the Federal Government would have full jurisdiction in the matter.

#### Minimum Wage

The convention adopted a resolution instructing the Ontario executive committee to request the Minimum Wage Board of the province to strictly enforce the provisions of the act against employers who dismiss or discriminate against employees who lay charges against employers for violations of the Minimum Wage Act. The convention also approved of a resolution asking that the Quebec Minimum Wage Act be amended so as to include women and girls employed in commercial as well as industrial establishments.

#### Mothers' Allowances

The convention approved of a request to be made on the Quebec Government to enact legislation providing for Mothers' allowances and maternity benefits, as well a demand that all provinces where such law is not in force be asked to adopt same.

#### Workmen's Compensation

Resolutions dealing with the question of workmen's compensation were adopted as follows: (1) In favour of amendments to the Quebec act with a view to (a) the elimination of the anomalous clauses in the law, and (b) the institution of the collective liability of industry; (2) In favour of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act applying to all employers; (3) In favour of the Quebec Act being amended so that the compensation for partial or permanent disability be paid according to the occupation of the injured worker and his ability to earn his living and support his family; (4) In favour of compensation in Quebec being continued after death to the orphans until they are of age and to the widow as long as she does not remarry; (5) In favour of the rates of the New Brunswick Compensation Act being raised to 75 per cent, but in the case of a posthumous child that the amount for the child shall not be less than \$10 per month until the child is 12 years of age, and after that age regular rates to apply.

The convention referred to the executive council a resolution asking that some definite understanding be arrived at in regard to the railway companies conforming to the purpose and spirit of the various compensation acts.

#### The Right to Organize

A resolution introduced declared that many companies, firms and individual employers were disregarding the Order in Council of the Dominion Government which sets forth "That all employees have the right to organize into trade unions and this right shall

not be denied or interfered with in any manner whatsoever and through their chosen representatives should be permitted and encouraged to negotiate with employers concerning working conditions, rates of pay or other grievances, that employers should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours." The convention decided to assist any *bona fide* trade unions in their efforts to secure the right to organize.

It was decided on resolution to assist in the formation of unions of police and also to investigate the whole field of aviation with a view to giving aid to pilots organizing and affiliating with the congress, provided there is no infringement of jurisdiction of affiliated unions.

The convention also adopted a resolution in favour of a penalty being imposed on employers who ignore the provision in the election law granting employees the right to exercise their franchise without loss of pay.

### Industrial Dispute Investigation Act

Resolutions were submitted asking that enabling legislation be enacted in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec so as to legalize the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in those provinces. The main resolution which was adopted was as follows:

Whereas, by decision of the Privy Council, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been declared *ultra vires* when applied to public utilities and corporations holding incorporation and operating within provincial boundaries; and whereas, in the interest of industrial harmony it is desirable that the said legislation should be permitted to function universally throughout the Dominion without hindrance; and whereas, pending suggested amendment to the British North America Act that would permit of such a course, enabling legislation is being sought from the Provincial Governments that will allow of such action; and whereas, up to date all provinces, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec, have agreed and enacted such enabling legislation; Therefore, be it resolved, that the incoming Executive Committee of both these provinces be instructed to press upon their legislators for the enactment of the necessary legislation.

### Railway Rates and Wages

The Resolution Committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolutions:

Whereas, there are now several wage disputes involving the railway workers; and whereas, demands are also being made upon the Board of Railway Commissioners for a reduction of rates. Be it, therefore, resolved,

that this Congress, in convention assembled, urge the said Railway Commissioners when considering the matters of railway rates, that same should be fixed so as to enable a proper recompense in wages to be paid to the workers employed, and be it further resolved, that the incoming Executive Council of the Congress use their best endeavours to place the views of the wage earners employed on the railways of this Dominion before the said commissioners.

Strong objection was raised to the report of the committee, which was rejected and the resolution was subsequently adopted.

### Motor Transportation

The convention approved of a governmental investigation being made into the motor transportation industry, with a view to establishing the eight-hour day, not less than one day's rest in seven, wages that will provide a decent Canadian standard of living, and that the "highway box cars and young freight trains" be reduced to a reasonable size and weight or the entire extra expense necessary to maintain highways and bridges for carrying the heavy loads be charged against the motor truck transportation companies, and also approved of the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union organizing the various classes of motor transport workers.

### Miscellaneous Resolutions

In favour of a customs duty on all patterns entering Canada, whether being loaned for the purpose of making castings or for permanent use.

In favour of the membership of the congress supporting the *bona fide* labour press.

In favour of workers' claims ranking first under the Bankruptcy Act.

In favour of amendment to Ontario Mechanics' Lien Act giving priority to liens filed by wage earners within the specified time for wages earned and not collected.

In favour of legislation providing that the legal profession through its society, carry a blanket bond for its membership or such other safeguards as may be requisite to ensure the protection of the public.

In favour of having all further leases for development of new coal fields cancelled until such time as an investigation is made by the Government to ascertain the conditions in the mining fields caused by the shortage of coal markets which affects the whole Dominion.

In favour of the abolition of capital punishment.

In favour of increasing witness fees.

Against changing the name of the Maritimes to Atlantic.

In favour of retaining trade within the empire.

In favour of the sale of beer and wine in licensing taverns in the province of Quebec.

A resolution asking that the Government take steps to provide a Canadian flag was tabled indefinitely.

### Fraternal Greetings

Mr. John B. Haggerty, of Washington, D.C., president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labour, in extending greetings to the delegates referred to the work of the federation, the shortening of the hours of labour which had been secured by the organized workers and the lead the American Federation of Labour had given in maintaining the living standards which had been set up. The speaker stated that the United States had the greatest corporations with the greatest aggregation of capital which the world has ever known. These huge corporations, by substituting co-ordination for competition have made possible mass production with its resultant economies. Mass production, however, the speaker stated, must always be dependent upon mass consumption, and unless the wage-earners have incomes sufficient for them to consume the products there will be an over supply on the market and prosperity will be checked. Organized labour, the delegate declared, "demands a re-adjustment of conditions in industry arising from the introduction of labour-saving machinery and efficiency methods, so that the workers will receive a fair share in the benefits. Logically these benefits should come to him in the form of increased pay, reduction in hours and improved working conditions." Through the efforts of organized labour, the speaker stated, millions of children had been taken out of the workshop and placed in schools and labour was still fighting for more stringent laws for their protection.

Reference was made to the issuance of injunctions in labour disputes in the United States, and to the development of the investment trust, both of which were declared to be a menace to the interests of the workers. Mr. Haggerty felt that there never had been a time when it was more urgent for the trade unionists of the United States and Canada to co-operate wholeheartedly with a genuine spirit of friendship and understanding to assume their part in strengthening their organizations and in being alert to take advantage of opportunities which come with economic changes in order that the interests not only of the organized workers but of society generally may be protected. There must be

something more than mere sentimental attachment between the workers of the United States and Canada. There must be a common will and purpose and a common conception of the ends to be served.

Mr. Peter Lee, of Durham, England, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, said it gave him a great deal of pleasure to convey the greetings of his organization. In listening to the speeches in the convention and in reading the labour literature he found that the problems of the workers in Canada and the United States were the same as those of the workers in Great Britain, where for over 100 years the unions had been fighting for better conditions and a fair share of the results of their toil. For a time efforts had been made to suppress the unions, but these had failed and had only bound labour closer together in union. Mr. Lee paid a tribute to the women of Durham, who though not eligible for membership in the Durham Miners' Union, had seen that the men folk became members. Dealing with the County Council of Durham, of which Mr. Lee has been a member for 20 years, he said this body administered for a population of about 1,000,000 and had the handling of about \$15,000,000 a year in municipal enterprises. The board was composed of 74 councillors and 25 aldermen and of these 72 represented labour and 27 all other parties. One of the achievements of the council since labour had secured control was the extension of the free school system to include the secondary schools, and now the child of the cottage was on an equal footing with other classes in this respect. The Labour Party had made its impression also on the British House of Commons and to-day formed the Government of the country. They had, he felt, been placed in power because of the belief of the voters of Britain that labour had the right idea of what was needed to improve conditions in that country. There had been a great deal of talk as to what would happen if labour secured control. It had been charged that they were Socialists and would destroy the home and religious life of Britain. This was far from the truth, the delegate declared, and if anything was destroying the home life to-day it was the massing of great wealth in the hands of a few. Labour stood for true home life and true religion.

Mr. W. L. Best, of Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, presented the fraternal greetings of the brotherhood and wished the congress success in its legislative work. He expressed the hope that all of the railway organizations would some day be affiliated with the congress as organized labour

must co-operate in the securing of legislation. Mr. Best favoured the shortening of the work day as a means of giving employment to more workpeople who are as a result of the mechanizing of industry losing their positions.

Mr. John F. McNamara, of Boston, president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, spoke at the Friday morning session of the convention and gave an account of the progress of his organization in Canada and thanked the members of the Canadian labour movement for the assistance rendered to the firemen and oilers.

The Hon. Peter Veniot, Postmaster-General, who was unable to accept the invitation of the local committee of arrangements to be present at the opening session, addressed the convention at a later session and extended a welcome to the delegates as the New Brunswick Minister in the Federal Government.

Letters were received from H. B. Adshead, member of the House of Commons for Calgary East, and the London Trades and Labour Council conveying greetings to the congress.

A cablegram was received from the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam with wishes for a successful convention and success for the Canadian organized workers as represented by the congress.

#### Gifts for Fraternal Delegates

Subsequent to the delivery of the fraternal messages the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress and the American Federation of Labour, in addition to gold badges presented at an earlier session, were made the recipients of gold watches on behalf of the delegates. The members of the local arrangements committee each received a vest-pocket knife and chain, while the two members of the ladies' entertainment committee were presented with handsome hand bags.

#### Officers Elected

The election of officers took place on Thursday afternoon, and resulted in the former members of the executive council being re-elected as follows:—

President, Tom Moore, Ottawa;

Secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, Ottawa;

Vice-presidents, John T. Foster, Montreal, R. J. Tallon, Calgary, James Simpson, Toronto.

Provincial Executive Committees—

Nova Scotia—D. W. Morrison (chairman), Glace Bay; M. D. Coolen, Halifax; H. Langley, Point Tupper; F. C. Craig, Halifax.

Quebec—Joseph Pelletier (chairman), Mont-

real; Omer Fleury, Quebec; Phil. Corriveau, Montreal; A. F. McLeod, Three Rivers.

Ontario—H. S. Mitchell (chairman), Hamilton; Rod Plant, Ottawa; James Watt, Toronto; Rod Hessel, London.

Manitoba—F. Mackintosh (chairman), W. B. Lowe, Winnipeg; R. Glen, Winnipeg; J. G. Hutchinson, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—H. A. Perry (chairman), Regina; W. E. Stephenson, Moosejaw; H. A. Davis, Prince Albert; A. Eddy, Saskatoon.

British Columbia—C. E. Herriott (chairman), Vancouver; the trades councils in Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert are to name the other members of the committee.

The provinces of New Brunswick and Alberta having federations of labour, no committees are named by the congress.

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, J. A. Whitebone, St. John, N.B.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, Chas. Dickie, Montreal.

Regina, Sask., was chosen as the convention city for 1930.

#### Presentation to the President

Following the re-election of Mr. Moore to the presidency, Mr. P. M. Draper, who presided, on behalf of Toronto branch No. 35 of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, presented the re-elected president with a golden intaglio, made by one of the skilled members of the union. It was stated that only four of these works of art have ever been made, and this is the only one ever presented for services rendered.

#### History of Saint John Unions

In connection with the convention the Saint John Trades and Labour Council issued a booklet entitled "History of Saint John Labour Unions," which among other features contained a sketch of each of the unions in the city, the earliest of which was the Saint John Labourers' Benevolent Association, which was formed in 1849, and in 1904 became identified with the International Longshoremen's Association.

The Mine Workers' Union at Sudbury, Ontario, at a meeting on August 13, passed resolutions in favour of (1) A 7-hour day; (2) Minimum wage of \$7 per day for high-grade workers and \$6.50 for low-grade workers; (3) Abolition of the bonus system; (4) Establishment of union mineworker safety inspectors.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

The eighteenth annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was held in Guelph, on June 27-29, President Fred Hawes of Hamilton presiding. About twenty-five delegates were present, representing locals in the principal cities of the province. The Executive Board reported that a board meeting had been held at Toronto for the purpose of taking up the question of regulations governing carpenters' apprentices throughout the province. At this meeting draft regulations were adopted and submitted to the Apprentice Council of Ontario, which body accepted the recommendations with the exception of two clauses, one dealing with wages, and the other with the ratio of apprentices to journeymen. The ratio was changed from one apprentice to ten journeymen to one in eight, while the rate of wages of apprentices was placed on a percentage basis, with a minimum to cover the entire province in every trade, first year, 20 per cent; second year, 25 per cent; third year, 35 per cent; fourth year, 50 per cent.

Another question dealt with by the report was the organizing of millmen and furniture workers, and it was recommended that a movement should be started to get these men into the organization. The executive expressed their regret that the proposal to increase the *per capita* tax so as to take care of the Brotherhood's old age pension scheme had been defeated by the referendum vote, and suggested that a committee be appointed by the convention to look into this question further and prepare a draft amendment to this section of the general constitution which could be submitted later to a referendum vote.

The delegates were urged to give the question of the five-day week their serious consideration and to educate the members with a view to having it embodied in all future agreements.

Reference was made to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labour at Toronto and it was suggested that during the time of the convention the general officers of the Brotherhood be invited to address meetings at various points; failing this, that delegates from the various locals throughout the province be sent to Toronto.

The financial summary as presented by the secretary-treasurer showed total receipts of

\$4,632.92; expenditures, \$3,154.51, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,498.44.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in his address to the delegates, referred to the presentation of a silk Union Jack to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, in the unfurling of which he had been assisted by W. L. Hutchison, general president of the Brotherhood. Speaking on the five-day week, President Moore stated "that the labour-eliminating machines, often called the labour-saving machines, had so speeded up production that we had to have increased consumption and less hours of labour to meet the situation." The speaker also referred to the Old Age Pension scheme in Ontario and to Workmen's Compensation laws. He considered that labour should be represented on all old age pension boards and hoped the delegates would work toward this end.

The special committee appointed by the convention to go fully into the question of the pension scheme and the various propositions that had been voted upon by the members at different times, as well as the proposition now being advocated, brought in the following recommendation: That in view of the unsettled condition of the pension fund at the present time that this council take no action. After a short discussion the report of the special committee was adopted.

Resolutions were adopted asking the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to bring pressure to bear on the Federal Government to amend the Alien Labour Act so as to prevent the importing of foreign labour to take the places of union men; recommending that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada petition the Federal Government to bring in a bill providing for sick and unemployment insurance; and giving instructions that the American Federation of Labour be asked to appoint an organizer for the province of Ontario.

The officers elected were: President, John Cottam, Toronto; vice-presidents, Charles R. Nichols, Ottawa, Bert McSween, Niagara Falls, William A. Woods, Kingston; secretary-treasurer, T. Jackson, Toronto.

Hamilton was selected as the convention city for 1930.

President-elect J. Cottam was elected as delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, while P. Green was elected as fraternal delegate to the Quebec Provincial Council.



## International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America was held in New York city, July 15-20, 1929, with approximately one hundred delegates in attendance. After the opening address by president W. T. Keegan and the appointing of the various committees, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour addressed the convention. The objectives of the A.F. of L. as set forth in the president's address, were: better wages; a greater degree of leisure; a more happy social life; a better community and civic atmosphere in every section of the land where people dwell. In speaking of the shorter work week, the president informed the delegates that the New York Building Trades Council had signed an agreement with the employers' organization which provided for the inauguration of the five-day week for the building trades in New York City. The brick-makers of Chicago also had secured the shorter work week recently. The delegates were further informed that a bill had been introduced in Congress for the purpose of correcting alleged injunction abuses.

The recommendation of the insurance committee that arrangements be made to raise the death benefit from \$300 to \$1,000 by group insurance in the Union Labour Life Insurance Company, and when the cost had been ascer-

tained, the whole scheme to be submitted to referendum vote, was adopted and referred to the incoming executive board for consideration and report to the next convention, together with their recommendations.

Vice-president Frey presented the report of the International Technical Education Committee, in which the activity of the committee was recorded since its inception following the St. Louis convention last year. This report described the arrangement made between the International Union and the Newspaper Machinery Corporation by which stereotypers could be trained in the proper use of autoplate machinery in a technical school established in the company's factory in Plainfield, N.J. The policy of the school will be under the control of the International Union.

Resolutions were adopted favouring the reduction of the federal tax on earned incomes; recommending that a committee be appointed to gather statistics pertaining to old age pensions and report at next convention for further action; protesting against injunctive abuses in industrial disputes; approving the five-day work week for all members of the union.

The 29th annual convention will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., while Toronto, Ont., was selected as the convention city for 1931.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

With one hundred and sixty-seven delegates in attendance the seventeenth convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was held in Rochester, N.Y., on June 17-20, 1929, with President Collis Lovely in the chair. The reports of the president and secretary-treasurer reviewed the activities of the Union since its inception in 1895, and showed how the organization, for the first four years had failed to make any considerable progress owing to low dues and no benefits. In 1899, in the city of Rochester, the delegates met in convention and adopted a new constitution which provided for higher dues and benefits. From the year 1900, the total receipts amounted to \$9,898,627.16, expenditures totalled \$9,773,663.71, leaving cash on hand April 30, 1929, of \$124,963.45. The report stated that the organization was in favour of the five-day week in principle, but that the time had not come for it in the industry.

A letter was read from William Green, President of the American Federation of La-

bour, in which he asked the organization to take as their slogan "Double Union Membership in 1929." The union was urged to pass a strong resolution favouring the enactment of legislation that would prohibit the issuance of injunctions in labour disputes, and to see that organized labour was represented on all state educational agencies and on the boards of directors of the various universities.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that charters be issued to groups of women relatives of members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union forming women's auxiliaries; and pledging the resources of the union to combat at every opportunity the program of the Communist Party.

Officers elected were: President, John J. Mara, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gen. Vice-President, G. Martindale, Rochester, N.Y.; Secretary, Chas. L. Baine, Boston, Mass.

The next convention will be held in Toronto.

## American Flint Glass Workers' Union

The fifty-third convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union was held at Toledo, Ohio, July 1-11, 1929, with 118 delegates present representing 86 local unions. In responding to the various addresses delivered during the opening session, one of which was by Mr. Ed. J. Barry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers of Pressed and Blown Glassware, president William J. Clarke referred to the introduction of new machinery in the industry, which had been spoken of previously by Mr. Barry, and informed the delegates that the Window Glass Workers, an organization which at one time had taken a prominent part in the trade union movement in America, was disbanded on July 4, 1928, as a result of machinery taking the place of the members. The delegates were further informed of the situation confronting the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, where, the president stated, 97 per cent of their production is made either by semi-automatic or automatic machines. President Clarke referred also to the American Bank, a financial institution owned and controlled by the union. He reviewed the difficulties encountered in opening up the bank, having been required to compete with several old established bankers and banks. The president stated that the resources of the bank now

total over \$2,000,000, having increased from \$250,000 in less than four years.

Vice-president M. J. Gillooly, who has charge of the union's affairs while President Clarke directs the management of the bank, reviewed the many difficulties with which the membership had been confronted since the previous convention. He referred to a number of strikes that had taken place, some of which had been terminated, while others were still in progress. For the benefit of the delegates the vice-president presented a lengthy report setting forth the general condition in the glass manufacturing industry.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer, Chas. J. Shipman, the total receipts for the year ended May 31, 1929, amounted to \$126,121.13, expenditures totalled \$161,798.46, leaving a deficit of \$35,677.33.

The various committees, representing the branches of the trade, presented their reports and recommendations, and these were dealt with by the convention.

The officers, all of whom were re-elected, are: President, William P. Clarke, Toledo, O.; Vice-president, Jos. M. Gillooly, Toledo, O.; Secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Shipman, Toledo, O.

Toronto was selected as the convention city for 1930.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) is to open in Geneva, Switzerland, on October 10th next. This is the second session of the Conference to be held this year, the Twelfth Session having been held in May last. The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year." This is only the second time that two sessions have been held in one year, the other occasion being in 1926.

The Thirteenth Session will devote its time exclusively to the consideration of maritime questions. The Agenda is as follows:—

1. Regulation of hours of work on board ship.
2. Protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship), i.e.,
  - (a) The individual liability of the ship-owner towards sick or injured seamen;
  - (b) Sickness insurance for seamen.
3. Promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

4. Establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships.

#### Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation will be composed of representatives of the Dominion Government, of the employers, and of the workers of Canada.

*Government Delegates.*—The Dominion Government will be represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva, Switzerland, and by an official of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

*Employers' Delegate.*—Mr. A. L. MacCallum, manager and secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

*Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. R. J. Tallon, vice-president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Mimico, Ont.

*Technical Adviser to the Workpeople's Delegate.*—Mr. W. A. MacDonald, secretary-treasurer, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Halifax, N.S.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JULY, 1929

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in July was 6,840, their employees numbering 1,070,817 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

July was 1,690, having an aggregate membership of 200,115 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1929, as Reported by Employers

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further large increase, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,840 firms, whose pay-rolls aggregated 1,097,812 persons, as compared with 1,070,817 on July 1. This advance involved an unusually large number of workers for the season of the year, while the index number, at 127·8, continued higher than in any other month since the record was instituted in 1920; on July 1, 1929, it stood at 124·7, and on August 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 119·3, 110·5, 105·5, 97·5, 95·8, 101·4, 94·2 and 90·0, respectively.

Construction and manufacturing reported the largest gains, while the tendency was also favourable in mining, communications and services. On the other hand, logging continued seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in trade and water transportation.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Greater activity was shown in all provinces, the improvement in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces being most noteworthy.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Statements were tabulated from 545 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 85,597 persons, as compared with 79,272 in the preceding month. This increase was much larger than that indicated on August 1 in other years of the record, in all of which the index was lower than on the date under review. Construction showed the greatest gains, but manufacturing was also brisker, particularly in iron and steel plants;

on the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in transportation and logging.

*Quebec.*—Considerable expansion was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,562 employers with 302,036 workers, as against 297,146 on July 1. Manufacturing, construction and services reported larger pay-rolls, but shipping and logging were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, or, in fact, than in any other month of the record.

*Ontario.*—There was an advance in employment in this province on August 1, when the 3,047 co-operating firms increased their staffs by 2,502 persons to 448,193. The greatest improvement was in construction, transportation, mining and communications, while manufacturing, logging and trade registered reductions. A large increase was recorded on the same date last year, but the index number was then some nine points lower than at the beginning of August, 1929, when it reached 128·0, the highest since the record was commenced in 1920.

*Prairie Provinces.*—An important increase in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where 953 employers reported 166,380 workers, or 9,829 more than at the beginning of July; this exceeded the gain noted on August 1 in other years of the record, while the index, at 144·8, was at the maximum so far reached. The most pronounced expansion on the date under review was in highway construction, favourable labour and weather conditions facilitating work on an extensive

program of road and bridge improvement, particularly in Saskatchewan. Manufacturing, trade and mining were also more active, but railroad construction released workers.

*British Columbia.*—Continued improvement was registered in British Columbia, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in transportation, construction, mining, logging and services. Returns were compiled from 733 firms employing 95,606 persons, as against 92,157 in the preceding month. Smaller increases were indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the situation was not so good.

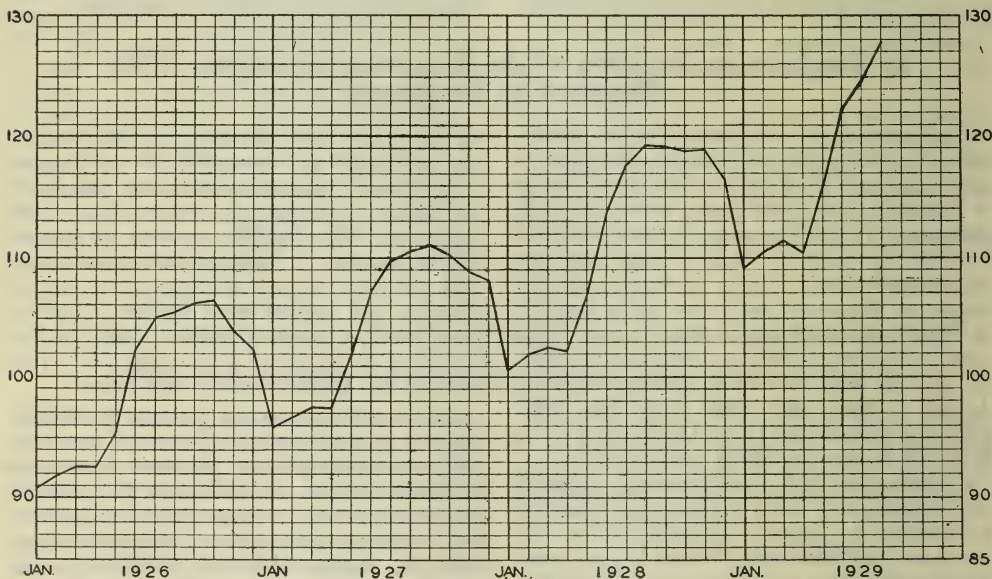
Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

*Quebec.*—Employment continued to advance in Quebec City, particularly in construction; statements were received from 115 employers whose staffs aggregated 13,557 workers, compared with 12,913 in the preceding month. A minor decline had been indicated on August 1 a year ago, when conditions were not so favourable.

*Toronto.*—For the first time since the beginning of this year, there was a falling-off in employment in Toronto, according to data from 881 employers of 125,437 persons, or 721 less than at the beginning of July. The level of employment, however, was much higher than on the same date in other years of the

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS**

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



**Employment by Cities**

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the tendency was unfavourable in Toronto and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while no general change was noted in Ottawa.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed a further and larger gain, exceeding the increase recorded on August 1, 1928, when the index was many points lower. A combined pay-roll of 147,155 employees, or 2,305 more than on July 1, was reported by the 831 co-operating firms. Manufacturing and construction registered decided improvement: transportation released employees, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight.

record. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, services and trade were slacker, but construction, transportation and communications recorded heightened activity.

*Ottawa.*—On the whole, employment remained practically stationary in Ottawa, where the 140 co-operating firms employed 13,733 workers on August 1. There were small gains in construction, and similar losses in trade. An increase was indicated at the beginning of August, 1928, but the index then was rather lower.

*Hamilton.*—There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 214 employers reporting 40,632 persons on their pay-lists, as against

40,110 in their last return. Manufacturing registered general improvement, that in iron and steel plants being most pronounced. Activity was greater than in any other period of the record.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*— Further curtailment was noted in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 122 firms employing 17,458 workers, or 1,662 less than on July 1. Automobile works largely decreased

NOTE: The "relative weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Aug. 1.....	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
1922						
Aug. 1.....	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
1923						
Aug. 1.....	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
1924						
Aug. 1.....	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
1925						
Jan. 1.....	84.0	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1.....	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1.....	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
April 1.....	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1.....	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1.....	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1.....	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1.....	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1.....	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
1926						
Jan. 1.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.0	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	107.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	106.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.2	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2 <sup>1</sup>	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.8	27.5	40.8	15.2	8.7

their working forces, following an unusually active season, while only small changes took place in other industries.

*Winnipeg.*—Continued advances were shown in Winnipeg, according to 312 firms who had 34,377 employees, as compared with 33,392 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufactures, construction and trade. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date of last year was rather less pronounced, and the index then was lower.

*Vancouver.*—Manufacturing, transportation and services reported heightened activity in Vancouver, while construction was slacker.

Returns were compiled from 277 employers whose staffs aggregated 30,579 persons, compared with 30,316 in the preceding month. A larger gain was indicated on August 1, 1928, but the level of employment then was lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

**Manufacturing Industries**

Further gains were made in manufacturing establishments, 4,145 of which reported 579,852 operatives on their pay-rolls, as compared with 573,998 on July 1. The most marked increases were in food, pulp and paper, mineral product and lumber factories, but improvement was

NOTE. The "relative weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Aug. 1.....	89.8		97.4				98.8	85.1
1923								
Aug. 1.....	98.5		98.4	116.4	98.2		93.1	89.6
1924								
Aug. 1.....	96.3		92.7	108.2	85.1		87.5	88.6
1925								
Aug. 1.....	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
1926								
Jan. 1.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April 1.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	98.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
1927								
Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	108.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	103.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Aug. 1, 1929...	13.4	1.2	11.4	1.3	3.7	1.6	3.1	2.8

also shown in leather, rubber, tobacco, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants, while the textile and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker. A larger increase was registered on the same date last year, when the index was over six points lower.

*Animal Products.*—Meat packing plants registered gains, while other groups showed only slight changes on the whole, reductions in fish canneries in the Maritime Provinces being offset by gains in British Columbia. Statistics were received from 237 firms employ-

ing 20,433 workers, as compared with 20,221 in the preceding month. The trend on August 1 in other years of the record has usually been downward, and on the date under review activity was at its midsummer maximum.

*Leather and Products.*—An increase in employment was shown in boot and shoe works, 252 persons being added to the staffs of the 176 co-operating leather manufacturers, who employed 16,704 on August 1. The situation was not as favourable as on the corresponding date last year, when minor losses were noted.

NOTE: The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—		All industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cation	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
1921										
Aug.	1	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
1922										
Aug.	1	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
1923										
Aug.	1	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
1924										
Aug.	1	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
1925										
Aug.	1	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
1926										
Jan.	1	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb.	1	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar.	1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
April	1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May	1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June	1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July	1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug.	1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept.	1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct.	1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov.	1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec.	1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
1927										
Jan.	1	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April	1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	75.5	99.0	102.3
May	1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
1928										
Jan.	1	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
1929										
Jan.	1	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2 <sup>1</sup>	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Relative weight of employ- ment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1929.		100.0	52.8	1.7	4.8	2.8	12.0	16.2	2.2	7.5

*Lumber and Products*.—Rough and dressed lumber mills continued to take on help, while the furniture, match and other branches of the lumber industry were also busier. The advance involved rather fewer workers than that recorded on August 1, 1928, when the index was slightly lower. The pay-rolls of the 722 firms furnishing data aggregated 63,865 oper-

atives, as against 62,935 in their last report. There were large increases in all except Ontario, where a reduction was indicated.

*Plant Products, Edible*.—Continued additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canning, sugar, biscuit and other factories coming under this classification; 348 employers reported 33,338 workers, or 1,783

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	<sup>1</sup> Relative Weight	Aug. 1, 1929	July 1, 1929	Aug. 1, 1928	Aug. 1, 1927	Aug. 1, 1926	Aug. 1, 1925	Aug. 1, 1924
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.8	121.6	120.3	115.2	107.0	103.6	95.8	93.3
Animal products—edible.....	1.9	123.6	122.3	122.4	120.6	108.3	108.9	101.3
Fur and products.....	0.2	99.0	104.0	90.4	91.1	94.5	86.6	102.4
Leather and products.....	1.5	94.4	92.8	92.8	100.7	97.3	89.8	95.5
Lumber and products.....	5.8	124.5	122.7	121.0	117.4	118.8	115.9	110.5
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.7	125.8	122.6	122.9	123.6	129.2	127.5	121.5
Furniture.....	0.9	126.2	123.4	118.4	105.8	99.4	89.1	82.5
Other lumber products.....	1.2	119.0	122.3	117.0	105.9	100.1	97.6	117.5
Musical instruments.....	0.3	99.5	99.9	97.9	94.9	100.0	76.6	80.4
Plant products—edible.....	3.0	118.4	113.0	111.4	107.0	107.9	101.3	100.4
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	115.1	109.9	108.9	108.4	102.5	93.6	92.2
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	113.2	110.5	117.7	112.8	104.9	91.8	89.8
Paper products.....	0.7	113.7	116.1	113.0	104.6	99.7	92.2	89.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.4	118.1	116.1	111.7	104.1	100.0	96.7	96.3
Rubber products.....	1.7	145.2	143.4	143.4	145.4	99.8	101.8	77.9
Textile products.....	7.4	105.7	105.8	102.3	103.5	99.6	94.6	84.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.7	104.4	104.1	110.6	108.3	98.3	95.1	79.7
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.5	107.2	113.3	102.7	100.0	100.4	98.7	76.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	105.1	103.5	99.2	96.9	92.7	98.1	95.9
Other textile products.....	0.9	108.4	104.6	107.4	112.5	94.7	94.8	87.3
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.5	128.1	125.6	119.0	109.4	103.1	104.4	100.4
Tobacco.....	0.8	115.4	111.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	148.0	147.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	171.4	183.8	.....	103.6	.....	.....	107.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.7	117.9	118.7	108.5	103.3	99.5	93.4	97.0
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.3	141.2	137.8	122.9	113.7	112.1	93.0	93.8
Electric current.....	1.5	139.4	137.0	123.8	112.5	106.4	110.9	104.7
Electrical apparatus.....	1.3	146.1	142.7	118.8	101.3	96.3	88.7	85.6
Iron and steel products.....	14.8	126.3	126.8	118.7	101.7	101.2	86.1	89.9
Crude, rolled and forged products.	1.5	138.1	136.3	121.7	107.2	95.7	77.5	93.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.3	136.5	132.1	125.4	113.3	101.3	93.5	88.0
Agricultural implements.....	1.1	125.9	127.8	104.1	107.1	104.3	70.4	60.4
Lard vehicles.....	6.4	117.6	119.9	120.7	96.7	102.5	86.9	96.1
Automobiles and parts.....	1.9	130.3	145.3	179.9	89.5	97.3	64.4	77.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	0.5	149.4	142.7	116.4	100.6	107.4	97.4	100.7
Heating appliances.....	0.5	132.7	133.6	114.6	103.8	98.4	92.6	90.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	1.0	182.6	178.4	151.6	112.2	100.8	78.3	83.9
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.6	123.8	127.6	118.6	97.7	94.6	86.5	82.5
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	117.2	117.0	112.2	103.2	100.8	91.6	85.0
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	136.7	134.8	123.2	111.5	102.6	85.2	82.4
Mineral products.....	1.3	147.8	141.7	133.5	108.8	101.2	107.7	103.2
Miscellaneous.....	0.4	113.0	113.4	115.8	101.1	96.1	93.4	86.5
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.7	74.0	80.1	68.6	68.6	63.2	60.5	66.0
<i>Mining</i> .....	4.8	122.1	119.5	114.9	109.4	99.8	102.1	104.0
Coal.....	2.4	104.2	102.9	101.8	104.9	95.0	96.3	101.7
Metallic ores.....	1.5	145.1	140.3	129.6	116.6	104.3	104.7	107.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	0.9	151.8	148.2	140.3	115.6	112.7	109.3	93.4
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.8	126.0	123.8	111.2	106.6	102.7	99.8	97.9
Telegraphs.....	0.6	133.7	130.5	121.2	112.4	108.9	105.8	94.9
Telephones.....	2.2	123.9	122.0	108.5	105.2	101.0	98.2	98.8
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.0	117.2	117.5	110.8	105.0	103.0	100.2	102.3
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	130.5	128.7	114.8	106.4	103.5	98.3	102.2
Steam railways.....	8.1	113.3	113.1	111.7	103.6	101.4	99.2	101.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.6	120.8	126.0	100.0	110.1	112.1	108.1	106.3
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	16.2	186.8	164.5	167.7	150.2	137.1	110.6	106.2
Building.....	5.9	170.2	148.8	131.9	129.6	121.4	90.5	86.0
Highway.....	4.7	298.2	213.3	251.9	242.4	193.5	154.9	126.6
Railway.....	5.6	153.8	160.4	168.8	132.4	129.8	111.5	113.9
<i>Services</i> .....	2.2	146.6	145.4	132.8	115.8	111.8	105.6	102.2
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	159.3	154.8	136.8	120.8	120.1	115.7	111.6
Professional.....	0.2	122.6	126.6	120.5	102.2	96.9	95.1	95.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	132.9	135.1	130.6	112.1	103.7	92.6	89.8
<i>T rade</i> .....	7.5	126.1	127.7	116.3	107.3	98.2	94.3	91.0
Retail.....	5.3	129.4	132.8	118.6	108.8	96.0	93.5	87.8
Wholesale.....	2.2	118.7	116.8	111.1	104.5	102.6	95.9	97.3
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	127.8	124.7	119.3	110.5	105.5	97.5	95.8

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



more than at the beginning of July. The gains were made chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia. Employment was in greater volume than on August 1 in other years for which data are available.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—All branches of this group recorded heightened activity. Statistics were received from 518 manufacturers whose pay-rolls were increased by 1,278 persons to 68,715 on August 1. Most of the improvement took place in Ontario and Quebec. Much smaller advances were noted in the same month last summer; the index at 115.1 on the date under review, was at the highest point so far reached in this record.

*Rubber Products.*—There was a gain in rubber factories, 37 of which had 18,400 persons on their pay-rolls, compared with 18,171 on July 1. The advance, which took place chiefly in Quebec, involved rather fewer persons than that on August 1, 1928, when employment was at a decidedly lower level.

*Textile Products.*—Cotton factories recorded reduced working forces, while there was an increase in clothing and underwear plants. The result was a decrease of 221 workers in the staffs of the 563 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 80,861. The tendency was upward in Quebec and British Columbia, but downward in Ontario. Advances were noted at the beginning of August, 1928, but the index then was slightly lower.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—Data were received from 143 establishments in these industries, whose pay-rolls rose from 16,090 on July 1, to 16,401 workers on the date under review. Most of the improvements took place in tobacco factories. The situation on August 1 last year was not so favourable; the increase then recorded was on a much smaller scale.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—There was a further advance in building material plants, according to 146 employers with 14,122 workers, or 267 more than in their last report. The bulk of the gain was in Quebec. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date last summer.

*Electric Current.*—Another large increase took place in electric current works, 91 of which reported 16,804 employees, as against 16,494 on July 1. There was general improvement throughout the country, except in British Columbia where a decline was noted. The index number on the date under review was at the highest point reached since 1920, when the series was instituted.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in 48 electrical apparatus works showed a further in-

crease at the beginning of August; they employed 14,842 operatives, or 368 more than in the preceding month. The situation was better than on August 1 of last year, or of any other year of the record.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Automobile, agricultural implement and wire factories reported reductions, while machinery, shipbuilding, structural steel and tool plants were busier. A combined working force of 162,357 persons was indicated by the 658 co-operating manufacturers, who had 162,964 on July 1. Ontario reported curtailment, but employment advanced in the other provinces. Although improvement had been noted on August 1, 1928, the index then was several points lower than on the date under review.

*Non-ferrous Metal Products.*—There was an increase in employment on the date under review, 277 workers being added to the staffs of the 104 firms furnishing data, who employed 20,718. Practically all the expansion took place in Quebec and British Columbia. Employment was in slightly greater volume than in any other month of the years since 1920.

*Mineral Products.*—Statistics tabulated from 79 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 14,253 workers, or 686 more than in the preceding month; most of these additional employees were taken on by establishments in Quebec and Ontario. The index was at its maximum for the record.

### Logging

Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps in all provinces except British Columbia, where improvement was noted. Statements were tabulated from 203 firms, employing 18,668 men or 1,679 less than in the preceding month. Smaller losses were reported on August 1, 1928, but employment then was not so active.

### Mining

*Coal.*—There was an increase of 322 employees in the staffs of the 75 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 26,362 on August 1, 1929. This gain, which took place in the Prairie coal fields, was smaller than that registered on the same date last year, when the index was slightly lower than on the date under review.

*Metallic Ores.*—Further large expansion was recorded in metallic ore mines, bringing employment to its highest level in this record. Returns were received from 71 mines, with 16,525 workers, as compared with 16,010 in their last report. The improvement was shown chiefly in Ontario and British Columbia.

*Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—*Continued expansion was noted generally in this division, in which 68 employers enlarged their pay-rolls by 310 persons to 9,800 at the beginning of August. Employment was maintained at an exceptionally high level.

### Communications

There was another advance in the personnel of telegraph and telephone companies on August 1, the 171 co-operating branches having 30,295 employees, as against 29,724 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was at its maximum for the last ten years.

### Transportation

*Street Railways and Cartage.*—Further additions to pay-rolls were registered in this division, according to data received from 129 employers with 25,256 workers, as against 24,930 on July 1. Curtailment had been recorded on August 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower.

*Steam Railway Operation.*—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was favourable, except in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. The 104 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data reported 89,314 employees, compared with 89,165 in their last report. Improvement was also recorded on the same date in 1928, when the index was rather lower.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Statements were tabulated from 74 companies in this group, employing 17,442 workers, or 765 less than on July 1, 1929. There were reductions in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Advances had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, but the index number then was lower.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Considerable improvement was again reported in building construction, 643 contractors adding 8,131 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 64,953 at the beginning of August. There were increases in all provinces. Conditions were better than in any other month of the record, the above stated gain being the largest yet reported.

*Highway.*—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance showed a further

important increase in all provinces. Data were received from 229 employers, with 51,867 workers on their pay-rolls, as compared with 35,175 at the beginning of July. Employment generally in this industry has been very active in recent months; much of the expansion at the date under review was in Saskatchewan where favourable weather and labour conditions furthered extensive road improvement undertakings.

*Railway.*—As on August 1 in most years of the record, there was a decline in this industry on August 1, 1929, when 46 companies and divisional superintendents reduced their staffs from 63,238 on July 1, to 60,639 men at the beginning of August. The index number was lower than at the beginning of August, 1928, when improvement had been indicated. The greatest contractions were in the Prairie Provinces.

### Services

Hotels reported further additions to their pay-rolls; 211 firms employed 24,183 persons, or 279 more than at the beginning of July. This increase was rather smaller than that indicated on August 1, 1928, when the situation however, was not so favourable; in fact, employment on the date under review was at its maximum for this record.

### Trade

Activity in wholesale houses again advanced, but there was a falling off in retail stores, according to 671 trading establishments, which employed 82,656 workers, as compared with 83,767 on July 1. Ontario registered most of this decrease. Gains were recorded at the beginning of August last year, but the index then was much lower.

### TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1929

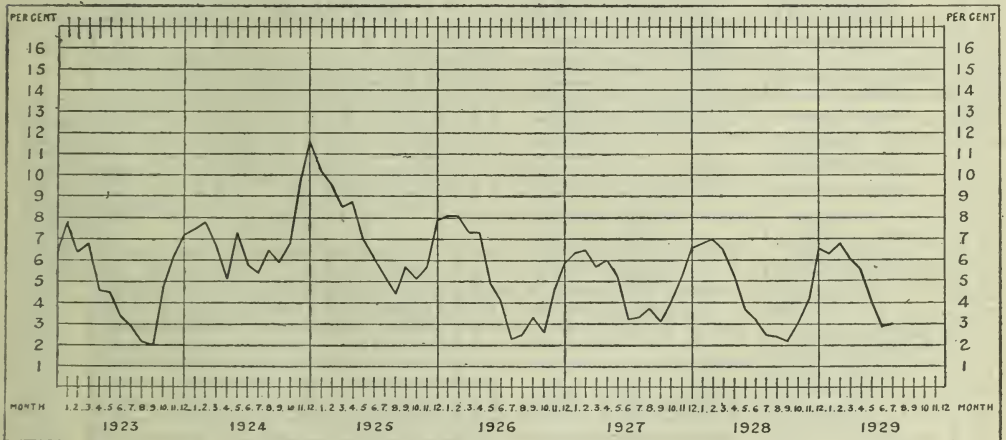
Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged in work other than their own trades, or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded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

Practically no change was indicated in the local trade union situation in Canada as a whole at the close of July from that of the previous month, the 1,690 labour organizations

slightly lower during July than in the corresponding month of last year when 2.5 per cent of unemployed members was reported. In this comparison Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan unions reflected slightly less favourable conditions during the month reviewed, while in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia nominal gains in employment were shown.

Unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island is tabulated separately each month. During July, Regina, Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver unions registered a better situation than in the preceding month, while employment for Montreal, Halifax and St. John unions was in somewhat lesser volume. The changes, however, were not pro-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



from which reports were tabulated with a total membership of 200,115 persons, showing 3.0 per cent of idleness, compared with 2.9 per cent in June. Fluctuations, however, occurred in various provinces and industries which were of an offsetting nature. From Quebec a reduction in employment of nearly 2 per cent was manifest during July, due chiefly to inactivity in the manufacturing industries, particularly the metal trades, while in British Columbia slight variation in conditions only was shown, the tendency, however, being adverse. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions, on the contrary, reported some slight improvement. In Manitoba the unemployment percentage remained unchanged from that of June. The level of employment for union members was

announced. In Winnipeg the same percentage of idle members was reported in both months of the comparison. When making a comparison with the returns for July of last year all cities with the exception of St. John and Vancouver reported some falling off in the employment afforded during the month under survey, the changes for the most part being small. In Vancouver nominal gains in activity were recorded, and in St. John the situation remained the same as in July a year ago.

Accompanying this article is a chart which represents the unemployment trend by months from January, 1923, to date. The level of the curve at the close of July showed practically no divergence from that of the previous month, indicating an almost unchanged employment volume, though in comparison with July of



last year the trend as indicated by the curve was toward somewhat greater inactivity.

A slight slackening of industrial activity was shown in the manufacturing division by the reports tabulated at the close of July from an aggregate of 472 unions, with a membership of 58,159 persons. Of these 2,080 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 3.6, contrasted with 2.3 per cent of unemployment in June. Iron and steel workers, especially railway carmen, were chiefly responsible for the downward employment trend indicated during July, though general labourers, papermakers, garment workers, metal polishers and jewellery workers also contributed to the group recession. On the other hand, slight expansion was noted by leather

and glass workers. The changes throughout, however, were small. Among printing tradesmen, brewery workers and bakers the same situation obtained as in June. A nominal advance in employment only was indicated in the manufacturing industries during July over the same month of last year when 3.8 per cent of the members reported were without work. In this comparison the improvement reflected by pulp and papermakers over July of last year was noteworthy, and gains in employment of much lesser magnitude appeared among wood workers, cigarmakers, printing tradesmen, iron and steel and fur workers. Of the contractions which were almost sufficient to offset these gains, the most substantial was reported by general labourers, particularly in the province of Quebec.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N. S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.3	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.4
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.5	1.4	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	5.8
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	3.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	3.7	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
July, 1919.....	4.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.8	1.9	5.8	3.4
July, 1920.....	1	2	2.9	1.5	1.3	9	1.4	9.2	3.3
July, 1921.....	12.2	10.9	8.7	7.8	6.6	4.9	6.3	16.7	9.1
July, 1922.....	2.0	3.3	5.5	2.3	5.5	3.1	5.0	5.9	4.1
July, 1923.....	2.5	1.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	1.3	5.8	2.3	2.9
July, 1924.....	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
July, 1925.....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	3.6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.2	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.5	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.2	2.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	9	5.6	3.2	2.4	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.3	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	5	8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	7	2.6	2.6	1.8	6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	7	4.0	1.9	1.4	8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	9	5	3.5	1.2	1.2	6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	9	0.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	9.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.8
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	4.5	9.2	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.0
March, 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.4	9.3	3.9	9.9	7.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5.5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.6	2.5	3.7	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0

The coal mining industry reported a more favourable situation during July than in either the previous month or July of last year, as was shown by the reports received from 45 unions with a membership aggregate of 17,553 persons. Of these 312 were unemployed on the last day of July, a percentage of 1.8, contrasted with 4.4 per cent at the end of June and with 4.7 per cent in July, 1928. Alberta unions indicated the most marked expansion during July, both as compared with the returns for the preceding month and July of last year, while employment available to Nova Scotian miners slightly exceeded that indicated in June though minor reductions in activity were apparent in comparison with July a year ago. In British Columbia no members were reported idle at the end of July as in June, while at the close of July last year the unemployment percentage reported was fractional only. Short time among coal miners was in evidence to a considerable extent during July.

The building and construction trades showed but nominal advancement during July when compared with the preceding month, the 208 unions from which reports were tabulated with 29,341 members indicating 7.0 per cent of unemployment, compared with 7.5 per cent in June. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers were somewhat busier than in June, while among painters, decorators and paperhangers, and bridge and structural iron workers the employment volume was considerably reduced during July, and slight recessions occurred among electrical workers and granite and stonecutters. The situation in the building trades, as a whole, was less favourable than in July of last year, when 3.3 per cent of inactivity was recorded,

a large proportion of the decline occurring among carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paperhangers. Substantial contractions in employment were registered also by bridge and structural iron workers and hod carriers and building labourers, who, however, formed but a small share of the total membership reported in the building trades. Activity for electrical workers was also slightly reduced. On the other hand, tile layers, lathers and roofers were much busier than in July a year ago, and employment for plumbers and steam-fitters, and granite and stonecutters showed minor increases.

Reports were tabulated at the close of July from 717 unions of transportation workers, covering a membership of 68,394 persons. Of these 1,297, or a percentage of 1.9 were idle on the last day of the month compared with 1.5 per cent in June and with 1.1 per cent in July of last year. The very slight decline in employment reported over June was shared by both navigation workers and steam railway employees, while among teamsters and chauffeurs the same situation prevailed in both months. Among street and electric railway employees the improvement recorded was nominal only. In making a comparison with the returns for July of last year in the transportation industries, navigation workers and steam railway employees, as in the previous comparison, were less actively engaged during the month under review; the unemployment percentage reported by street and electric railway employees remained unchanged, and employment for teamsters and chauffeurs was at a slightly lower level.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment among longshore workers, reports having been received at the close of July from 14 associations of these workers, embracing a membership of 6,957 persons, 13.4 per cent of whom were without employment on the last day of the month in comparison with 11.7 per cent in June and with 16.7 per cent in July last year.

The retail trade situation showed but nominal improvement during July over the previous month, the 8 unions from which reports were tabulated with 1,426 members indicating .3 per cent of inactivity, compared with .5

per cent in June. Minor grains in employment were indicated also over July of last year when 1.1 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Reports were tabulated at the end of July from 61 unions of civic employees with 6,835 members, .5 per cent of whom were out of work, the same percentage as was recorded in June, compared with a fully engaged situation in July of last year.

The trend of employment in the miscellaneous group of trades at the close of July was about the same as in June, as shown by the reports received from 124 unions with 6,092 members. Of these 217, or a percentage of 3.6, were idle compared with 3.5 per cent in June. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, and theatre and stage employees all reported a more favourable situation than in June, but employment for stationary engineers and firemen eased off slightly. In comparison with the returns for July of last year when 4.4 per cent of unemployment was recorded in the miscellaneous group of trades as a whole, theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employees as in the previous comparison registered somewhat heightened activity during the month under review while the contractions shown by stationary engineers and firemen were nominal only. Among barbers no change in condition was indicated.

Of the 770 fishermen reported by 3 unions at the close of July only 10 or a percentage of 1.3 were idle compared with 2.6 per cent of unemployment in June, while in July of last year all members were reported busy.

Lumber workers and loggers with 3 unions embracing 921 members at the close of July indicated an unemployment percentage of 1.1 in comparison with no inactivity in June and with 1.0 per cent of unemployed members in July of last year.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table II.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1929

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1929, showed a decrease of more than 6 per cent in the average daily placements from the preceding period and also a decrease of 9 per cent when a com-

parison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding period of 1928. The total placements for the entire month under review were slightly higher, however, due to the fact that there were two more working days in July than in June.

Gains over last month were recorded in farming, manufacturing, construction and maintenance, mining and trade, the highest being in farming, while in mining and trade improvement was slight. Minor declines occurred in services, logging and transportation. In comparison with July last year, all groups except services, transportation and trade, recorded declines and in these groups the gains were small. The largest decrease was in farming.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January 1926, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations

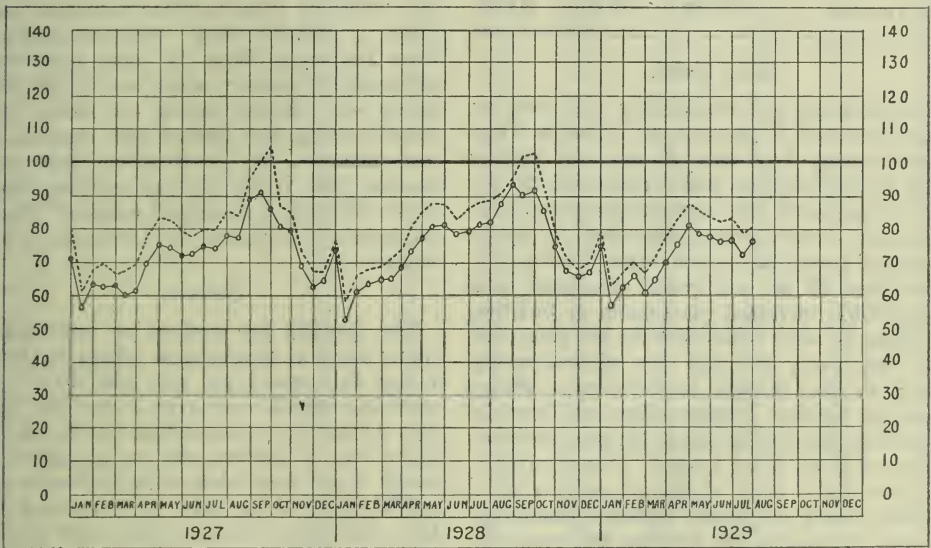
responding periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 72.5 and 76.5 as compared with 81.5 and 82.0 during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1929, was 1,418, as compared with a daily average of 1,588 during the corresponding month a year ago, and with 1,531 recorded daily in June, 1929.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service, during the month under review was 1,777, in comparison with 1,789 in July, 1928.

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o-o



being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve both of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined during the first half of the month, but during the latter half of the period the curve of vacancies showed a slight upward trend, while that of placements rose until it regained practically the same level as that shown at the close of the preceding month. At the end of July both curves, however, were respectively nearly 9 and 6 points lower than those registered during the latter half of July, 1928. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 79.1 during the first half, and 80.4 during the second half of July, 1929, in contrast with the ratios of 88.3 and 89.1 during the cor-

responding periods of 1928.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1929, was 1,325, of which 1,888 were in regular employment and 437 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,418 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,463 daily, being 1,009 in regular and 454 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 35,865 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 34,447 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 23,093, of which 18,275 were

for men and 4,818 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,354. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,712 for men and 11,140 for women, a total of 36,852, while applications for work numbered 46,183, of which 32,672 were from men and 13,511 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the officers of the Employment Service of Canada:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (7 months).....	136,980	77,165	214,145

#### NOVA SCOTIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during July were 20 per cent greater than in the preceding month and nearly 25 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. There were gains also in placements of nearly 12 per cent over June and of more than 20 per cent when compared with July, 1928. Increased placements in building construction were responsible for the gain over July last year, although the manufacturing industries also showed improvement. Placements in logging, transportation and services showed declines, while small changes only were indicated in all other groups. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 77; logging, 36; farming, 68; construction and maintenance, 211; trade, 64; and services, 307, of which 199 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 304 men and 76 women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

During July positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were slightly less than in the preceding month, but nearly 33 per cent in excess of the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 6 per cent higher than in June and nearly 28 per cent above July, 1928. All groups except logging and transportation showed gains in placements over July last year, those in construction and maintenance and services being the most pronounced and mainly responsible

for the improvement indicated under this comparison. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 64; logging, 42; farming, 44; construction and maintenance, 209; trade, 39; and services, 507, of which 359 were of household workers. During the month 343 men and 83 women were placed in regular employment.

#### QUEBEC

There was an increase of 38 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during the month of July when compared with the preceding month and of over 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 36 per cent higher than in June and over 8 per cent above July, 1928. Placements in logging and construction and maintenance were less than in July last year, but these declines were more than offset by gains in other groups, of which those in manufacturing, transportation, services and trade were the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 248; logging, 386; farming, 288; transportation, 79; construction and maintenance, 702; trade, 75; and services, 735, of which 378 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,914 men and 566 women.

#### ONTARIO

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during July was 5 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 3 per cent lower than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also in placements of nearly 4 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with July, 1928. Services and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in July last year. The manufacturing industries, construction and maintenance, and logging showed the largest reductions. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 2,520; logging, 935; farming, 1,965; mining, 105; transportation, 521; construction and maintenance, 3,492; trade, 632; and services, 4,710, of which 2,478 were of household workers. There were 8,586 men and 1,904 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

During July orders received at employment offices in Manitoba called for nearly 13 per cent more workers than in the preceding



REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>923</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>259</b>
Halifax.....	440	56	385	340	132	208	200	73
New Glasgow.....	272	27	232	251	161	58	121	121
Sydney.....	211	15	251	237	87	150	117	65
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>957</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>333</b>
Chatham.....	83	23	104	112	79	33	87	21
Moncton.....	451	50	411	399	185	214	32	164
St. John.....	423	9	443	421	162	259	240	148
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>2,514</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>4,374</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>2,307</b>
Hull.....	297	73	427	293	293	0	75	260
Montreal.....	1,612	217	2,642	1,620	1,412	0	764	1,412
Quebec.....	467	50	667	513	379	42	134	340
Sherbrooke.....	155	27	289	207	156	2	74	107
Three Rivers.....	283	47	349	344	240	0	37	188
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>16,641</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>20,621</b>	<b>15,629</b>	<b>10,490</b>	<b>4,506</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>10,633</b>
Belleville.....	222	0	202	193	156	37	66	191
Brantford.....	516	53	694	511	242	253	225	220
Chatham.....	355	13	380	347	229	118	78	345
Cobalt.....	228	25	242	210	205	5	29	249
Fort William.....	348	0	392	368	281	87	76	519
Guelph.....	223	62	213	239	156	63	48	160
Hamilton.....	1,281	4	2,001	1,282	612	671	909	660
Kingston.....	597	25	593	548	312	236	117	172
Kitchener.....	357	38	565	464	321	59	178	199
London.....	495	68	599	502	310	164	188	300
Niagara Falls.....	389	15	335	306	205	88	168	163
North Bay.....	461	37	616	616	565	51	0	321
Oshawa.....	544	0	576	526	344	182	83	477
Ottawa.....	1,083	252	1,241	1,097	814	188	304	945
Pembroke.....	449	90	371	342	293	49	16	248
Peterborough.....	233	35	209	199	144	34	44	128
Port Arthur.....	979	0	834	834	716	118	47	866
St. Catharines.....	626	22	758	585	358	227	264	343
St. Thomas.....	192	23	219	180	103	77	57	177
Sarnia.....	308	0	298	307	232	75	64	100
Sault Ste. Marie.....	998	436	558	418	305	93	33	229
Sudbury.....	647	20	686	671	608	63	2	511
Timmins.....	330	47	239	189	164	22	46	271
Toronto.....	4,075	328	6,875	3,975	2,279	1,362	2,253	2,148
Windsor.....	705	15	925	720	536	184	393	691
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>4,080</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>1,967</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>2,480</b>
Brandon.....	450	26	423	392	359	33	24	497
Dauphin.....	132	12	179	121	73	48	30	87
Portage la Prairie.....	95	12	82	81	81	0	10	150
Winnipeg.....	3,403	78	4,406	3,609	1,655	1,886	874	1,746
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>3,296</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>2,822</b>
Estevan.....	116	8	118	77	63	14	35	61
Melfort.....	111	0	111	111	59	52	0	41
Moose Jaw.....	644	63	739	653	404	239	286	604
North Battleford.....	144	0	140	140	94	46	0	127
Prince Albert.....	231	35	210	186	142	44	26	212
Regina.....	892	200	1,070	905	629	276	665	606
Saskatoon.....	634	23	627	562	334	228	125	737
Swift Current.....	247	2	225	225	116	109	0	152
Weyburn.....	108	0	101	97	81	16	5	109
Yorkton.....	169	9	190	151	55	96	26	173
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>3,261</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>3,561</b>
Calgary.....	1,170	14	1,293	1,165	815	349	302	1,119
Drumheller.....	201	2	337	189	129	60	77	225
Edmonton.....	1,352	34	1,782	1,385	1,006	363	751	1,876
Lethbridge.....	345	17	395	329	187	142	75	148
Medicine Hat.....	193	5	188	189	119	70	11	198
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,880</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>6,448</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>2,822</b>
Cranbrook.....	281	2	259	267	254	13	34	197
Kamloops.....	140	10	298	124	101	7	44	123
Kelowna.....	14	1	91	45	29	16	40	78
Nanaimo.....	109	0	44	34	23	11	58	16
Nelson.....	311	51	226	217	111	4	9	110
New Westminster.....	162	0	260	161	111	50	114	119
Penticton.....	139	6	159	143	82	54	33	57
Prince George.....	73	0	67	67	67	0	0	93
Prince Rupert.....	84	1	119	84	60	24	36	71
Revelstoke.....	48	3	156	21	19	2	36	32
Vancouver.....	2,568	62	3,802	2,872	1,562	1,133	910	1,574
Vernon.....	82	3	80	81	54	27	25	143
Victoria.....	839	33	887	816	341	470	176	210
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>36,852</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>46,183</b>	<b>35,865</b>	<b>23,093</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>12,406</b>	<b>25,218</b>
Men.....	25,712	1,584	32,672	25,115	18,275	6,376	8,885	20,843
Women.....	11,140	1,320	13,511	10,750	4,818	4,978	3,521	4,375

month, but nearly 13 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 13 per cent in placements over June, but a decline of over 7 per cent when compared with July, 1928. Placements in logging, services and trade were higher than during July of last year, but these gains were more than offset by declines in other groups. Farming and construction and maintenance showed large reductions in placements. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 195; logging, 134; farming, 1,050; construction and maintenance, 364; trade 252; and services, 2,077, of which 1,501 were of household workers. During the month 1,472 men and 696 women were placed in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Orders listed at employment offices in Saskatchewan during July called for over 3 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and 25 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was, however, a gain of over 1 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a decline of over 24 per cent in comparison with July, 1928. All industrial groups except transportation participated in the declines in placements from July last year, those in farming, construction and maintenance and services being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 144; farming, 758; transportation, 134; construction and maintenance, 654; trade, 169; and services, 1,211, of which 707 were of household workers. There were 1,397 men and 580 women placed in regular employment.

#### ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at Alberta offices during July were nearly 10 per cent less than in the preceding month and 29 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also declined nearly 13 per cent from June and were 27 per cent less than during July, 1928. Transportation, services and trade were the only groups in which more placements were made during the month under review than in July last year, but these gains did little to offset the heavy reductions in placements on farms and in construction and maintenance. There was also a large reduction in placements in the manufacturing industries. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 262; farming, 984; mining, 60; transportation, 67; construction and main-

tenance, 566; trade, 190; and services, 1,075, of which 697 were of household workers. During the month 1,789 men and 467 women were placed in regular employment.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a gain of nearly 2 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during July when compared both with the preceding month and with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were 3 per cent higher than in June and nearly 4 per cent above July, 1928. There were increased placements over July last year in manufacturing, mining, transportation and services. Logging and construction and maintenance showed the only declines of importance. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 748; logging, 369; farming, 736; mining, 194; transportation, 344; construction and maintenance, 935; trade, 167; and services, 1,217, of which 570 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 2,470 men and 446 women during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,093 placements in regular employment, of which 12,721 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,381 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 949 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 432 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Reduced transportation rate certificates were granted by Quebec offices during July to 219 persons, 55 of whom went to provincial employment and 164 to situations in other provinces. All the transfers within the province were of bushmen who were conveyed at the special rate from Montreal to points within the same zone. Of those going outside the province, the Hull office transferred 45 bushmen to Pembroke, 2 hospital employees to Timmins and 1 waitress to Sudbury, while from Montreal 112 bushmen were despatched to centres in the Sault Ste. Marie zone. The balance of the interprovincial movement was from Quebec, from which centre 4 masons proceeded to Ottawa.

Transfers from Ontario offices involving the reduced transportation rate during July were 364 in number, 353 of which were provincial, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Of the workers travelling at the special rate to points within the province the Port Arthur office was responsible for the transfer of 100, including 7 carpenters bound for Toronto; 2 stonemasons for Ottawa; and 39 bush workers, 24 highway construction workers, 12 power construction workers, 9 railway construction workers, 3 cooks, 3 mine workers, and 1 farm hand for various centres within the Port Arthur zone. At the Ottawa office 58 bushmen secured certificates for transportation to Sudbury, and 7 sawmill workers for Pembroke. From North Bay 71 construction labourers went to Toronto; 20 bush workers and 1 cook to Timmins; 6 bushmen, 5 general labourers and 1 cook to Sault Ste. Marie; 7 bush workers to Cobalt; and 2 stonemasons to Ottawa, while from Sudbury 14 bushmen proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie; 2 bushmen and 1 cook to Timmins; and 3 bush workers and 2 sawmill labourers within the Sudbury zone. The Sudbury zone was also the destination of 4 paving construction workers who travelled from Sault Ste. Marie. To points within their respective zones, Fort William despatched 11 bushmen, 4 miners and 1 cookee, and Timmins 10 carpenters. The Ottawa zone received 4 stonemasons from Windsor. From Toronto 1 wood pattern maker was transferred at the special rate to Port Arthur, and 1 sign writer to Kingston. The remaining provincial certificates were issued at Cobalt to 1 blacksmith travelling to Port Arthur and to 16 mine workers going to employment within the Cobalt zone. Of the 11 transfers outside the province 9 were for the Hull zone and included 8 rockmen despatched from Sudbury and 1 diamond drill runner from Timmins. In addition 2 tile setters travelled from Toronto to employment in the Prince Albert zone.

In Manitoba 415 certificates for reduced transportation were issued during July, 219 to points within the province and 196 to stations in other provinces. All of these were granted by the Winnipeg office which despatched provincially 15 farm household workers, 9 hotel workers, 3 teamsters, 1 laundress, 1 construction labourer, and 1 housekeeper to Brandon; 1 waitress to Dauphin; and 100 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 50 carpenters, 11 bushmen, 11 road construction workers, 7 general construction labourers, 3 electricians, 2 railroad construction workers, and 3 hotel workers to various parts of the Winnipeg zone. Of the transfers outside the province from Winnipeg 41 were for the Port Arthur zone,

including 21 bush workers, 11 railroad construction workers, 2 farm hands, 5 hotel workers, 1 marceller, and 1 housekeeper, while the Fort William zone received 34 bush workers; Sault Ste. Marie 12 bushmen and 9 construction labourers; and Ottawa 9 stonemasons. Destined to the Regina zone were 1 plasterer and 1 cook; to Estevan 2 hotel workers and 1 blacksmith; and to Saskatoon 3 boiler makers, while to various Saskatchewan rural districts 38 farm hands and 7 farm household workers were transferred from Winnipeg. In addition 1 farm hand travelled to the Lethbridge zone. The balance of the interprovincial movement was to British Columbia points, the Nelson zone receiving 31 railroad construction workers and the Victoria zone 6 tile setters.

Saskatchewan offices granted 79 certificates for reduced transportation during July, 66 of which were provincial and the remainder interprovincial. The latter were issued at Moose Jaw to 13 mine carpenters going to employment in the Dauphin zone. Included in the provincial movement from Regina were 6 road construction teamsters travelling to Estevan; 1 highway construction cook to Yorkton; 1 welder, 1 baker, 1 blacksmith and 1 domestic to Swift Current; 1 hospital employee and 1 hotel worker to Moose Jaw; 1 cook to Weyburn; 1 railroad construction labourer to Saskatoon and 4 highway construction workers within the Regina zone, while from Moose Jaw 4 cement workers were despatched to Saskatoon and 10 railroad construction workers and 1 blacksmith within its own zone. The Saskatoon office transferred 2 teamsters within the territory covered by that office and 1 bushman to the Prince Albert zone, which zone was also the destination of 1 river driver journeying from Prince Albert. In addition, 26 farm hands and 2 farm household workers travelled to employment at various rural points, the majority of whom secured their certificates at Saskatoon and Regina.

The movement of labour both within and from the province of Alberta during July, comprised the transfer of 133 persons, 108 of whom were carried at the special rate to centres within the province and 25 to points outside. The bulk of the provincial transfers were from Edmonton, which office despatched 2 cookees and 1 farm hand to Calgary; 1 farm hand to Drumheller; and 22 sawmill labourers, 17 mine workers, 17 road construction workers, 16 farm hands, 1 farm household worker, 5 power line workers, 1 teamster, 1 rod man, 1 baker, 1 hospital maid, 1 store clerk, 2 hotel workers, 2 building construction workers, and 1 blacksmith to employment within its own zone. From Calgary 5 farm hands and 1

flunky travelled to Lethbridge; 2 farm hands to Medicine Hat; 2 farm hands and 1 farm housekeeper to Drumheller; and 5 farm hands within the Calgary zone. Of the workers going outside the province 10 were mine carpenters and 1 a dairy man for the Cranbrook zone who were transported at the special rate from Calgary, from which centre also 1 road grader went to Swift Current. In addition, the Edmonton office effected transfers of 5 farm hands, 2 farm housekeepers and 2 hotel waitresses to Saskatoon; 2 farm hands to Prince Albert; and 1 farm hand each to the Moose Jaw and North Battleford zones.

Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during July numbered 171 and of these 148 were destined to employment within the province and 23 to points in other provinces. Provincially the movement from Vancouver comprised the transfer of 6 construction labourers, 3 plasterers, 1 painter, 1 farm housekeeper, 1 steel sharpener, 1 dishwasher, and 1 log loader to Kamloops; 12 mine workers, 10 carpenters, 2 rock men, 1 cook, and 1 flunky to Revelstoke; 10 rock men and 1 engineer to Nelson; 4 mine workers, 7 saw-mill workers, 2 hotel clerks, and 1 mechanic to Penticton; 9 farm hands, 2 miners, and 1 sawyer to Prince George; 6 mine workers and 2 carpenters to Cranbrook; 2 cooks and 1 flunky to Vernon; 1 hotel clerk to Kelowna; and 11 tunnel construction workers, 4 mine

workers, 7 power and railroad construction workers, 2 survey helpers, 2 hotel waitresses, 1 electrical engineer, 1 compressor man, 1 farm hand, and 1 cook to centres within the Vancouver zone. From Prince George 2 cooks were sent to Prince Rupert, and 2 highway construction labourers within the Prince George zone. Certificates were secured at the Prince Rupert office by 7 mine workers, 4 bush workers, 3 building labourers, and 1 cook who proceeded to points within the territory covered by that office. The remaining provincial transfers were effected by the Nelson office which despatched 4 miners, 5 bush workers, and 1 cook to points within its own zone. The bulk of the interprovincial movement was of agricultural workers for the Prairie Provinces, Alberta receiving 5 farm hands and 1 farm household worker; Saskatchewan 7 farm hands and 5 farm domestics; and Manitoba 1 farm hand. The majority of these travelled on certificates received at Vancouver. From Vancouver also 2 construction engineers were carried at the special rate to Calgary, while from Nelson 2 stonemasons travelled to employment at Ottawa.

Of the 1,381 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July, 599 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 696 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 56 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 30 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1929

The value of the building authorized during July showed a seasonal decrease of \$4,826,832 or 17.5 per cent as compared with the preceding month, while there was also a decline of \$2,935,922 or 11.4 per cent as compared with the exceptionally high total of July, 1928. The aggregate for the 61 cities in July, 1929, was \$22,826,034, as against \$27,652,866 in June, 1929, and \$25,761,956 in July, 1928. With the exception of July of last year, the total for the month under review is the highest for July in the years since the record was commenced in 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,500 permits for dwellings valued at approximately \$7,000,000, and some 2,900 permits for other buildings estimated at about \$15,000,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of some 1,600 dwellings and 3,300 other buildings, valued at approximately \$8,700,000 and \$17,000,000, respectively.

Increases as compared with June, 1929, were reported in Nova Scotia, where there was a

gain of 181.7 per cent. Of the reductions elsewhere, that of \$2,991,563 or 52.4 per cent in British Columbia was most pronounced.

In comparison with July, 1928, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, registered improvement, the gain of \$1,169,922 or 131.1 per cent in Alberta being especially noteworthy. The largest decrease in this comparison was that of 37.9 per cent in Ontario, where the total in July of last year had been unusually high.

Of the larger cities, Toronto reported an increase over June, 1929, but a decline as compared with July, 1928, while Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver recorded losses in the former, and increases in the latter comparison. Of the other centres, New Glasgow, Sydney, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Brantford, Galt, Oshawa, Sault Ste. Marie, York Township, Welland, Walkerville, St. Boniface, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and New Westminster showed gains as compared with both June, 1929, and July, 1928.

*Cumulative Record for First Seven Months, 1929.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during July and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given (1926 average=100).

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year was greater by 15 per cent than in 1928, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in most of the years since 1920.

Table 1 gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during June and July, 1929, and July, 1928. The 35 cities for which

records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of Value of permits issued, first seven months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months 1926 average =100
	\$	\$		
1929.....	22,826,034	147,030,023	194.7	99.5
1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	169.3	97.3
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	128.8	96.7
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	129.1	100.8
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	104.3	103.1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	95.8	109.9
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	114.1	111.7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	115.3	108.3
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,575	88.4	130.2
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	100.0	144.3

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	July, 1929	June, 1929	July, 1928	Cities	July, 1929	June, 1929	July, 1928
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Isl.</b> —							
Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	*St. Thomas.....	12,900	24,235	24,510
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....				Sarnia.....	54,620	448,029	43,334
Halifax.....	508,700	137,852	810,885	Sault Ste. Marie.....	214,790	77,755	22,153
New Glasgow.....	94,560	93,250	950	*Toronto.....	4,895,224	3,396,474	10,606,253
*Sydney.....	78,585	10,935	7,982	York and East			
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....				York Townships.....	1,172,220	1,032,330	625,750
Fredericton.....	46,138	181,460	159,854	Welland.....	179,500	7,635	148,671
		Nil	70,900	*Windsor.....	474,760	1,196,553	586,282
*Moncton.....	15,040	50,275	14,515	East Windsor.....	30,768	47,990	34,530
*St. John.....	31,098	131,185	74,439	Riverside.....	22,500	67,750	25,860
<b>Quebec</b> .....				Sandwich.....	24,775	52,100	38,700
*Montreal—*Mal-	5,033,345	5,517,487	3,959,550	Walkerville.....	115,000	60,000	69,000
sonneuve.....	3,689,065	3,697,514	3,301,769	Woodstock.....	29,762	14,393	54,292
*Quebec.....	525,075	1,193,273	230,905	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	1,520,832	1,580,386	904,470
Shawinigan Falls...	47,680	37,350	28,626	*Brandon.....	83,702	15,426	33,255
*Sherbrooke.....	133,200	117,000	12,300	St. Boniface.....	82,480	31,610	35,365
*Three Rivers.....	38,825	176,000	139,450	*Winnipeg.....	1,354,650	1,533,350	835,850
*Westmount.....	599,500	296,350	246,500	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	1,280,380	2,412,530	2,438,690
<b>Ontario</b> .....				*Moose Jaw.....	25,800	40,000	629,150
Bellefleur.....	9,485,114	9,850,852	15,279,034	*Regina.....	799,785	1,022,105	1,176,540
Belleville.....	201,775	28,650	5,200	*Saskatoon.....	454,795	1,350,425	633,000
*Brantford.....	90,755	19,408	69,165	<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,062,529	2,160,700	892,607
Chatham.....	9,150	65,000	50,450	*Calgary.....	1,473,729	1,106,965	523,107
*Fort William.....	76,475	180,900	747,000	*Edmonton.....	463,735	976,915	316,875
Galt.....	41,990	16,130	25,560	Lethbridge.....	100,925	64,940	37,070
*Guelph.....	37,507	168,295	33,905	Medicine Hat.....	24,140	11,880	15,555
*Hamilton.....	438,800	1,355,800	427,000	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	2,715,851	5,707,414 <sup>1</sup>	1,307,934
*Kingston.....	51,655	30,884	52,304	Kamloops.....	19,112	80,600	9,053
*Kitchener.....	120,892	131,255	162,240	Nanaimo.....	8,720	31,140	Nil
*London.....	250,235	252,415	318,715	*New Westminster..	57,525	39,119	56,000
Niagara Falls.....	42,502	108,755	46,275	Prince Rupert.....	<sup>2</sup>	15,375	22,000
*Oshawa.....	283,550	147,600	207,310	*Vancouver <sup>3</sup> .....	2,534,230	5,337,925	887,365
*Ottawa.....	321,700	502,960	288,535	North Vancouver..	15,075	120,600	198,040
Owen Sound.....	22,000	15,100	24,225	*Victoria.....	81,189	82,655	135,476
*Peterboro.....	27,650	18,445	37,885	<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	22,826,034	27,652,866 <sup>1</sup>	25,761,956
Port Arthur.....	65,336	169,420	433,430	<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	19,988,440	24,976,904	23,448,597
*Stratford.....	73,586	111,041	19,500				
*St. Catharines.....	102,737	103,550	51,000				

<sup>1</sup>Including Prince Rupert not shown in the June report. <sup>2</sup>Report not received. <sup>3</sup>Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver formerly given separately. From Jan. 1929, when the amalgamation of these cities was effected, the total for the 35 cities includes the "Greater Vancouver" aggregate, instead of that for the area formerly known as Vancouver.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

**D**ETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary is reproduced below showing the employment situation during July. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the August issue relates to the situation existing in June, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for June and previous months taken from the August, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

### Great Britain

There was little change in the general state of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during July. There was an improvement in river, dock and harbour service, and in the tinsplate, jute, brick, tile, cement and artificial stone industries. On the other hand, there was some decline in the building trade and public works contracting, in steel manufacture, in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and in the motor vehicle, woollen and worsted, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and clothing industries.

Among workpeople, numbering 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd July, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 9.9, as compared with 9.8 at 24th June, 1929, and with 11.6 at 23rd July, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 22nd July, 1929, was 11.0, and for females, 7.1; at 24th June, 1929, the percentages were 10.9 and 6.8. The percentage wholly unemployed, at 22nd July, 1929, was 7.4, the same as at 24th June, 1929. The

total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th July, 1929, was approximately 1,188,000, of whom 914,000 were men and 208,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st July, 1929, it was 1,176,000, of whom 912,000 were men, and 209,000 were women; and at 30th July, 1928, it was 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men, and 223,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States decreased 0.3 per cent in June, 1929, as compared with May, and pay-roll totals decreased 1.9 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of April and May, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of June. The number of employees in Class I railroads as at May 15 totalled 1,697,400, representing an increase of 2.9 per cent since April 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of May was \$242,765,789, representing an increase over the previous month of 4.1 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries was little changed in June as compared with May, the percentage decrease having been 0.4 only, while pay-roll totals were 1.9 per cent smaller. Despite this small, and nearly regular curtailment in June, employment has shown a total gain since January of 3.8 per cent.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for June, 1929, is 98.8, as compared with 99.2 for May, 1929, and 93.1 for June, 1928; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for June, 1929, is 102.8, as compared with 104.8 for May, 1929, and 94.2 for June, 1928. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

All industries in the food group, except confectionery, reported more employees in June than in May, while in the textile group the results were reversed, only one industry (men's clothing) having shown increased employment. The textile decreases, however, were small, except in the two women's apparel

industries. The iron and steel industry and four others in the iron and steel group continued their upward trend, as did the two lumber industries. Other industries showing increased employment were paper and printing, petroleum refining, cement, brick, glass, tobacco, and electrical machinery.

Automobile factories reported a drop in employment of 7.2 per cent, fertilizer plants a drop of 29.4 per cent, and shipbuilding yards a drop of 1.1 per cent.

The rayon and radio industries, which are not yet included in the bureau's indexes, both added to their employees in June; the rayon increase was 2.6 per cent and the radio increase 20.1 per cent.

The report for June is based upon returns from 12,514 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in June, 1929, had 3,524,964 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$97,954,378.

Six of the nine geographic divisions had more employees in June than in May, the New England, West South Central, and East

North Central divisions alone reporting decreased employment. The last-named division, which is most affected by the automobile industry, showed decreased employment for the first time in seven months.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 9 per cent.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence

of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mention are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wages Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may

in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable

hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the



Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

### Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

#### DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

##### *Contracts in group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of Competitors' Pavilion, Sarcee Camp, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, Chas. S. Newcomb, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract August 3, 1929. Amount of contract, \$4,327. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of Signals Experimental Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Wm. D'Aoust, Carlington P.O., Ontario. Date of contract August 12, 1929. Amount of contract \$7,020. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of Light Railway Buildings, etc., Joint Service Magazines, Bedford Basin, N.S. Name of contractor, MacMillan & MacNearney, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$85,734. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Renewal of Armoury Roof, Windsor, Ontario. Name of contractor, Pennington & Laing, Windsor, Ont. Date of contract August 26, 1929. Amount of contract, \$4,980. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

##### *Contracts in group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Deepening channel between piers and approach to Lake Ontario, western channel, Toronto, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Great Lakes Dredging and Contracting Com-

pany, Limited, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$56,332.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening berths on the westerly and easterly side of the pier, Little Lameque. Name of contractor, Miramichi Dredging Co. Ltd., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, August 8, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,062.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction in concrete of wharf at St. Placide, County of Two Mountains, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Laeroix, St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, July 23, 1929. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximately \$5,742. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a terminal warehouse, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, E. C. Doyle, Arichat, Nova Scotia. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximately \$9,894. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening the area in vicinity of Government wharf, Parry Sound, Ontario. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited. Date of contract, August 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,352. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening channel 1,270 feet long and widening to sixty feet, Mitchell Bay, Kent County, Ontario. Name of contractors, O. F. Cumming and W. H. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 11, 1929. Amount of contract approximately \$19,980. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Cleaning and sweeping the approaches at the New Ontario wharf and at the Algoma Central Railway Coal Wharf, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Name of contractor, Soo Dredging and Construction Co. Ltd. Date of contract, August 6, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,400. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

New roofing, three corner towers, Public Building, Hamilton, Ontario. Name of contractor, Thomas Irwin and Son Limited, Hamilton, Ontario. Date of contract, August 7, 1929. Amount of contract, \$4,475. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs and extensions to protection walls in Rivière du Gouffre, Baie St. Paul, County of Charlevoix, P.Q. Name of contractor, David Simard, Baie St. Paul, P.Q. Amount of

contract, approximately \$14,980. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
Foreman.....	50	10
Carpenter.....	40	10
Blacksmith.....	40	10
Blacksmith helpers.....	30	10
Labourers.....	30	10
Driver (one horse and cart).....	40	10
Driver (two horses and waggon).....	50	10

Construction of extension to breakwater at Meteghan, Digby County, Nova Scotia. Name of contractors, J. W. Comeau, E. J. Gaudet, and S. F. Comeau, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, August 8, 1929. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximately, \$4,966.47. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Magnesite composition flooring for National Research Building, Ottawa. Name of contractor, Hochmeister-Lind Company, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,273. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Wharf repairs, Ste. Famille, County of Montmorency, P.Q. Name of contractor, E. F. Gravel, Chateau Richer, P.Q. Date of contract, August 10, 1929. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximately \$9,761.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging outer and inner harbour, Port Stanley, Ontario. Name of contractor, The Frontenac Dredging Company, Limited, of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$20,250. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf, Brantville, Northumberland County, N.B. Name of contractor, J. W. McManus Co. Ltd., Memramcook, N.B. Date of contract, August 6, 1929. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximately \$9,095. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Plastering National Research Building, Ottawa. Name of contractor, James McLaughlin, Ottawa. Date of contract, August 16, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,321.64. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Plasterers.....	\$1 00	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 50	8-9
Common labourers.....	0 45	8-9

Deepening several areas from Traverse St. François to Notre Dame de Pierreville, River St. Francis, P.Q. Name of contractor, A. Laperriere, Pierreville, P.Q. Date of contract, August 19, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,916.38. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening basin at North Side of wharf, Shelter Bay, P.Q. Name of contractor, National Dock and Dredging Corporation, Limited. Date of contract, August 19, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening entrance channel to Dominion Government wharf at Ste. Jeanne de l'Île Perrot, P.Q. Name of contractor, Les Chantiers Manseau, Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 20, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening northern entrance channel, Petite-Grat, Richmond West, Cape Breton. Name of contractor Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 18, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$18,536.66. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening channel, 50 feet wide, leading to Public Wharf and deepening basin in front of public wharf. Name of contractor, J. S. Gregory, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 19, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Widening river to give a 75-foot channel between Becker and Goodman's Creek Sydenham river (North Branch), Ontario. Name of contractor, the Wallaceburg Sand and Gravel Company, Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont. Date of contract, August 14, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,396.70. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Grading, draining and construction of bituminous pavings, roadways and improvements to existing roadways at Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dibble Construction Company, Ltd., Ottawa. Date of contract, August 19, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$197,999.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
Mechanics.....	\$0 60	10
Firemen.....	0 40	10
Stone crusher operator.....	0 60	10
Concrete mixer operator.....	0 40	10
Carpenter foreman.....	0 90	9
Carpenters.....	0 80	9
Labourer foreman.....	0 50	10
Labourers.....	0 35	10
Watchman.....	3 00	
	per night	
Carters (1 horse and cart).....	0 50	10
Teamsters (2 horses and waggon).....	0 70	10

Reconstruction of Public Building, Rossland, British Columbia. Name of Contractor, Moncrieff and Vistaunet, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract August 20, 1929. Amount of contract, \$21,125.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening and extension at North End of the Winter Storage Basin, east of Bar Point, and widening and deepening an additional slip to the Sarnia Elevator entrance, Sarnia, Ontario. Name of contractor, Canadian Dredging Company, Ltd., of Midland, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$31,910.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Wharf repairs at Pointe-au-Pic, County of Charlevoix, P.Q. Name of contractor, A. Simard and A. Mattais, La Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, August 24, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,648.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Foreman.....	\$0 50	10
Carpenters.....	0 40	10
Blacksmiths.....	0 40	10
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 30	10
Labourers.....	0 30	10
Carters (1 horse and cart).....	0 40	10
Teamsters (2 horses and wagon).....	0 50	10

Wharf repairs at St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, County of Montmorency, P.Q. Name of contractor, T. La-Coulin, Château Richer, P.Q. Date of contract, August 25, 1929. Amount of contract, unit prices, approximately \$9,178.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening an area in Lanctot Basin to enable boats to get to the elevator and in connection with construction of new wharf at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractor, Les Chantiers

Manseau Limitée, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 22, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$33,024.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening a boat basin at Yarmouth Harbour, Nova Scotia. Name of contractor, Beacon Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 29, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$23,638.84. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS  
*Contract in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a new station on the Canadian National Railways at Kapuskasing, Ont. Name of contractor, W. H. Angus, North Bay, Ont. Date contract approved by order in council, July 19, 1929. Amount of contract, \$55,827. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a telegraph repeater station for the Canadian National Railways at Sioux Lookout, Ont. Name of contractor, A. E. Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man. Date contract approved by order in council, July 19, 1929. Amount of contract, \$15,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of four section bunk houses and one section foreman's dwelling on the Transcontinental Railway between Armstrong and Winnipeg. Name of contractors, Boland Bros., Ltd., 4 Bannatyne Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Date contract approved by order in council, July 2, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,380. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a restaurant addition to the Canadian National Railway station at Graham, Ont. Name of contractors, Boland Bros., Ltd., 4 Bannatyne Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Date contract approved by order in council, July 2, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,300. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Agreements were recently concluded providing for a five-day week with an increase in daily wages in the building trades in New York. Negotiations for a five-day week were begun by the Bricklayers' Union, which succeeded in concluding an agreement providing for a five-day week, and an increase in wages from \$14 to \$15 a day, as from 1 May, 1929. The Mason Builders' Association concluded a similar agreement on 24 April. The five-day week has now been extended to other workers in the building trades. It is estimated that the total number of workers covered is about 150,000. Work done on Saturdays will in future be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and Schedules of Wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

**ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—A CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICE AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 36.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1928, to September 1, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice 60 days prior to September 1, of any year.

Only union men to be employed if competent union men available.

Hours: 8 per day or night.

Overtime: time and a half for all overtime and work on July 1, Labour Day and Christmas Day; double time for work on Sundays.

Wages per week: cylinder pressmen, \$32.80, cylinder feeder and assistants, \$22.54, platen pressmen on four presses \$32.80, platen pressmen on under four presses, \$30.75.

Apprentices are to serve four years. Wages per week for apprentices to be \$12.00 during first half of second year, \$14.00 during second half of second year, \$16.00 during third year and \$19.00 during fourth year.

Any dispute over this agreement is to be settled by a board of arbitration consisting of a representative of each party and a third chosen by them, the award of such board to be binding.

**KITCHENER, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 366.**

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929.

Hours: 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime, including work on Sundays and holidays: time and one-half.

Wages per week for hand compositors, operators, make-ups, proofreaders and other journeymen, \$32.12 for day work and \$40 for night work; machinist operators, \$35 per week.

The number of apprentices limited to one to every four journeymen; apprentices to be

at least 16 years old, must have a common school education and be examined by the local apprentice committee. They shall serve five years and must complete the course in printing given by the International Union and will take yearly examinations to show if they are entitled to the increased wage rate.

Wages per week for apprentices: first year, \$6; second year, \$7; third year, \$9; first half of fourth year, \$12; second half, \$14; first half of fifth year, \$16; second half, \$18.

Foremen to have right to employ and discharge help for certain specified reasons.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair employers or publications.

**WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS UNION, LOCAL No. 59.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 11, 1928, to March 11, 1931, and thereafter until either party gives the other 30 days' notice of change.

Hours: 8 hours to be a day's work and 7 hours a night's work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; after three hours and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. If called back to work after leaving, one hour's extra time in addition to regular overtime to be paid.

Wages per week for journeymen stereotypers: \$45.00 from March 11, 1928, to March 11, 1929; \$45.50 from March 11, 1929, to March 11, 1930; and \$46.00 from March 11, 1930, to March 11, 1931.

Wages per week for apprentices: \$18.00 for first year with a \$5.00 per week raise every year until scale is reached or apprenticeship served.

The provisions of the Arbitration Agreement between the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association with regard to local conciliation and arbitration are to be binding on the parties to this agreement with the exception that any such board will consist of only one representative of each party and a third chosen by them.

**SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—A CERTAIN PRINTING OFFICE AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL No. 85.**

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1927, to October 3, 1929.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week for journeymen bookbinders: \$40.35 per week.

One man apprentice allowed to every four journeymen or major fraction thereof. Men apprentices to serve four years and to be paid a scale beginning with 35 per cent of journeyman's wage for first six months with an increase every six months till 90 per cent of journeyman's wage for eighth six months.

No girl to be allowed to do any part of journeyman's work.

Wages per week for journeywomen: \$17.00.

Women apprentices to serve two years and be paid from \$10.00 per week for first six months to \$14.50 for fourth six months.

If staff is reduced, those last employed to be laid off first.

In case of dispute, it shall be settled by a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of each party and a third chosen by them, the decision of such board to be final.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—VANCOUVER PHOTO ENGRAVERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 54.

Agreement signed on conclusion of the strike reported in the March issue of the Labour Gazette, page 276, to be in effect from January 1, 1929, for a period of six years to December 31, 1934, and thereafter from year to year unless notice is given 90 days prior to expiration of the agreement.

Only union members to be employed or applicants for membership holding permits from the union.

Hours: the five day week of 40 hours to be introduced for two months in the year 1929, for three months in 1930, four months in 1931, five months in 1932, six months in 1933 and for the whole year in 1934.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours including work on Saturday mornings while 40-hour week is in effect; overtime over three hours and all work on Sundays and holidays including Saturday afternoons, double time. While the 40-hour week is in effect, any man called to work on Saturday morning is to be paid for full four hours at the time and one-half rate irrespective of the time actually worked.

Wages per week for journeymen photo engravers: \$57.50 for first two years, \$60.00 for next two years and \$63.00 for fifth and sixth years. Night shift, \$5.00 per week extra.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen employed. An apprentice must be at least sixteen years old and must serve a term of five years in one shop.

Wages per week for apprentices: first year, \$12.00; second year, \$15.00; third year, \$25.00; fourth year, \$30.00; fifth year, \$40.00.

Union members will not be required to perform any work which has not been performed in its entirety by members of this union, nor will they be required to do work coming from employers concerned in a strike or lockout against this union. They also reserve the right to refuse all struck work considered unfair by the Allied Printing Trades Council.

Employers agree to have all engraving made in their establishments stamped with the union label, dyes for stamping cuts to be supplied free by the union.

Employees to give a week's notice if leaving and employers to give a week's notice before discharging or laying off employees.

A local joint industrial council to be formed consisting of three representatives of each party for the settlement of all disputes. If unable to agree the dispute will then be referred to the Photo Engravers' Joint Industrial Council of the American Photo Engravers' Association and the International Photo Engravers' Union.

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN JOB OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 69.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1928, to January 31, 1931, and may be extended from year to year provided mutually satisfactory arrangements as to wages and hours can be settled by local arbitration and conciliation.

Union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first six hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per week: from February 1, 1928, to January 31, 1929, journeymen pressmen on cylinder and offset presses, \$43.50; feeders, \$26.95; on platen presses journeymen pressmen, \$40.40; feeders, \$24.85. From February 1, 1929, to January 31, 1931, journeymen pressmen on cylinder and offset presses, \$45.00; feeders, \$28.45; on platen presses, journeymen pressmen, \$41.90; feeders, \$26.35. Night work: pressmen, 8 cents per hour over day rate; feeders and apprentices, 5 cents per hour over day rate.

One apprentice allowed for every four journeymen employed. Apprentice pressfeeders to serve two years and receive \$12.00 per week after one year's service and \$14.00 per week after eighteen months' service. Apprentice pressmen on cylinder or platen presses to be paid \$1.00 per week more than the respective feeders' scale with an increase of \$1.00 per week each year thereafter until entitled to a journeyman pressman's card.

The union reserves the right to refuse struck work received from or destined for unfair offices.

Conciliation and arbitration to govern the adjustment of any dispute arising under the terms of this contract. Provided an arbitration agreement is later arrived at, the individual employer signing this agreement agrees to become a party to one arbitration proceeding representing the employing commercial printers of Greater Vancouver, and the findings of this arbitration shall be binding on him.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING OFFICES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 201.

Agreement originally in effect from October 1, 1927, to June 30, 1929, has been renewed to June 30, 1930, and is to run from year to year thereafter until either party gives notice 60 days prior to June 30 of any year.

Only local union members to be employed.

Hours 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays, Labour Day and Christmas Day double time; work on other holidays, time and one-half.

Wages per week for journeymen including linotype operators, \$45.00 for day work and \$48.52 for night work. Machine-tenders and machinist-operators to receive 50 cents per day over the regular scale. Foremen of offices employing two or more compositors to receive at least 75 cents and assistant foremen 50 cents per day over the journeyman scale.

Apprentices limited to one for an office where from two to five journeymen are employed; two apprentices allowed where six to ten

journeymen employed; not more than two apprentices in any one office.

Apprentices must be 16 years of age, have a fair education, and must serve five years. They must also complete the course in printing of the International Union.

Wages per week for apprentices: third year, \$15.00; fourth year, \$22.50; fifth year, \$30.00. Apprentices must be examined by the Examining Board before each increase in wages and at the end of their term before being admitted as journeymen members of the union.

The union reserves the right to refuse to execute struck work received from or destined for unfair offices or publications.

### Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN MATTRESS MANUFACTURING AND UPHOLSTERING ESTABLISHMENT AND THE UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED BY THEM.**

Agreement to be in effect from January, 1929, to January, 1930, and from year to year unless notice of change is given by either party.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day; 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. No work on Sundays or holidays unless otherwise arranged by the shop committee.

Wages: all work done on a day-work basis, \$1.00 per hour. New prices to be arranged between the firm and the shop committee.

Four apprentices to be added to staff and to serve two years.

Wages per week for apprentices: first six months, \$10.00; second six months, \$15.00; third six months, \$20.00; fourth six months, \$23.00.

A shop committee elected by the employees shall be responsible for giving out work and for production. This committee may also arrange hours during the slack season and for rush work. The laying off or taking on men shall be done by arbitration between the firm and the shop committee.

All disputes to be settled by arbitration; no cessation of work during negotiations.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

**HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE, INCORPORATED, AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 83.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice 60 days before April 30, in any year. If such notice is given, the Joint Committee will meet to discuss a new agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for carpenters: 73 cents per hour and no carpenter to work for less, except by permission of the union.

**QUEBEC, P.Q.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE NATIONAL AND CATHOLIC UNION OF PAINTERS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, INCORPORATED.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the **LABOUR**

**GAZETTE** for August, 1928, page 905, with the following exception:

Wages for painters: 50 cents per hour.

**MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 116.**

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1929, to August 31, 1930.

Only members of local union to be employed.

Hours: 9 per day and 5 on Saturdays, a 50 hour week.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to midnight other days and from 12 noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half. Other overtime and work on Sundays, Christmas Day and New Year's Day, double time. No work on Labour Day.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: 80 cents per hour.

One apprentice allowed for every three journeymen. Helpers not to use tools to do a journeyman's work.

Travelling and boarding expenses and travelling time up to 10 p.m. to be paid by employer for work out of the city.

Union members not to take sub-contracts or work for persons taking such contracts.

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 47.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice three months before April 30.

Only union members to be employed if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight including Saturday afternoons; after midnight and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages: two increases of five cents per hour to be given, making the rate for journeymen sheet metal workers 95 cents per hour from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930; from May 1, 1930, to expiration of agreement, \$1.00 per hour. Improvers are to receive the same increase per hour until being advanced to the classification of journeymen.

The question of apprentices is to be referred to the Joint Committee to draft rules governing apprenticeship plans and submit same for approval. When adopted they will become part of the agreement.

After serving four years, and if satisfactory to both the union and employers, an apprentice will become a journeyman.

For work outside city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid by employers.

No union members to sub-contract or do work after regular working hours when employed by a Master Sheet Metal Worker.

Any dispute is to be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of three members of each party. If not settled by this board, no action is to be taken until the matter has been referred to the General Office of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association and a decision rendered.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON MASTER PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 67.**

Agreement signed at the conclusion of the strike reported in this issue on page 985 to be in effect from September 3, 1929, to April 30, 1931.

Only union members to be employed and union plumbers will not work for anyone but an established Sanitary and Heating Engineer.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays from September 3, 1929, to April 30, 1930. From May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, hours to be 8 per day for first five days and no work on Saturdays, with the provision that if necessary, work on Saturday morning between 8 a.m. and noon will be worked at single time.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. If doing absolutely necessary repairs or finishing a repair job, if this will not take more than one hour's time, it may be done at the regular rate.

Wages per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: \$1.07 from September 3, 1929, to April 30, 1930; \$1.10 from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931.

Any apprentice having served four years at the trade and having passed the examination, shall be paid 70 per cent of the journeyman's wage for the first year and 80 per cent for the second year; after that he will be paid the minimum journeyman's rate.

One apprentice allowed for every five plumbers or steamfitters. For any additional help required, labourers will be used.

For work out of the city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid.

If sent to cities where higher wages are paid, they will receive the higher rate. If sent to a place where wages paid are lower, they will receive the rate stated in this agreement.

Members of the union are not to make rules which in any way curtail the work.

A joint conference board consisting of three employers and three journeymen will meet when necessary to settle any dispute. If unable to come to a decision, the dispute will be referred to the General Office of the union who shall give a decision before any strike or lockout occurs.

**SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF SASKATOON AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL No. 248.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, and from to year until notice is given by either party 90 days before May 1, of any year.

Only union members to be employed as long as satisfactory men are available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for licensed journeymen: \$1.00 per hour.

Not more than one helper to one journeyman. A contractor, journeyman and apprentice shall be defined as by the Electricians' Licensing Act of Saskatchewan.

Wages for apprentices: first year, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week; second year, \$10.00 to \$12.00 per week; third year, \$15.00 to \$18.00 per week.

No union member to take any contract or assist in doing any electrical work for anyone else when in the employ of a contractor under this agreement.

For work out of the city, fare, board, and travelling time up to eight hours to be paid.

A Joint Conference Board to be established consisting of three contractors and three journeymen who shall have power to make recommendations for improving the general conditions of the trade and any disputes are to be referred to this board.

**SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.—THE MASTER SHEET METAL WORKERS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 758.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice two months prior to May 1, of any year.

Only union members or those eligible and willing to become members are to be employed. No journeyman may do work pertaining to his trade for anyone but a registered sheet metal worker.

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturday. Men working out of town where there is no local union may work 10 hours per day at single time on working days.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: \$1.10 per hour.

Men working out of town to have fare, expenses and travelling time paid by employers.

Any grievance to be referred to a committee consisting of three journeymen and three employers, said committee to meet within 48 hours and have power to settle such grievance.

**REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—ASSOCIATION OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 393.**

The agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1927, page 791, has been renewed to April 30, 1930. Under this agreement, wages for journeymen plasterers are \$1.30 per hour for a 44-hour week.

**REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—REGINA ASSOCIATION OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 179.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929. Both parties are to meet in November to negotiate a new agreement for the year 1930.

Only union members or men eligible and willing to become such are to be employed if available. No union member shall do any work pertaining to his trade for anyone but a registered employing plumber.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. If a double shift is worked, 8 hours to constitute a day's work. When working out of town where

there is no local union, 10 hours per day may be worked at single time on working days.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; thereafter, and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen plumbers and steam-fitters: \$1.20 per hour.

For work out of town, fare, board and travelling time to be paid by employer.

In each trade one apprentice allowed for every three journeymen employed. No fitter to be allowed more than one helper.

Any grievance to be referred to a joint committee of three employers and three journeymen who will have power to settle it. No journeyman to be dismissed or withdrawn from job until such committee has rendered a decision.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1598.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930. A committee to meet three months before the date of expiration to consider this or any new agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: \$8.00 per day.

Transportation to be paid to all work outside the city.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 279.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. If either party desires a change, notice will be given 30 days prior to May 1, 1930.

This agreement was signed on July 24, 1929, following the report of the Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The report of the Board was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 593.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1926, with the exception that men on the spare list will be given runs in order of seniority. The first man on the spare list will be given the first vacant run each day, whether it be as a one-man car operator, motorman or conductor, if qualified. The original standing of spare men as motormen or as conductors is no longer considered, but single seniority prevails. The other changes from the old agreement are of minor importance.

## Hours of Labour in the Steel Industry

The Social Service Council of Canada has undertaken to make a survey of steel industries operating blast furnaces in Canada, and Dr. Charles W. Gordon "Ralph Connor" as chairman of its industrial committee, who has had wide experience in industrial questions in this Dominion, will visit these centres to ascertain what can be done to lessen the hours of labour.

The Ministerial Association of Sydney, N.S., made the following recommendation in a recent report:—

"We recommend that representation be made immediately to the Federal Department of Labour and to the Prime Minister of Canada, urging that if and when the steel companies of Canada are allowed a protective tariff, provision be made for the men receiving the standard hours of labour adopted by the Parliament of Canada, namely, the eight-hour day."

The annual report of the United States Steel Corporation, dated December 31, 1923, stated that by December 1 of that year, broadly speaking, the twelve-hour day had been totally eliminated, except for one subsidiary company in which the change was accomplished by February 1, 1924. "The revised plan adopted," the report said, "estab-

lished the hours for employees connected with continuous processes on an eight-hour day basis and all other employees on a ten-hour day. The wage rates of employees whose working day was reduced from 12 to 8 hours were so adjusted as to afford earnings equivalent to an increase of 25 per cent in the hourly and base rates previously paid and the wage rates on all employees reduced to or continued on the ten-hour basis were advanced 10 per cent."

A party of five British grocers' apprentices, accompanied by a conductor, is touring the principal food-producing centres of Ontario and Quebec this summer. The tour has been organized by the Department of Trade and Commerce as a travelling scholarship awarded as a result of an essay competition conducted by the British Institute of Certificated Grocers. The itinerary of the party will include a visit to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto and to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. It will also include visits to pulp and paper mills, dairies, cheese and condensed milk factories, stock farms, live stock yards, abattoirs, cold storage plants, greenhouses, produce and market gardens, fruit farms, canneries, wineries, power houses and chain grocery stores and warehouses.



## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was toward higher levels, both the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being substantially higher.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.63 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$10.98 for July; \$11.08 for August, 1928; \$10.93 for August, 1927; \$11.10 for August, 1926; \$10.84 for August, 1925; \$10.19 for August, 1924; \$10.53 for August, 1923; \$10.44 for August, 1922; \$11.44 for August, 1921; \$16.42 for August, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.41 for August, 1918; and \$7.68 for August, 1914. The most important advance was a seasonal increase in the price of potatoes with the marketing of the new crop, while less important increases occurred also in the prices of eggs, butter, bread, flour, rolled oats, veal, mutton, fresh and salt pork and bacon. Slight decreases occurred in the prices of beef and cheese. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.90 at the beginning of August, as compared with \$21.26 for July; \$21.31 for August, 1928; \$21.11 for August, 1927; \$21.32 for August, 1926; \$21.05 for August, 1925; \$20.57 for August, 1924; \$21.03 for August, 1923; \$20.88 for August, 1922; \$21.98 for August, 1921; \$26.60 for August, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.20 for August, 1918; and \$14.41 for August, 1914. In fuel anthracite and bituminous coal were slightly lower. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again substantially higher at 98.1 for August, as compared with 96 for July; 95.4 for August, 1928; 98.3 for August, 1927; and 99.1 for August, 1926. Sixty-seven prices quotations were higher, forty-seven were lower and three hundred and eighty-eight were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight main groups were higher, one was lower, while four were practically unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group both advanced, the former due to higher prices for foreign fruits, flax, oats, rye, flour, bread and potatoes,

which more than offset declines in the prices of wheat, barley, raw rubber and raw sugar, and the latter due to higher prices for veal, pork, smoked meats, butter and eggs, which more than offset declines in the prices of steers, beef, lambs, cheese, and sole leather. The Chemicals and Allied Products group showed a slight increase. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was lower, due mainly to lower prices for woollen fabrics and hemp, which more than offset higher prices for raw silk and sisal. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, the Iron and its products group, the Non-Metallic Minerals group, and the Non-Ferrous Metals group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods advanced, due to higher prices for bakery products, foreign fruits, potatoes, cured meats and eggs, which more than offset declines in the prices of silk and wool fabrics and in fresh meats. Producers' goods were slightly lower, decreases in the price of leather, live stock, grains and raw rubber more than offsetting increases in the prices of linseed oil, flax fibre, raw silk, and flour and other milled products.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods advanced, due to higher prices for eggs, raw silk, foreign fruits and potatoes, which more than offset declines in the prices of live stock, meats, raw rubber and raw sugar. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also advanced slightly, increases being recorded in the prices of flour, bakery products, vegetable oils, grain, sugar, cured meats and butter.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-

thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups, gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Household

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

(Continued on page 1064)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Table with columns for Commodities, Quantity, and years from 1900 to 1929. Rows include Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Eggs, Milk, Butter, Cheese, Bread, Flour, Rice, Beans, Apples, Prunes, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Potatoes, Vinegar, All Foods, Starch, Coal, Wood, Coal oil, Fuel and light, Rent, and Totals.

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

Table showing average costs for various commodities across provinces: Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

†December only. §Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

\*\*An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.		
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.	Veal shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton leg, roast, per lb.	Fresh leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess short cut, per lb.		Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33-4	33-1	30-7	24-0	19-3	24-6	32-1	32-6	28-2	41-0	45-3	64-1
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	39-8	34-2	31-8	25-4	20-4	19-4	27-0	31-7	27-0	39-8	43-7	61-6
1—Sydney.....	42-5	34-7	34-3	28-7	23-5	18-7	30	34-2	28-1	37-3	43-6	62-5
2—New Glasgow.....	37	35	29	24-2	20-1	17-2	25	32-5	25-8	39-7	41-9	59-8
3—Amherst.....	35	30-7	26-7	22-7	19-3	17-7	25	31-7	26-2	40	43	60
4—Halifax.....	44-3	35	32-8	26-6	21	19	31-7	31-8	26-1	39-2	41-9	65-9
5—Windsor.....	40	35	38	22	18	22	25	30	30	45	50	62-5
6—Truro.....	40	35	30	23	.....	22	25	30	26	37-3	41-8	58-8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	33-7	30	30	28-2	18-7	16-5	31-5	30-7	26-2	36-5	39-3	55-5
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> ..	37-4	31-1	28-9	23-1	17-9	19-2	28-8	30-4	25-8	40-8	45-2	64-1
8—Moncton.....	36	31	24-3	19-5	16	24	32	35	27-5	40-5	45-4	63-3
9—St. John.....	40	30-7	31-4	23-3	17-4	17-2	28	30-3	25-5	38	41-5	66-7
10—Fredericton.....	39	32-7	34-3	26-8	20-2	16-3	25	30	25-3	42-2	45-4	61-2
11—Bathurst.....	34-5	30	25-7	22-7	18	19-3	30	26-2	25	42-5	48-3	65
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	33-5	30-6	29-5	20-9	15-6	19-7	29-3	28-0	25-9	38-6	42-3	64-6
12—Quebec.....	33-5	30-8	27-3	19-9	14-1	20	27	27-1	27-6	37-4	43-7	59-1
13—Three Rivers.....	37-8	34-1	34-2	23-5	17-6	21-7	28	28-7	26-4	41-4	46-9	66-8
14—Sherbrooke.....	41-7	35	40-3	27-7	14-7	20-5	28	32-7	25-7	41-8	44-8	68-6
15—Sorel.....	29	27-5	21-5	10	17	19	27-5	24-2	24-5	45	45	65
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	28-2	26-5	23-7	19-5	16-5	20	31-7	23-7	23-4	37	38	60
17—St. John's.....	27-5	30	27-5	17-5	13-7	18-5	30	27-5	25-5	35	38	65
18—Theford Mines.....	25-5	29	21	16-5	13	22	25	23	25-7	40	40	62-5
19—Montreal.....	41-2	35-9	37-6	21-8	18	16-3	32-6	32-3	25-2	32-3	39	67-1
20—Hull.....	37-5	32-8	32-7	22-9	15-4	18-9	34-2	33-3	29-2	37-1	39	66-9
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	40-1	34-8	31-8	25-7	20-5	27-4	31-8	34-5	29-0	43-8	47-5	65-9
21—Ottawa.....	37-4	32-7	31-2	21-2	18-6	17-7	30	32-9	28-6	38	42	65-4
22—Brockville.....	43-2	35-7	32-2	21-2	18-1	17-3	30	32-5	28-6	43-7	48-2	68-5
23—Kingston.....	39-1	33-1	30-5	24-8	18-1	23-5	27-5	32-4	27-2	35-8	38-9	63-5
24—Belleville.....	36-5	31	33-3	24-2	18-7	28	35	35-4	27-6	42-1	45-4	68-1
25—Peterborough.....	38-6	33-5	30	24-6	20-1	29-3	39-3	33-5	28-1	39-1	44-4	66-5
26—Oshawa.....	40	35	29-5	24	23	31	31-5	34	29	39-6	44-3	66-5
27—Orillia.....	40-5	35	32-9	25-9	22-2	27-4	32-5	33-5	28-4	36-8	41-2	65-6
28—Toronto.....	42-5	35-1	34-5	25-7	22-9	27-9	32-5	35-3	25	42-5	47-1	69
29—Niagara Falls.....	43-4	37	35-5	27-6	20-8	31-0	40	33-2	39-3	40-7	47-5	67-5
30—St. Catharines.....	40-3	37	33-3	25-4	18-9	29-2	31-5	33-8	29-7	36-6	39-6	66-6
31—Hamilton.....	40-5	35-6	32-6	25-6	21-1	27-8	26	33-4	31-7	38-1	40-6	67-4
32—Brantford.....	42-8	37-9	33	27-8	21-1	26-2	35-7	37-3	32-5	37-4	40-8	69-6
33—Galt.....	40	36	31	25	21	25	30	34	.....	39-6	43-1	65
34—Cuchph.....	38-8	33-4	31-6	24-6	21	28	.....	31-3	.....	34-6	38-8	65
35—Kitchener.....	38-1	34-6	28-9	26	21-9	28-7	.....	34-8	25	35-9	40-2	65-4
36—Woodstock.....	41-7	35-3	32-3	27	20-3	28-7	32-5	38	28	37	38-2	63-6
37—Stratford.....	39-3	34-2	29-2	24-7	21-8	27-5	33-3	34	25	36-7	39	65-7
38—London.....	40-9	35-5	31-3	25-7	19-7	27-2	29-8	35-3	30	38-9	42-4	67-2
39—St. Thomas.....	40-8	36	30-5	25-2	21-5	28-4	25	34-5	35	40-2	43-7	67-6
40—Chatham.....	38-7	34-7	31-7	26-4	18-4	29-8	32-2	34-6	28-4	36-7	42-6	68
41—Windsor.....	39-7	33-8	31-4	26-1	19-7	28-8	30	33-8	27-5	37-4	40-9	61-5
42—Sarnia.....	39	33-2	33-2	26-5	22-5	30-5	31-2	37-5	30	38-3	43-3	66-4
43—Owen Sound.....	38-6	32-6	29-3	25-7	19-6	29-3	25	30	25	40-5	45-2	66-8
44—North Bay.....	44-5	40-5	35-5	27	21-2	27-4	35	35	28-7	40-9	41-2	65-1
45—Sudbury.....	44-2	37-6	34	28-9	20-6	31	.....	36-7	30-7	38-1	46-1	65-5
46—Cobalt.....	37	35	35	29	23-3	25	.....	35	31-8	39-4	42-5	65-5
47—Timmins.....	39-2	34-2	31	25-3	18-7	28-5	37	34-7	27	35-6	39-5	63-3
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	40	35	31-7	26	19	27-3	30	33-7	29-3	37-7	41-7	62-5
49—Port Arthur.....	40-2	33-3	30	29-2	23	24	.....	35-2	31-6	40-8	48-1	66-3
50—Fort William.....	37-1	30-4	28	23-2	18-2	24-6	33-2	34	29-5	41-5	46-3	64
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	34-0	28-5	27-4	21-0	16-6	21-7	29-0	31-1	27-9	41-9	47-3	62-0
51—Winnipeg.....	36-2	29-3	29-1	20-5	17-4	21-5	28-5	33-5	29-3	41-2	46-1	62-6
52—Brandon.....	31-7	27-6	25-6	21-5	15-7	21-8	29-5	28-6	26-5	42-6	48-5	61-4
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> ..	36-3	29-6	27-6	21-5	16-7	23-5	33-7	28-9	26-5	46-9	52-8	63-0
53—Regina.....	35-3	27-5	25-4	19-3	16-4	21-3	32-5	28-6	25	39	47-8	60-8
54—Prince Albert.....	32-5	27-5	25	21	16-5	25	32-5	27-5	25	50	57-5	60
55—Saskatoon.....	36-6	31-1	30-7	23-5	17-7	22-8	35-4	28-8	26	48-3	53-2	63-1
56—Moose Jaw.....	40-6	32-4	29-2	22-2	16-1	25	34-2	30-8	30	50-4	52-7	68-1
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	36-1	30-0	28-5	21-7	17-4	24-0	35-0	30-4	27-1	44-0	48-9	58-3
57—Medicine Hat.....	36-6	30	30-8	22-6	18-6	24	35	30-6	27-5	50	55	56-6
58—Drumheller.....	36-5	30	32	25	19	26-5	37-5	32-5	27-5	42-5	47-5	58-3
59—Edmonton.....	34-5	28-2	28-4	19-6	15-5	23-1	35-8	30	27-8	41	44-5	57-1
60—Calgary.....	37-1	32-5	28-1	20-4	18-1	24-3	34-2	31-7	27-5	44-6	51-5	62-2
61—Lethbridge.....	36	29-3	23-3	21	15-8	22-1	32-6	27	25	42	46	57-5
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> ..	41-3	34-6	32-0	24-5	22-7	29-9	40-2	36-6	31-5	48-8	53-7	64-4
62—Fernie.....	40	33-5	31	25	20	30	40	38	29-3	50	53-7	61
63—Nelson.....	41	33-7	31	23-5	23-5	30	40	37-5	30	46	52-5	62-5
64—Trail.....	40	35	30	24-6	26-6	29-3	38-5	38-3	32-5	50	58-3	67-5
65—New Westminster.....	41-2	35-7	31	23-7	20-1	26-5	36-1	32-5	32	47-3	53-7	67-1
66—Vancouver.....	42-3	35-3	31-7	23	22-6	27-7	41	36-5	31-8	47-1	51-9	68-1
67—Victoria.....	42-9	35-1	32-5	23-9	21-6	28-9	38-1	34-2	30-7	49-7	53-1	66
68—Nanaimo.....	43-3	35-6	34	25-8	25	31-6	45	35-6	32-5	49-1	53-1	59-5
69—Prince Rupert.....	40	32-5	35	26-5	22-2	28-7	42-5	40	33-3	51-5	53-3	63-7

a Price per single quart higher. b Adjacent localities 12c. to 16c. per quart. c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1929

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod, steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb, tin	Lard, pure leaf best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19.0	30.5	20.8	13.8	59.3	21.3	20.1	36.7	22.0	39.4	34.8	12.0	40.2	44.9
14.0	31.3	—	—	55.0	18.6	16.8	30.6	23.0	43.0	38.9	11.9	39.5	47.0
10	30	—	—	—	18.2	15	27.2	22.5	45.9	41.5	b 12-14	42	45.8
12	30	—	—	60	18.8	—	30.5	21.8	40.4	35.8	12	40.3	47.6
16	35	—	—	50	19.2	17	30.8	23	38.7	—	10	38.7	45.7
12	30	—	—	60	17.7	17	26.2	23.4	45.9	42.1	a 12.5	36	45.9
20	—	—	—	19	—	—	34.8	24.3	43.3	35	—	37.5	47.7
12	—	—	—	50	18.4	18	34	23	43.7	40.2	12	42.7	49.4
12	—	—	—	60	19.3	20	34.2	21.7	31.8	—	10-12	35	42
15.0	36.7	—	10.0	60.0	19.0	17.6	34.8	22.8	42.6	37.6	12.1	39.2	45.2
12	35	—	10	60	18.4	18.7	36.4	22.3	42.3	37	10-12	40.7	45.9
18	35	—	10	60	18.9	15.2	36.6	21.8	42.7	36.5	a 13.5	41.4	46.2
20	40	—	—	60	18.8	18.3	38	22	42.9	39.3	12	39.7	43.8
10	—	—	—	60	20	18	28	25	—	—	12	35	45
17.5	33.8	19.3	9.7	57.5	21.6	21.9	30.0	22.3	40.2	35.7	10.8	39.9	42.4
—	—	20	—	50	20	21.7	33.6	20.3	39.9	34	12	39.6	42.5
15	30-35	25	10	60	—	20.3	27.3	24.4	45.5	36.7	12	42	42.3
20	40	20	10	—	20	—	30.5	22.2	40.4	34.1	a 10	37.5	42.3
20	25	15	10	—	25	25	34	23	36	—	10	—	41.7
—	—	20	—	—	22	—	24.5	21.4	37.2	36	8	—	42.1
15	—	20	10	60	20	—	26.6	20.7	40	37	10	42	42
15-20	35-40	—	8	55	—	25	24.6	24.7	36.5	—	10	39	42.3
20	—	15	10	60	23.3	20.3	34	20.8	46.1	36.9	13	41.3	44.7
17.8	30.5	22.3	12.4	65.0	21.2	18.9	39.2	21.1	38.7	34.4	12.1	41.1	44.5
20	35	25	—	—	22.5	21.4	35.7	21.1	42	34.4	12	39	43.1
16	32	22	12.5	—	21	18	38.2	21.5	35	32.5	10	42	44
15	35	25	10-20	—	20	18	34.8	19.2	37.8	31.6	10	41.7	43.5
20	30	25	—	—	25	18	37.4	21.6	34.7	32.7	a 9	45.1	45.4
20	28	20	—	60	15	25	38	23.7	35.3	32	10	40.5	43.9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	22.8	38.2	35.7	12.5	—	43.7
20	25-30	20-22	—	—	20	18	41.3	22.3	37.7	35	a 11.4	40.6	45.2
14	28-30	20	—	60	24.5	17.4	44.1	20.6	41.7	34.5	a 12.5	40	45.4
22	35	25	—	—	25	20	42.5	20.2	41.2	37.2	c 13	40	46
20	30	20	—	—	18	—	42	18.8	39.1	36.1	13	40.2	44.9
14	35	25	—	—	21.7	20	45.6	20	38.7	35	a 12.5	41	45.7
20	30-33	25	15	—	21.5	17.5	36.8	23.9	36.2	33.1	12	43.2	44.9
15	35	23	12	—	20	20	36.5	19.4	35.5	33	a 11.8	42.5	44.7
20	—	25	—	—	—	—	47	19.9	40.1	35.8	12	41	44.6
—	—	23	—	—	22.5	—	33.4	18.9	35	32	12	38.7	43.8
20	—	25	—	—	—	—	34.2	20	38	31	11	—	42
15	30	22	—	—	22.5	21.5	36.9	19.5	34.3	29.5	12	40	47.8
15	25	20	—	—	17.5	18	39.5	20.4	34.6	33	11	42.7	44
15	28	20	—	50-60	24	18	45.8	21	34.9	30.7	12	42.8	44.7
—	—	—	—	—	28	17	39.4	20.1	34	28.3	12	41.8	45.1
20	30	22	—	—	—	20	44.3	19.4	40.2	37.6	14	45	45.6
—	—	28	—	—	—	—	43.4	20.8	41.7	35	12	41.7	44.4
—	—	22	—	—	17.5	18	34	18.1	33.8	30.1	12	40	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.1	23	42.6	35	12	39	42.3
—	25	25	10	75	20	18	33	22.2	42.1	39	14	41	44
—	25-30	15	75	20	20	20	33.1	24.6	42	41.5	15	40	45.3
—	—	20	—	—	21.2	—	35.4	23.7	45.9	37.4	a 16.7	—	45.6
—	—	23	—	—	20	—	46	20.7	46.2	39.7	12	37.5	42.7
—	—	18	10	—	20	17	39.1	24.6	41.6	37.2	a 12.5	43	44.8
—	—	18	—	—	20	17	38.3	22.1	42	36.6	a 12.5	39	45.8
—	—	—	65	—	—	—	21.0	17.9	47.4	35.1	12.0	37.8	43.9
20	28-35	16-20	15	50	17	17.3	47.4	19.8	37.5	31.7	c 12	39.6	44.1
—	—	—	—	—	25	18.5	—	23	32.6	29.3	12	35.9	43.7
26.9	30.0	15.7	16.3	25.0	21.5	36.0	23.9	33.4	31.2	31.2	12.4	35.6	44.1
25	30	15	—	—	25	18	34.8	22.1	35	33.1	c 12.5	38.4	44.6
30	30	13-15	12.5	—	25	—	—	25	—	32.5	11	33.3	45
25-30	30	—	20	—	25	21.5	38.8	24	33.5	31	13	35	42.3
25	30	18	—	—	26.5	—	34.4	24.5	31.6	28	13	35.8	44.4
23.3	28.8	18.8	17.5	—	22.7	38.4	22.7	38.4	36.2	30.1	11.2	36.6	44.5
—	35	25	—	—	25	25	39.2	25.4	36	30	11	37.5	45
25	30	18	—	—	25	25	36.6	22.5	31.2	26.6	a 13	40	47.5
25	23-25	15	15	—	23.2	23.4	36.8	21.6	36.6	32	a 11.1	33.7	43.1
25	30	18	—	—	25	20	36.8	22.2	39.9	33.2	11	36	43.2
18	25	18	20	—	22	20	42.5	21.2	37.4	28.6	10	35.8	43.7
22.6	27.4	—	17.6	—	21.8	22.7	38.5	23.0	43.2	38.2	13.0	44.7	48.4
25	30	20	18	—	21.2	25	40.5	25	45	39.4	a 12.5	—	46
30	35	20	—	—	25	25	31.2	25	40.8	—	a 14.3	41.6	62
30	35	20	—	—	25	25	39.1	25	43.7	40	a 14.3	45	49.5
20	25	12.5	—	—	20	20	40.6	19.9	40.6	39	a 11.1	45.5	48.2
18	21	18	—	—	20	18.8	36.1	20.5	42.9	39.2	11	44.6	47.6
15	28	20	—	—	21	20	37.4	20.1	42.7	38.7	a 14.3	45.3	48.6
20	25	—	—	—	22.5	25	42.5	23.6	39.5	32.5	a 12.5	45	50
—	20	15	—	—	20	22.5	40.5	25	50.5	38.3	a 14.3	46	50

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Canned Vegetables									
	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Tomatoes, 2½ s., per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s., per can.	Corn, 2 s., per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33.1	7.8	18.3	5.3	6.4	10.3	12.4	15.6	15.9	15.8
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	31.9	8.2	18.0	5.6	6.4	10.0	14.2	16.1	15.5	15.7
1—Sydney.....	33.9	8	16.9	5.8	6.7	10	14.9	16.2	16	16.6
2—New Glasgow.....	30.8	8	17.8	5.6	5.9	9.8	13.3	15.6	14.7	15.4
3—Amherst.....	30.3	8	18	5.3	6.2	10	11.7	16.5	15.4	15.4
4—Halifax.....	32.2	8	18.6	5.3	6.7	10.5	15.2	16.2	15.5	15.3
5—Windsor.....	32.5	8.7	19	5.9	7	10	16.5	16.5	16	16
6—Truro.....	31.9	8.7	17.4	5.8	6	9.7	13.6	15.3	15.2	15.6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.7	7.4	18	5.1	3.5	9.7	13.2	15.4	14.9	14.6
<b>ew Brunswick (average)</b> .....	33.7	8.5	18.1	5.6	6.2	10.8	14.5	15.3	15.7	15.0
8—Moncton.....	35	8.7	18.2	6	6.5	12.2	14.8	15.5	16	15.6
9—St. John.....	34.3	8.7	18.8	5.3	6	9.7	13.7	15.7	14.8	14.7
10—Fredericton.....	30.6	8.7	17.2	5.4	6.3	11.3	14.5	15	13.8	14.6
11—Bathurst.....	35	8	18	5.8	6	10	15	15	18	15
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	30.6	6.5	17.6	6.5	6.5	9.6	12.3	14.6	15.9	14.9
12—Quebec.....	30.7	7.5	17.5	5.2	6.3	9.7	12.7	14.7	15.8	14.8
13—Three Rivers.....	31.4	6.7	19	5.4	6.9	9.3	13.2	14.7	17.7	14.6
14—Sherbrooke.....	33.4	6.6-7	16.8	5.2	6.3	10.2	12.4	14.2	16	15.7
15—Sorel.....	28	6	18	4.6	6.3	9.7	11.3	15.6	18	15.8
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	26.9	5	17.2	4.5	6.4	9.3	11.9	14.5	13.9	14.5
17—St. John's.....	29.3	6.7-3	17	5.1	6.5	10	13.3	15	16	15
18—Theftford Mines.....	29.5	6.7	18.4	5.7	7.1	9	12.7	15	17.4	15.4
19—Montreal.....	31.6	5.3-8	18.1	5.3	6	9.6	11.4	14	13.8	14.2
20—Hull.....	34.9	6.8	16.6	5.8	6.5	9.9	12.2	13.7	14.7	13.7
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	33.0	7.4	17.7	4.9	6.2	10.7	12.7	15.0	14.8	15.0
21—Ottawa.....	34	7.3-8	18.1	5.3	6.6	10.8	11.4	15.2	14.5	14.8
22—Brockville.....	31.2	6.7	16.5	5.3	6.5	10.2	12.7	15	15.1	15.1
23—Kingston.....	31.9	6.7	15.2	5.2	5.3	9.6	11.7	13.7	13.1	13.8
24—Belleville.....	31.6	6.7	17	4.6	5.5	11.2	13.1	14.4	14.4	14.4
25—Peterborough.....	32.4	7.3	17.3	4.8	6	10.1	12.5	14.6	14.4	14.8
26—Oshawa.....	36.2	7.3	15.5	4.2	6.3	10.2	11.7	14.9	14.9	14.9
27—Orillia.....	33.9	7.3	18	5.1	6.4	11.2	13.4	15.3	15	15
28—Toronto.....	35.2	7.3-8	18.1	5	5.8	10.1	11.6	14.8	14.8	15
29—Niagara Falls.....	36.7	7.3	19.3	5.2	6.1	10.4	12.9	15.9	15.5	15.7
30—St. Catharines.....	31.8	7.3	17.5	5.1	6	11.1	12.3	14.9	14.2	15.1
31—Hamilton.....	35.9	7.3	18.4	4.5	6	11.1	11.8	15	15	14.8
32—Brantford.....	33.6	6.7-8	17.5	4.5	5.6	11.6	12.9	14.6	14.6	14.6
33—Galt.....	33.3	7.3	18.1	4.8	6	11.7	12.4	15	14.5	14.7
34—Guelph.....	32.5	7.3	18.3	4.8	6.4	11.6	12.5	15	13.6	14.5
35—Kitchener.....	32	7.3	18.4	4.3	5.6	10.3	12.2	14	14	14
36—Woodstock.....	33	6.7-7.3	17.5	4.7	5.2	9.8	11.8	15	14.5	14.5
37—Stratford.....	31	7.3	18.7	5	6.8	11.6	12.4	15	14.6	14.8
38—London.....	33.4	6.7-7.3	18.4	4.6	5.9	10.8	12.3	14.5	14.6	14.2
39—St. Thomas.....	33.6	7.3-8.7	18.9	4.6	6.2	12	13.3	15.5	15.3	15.3
40—Chatham.....	32.9	7.3	18.3	4.3	5.8	11.2	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.8
41—Windsor.....	31.1	8.9-3	19	4.5	6	11	14.2	14.6	15.9	15.1
42—Sarnia.....	37	7.3-8	19	5	6.2	10.9	12.6	14.5	14.5	14.5
43—Owen Sound.....	32	6.7-7.3	18.5	4.5	5.6	9.3	13.5	15.8	15.4	15.7
44—North Bay.....	31	8	14.3	5.7	6.5	10.1	12.8	14.8	14.1	14.8
45—Sudbury.....	31.4	8.8-7	16	5.8	7.6	9.1	15.4	15	15.7	15
46—Cobalt.....	34.2	8.3	17.7	5.5	7.5	10.7	14.6	17.8	17.9	18.2
47—Timmins.....	32	8.3	17	5.4	6	10	12.1	14.8	14.6	14.6
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.2	8	19	5.1	8	13.2	15	15.5	15.5	15.5
49—Port Arthur.....	31.8	6	19.2	5.5	6.3	9.8	11.1	15	13.7	15.5
50—Fort William.....	31.5	6	17.3	5.5	5.7	10.1	10.6	15.2	14.7	15.2
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	34.3	7.1	18.5	5.4	6.3	11.1	12.1	17.9	17.0	17.8
51—Winnipeg.....	34.4	7.2-8	20.5	5.3	6.2	10.3	11.6	17.3	16.2	17.5
52—Brandon.....	34.1	6.3-7	16.5	5.5	6.4	11.9	12.5	18.4	17.7	18.1
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	35.3	8.3	—	5.6	6.7	10.6	12.7	17.9	17.8	18.5
53—Regina.....	34.2	8.8-4	—	5.5	6.5	11.8	13	17.1	16.6	18
54—Prince Albert.....	36.6	8	—	5.7	6.5	8.7	13.1	18.5	18.5	19
55—Saskatoon.....	35.9	8.8	19	5.3	7	11.1	11.8	17.6	19.0	19.1
56—Moose Jaw.....	34.6	8	—	5.9	6.8	10.8	12.8	18.5	17.2	18
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	34.7	9.1	18.9	5.6	6.5	10.8	10.8	16.3	18.0	18.6
57—Medicine Hat.....	36.2	8.9	22	6	7.1	12.3	12.1	17.9	20	19.2
58—Drumheller.....	40	8.9	18	5.9	6.9	11.8	11.6	16.8	19.1	19.3
59—Edmonton.....	32.2	8.8	19	5.3	6	9.9	9.8	14.8	16.8	18.1
60—Calgary.....	35.2	8.8	17.5	5.5	6.5	10.3	10.9	16.3	18	19.2
61—Lethbridge.....	30	9-11	18.2	5.3	6.2	9.5	9.7	15.7	16.2	17.2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	35.2	9.6	21.1	5.8	6.8	9.4	9.5	16.2	18.0	17.3
62—Fernie.....	34.2	10	16	5.8	6.5	11.2	10.4	17.2	18.7	18.6
63—Nelson.....	35	10	19.1	5.9	7.1	9.6	10.1	18	19.5	15.5
64—Trail.....	32.5	9.1	20	5.3	6.6	10	10	19	19	19
65—New Westminster.....	36.1	8.3-9.5	21.6	5.6	6.1	8.2	8	15.3	17.2	16.8
66—Vancouver.....	35	9-10.3	22.4	6.2	6.7	8.4	8.8	14.8	16.1	15.2
67—Victoria.....	37.2	10	22.5	5.7	7.5	8.8	8.7	15.5	16.8	16.6
68—Nanaimo.....	36.4	8.9	21	5.6	7.4	9.4	10.8	16	18	18
69—Prince Rupert.....	35.1	10	24.5	6.1	6.5	9.7	9.5	18.1	18.7	18.7

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 s, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
11-9	7-7	2-833	55-1	34-4	21-4	13-9	15-6	19-5	69-6	26-4	60-5	42-3
11-9	6-5	1-130	27-2		20-9	14-4	15-1	19-2	69-6	27-2	61-1	37-6
12-9	7-2	1-377	28		22-4	16-3	15-2	18-2	56-7	25-7	62-5	27-5
12-1	6-7	1-158	19-7			14-5	14-9	17-2	74-7	27-5	55	36-2
10-8	6-6	.787	20		21-5	14-2	13-9	19	69	28-7	62-5	40
11-7	5-7	1-31	27-1		21	15-2	15-1	21-2	64-7	26-9	61-3	39-2
11-7	6-5		45				16	21	75	30		45
12	6-4	1-017	23-6	32	18-7	11-9	15-6	18-4	77-5	24-5	64	37-7
11-4	8	.777	17		19	12-7	13-3	16-5	70	27	54-5	45
10-6	7-4	.763	26-7		20-7	15-2	14-5	18-5	66-7	26-8	60-2	46-4
10-9	7	.75	15		21	14-6	15-2	17-2	67-5	27-2	62-5	50
10-5	8		59		21	15-3	13-8	19	60	25	58	41-5
11	6-7	.775	15		20-7	14	14-1	17-7	72-7	27-1	60	44
10	8		17-7			17	15	20		28		50
10-9	7-6	1-830	33-3	41-1	20-4	13-9	16-1	18-4	79-3	27-1	69-7	41-1
12	7	1-08	23		20-4	15-8	15-7	18-7	83-7	25	76-4	41-8
12	8-5	2-37	47-5	25	24	13-7	19-4	20	86-7	29	72-5	41-9
10-9	7-3	1-45	26			23-2	13-5	16-2	75	25-6	69	40-5
9-8	7-7	1-175	26-7		18	13-3	15-8	18	75	26		15
11-3	6-3	2-52	48-1		17-7	13-2	15-9	17	66-7	26-4	75	39-6
8	9-5	1-50	40		18-7	15-8	15	20		30		40
9-5	7	1-217	23-3		20	15-1	17-1	17-2	79-8	31-7		45
11-5	7	2-474	50-2	57-2	21-8	12-4	15-7	17-1	88-4	24-8	55-8	37-3
13-3	8-1	2-687	60		20	12-2	14-2	20		25		45
12-0	8-4	3-010	61-6	33-6	20-5	13-7	15-5	19-8	67-1	26-0	58-6	38-8
12-2	7-6	2-90	62-5	35-6	21-7	13-4	14-7	20-4	69-7	27-7	55-8	41-5
12-3	9	3-75	72-5	27-5		10	15	17-6	65	25	63-3	42
11-5	9	3-30	65-4		20	12-2	14-8	19-1	76-6	23-4	55-7	38-4
11-7	8-3		66-5	17-5		14	15-2	19	68-5	25-8	59-3	37-4
11-9	8-4	2-54	55-5	25	20	13-1	15	19-7	69-3	27-2	60-3	38-5
12-6	8-2	2-95	59-1			13-2	14-6	20-4		26	67	40
11-7	10-5	3-533	72-5	25	15	14-2	16-4	20-2	76-8	26-2	62-8	35-8
11-2	7-6	3-42	61-7	43-3	20-5	13-1	15-1	20-2	72-4	25-8	59-7	38-3
11-9	8-9	3-343	64-4	50		13-7	16-7	21	57-3	26-1		38-7
12-2	7-6	3-237	63-7	37-5		14-7	15	19-5	67-4	24-9	50	38-1
11-7	8	2-642	54-6	43-3		13-6	15-2	18-6	57-5	23-9	49-5	38-2
10-1	8-3	2-25	51-1	25		13-8	15-4	18-7	65	25-1	54	36-1
11	9-1		68-3			14-5	14-6	19-1	58	23-8	50	36
12-6	8-3	2-75	63-3	25		11-6	15	19-6	63	26	56	35-6
11-9	8-1	1-320	36-1		25	14-3	14-6	19-3	62	23-5	59-7	35-7
10	9-3	2-85	56-7			12-5	15	17-5	63	25	55	36-7
11-7	7-1	2-583	51-5			13-5	15-3	20	75	25	59-3	38-9
11-9	8-5	2-56	49-3	50		12-2	13-8	19-2		25-6	60	37-2
12	8-9	2-44	47-4	25-7		14-8	15-1	20-3	71	26-1	71-8	40-3
10-2	6-5	2-33	46-7	21-5		12	14-5	19-6	75-5	25-8	61	37-2
12-7	8-3	2-50	46-2	53-3		17-5	16	18-5	70	24-7	60	38-6
12-6	9	2-75	52-5			15	15-7	19-5	65	28-2	57-5	36-2
13	6-6	2-78	57-5			13-5	14-5	20-2	52-5	29-2		37-8
12-3	8-7	3-25	75-1		18-5	12-6	16-5	20-2	58-4	24-7	50-7	40
12-4	9-1	3-375	75		21-6	15-1	18-5	20-1	80	28	67-5	42-6
14-2	9	4-37	83-8		21-7	15	18-8	21-3	79	28-3	65	46-4
12-6	8-3	2-167	65		20-3	13	15-7	20-7	68-7	26-2	57-5	41
12-5	9-1	3-50	70		18	15-5	16-5	20	67-5	30	62-5	40
12-4	8-9	4-53	83-1		23-5	15	15-3	22	62-1	26	57-5	40
13	8-1	4-35	70-6		16-5	15-3	15-1	21-9	63-3	25-3	53-5	42
12-7	7-5	3-883	65-8		20-7	14-1	16	20-6	65-3	27-1	56-5	44-2
12-8	7-2	3-785	61-5		21-3	14		21-5	64-4	27	52-5	44-4
12-5	7-7	3-98	70		20	14-2		19-7	66-1	27-1	60-5	44
12-7	8-6	4-159	69-2	24-0	14-9	14-9		22-7	73-0	27-2	63-6	49-0
12-5	8-9	4-625	80		25	14	17-3	24	74-1	26-8	67	48
15	10		45		22	16-2	18-2	22-5	75	27-5	60	50
11-4	7-2	3-352	58-6		25	15-4	16-1	21-3	68-2	27-2	67-1	50
12	8-3	4-50	93-3			14-1	18-8	22-9	74-8	27-1	60-1	47-8
13-0	6-9	4-195	75-6		23-1	13-5	17-0	20-4	71-2	26-3	63-5	49-6
14-6	7-2	4-50	78		26-2	15-5	18-9	22-1	74-2	28-2	67-8	51-4
14-1	7-3	4-50	77-5		25	13-3	18-5	20	75	27-5	68-3	53-3
11-5	7-1	3-40	68-5		20-8	12-2	15-1	20-1	68	25-1	58-1	48
12-9	6-6	4-532	81-6		20	14	16-8	19-9	69-5	24-5	61-3	48-5
12-1	6-2	4-043	72-5		23-7	12-6	15-7	20	69-5	26	62-2	47
12-3	6-4	3-675	67-1		23-0	13-0	15-1	18-5	69-2	26-4	59-3	49-3
14-3	6-3		75		22-3	13-7	15-6	18-7	75	31-2	67-5	50
12-3	9-2	4-50	75		25	14-4	15	19-5	74	29	61	51
11-1	8-1	4-00	75		25	13-7	15	20	70	25	60	50
11-1	5-2	2-845	55-8		21	12	14-6	17-2	66-1	25-4	55-2	43-6
11-9	5-1	2-992	59		18	12-8	14-6	18-5	59-8	23-2	54	47-6
12-5	5-4	3-844	61-8		24	13-1	14-8	16-8	67-5	24-9	60-4	47-1
11-2	5-1	3-581	68-7			13	16-1	18-7	65-9	26-2	60	48-7
13-6	6-6	3-96	66-6		25-7	11-2	15	18-3	75	26-2	56-2	56-2

## 3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unswetened, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	7.1	6.8	60.2	70.4	27.5	15.7	3.4	67.4	58.5	12.2	6.2	16.028
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7.4	7.1	65.0	69.9	29.0	13.1	3.3	68.4	45.2	13.3	6.7	16.167
1—Sydney.....	7.2	7	62.1	70.8	27.7	17.2	3.7	74.3	54	13	6.6	6.6
2—New Glasgow.....	7.6	7.1	66.0	71.8	29.1	13.8	3.6	69	40	13.6	7.7	17.50
3—Amherst.....	7.4	6.9	65.7	67	28.2	11.5	3.6	72.5	40	12.5	6.3	15.00
4—Halifax.....	6.6	6.5	7.0	66.4	30	14.2	2.9	60	57.3	12.9	6.5	15.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.7	60	72.5	30	10	2.8	..	40	15	6.5	16.00
6—Truro.....	7.7	7.1	65.2	70.6	29.2	12	3.4	66	34.6	12.7	6.8	15.40
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6.8	6.2	65	65	26.5	13.5	3.5	65	40	14.5	6.4	16.188
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	7.0	6.0	62.3	72.5	26.8	12.9	3.5	66.5	41.1	12.9	6.6	16.188
8—Moncton.....	7.6	7	63.3	74.2	30	13.2	3.6	68	40	14.2	6.7	g15.75
9—St. John.....	7.1	6.7	63	66.4	25.7	12.2	3.3	74	41.6	12.7	6.4	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	6.9	6.8	62.8	74.3	26.4	13.3	3.1	64	41.7	11.6	6.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6.5	6	60	75	25	13	4	60	33	13	7	18.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6.7	6.4	59.6	67.5	27.2	14.7	3.5	64.7	62.4	11.2	6.0	15.111
12—Quebec.....	6.4	6.2	59.4	72.1	27.6	16.7	3.3	69.5	65	10.8	6.2	14.00-15.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.3	6.8	63.7	70.4	28.5	14.7	3.9	60	60	12.2	6	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.3	6.1	61.7	69.4	28.1	15	2.8	60.7	60	10	5.5	15.00-16.00
15—Sorel.....	7	6.5	52.5	53.2	26.5	13.7	3.8	73.3	70	11	5.3	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.2	6.1	61.2	66.7	27.1	13.3	4.1	60.4	63	11.5	5.5	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	6.3	6.3	61.7	68.3	27.5	14.7	3.1	60	70	12	7	14.00
18—Thetford Mines.....	7.2	6.7	61.4	71.6	26.6	14.5	4	60	57	12	5.7	16.50
19—Montreal.....	6.5	6.3	59.6	67.9	26.1	14.9	3.2	63	61.4	10.7	5.9	15.25-15.75
20—Hull.....	7.3	7	55	67.5	26.5	15	2.9	75	55	11	7	15.50
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	6.9	6.7	61.6	72.8	26.3	14.4	3.4	69.2	60.9	11.2	6.1	15.468
21—Ottawa.....	6.9	6.5	63	71.1	27.3	14.2	6.5	79.2	52	11.2	6.2	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.9	6.1	60	75	28.5	13.2	4	65	61.2	11.2	6.6	15.25
23—Kingston.....	6.4	6.3	55.8	64.7	25.7	12.4	3.8	66.6	52	10.3	6.1	14.50
24—Belleville.....	6.9	6.9	65.7	71.1	26.7	13.7	3.6	65.8	63.3	11.7	6.3	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	6.6	6.5	61.7	69.6	25.5	14.7	3.9	70.5	57.4	10.2	5.5	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	6.4	6.4	65	77.8	25.6	14.1	3.4	69	57.5	11.4	6.5	15.00-15.50
27—Orillia.....	6.8	6.7	66.7	72.6	25.8	14.3	3.8	78.6	58	11.7	6.3	15.50-16.00
28—Toronto.....	6.4	6.3	62.3	70.9	25.4	12.4	3	68.9	52.4	9.9	5.9	14.80-15.30
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.1	6.9	63.8	75.7	26	15.3	3.9	77.8	63.3	10.5	6.6g	13.75-14.25
30—St. Catharines.....	6.5	6.5	63.3	75	24.6	13.1	3.3	73.9	60	11.3	6.3g	14.00-14.50
31—Hamilton.....	6.4	6.3	61.1	71.8	24.2	11.8	3.3	74.2	58.1	10.2	6.3	14.50
32—Brantford.....	6.6	6.3	61.8	71.6	25.3	13.2	3.3	71	65	10.2	6	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	6.8	6.7	61	72	24.6	14.9	2.7	70	61.6	10	5.5	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	6.5	6.3	55	73.3	25	14	3.6	60	10	9.6	7	14.00-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.3	6.2	49.3	70.4	25.6	13	5.5	71.5	62.5	10	5.4	14.50-15.00
36—Woodstock.....	6.8	6.3	68.3	71.7	25	14	3	66.7	60	11.7	6	15.00
37—Stratford.....	6.6	6.6	57.2	71.9	25.2	13.7	2.8	67	52.8	10.7	5.8	14.50-15.00
38—London.....	6.7	6.6	65.7	74.3	25.7	14.1	3.2	69.4	58.3	10.7	5.4	15.50-16.00
39—St. Thomas.....	7.4	7.2	64.1	74	26.2	13.9	3.6	72.5	64.4	12.2	6.4	16.00-16.50
40—Chatham.....	6.2	6.2	56.3	68.2	24.8	13.5	3.8	66.7	68.3	10.8	5.2	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.5	6.4	61.3	74.2	25.8	14	2.7	62	60	10.2	6.5g	15.50-16.00
42—Sarnia.....	6.4	6.4	66.2	74.5	27	14	2.8	68.7	65	10.5	6.7	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.8	6.5	69	75	26	13	4	77	67.2	11	6.2	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	7.4	7.3	66.5	74.2	27.4	16.1	4	68.7	60	12.2	5.5	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	7.6	7.3	65	75.8	28.7	18.3	3.9	67	70	15	5.5	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.1	7.2	63.3	74.5	31.7	15.8	4.1	62.5	..	15	6.5	18.00
47—Timmins.....	7.8	7.2	56.3	71.7	28.2	15.8	3.3	..	..	12.5	5.4	17.50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8	8	60	75	25	19	3.5	55	67.5	14	6	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	7.2	6.8	52.2	72.5	28.2	16.2	2.7	66.4	65	10.2	6.3	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7	6.7	60.3	75	28.4	15.3	2.8	67.2	61.2	10.5	6.1	16.50-17.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7.3	7.2	54.8	66.8	29.2	14.4	3.0	59.1	56.0	12.2	6.9	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	7.3	7.3	51	66.5	28.1	14.1	2.9	57.5	53.6	12.2	6.5	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.3	7.1	58.5	67.1	30.2	14.6	3	60.7	58.3	12.1	7.2	22.00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7.5	7.2	58.0	73.1	29.6	20.0	3.1	66.9	60.0	14.3	6.0	23.625
53—Regina.....	7.8	7.7	59	74.5	27.2	a20	2.8	68.7	60	15	5.8	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	7.3	7.1	53.7	74.3	31.2	a20	3.3	62.5	60	15	6.5	..
55—Saskatoon.....	7.2	6.7	58.5	70.4	30.5	a20	3.3	60	50	13	5.1	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.5	7.3	60.8	73.2	29.4	a20	2.9	76.2	70	14	6.5	..
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	7.8	7.4	54.3	65.8	30.1	19.1	3.3	69.3	61.3	13.8	6.3	..
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.2	8.3	58	70	31.4	a21	3.5	73	68	14.5	6.8	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.6	8.3	50	65	30	a23.3	3.5	72.5	60	15	7.6	..
59—Edmonton.....	7.6	6.8	53.5	63.4	32	a16.5	3.2	66.2	60	13.6	6.5	..
60—Calgary.....	7.4	7.1	58.7	63.8	28.5	a17	3.3	60	61.2	12	5.5	..
61—Lethbridge.....	7.1	6.3	51.2	66.8	28.5	a17.5	3	75	57.5	14.1	5.2	..
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	7.2	6.9	56.8	67.2	28.6	21.7	3.3	65.0	61.3	13.5	6.2	..
62—Fernie.....	8.1	7.5	62.5	68.1	27.5	a15	3.4	..	60	13.3	5	..
63—Nelson.....	8.6	8.2	56	71.6	29	a29.3	3.9	64	60	15	8.2	..
64—Trail.....	7.4	7.4	58.7	74.1	27.5	a20	2.8	65	60	15	7	..
65—New Westminster.....	6.5	6.2	55	61.8	29	a17.6	2.9	60.2	60	12	6	..
66—Vancouver.....	6.4	6.1	56	62.8	27.6	a22	3.2	61.2	53.3	11.5	6.1	..
67—Victoria.....	7.1	6.6	58	65	30	a23.8	3.2	68.1	60	12.5	5.2	..
68—Nanaimo.....	6.8	6.4	58.5	70	28.2	a24.5	3.6	66.2	62	13.5	5.6	..
69—Prince Rupert.....	6.8	6.4	50	64.3	30	a21.6	3.7	70	75	15	6.7	..

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood						Coal oil, per gallon	Rent			
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Matches, parlour, per box (400)		Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$		
10-01s	12-749	12-250	14-617	8-788	11-015	9-830	31-1	11-4	27-924	20-022		
9-196	12-256	9-600	10-530	6-400	7-150	6-375	33-3	12-3	22-417	14-917		
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00		
7-35	12-50	10-00	10-00	8-00	c8-00	c6-00	32	10	20-00	14-00		
9-00	d12-00-14-50	9-00	14-00	7-00	8-00	6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00		
11-25-11-75	10-50	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	8-50	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00		
10-50	d12-00-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	5-00	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		
9-00-9-75	13-25	10-75	10-75	6-75	7-50	7-50	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00		
11-000	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	30-9	11-8	21-00-26-00	11-00-14-00		
g10-50-12-50	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g7-050	g32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00		
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00		
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	6-00	7-00	c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00		
10-50	13-607	14-286	16-404	9-612	11-448	10-860	30	12	18-00	15-00		
9-771	12-50	c14-67	16-404	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	29-3	10-3	23-444	15-313		
10-00	14-00	12-00	18-00	8-00	9-00	c8-13	30	8-3	27-00-35-00	.....		
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	11-00	8-00	11-00	16-00	30	10	18-00-20-00	12-00-20-00		
10-50	14-00	c16-00-1867	c17-33-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00		
9-50	12-50	15-00	c16-67	c12-00	c12-00	26	9-8	8-8	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00		
9-00	15-00	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c9-75	26-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00		
11-00	13-50-14-50	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	30	15	16-00	11-00		
8-25	12-50-14-00	13-289	15-856	9-819	12-372	11-754	29-3	10-3	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00		
10-509	11-781	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00		
9-25	13-00-14-00	14-00	c17-60	12-00	14-00	c15-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00		
9-25	13-00-14-00	14-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00		
8-00	13-00	14-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	9-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00		
11-00	12-50	14-00	14-00	12-00	13-00	12-00	30	10	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00		
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00		
9-00-10-00	11-00-13-00	14-00	16-00	11-00	13-00	c7-72	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00		
9-50-11-50	12-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-00	13-00	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00		
11-00	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	g	g28	8-5	20-00-35-00	20-00-25-00		
g	g10-75	g	g	g	g	g	g	25	9	25-00-35-00		
9-00	g9-50-11-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	28	10	25-00-35-00		
11-25	11-25	15-00	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00		
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	13-00	c8-348	27	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00		
10-50	10-00-11-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00		
10-50	10-50-11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	17-00	26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00		
10-00-12-50	12-00-12-50	12-00	c15-00	6-00	c10-50	17-00	27	10	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00		
10-00-11-00	11-50-12-00	16-00	18-00	14-00	14-00	17-00	25	9	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00		
12-00	11-00-12-00	c18-00	.....	.....	c11-25	.....	27-28	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00		
9-50	10-25-12-00	c20-00	.....	.....	c20-00	.....	25	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-00	c20-00	.....	.....	c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00		
g9-50	11-50g	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00		
9-50	12-00-13-00	12-00	14-00	6-00	10-00	10-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	20-00-30-00		
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30	10-9	25-00-35-00	12-00-20-00		
12-50	10-00	12-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	35	10-9	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00		
12-00-13-50	13-50	c15-00-17-25	.....	.....	c10-50-15-00	c12-75	30	13	n	25-00		
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00	.....	27-30	15	22-00	14-00		
14-00	14-00	15-00	15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00	.....	35	8	p	25-00-35-00		
11-00	10-00	12-75	12-75	9-75	9-75	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		
9-00-13-50	13-50	10-50	c12-00	10-00	c11-50	.....	35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00		
9-00-13-00	12-50	10-00	11-00	8-50	9-50	.....	30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00		
10-688	15-625	.....	.....	9-250	10-125	8-500	33-5	14-0	35-000	24-500		
12-00	15-50	.....	.....	10-50	11-50	9-00	32	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00		
6-75-12-00d	14-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00		
9-938	17-325	8-000	12-125	8-000	10-125	12-000	34-4	14-2	35-000	23-750		
10-000-13-60	14-75	14-00	11-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00		
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-50	5-00	6-50	.....	35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00		
7-50-10-00	17-80	9-50	11-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30-35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00		
10-00	f16-75	c & i15-00	.....	.....	c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00		
h6-813	13-250	.....	.....	.....	11-000	.....	32-0	11-7	30-000	21-750		
h6-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00		
h5-00-6-00	16-00	.....	.....	.....	12-00	.....	35	15	r	25-00-35-00		
h8-50-11-50	10-50	.....	.....	6-00	c8-00	c7-00	35	12	35-00	25-00		
h4-00-6-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	c13-00	.....	28	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00		
10-056	12-120	.....	.....	9-500	10-417	5-398	35-4	13-3	30-00	18-00		
6-25-6-75	.....	.....	.....	12-00	16-00	5-00	37-40	15	20-00	18-00		
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50	.....	.....	9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	12-5	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00		
9-00-11-00	14-50	.....	.....	9-00	11-00	.....	37-5	15	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00		
10-75-11-75	11-50	.....	.....	9-00	5-50	.....	35	13-5	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00		
10-50-11-50	11-50	.....	.....	7-50	7-50	4-50	35	9	29-00	25-00		
9-50-10-50	9-00	.....	.....	7-50	c10-00	.....	27	13	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00		
s7-70-8-20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00		
12-00-14-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00		

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1927	Aug. 1928	July 1929	Aug. 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	99.1	98.3	95.4	96.0	98.1
I. Vegetable Products	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	98.6	102.1	88.6	96.0	99.1
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	97.9	100.4	112.0	108.3	109.8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products...	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	99.7	92.7	93.8	91.5	91.1
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper...	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	100.1	98.8	98.6	94.0	94.0
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	99.3	96.3	92.5	93.9	93.9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	100.5	90.2	89.7	98.5	98.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	99.2	94.5	93.1	93.4	93.5
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	99.7	99.5	95.1	95.7	96.0

(Continued from page 1056)

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices showed little change, sirloin steak averaging 38.4 cents per pound in August, as compared with 38.2 cents in July; round steak 33.1 cents per pound in August and 33.2 cents in July; and shoulder roast 24 cents per pound in August and 24.3 cents in July. Both veal and mutton advanced, the former from an average of 24.4 cents per pound in July to 24.6 cents in August, and the latter from 31.7 cents per pound in July to 32.1 cents in August. Fresh pork increased from an average price of 31.6 cents per pound in July to 32.6 cents in August and salt pork from 28 cents per pound in July to 28.2 cents in August. Bacon also advanced, averaging 41 cents per pound in August, as compared with 39.4 cents in July. Lard was unchanged at an average price of 22 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a seasonal advance in most localities, fresh being up from an average of 36 cents per dozen in July to 39.4 cents in August, and cooking from 32.1 cents per dozen in July to 34.8 cents in August. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 12 cents per quart. Dairy butter rose from an average of 39.7 cents per pound in July to 40.2 cents in August and creamery from 44.1 cents per pound in July to 44.9 cents in August. Higher prices were reported from many localities in Ontario and the eastern provinces but prices in the western provinces for the most part showed little change. Cheese was slightly lower at an average price of 33.1 cents per pound.

Bread was up in the average from 7.7 cents per pound in July to 7.8 cents in August. Higher prices were reported from Truro, Three Rivers, St. John's, Belleville, Oshawa, Orillia, Toronto, Galt, Kitchener, Chatham, North

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1929\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	157	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	157	157	166	159

Bay, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, New Westminster and Vancouver. Flour was up from an average price of 4.8 cents per pound in July to 5.3 cents in August. Higher prices were reported from most localities. Rolled oats also were slightly higher, averaging 6.4 cents per pound. Onions were down from an average price of 8 cents per pound in July to 7.7 cents in August. Potatoes were very much higher, the price being up from an average of \$1.44 per ninety pounds in July to \$2.83 in August. Higher quotations were given from all localities. Evaporated apples and prunes increased slightly, the former averaging 21.4 cents per pound and the latter 13.9 cents per pound. Granulated sugar was unchanged at an average price of 7.1 cents per pound. Anthracite coal averaged \$16.03 per ton. Hardwood was little changed at an average price of \$12.25 per cord. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The movement in grain prices was mixed, No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged \$1.58 per bushel as compared with \$1.598 in July. The slight decreases from the high levels of July were said to be due to the better European crop prospects and to the increased shipments from the Argentine and to the increase in the visible supplies in the United States. Western oats advanced from 63.1 cents per bushel to 68.1 cents; rye from \$1.105 to \$1.115; and flax from \$2.544 per bushel to \$2.608. Western barley declined from 83.4 cents per bushel to 79 cents. Flour advanced from \$8.507 per barrel to \$8.782; oatmeal from \$3.85 per ninety-eight pound bag to \$4.40; and rolled oats from \$4 per ninety pound bag to \$4.50. Bran and shorts at Montreal both advanced, the former being up from \$30.25 per ton to \$34.25 and the latter from \$32.25 per ton to \$36.25. Bread prices advanced in most of the larger cities. Ceylon rubber was down from 21.3 cents per pound in July to 20.6 cents in August. Raw sugar at New York fell from \$2.125 per hundred pounds to \$2, while granulated was slightly higher, the price advancing from \$5.03 per hundred pounds to \$5.18. The prices of good steers at Toronto fell from \$11.15 per hundred pounds to \$10.11 and at Winnipeg from \$10.15 per hundred pounds to \$9.41. Hogs at Toronto also were slightly lower, the price being down from \$13.90 per hundred pounds to \$13.85. Lamb prices at Toronto were substantially lower, being down from \$15.10 per hundred pounds to \$13.83. In dressed meats

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 13%; Sundries 20%.

beef was slightly lower, while pork showed little change from last month, the price ranging from 22 cents per pound to 24½ cents. Butter in eastern markets was higher, prints being up from 40-41 cents per pound to 41-42 cents. Cheese at Montreal declined from 20 cents per pound to 19½ cents. Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, increases for fresh eggs ranging from 6 cents per dozen to

13 cents. Raw cotton at New York was unchanged at an average price of 18.6 cents per pound. Flax fibre rose from 24-25 cents per pound to 25-26 cents. Wool prices were unchanged. Sulphuric acid advanced from \$15 per ton to \$16 and muriatic acid from \$24 per ton to \$25. Iron and steel prices showed little change from the quotations of the past two months. Anthracite coal at Toronto advanced from \$13.17 per ton to \$13.27.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 137.4 for July, an advance of 1.3 per cent over the June level. Foods rose 3.7 per cent due principally to a rise of 8.9 per cent in cereals, chiefly wheat. Industrial materials as a whole were unchanged as declines in metals and minerals and in textiles were offset by an advance in miscellaneous products.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-77=100, was 115.2 at the end of July, an advance of 1.9 per cent over the previous month. Foodstuffs rose 3.1 per cent due to a rise of 14.5 per cent in vegetable foods, in which group the chief advance was in wheat and flour. Animal foods declined 3.6 per cent due to lower prices for mutton and beef. Industrial materials rose 0.9 per cent; advances in minerals and in sundries were partly offset by a decline in textiles, chiefly wool and flax.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 163 at August 1, an advance of two points over July 1. The increase was due to a rise of four points in food, mainly due to higher prices for bread, flour and eggs. Bacon and butter also rose in price and milk in some districts; potatoes were cheaper. The other groups, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and sundries were unchanged.

### France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 626 for July, as compared with 623

for June. The food group advanced due to higher prices of vegetable foods and sundries; animal foods showed a slight decline. Industrial materials as a whole were practically unchanged, a decline in textiles being offset by a rise in miscellaneous products.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 137.8 for July, a rise of 2.0 per cent over the June level. Agricultural products advanced 6.2 per cent, showing substantial increases in all groups, the most notable being a rise of 9.4 per cent in foods of vegetable origin. Provisions rose 3.8 per cent. Raw materials and semi-manufactured goods fell 0.2 per cent and manufactured goods fell 0.1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 154.4 for July, an advance of 0.7 per cent over June, due chiefly to an increase of 1.1 per cent in food prices. Other groups showed only slight variations.

### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce of Milan, on the base of 1913=100, was 477.27 for July. This is the lowest monthly figure since 1921. The decline from the previous month was due to lower prices for both animal and vegetable foods. Industrial materials were practically unchanged.

### British India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base of July, 1914=100, was 143 for June, an increase of two points over May. Food rose 6 points, showing advances in all groups, the most marked being in cereals. Non-foods as a whole were unchanged, none of the groups showing any marked variation from the June level.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The working class cost of living index number, Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 148 for July, an advance of one point for the month. Food and clothing each advanced one point, while fuel and lighting and house rent were unchanged.

**New Zealand**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-13=1,000, was 1,547 for June, an increase of one point over May. There were advances in foodstuffs of vegetable origin, metals and their products, and in non-metallic minerals and their products; the other groups, textile manufactures, wood and wood products, animal products and chemicals and manures declined

**United States**

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 98.0 for July, an increase of 1.7 per cent over June. The greatest in-

crease was in farm products, chiefly grains, eggs and potatoes. Foods also showed an advance of about 4 per cent. Hides and skins and leather, cattle feed, raw materials, semi-manufactured articles and finished products all were higher. Textile products, fuel and lighting materials showed decreases.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 148.6 for August, a decline of 0.3 per cent from July. Farm products and food products and building materials all rose slightly but were more than balanced by declines in textile products, fuels, metals, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 170.2 for June, a decline of 0.6 per cent from December, 1928, but an increase of 0.1 per cent over June of last year. Compared with a year ago, food increased 1.4 per cent, clothing decreased 0.8 per cent, rents 2.5 per cent, fuel and light 1.1 per cent, house furnishing goods 1.3 per cent, while miscellaneous items increased 0.9 per cent.

**IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE, 30, 1929**

**T**HE accompanying tables prepared by the Department of Immigration and Colonization show the nature and extent of immigration into Canada during the three months ended June 30, 1929, with some comparative figures for the corresponding period in 1928. Out of a total of 77,750 immigrants 34,967 or 45 per cent were British, 11,290 or 15 per cent were from the United States and 31,493 or 40 per cent from other countries. During the period 9,043 Canadians returned from the United States, as compared with 10,672, the number previously reported for the three months ending June 30, 1928.

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1929

British—	
English.....	17,685
Irish.....	5,749
Scotch.....	9,584
Welsh.....	1,949
Total.....	34,967
Northern European races—	
Belgian.....	418
Danish.....	1,666
Dutch.....	708
Finnish.....	1,630
French.....	256
German.....	6,604
Icelandic.....	3
Norwegian.....	1,196
Swedish.....	1,825
Swiss.....	190
Total.....	14,496

United States.....	11,290
Other races—	
Albanian.....	6
Armenian.....	1
Austrian.....	263
Bohemian.....	9
Bulgarian.....	87
Croatian.....	322
Czech.....	236
East Indian.....	20
Esthonian.....	65
Greek.....	182
Italian.....	405
Japanese.....	67
Jewish.....	671
Jugo-Slav.....	527
Lettish.....	28
Lithuanian.....	390
Magyar.....	2,862
Maltese.....	12
Moravian.....	10
Negro.....	60
Polish.....	2,981
Portuguese.....	4
Roumanian.....	166
Russian.....	296
Ruthenian.....	5,847
Serbian.....	197
Slovak.....	1,260
Spanish.....	9
Syrian.....	12
Turkish.....	2
Total.....	16,997
Grand total.....	77,750

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1929, COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1928.

	Fiscal year 1928-1929			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
April.....	9,680	2,927	14,376	26,983
May.....	7,195	3,096	13,350	23,641
June.....	6,820	3,320	10,163	20,303
Totals.....	23,695	9,343	37,889	70,927
	Fiscal year 1929-1930			
	British	From U.S.A.	Others	Totals
April.....	12,047	3,576	13,490	29,113
May.....	13,053	3,731	9,832	26,616
June.....	9,867	3,983	8,171	22,021
Totals.....	34,967	11,290	31,493	77,750

STATEMENT OF RETURNED CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1929.

	Canadian born Citizens	British Subjects with Canadian domicile	Naturalized Canadians with domicile	Totals
April.....	2,413	133	95	2,641
May.....	2,669	217	90	2,976
June.....	3,126	215	85	3,426
Totals.....	8,208	565	270	9,043

STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1929, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
<i>Sex—</i>			
Adult males.....	33,940	5,646	39,586
Adult females.....	17,100	2,798	19,898
Children under eighteen...	15,420	2,846	18,266
Totals.....	66,460	11,290	77,750
<i>Occupation—</i>			
Farming class—			
Males.....	25,748	1,551	27,299
Females.....	4,056	463	4,519
Children.....	9,109	643	9,752
Labouring class—			
Males.....	3,160	953	4,113
Females.....	549	133	682
Children.....	932	126	1,058
Mechanics—			
Males.....	2,979	1,655	4,634
Females.....	859	328	1,187
Children.....	786	216	1,002
Trading class—			
Males.....	1,207	861	2,068
Females.....	539	336	875
Children.....	280	171	451
Mining class—			
Males.....	264	74	338
Females.....	45	11	56
Children.....	73	5	78
Female domestic servants.	7,046	230	7,276
Other classes—			
Males.....	582	552	1,134
Females.....	4,006	1,297	5,303
Children.....	4,240	1,685	5,925
<i>Destination—</i>			
Nova Scotia.....	775	70	845
New Brunswick.....	1,139	256	1,395
Prince Edward Island.....	42	17	59
Quebec.....	7,958	1,709	9,667
Ontario.....	20,905	4,831	25,736
Manitoba.....	23,818	426	24,244
Saskatchewan.....	3,814	1,122	4,936
Alberta.....	5,196	1,980	7,176
British Columbia.....	2,801	862	3,663
Yukon Territory.....	12	17	29

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

A MODERATE decline in industrial employment throughout Canada was shown at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,908 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 1,093,735 persons, as compared with 1,102,033 in the preceding month. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year, 1926, as the base =100), stood at 126·8 on September 1, as compared with 127·8 on August 1, 1929, and with 119·1, 111·0, 106·2, 97·8, 94·2, 101·2, 94·8 and 89·8 on September 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. At the beginning of September, 1929, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions stood at 3·5, in comparison with percentages of 3·0 at the beginning of August and 2·4 at the beginning of September, 1928. The September percentage was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,709 unions with a combined membership of 204,547 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the office of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, was higher than that of the previous month, but considerably below that recorded daily during the corresponding month last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.64 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$11.63 for August; \$11.15 for September, 1928; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statis-

tics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was lower in September at 97·3, as compared with 98·1 for August; 95·5 for September, 1928; 97·1 for September, 1927; and 98·5 for September, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during September was more than double that in August, but was practically the same as in September, 1928. Nine disputes were in existence during the month, involving 864 workers, and resulting in the loss of 9,788 working days. Corresponding figures for August, 1929, were: ten disputes, 1,094 workers, and 3,712 working days; and for September, 1928, eleven disputes, 1,433 workers, and 9,849 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During September the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with the dispute between the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, on one side, and their conductors, trainmen and yard service employees on the western lines of these companies on the other side. The Board established in connection with the dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and its clerks and other employees was completed during the month. The dispute in the printing industry at London, Ontario, in connection with which a Board had been applied for in the preceding month, was settled by the mediation of the chief conciliation officer of the Department. A full account of the proceedings under the Act during the month appears on page 1081.

### Report on Labour Legislation in Canada

The Department of Labour is issuing this month its third consolidated report on labour legislation in Canada, giving the text of the labour laws enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the several provincial legislatures as on December 31, 1928. An article dealing with this publication is given elsewhere in this issue. The first

volume in this series was published in 1915, and the second in 1920, supplements containing new legislation being issued annually between the consolidations. The new volume comprises the material contained in all the preceding issues, and presents in convenient form the labour and social legislation with which Canadian workers are specially concerned. Its usefulness as a work of reference is much increased by a full index which enables the reader to see at a glance how far each subject group has been covered by federal or provincial legislation.

The legislation printed in this report is taken from the latest Revised Statutes of the Dominion or of the several provinces and from the subsequent yearly volumes of statutes up to the end of 1928. In the case of Quebec certain articles from the Civil Code and Code of Civil Procedure are included. Only the abridged text or a summary is given of certain statutes which as a whole cannot be regarded as labour legislation, certain sections however affecting workmen as employees.

The volume may be obtained from the King's Printer, Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, the price being one dollar.

Another important publication of the Department issued during the present month, on "Labour Organization in Canada," is reviewed on another page.

### **Industrial Conciliation in South Africa**

The Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Organizations of the Union of South Africa, in a recent report, states that since the passing of the Industrial Conciliation Act in 1924 the number of strikes and lockouts in the Union has been negligible. He attributes this peaceful condition to the fact that a large measure of self government in industry has been brought about by the industrial councils that have been established under the Act. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1924, page 495. It applies to every industry, trade and occupation, except farming and government service, and provides for the establishment of industrial councils for the regulation of matters affecting both parties, and for the prevention and settlement of disputes. The councils are formed of an equal representation of employers' organizations and registered trade unions. Provision is made for the appointment of trade conciliation boards where there are no industrial councils. Further, the Minister of Labour appoints a mediator

on application by both parties to a dispute under consideration, or if he considers that the appointment would further a settlement. A majority of representatives of employers and workers on a council or board may appoint one or more arbitrators, with an umpire to act in the event of a disagreement. The awards made by arbitrators or umpires are binding.

It is unlawful to strike or lock-out when agreement has been arrived at as a result of the appointment of an arbitrator or umpire, or during the period of operation of any award made as the outcome of such appointment. The Minister may declare, on application by the parties to a council or board, that any agreement arrived at shall be binding upon the parties thereto; or may, if he is satisfied that the applicants are sufficiently representative of the industry concerned, declare that the agreement shall be binding upon all employers and employees in that industry, in the area over which the council or board has jurisdiction. The Minister may likewise, at the request of the parties, extend the application of any award of an arbitrator or umpire. One calendar month's notice of any alteration, or demand for alteration, in the terms of employment must be given by any employer or employee, unless shorter notice is mutually agreed to.

Special provision is made for the settlement of any dispute between a local authority and its employees engaged upon work connected with the supply of light, power, water, sanitary, transportation, or fire extinguishing services which has remained unsettled notwithstanding the efforts of any industrial council or conciliation board. It is unlawful to declare any strike or lock-out until the matter at issue has been investigated by an industrial council, or where there is no such council by a conciliation board, and until any further period stipulated in any agreement between the parties as a period within which a strike or lock-out shall not be declared shall have lapsed. Up to the end of 1928 five industrial councils on a national basis had been set up, but in all other cases the scope of the agreements arrived at was limited to provincial or national areas.

### **Tribute to officials of railway union**

Mr. Grant Hall, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company discussed the company's relations with its employees in the course of an address to the general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Montreal. "I have had many



years of close relationship with the general chairmen of organizations," Mr. Hall said, "and apart from such differences of points of view as have occasionally arisen in the matter of general wage revisions, seldom have I had a question that became so serious that, when both sides of it were laid bare, settlement satisfactory to both sides could not be reached. When employees have a question with the Canadian Pacific Railway I always take the view that one of the two conditions exist—namely, either that a real grievance exists or that all the facts were not known to the general chairman. If I could not satisfy the general chairman that he had the wrong angle of the matter I would always be willing to inquire further into our own phase of the case and see if I myself had all the facts. In many cases the principle of 'give and take' has been resorted to to mutual advantage. Our general chairman, and I believe also officers of the railway in Canada, have accomplished a great deal in developing that broad sense of good-fellowship that should exist between the railways and their employees by being fair, and not the least element in securing this result in my mind is that general chairman, as a rule, as well as railway officers, are prepared to look on both sides of the case."

#### **Purposes of International Labour Organization**

An illustrated pamphlet describing the work and aims of the International Labour Organization (the I. L. O.) has been published by the World Peace

Foundation (Boston, U.S.A.).

"The International Labour Organization," it is stated, "is an organization of governments, employers and workers to study working conditions in all parts of the world and to further measures which promise security and well-being. No one really prefers to employ child labour, keep employees at work over long hours, provide work irregularly, pay insufficient wages or otherwise conduct business in ways that are inefficient and socially harmful. But most producers must compete in a world market and only a few can risk doing anything that may, momentarily, increase costs while their competitors may be producing at the lowest possible figure. The I. L. O. has, within the last ten years, provided a means whereby representatives from all countries can meet and set up such minimum standards as governments, employers and workers are all agreed can everywhere be lived up to.

"The International Labour Organization is the first medium through which capital and labour, as well as governments, have ever

been able to discuss and guide international action affecting the conditions under which the work of the world is done. It is the first effective practical embodiment of the principle, long realized, that the workers of any nation cannot for long prosper if the labour conditions of the workers of other nations are burdensome, and that the industrialists of any nation cannot for long profit in world competition at the expense of lower living conditions for their employees. In all its councils three parties are represented—governments, employers and workers—and no policy is adopted without a substantial measure of consent of all three. This combination of governmental with direct economic representation distinguishes the Organization from any other body in history. The government representatives bring to the deliberations and the decisions their experience as administrators, the views of their peoples as consumers, and a wide perspective of general public advantage; the employers present and sustain the views of investors and managers; the workers express the aspirations of the individual human being engaged in the work of the world."

#### **Death of a pioneer labour leader**

One of the early organizers of trade unions in Ontario, Mr. J. S. Williams, died at Toronto on September 27, in his 92nd year. Mr. Williams, as a member of Typo-

graphical Union No. 91, was prominent in the organization in 1871 of the Toronto Trades Assembly, the first central labour body organized in Canada. Mr. Williams was the first recording-secretary of this organization, holding this office from May, 1871, to January, 1872, when he was elected president. In 1873 he again became recording-secretary and in subsequent years held other offices. Mr. Williams was one of the printers who took part in the strike for a nine-hour day in Toronto early in 1872. With others he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy. A hurried passage through Parliament of the Trade Unions Act, removing from labour organizations the liability to prosecution on the ground of criminal conspiracy, led to the release of Mr. Williams and his friends.

One of the activities of the Toronto Trades Assembly was the organization of a co-operative printing society for the publication of a labour paper. The society appears to have been short-lived and the *Ontario Workmen* was taken over by Mr. Williams in partnership with Messrs. Sleeth and Macmillan. After about three years it suspended publication. Some years ago Mr. Williams presented a

file of this paper to the Toronto Reference Library, where it renders available a great deal of information regarding the nine-hour movement and the trade unions in Hamilton and Toronto in the sixties.

#### **Co-operation of labour in accident prevention**

The economic benefits of accident prevention from the manufacturers' standpoint are stated on another page of this issue in an outline of a recent paper by

Mr. A. F. Blake, of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited. On the other side the interest of labour in the safety movement is stated by Mr. E. E. Owen, president of the Edmonton Trades and Labour Council, in an article contributed to the *Alberta Labour News*, September 2, 1929. Referring to the amendments to the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act obtained through the efforts of organized labour, Mr. Owen points out that "while we have been securing amendments to the Act which provide more financial consideration to injured workmen, I am not sure that we have been giving enough consideration to the question of accident prevention. I am of the opinion that had more interest been taken in the past a percentage of accidents that are taking place to-day would be prevented, and in a number of homes where the widow and children are receiving a pension the husband and father would be with his family, and happiness would prevail where sorrow and despair exist at present. In other homes we find workmen disabled for life as the result of accidents which should never have happened. The questions we are confronted with are: How do these accidents take place? Who is responsible? What can be done to prevent them?"

Mr. Owen describes a number of accidents, particularly in the building trades, which might not have occurred if the workmen concerned had used ordinary care, and concludes as follows: "One could name hundreds of accidents that take place every year in a similar way to the ones I have enumerated, and I think it will be seen that it is only by more care being exercised by workmen that these accidents can be eliminated. I think it will be agreed that the great percentage of these accidents can be prevented, and if employer and employee will co-operate and carry on continually a campaign whereby all will become interested in accident prevention, it will be a work in which we will be able to feel that the time and effort thus expended will prove to be a sound investment."

#### **Male Minimum Wages in British Columbia**

The Male Minimum Wage Board, appointed under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1929, of British Columbia, held investigations during September at various centres throughout the province for the purpose of containing information regarding the wages paid to persons engaged in the occupation of pharmacy. The inquiry was held in response to a complaint from employees who considered that the wages paid to them in this occupation were insufficient. The meetings of the Board were open to the public, but the Board specially invited employers and employees interested in the matter of a minimum wage for drug clerks and other employees in the occupation of pharmacy. The provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1929, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929, page 607. The members of the Board are Messrs. J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour (chairman), George H. Cowan, and Adam Bell.

#### **Benefits of old age pensions in British Columbia**

Evidence on the effects of the Old Age Pensions Act of British Columbia was given during September at the first session of the New York State Commission on Old Age Security. Mr. E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chairman of the provincial Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the Act, stated that the pension of \$20 a month, though slight, was sufficient to give the old people an independent standing in the homes of their relatives, who are often hard pressed to earn a living for themselves. Many of the older men and women have been enabled to leave the almshouses and have returned to the homes of their children since the payment of pensions began. A surprisingly large number of the pensioners, it is found, are eager to engage in some work despite the fact that such earnings are automatically deducted from their pensions. Mr. Winn denied the allegation that old age pensions tend to discourage thrift. He declared that the Old Age Pension Act was "the only piece of legislation about which I have heard no complaint." Mr. Winn referred to the increasing difficulty experienced by middle aged men in obtaining work, stating that men under 50 years of age are refused employment and are compelled to become public charges or to live on the bounty of their children.

### Annual census of Canadian industries

On another page of this issue will be found tables containing figures for the years 1926 and 1927 as to employment, wages, and hours of labour and other information concerning the various industries in Canada. These figures are quoted from the report of the Census of Industry that is taken each year by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the provisions of the Statistics Act, 1918. The methods followed by the Bureau in classifying industries are described in a recent report as follows:—

“The scheme of classification used in the Census of Manufactures splits up the country's industries into nine main groups. The basis of this classification is the chief component raw material used in each industry; that is, industries using a common raw material are grouped together for convenience of observation and record. In other analyses made in the Bureau of Statistics whose products serve a common purpose, e.g., food, clothing, personal utilities, house furnishings, producers' materials, are grouped. In still other analyses, manufacturing industries are grouped according to the origin of the raw material, the farm, the forest, the mine, the fisheries, etc. The principle of classification by chief component raw material cannot be applied with absolute precision in the highly complex organization of modern industry. It is easy to group the primary industries about their chief materials used, and such industries as fish-packing, lumbering and fruit-canning are easily sorted into their respective groups of animal or vegetable products. But with the secondary manufacturing industries the problem is more difficult.”

### Unemployment insurance contributions in Great Britain

An article in a recent issue of the *Economist* (London), describes the effects of the British Governments' action last July in raising the amount of the State contribution to the unemployment insurance fund. When the resolution to give effect to the new policy was introduced in the House of Commons, the Minister of Labour explained that it was intended only to afford temporary relief to the fund, and that the situation would be more fully examined after adjournment. The so-called “Blanesburgh report,” mentioned below, was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1926, page 582.

“The Government,” the *Economist* said, “has decided to increase the contribution of the State to the unemployment (insurance) fund to one-half of the aggregate contribu-

tion of the employer and the employed person. This will bring the payment from the State into line with the recommendation of the Blanesburgh Committee, which advocated that each of the three parties, the State, the employer and the workman, should contribute one-third of the total amount. The late Government departed from the proposal of the committee on this point, arguing that the Treasury could not in the circumstances bear so heavy a burden. Miss Margaret Bondfield, the Minister of Labour in the new Government, was a member of the Blanesburgh Committee, whose report was unanimous. The 1927 act fixed the weekly contribution in respect of a man at 1s. 9d., of which the employer pays 8d., the workman 7d., and the State 6d., until the debt to the Treasury should have been paid off. The effect of raising the exchequer contribution from 6d. to 7d. will be to increase the annual payment from the State from £12,000,000 to £15,500,000, and the annual revenue of the fund from £43,000,000 to £46,500,000. The fund balances itself when about 1,000,000 persons are on the live register, but the present figure is still more than 100,000 above that, and at the end of last month (June), the debt of the fund amounted to £36,620,000.”

### Problem of displaced industrial workers

The Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution of Washington recently held an inquiry with a view to ascertaining “whether the industries and the service trades which have experienced so phenomenal a growth in recent years have been reabsorbing those workers who have been discharged from other industries and those who have migrated from the farms to the cities.” The results of the inquiry were submitted to the U.S. Senate Committee on Education and Labour, whose conclusions on the subject of unemployment were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1929, page 617.

The conclusions of the Institute were based on data collected in a special survey in which 754 workers in Baltimore, Chicago and Worcester, Massachusetts, who had been discharged because their services were no longer required, were interviewed. The group surveyed is small, but it forms a fairly representative section of workers in the industrial centres of the United States. The findings of the investigation are summarized in the report of the Institute of Economics as follows:—

(1) The dispossessed workers do not easily find new employment. Forty-five per cent of those interviewed had not found employment when seen by the investigators.

(2) Even those workers who finally secured new employment had difficulty in finding it. Only 11.5 per cent were idle for less than one month and more than one-half had been idle for more than three months before being re-absorbed by industry.

(3) Workers discharged from industry are moving in large numbers to plants which produce products different from those made in the industries with which they were formerly associated. Less than 10 per cent of those surveyed were re-employed at their old jobs. Two-thirds went into entirely different industries.

(4) The rapidly growing "newer" industries and service trades are not absorbing the dispossessed workers as quickly as is generally believed. Approximately 15 per cent of those surveyed went into these lines of activity.

(5) Although labour is mobile as regards its movements from industry to industry, approximately one-half of those who found new jobs succeeded in getting employment at tasks similar to those they had formerly held. That is to say, the general requirements as to skill and training were like those of their earlier jobs. The remaining half of those who found work became employed at tasks which bore no relationship to their former work.

(6) A large majority of dispossessed workers supported themselves and their families during the earlier period of unemployment by accumulated savings. Approximately one-third found temporary work of one sort or another to supplement their income before getting a permanent position.

(7) The transition from one type of employment to another was in most cases made with a sacrifice of income. Almost one-half of the workers received lower wages at their new jobs than at their old. Only about 19 per cent benefited by the change and were earning more. Less than one-third experienced no change in income.

(8) The age of the worker is a significant factor in affecting the ease with which labour is reabsorbed. As compared with the younger workers relatively fewer of those over 45 years of age were able to secure new employment as a whole for longer periods of time than was true in the case of workers below the age of 45.

**Junior  
instruction  
centres in  
Great Britain**

Note was made in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, page 342, of the appointment early last year by the British Minister of Labour of a National Advisory

Council for Juvenile Employment for England and Wales, which was to be followed by a

similar appointment for Scotland. The first reports of both committees have now been published. The Minister of Labour has accepted the recommendations in these reports for general guidance in the administration of Centres for an experimental period from January 1, 1930, to March 31, 1933, and has written to Local Education Authorities inviting them to submit proposals to her for the establishment of Centres in areas where they are required.

The principal feature in both reports is a scheme for the establishment on a more permanent basis of what in the past have been known as Juvenile Unemployment Centres, and in future are to be termed "Junior Instruction Centres." The object of the Centres is stated by the Scottish Council to be "to prevent the deterioration of unemployed boys and girls and by maintaining or re-establishing habits of discipline and self-respect, and giving training and education, to facilitate their re-absorption into industry." The Council for England and Wales defines the general purpose of the Centres in similar terms. The Centres are to be administered by the Local Education Authorities, but they are to be guided by the regulations of the Ministry of Labour; and the closest co-operation is to be maintained between the Centres and the local placing agency (i.e., the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Local Education Authority, or the Juvenile Department of the Local Employment Exchange, as the case may be). In areas where there are not enough unemployed boys and girls to justify the establishment of a Centre, it is suggested that the Ministry of Labour should, under certain conditions, be prepared to consider the establishment of a separate class for unemployed juveniles in connection with an existing educational institution.

The schemes also suggest regulations as to the staffing of the Centres, the hours of attendance, finance, curriculum and the methods of securing attendance. Both Councils recommend that the training provided should in the main be practical in character, but should not take the form of training for any specific occupation. The Council for England and Wales appends a separate memorandum on the curriculum, in which they make detailed suggestions as to the type of instruction which they think might be given.

Both Councils recommend that the Ministry of Labour should normally contribute 75 per cent of the cost of the Centres, but add that in the special circumstances of distressed areas, so long as these continue, a higher rate of grant should be payable in respect of Centres in those areas.

### Uninterrupted working week in Soviet Russia

The Soviet Government is at present considering the possibility of carrying on work in state industrial undertakings continuously without any general weekly rest day, but without any alteration in the present hours of work of individuals. An account of the proposed rearrangement of working days is given in *Industrial and Labour Information*, (Geneva), August 26, from official information published at Moscow. The new system is calculated to make possible an increase in production of 20 per cent without involving the construction of any new undertakings or any appreciable improvement of existing equipment. Incidentally, it would also relieve unemployment, and reduce overtime.

A plan for the introduction of a six-day week has been published by Mr. Larin, a well known publicist of the Communist Party. Mr. Larin's plan calls for a schedule of five seven-hour working days for individual workers, followed by one rest day. Two other plans have been proposed, involving, respectively, five eight-hour working days for each individual, followed by two consecutive rest days, and the maintenance of the present weekly system, with the engagement of an extra shift for Sunday work.

The management of State industry and the Ukraine trade unions favour the continuance of the seven-day week, consisting of five eight-hour working days and two rest days for each worker. The management of industry is of the opinion that this system would be much more favourable to production, discipline and better utilization of the working day. Mr. Larin's plan for a six-day week is supported by many trade unionists on the grounds of its anti-religious significance and the possibility of longer annual holidays. The schedule calling for two days' rest weekly, it is stated, would not affect the present system of annual holidays (15 days on an average), but the schedule calling for one rest day weekly and reducing the week to six days makes provision for annual holidays of one month, the two extra weeks representing the two hours of work which industrial workers are not at present required to perform on the eves of holidays, but which they would be required to perform under the proposed system.

The uninterrupted week has already been introduced in some sawmills and paper factories, as well as in the peat bogs in Northern Russia. Provisional results show that production has been increased in general by 15

per cent, but it is estimated that in the course of time the increase will reach 20 per cent. Mr. Larin and other supporters of the uninterrupted week consider that in builders' yards, for example, production can be increased by 50 per cent, and in some cases by 100 per cent.

The Calgary Council on Child Welfare, at a meeting in September, resolved to submit the following requests to the Alberta Government: for a child welfare survey of the province; to give effect to the Child Welfare Act, and to bring the child labour laws of the Province into conformity with the child labour conventions of the International Labour Conference.

During the month of September a total of 6,333 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 36 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 499 were reported including 5 fatal cases; and 406 Crown, 6 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 7,238, of which 47 were fatal.

Dr. D. Jamieson, chairman of the Old Age Pensions Board of Ontario, stated at Toronto early in October that he anticipated that about \$400,000 would be paid in old age pensions in the province during November, the first month of the full operation of the provincial Act. This figure is based on the estimate that 20,000 aged persons will receive pensions.

The British *Board of Trade Journal*, August 15, 1929, analyses the results of a census of seamen in sea going vessels under British regulations, other than yachts and fishing vessels, who were employed on March 31, 1928. The employees in all departments in sea trading vessels numbered 200,113 on that date, of whom 132,377 were British, 15,291 were foreign, and 52,445 were Lascars. The corresponding total on March 31, 1927, was 200,525, composed of 132,384 British, 16,079 foreigners and 52,062 Lascars.

Volume IV of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, dealing with the occupations of the people, was issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Some of the facts brought out by the last census in regard to occupations were mentioned in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1929, page 845, in a note on the Canada Year Book for 1929.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of September to be as follows:—

Although most of the harvesting of the various groups in the Province of Nova Scotia had been completed, some work remained to be done and the agricultural industry was fairly busy as a consequence. The fishing industry reported only fair catches for the most part. Manufacturing plants continued to operate normally, although there was some falling off in production in industries of a seasonal character. Coal mining reported fairly heavy production and rather full working time. Some small orders for workers for the logging industry were being received, but no extensive operations had yet opened up. Building and construction, particularly in Halifax, continued to be busy and additional workers were being taken on at that city. Transportation and trade were reported as good. The usual shortage of women domestic workers was apparent.

Owing to the fact that harvesting in the Province of New Brunswick was late some orders were being registered with the offices in this province for farm workers. Substantial numbers of vacancies for workers in the logging industry were being reported, but men were hesitant about taking this work, as is customary at the opening of the season. Excellent catches of fish were reported. Manufacturing industries showed no material change, and their condition was rather favourable. Construction, especially in the city of Saint John was fairly busy and quite a volume of this class of work was in hand. Transportation and trade were both stated to be fair. The usual demands for women domestic workers were being reported to the offices.

Although farm orders had fallen off at most of the offices in the Province of Quebec, Montreal and Sherbrooke were still making a number of placements. A heavy demand for bushmen was reported by the different offices in this province and hundreds of placements were being effected. Montreal reported manufacturing as normal, a resumption of activity in the boot and shoe industry being recorded. Sherbrooke and Three Rivers showed continuing activity in the manufacturing industry, with the improvement in the pulp and paper group of some weeks ago being maintained. Considerable activity in building and construction continued, with brisk demands and

numerous placements in this industry, particularly in Montreal. Trade was reported as quite satisfactory throughout the province. Once again the number of applications for situations at domestic service were fewer than the vacancies listed.

In the agricultural industry in the Province of Ontario the dryness of the soil was seriously interfering with fall ploughing. With pulp cutters and general bushmen in heavy demand, and some local shortage reported, lumber camps were rapidly being filled up. There was no noteworthy demand for workers in the mining group in the northern part of the province, although a few men were being taken on. While showing some falling off by comparison with the earlier months of the year, manufacturing production throughout Ontario continued to maintain a relatively high level. Very considerable building and construction was in progress throughout the province and numerous workers were being engaged. In common with the other eastern provinces the Ontario employment offices reported a continued shortage of women domestic workers.

A noticeable decline in the number of vacancies for farm workers was reported by the employment offices in Manitoba, with an ample supply of men seeking such work. Apart from Winnipeg, where quite a number of men were being placed in logging, there were no calls for workers in this industry throughout the province. Considerable construction was going ahead, particularly at Winnipeg. Reports from the mining section of the northern part of the province indicated a continuance of activity in that section. There was a fairly good demand for women domestic workers.

In Saskatchewan threshing was practically finished and consequently there were few calls for farm hands. Vacancies for the building and construction industries were fairly numerous, but no difficulty was being experienced in securing sufficient applicants. While there was no difficulty in securing sufficient general labour to meet all requirements, in this group quite a number of vacancies were being notified to the employment offices. A few openings for bushmen were being notified. Demands for women domestic workers were not heavy and no shortage of applicants was reported.

As in Saskatchewan, threshing in Alberta was almost completed, and few vacancies for workers of any sort for the agricultural industry were in evidence, with no difficulty being met with in supplying men where re-

quired. The approach of winter weather was causing a speeding up in the building and construction industries, with the result that a few more workers were being taken on and staffs were being steadily engaged. A fair de-

mand for competent pick miners accompanied the re-opening of some of the smaller mines in the Drumbheller district. The logging industry continued quiet. Except for the early cessation of threshing in different districts,

## MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		210,025,520	219,887,028	217,921,943	228,079,568	230,772,272
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		111,630,924	114,200,854	106,066,189	114,175,346	103,403,649
Exports, Canadian produce..... \$		96,264,517	102,219,440	109,828,366	112,493,026	125,530,791
Customs duty collected..... \$		17,548,894	17,485,453	16,580,008	17,602,590	16,125,905
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,667,069,533	4,003,861,147	3,050,950,943	3,243,115,942	3,481,643,830
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		189,671,015	170,113,031	193,492,520	176,025,915	172,235,364
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,459,690,239	1,453,212,528	1,484,814,579	1,482,500,749	1,489,085,293
Bank loans, commercial, etc..... \$		1,346,451,122	1,326,851,830	1,191,855,133	1,167,367,354	1,167,884,227
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	217-1	207-4	192-8	159-7	148-6	152-6
Preferred stocks.....	105-1	105-6	104-8	107-6	107-5	110-3
(1) Index of interest rates.....	104-4	102-3	103-3	96-0	96-0	93-9
(2) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	97-3	98-1	96-0	95-5	95-4	96-2
(3) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21-90	21-90	21-26	21-38	21-31	21-01
(4) Business failures, number.....	164	132	176	118	136	123
(5) Business failures, liabilities..... \$	2,422,648	1,376,409	2,440,895	2,627,423	2,583,971	1,402,281
(6) Employment, Index Number, Employers pay roll figures.....	126-8	127-8	124-7	119-5	119-3	117-7
(7) (8) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	3-5	3-0	2-9	2-4	2-5	3-2
Immigration.....			16,465	11,663	25,340	15,783
Railway—						
(9) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	321,992	282,957	278,588	348,936	279,597	267,952
(10) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	19,757,687	18,879,865	19,454,564	21,398,394	20,317,318	19,458,508
(11) Operating expenses..... \$			20,192,946	18,750,109	18,372,132	19,784,063
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		17,662,615	19,078,500	21,371,239	19,505,045	17,986,111
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		14,790,934	15,185,843	15,073,035	14,729,256	14,286,553
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,794,332,676	3,869,850,750	2,435,488,688	2,596,345,600
Building permits..... \$		21,560,361	22,841,709	21,302,746	17,448,542	25,761,956
(12) Contracts awarded..... \$	46,959,200	58,622,300	57,940,700	45,438,900	39,448,500	38,359,600
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	98,816	112,528	99,786	90,516	91,522	94,422
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	99,000	120,282	129,827	99,888	88,677	89,807
Ferro alloys..... tons	7,131	7,178	7,030	2,008	2,537	2,855
Coal..... tons		1,344,192	1,289,517	1,395,753	1,535,065	1,309,003
Crude petroleum imports..... gal		117,697,000	114,783,000	101,229,000	85,937,000	74,986,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		6,449,000	7,178,000	6,295,000	5,480,000	6,030,009
Cotton imports..... lbs.		5,233,000	6,447,000	4,971,000	7,518,000	7,462,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		251,112,656	262,502,571	242,732,203	237,558,720	225,096,694
Flour production..... bbls.			1,603,000	1,892,000	1,158,000	1,458,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		100,092,000	79,960,000	77,691,000	78,141,000	77,690,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		48,143,000	45,506,000	42,681,000	42,372,000	40,269,000
(13) Sales of insurance..... \$		43,032,000	55,799,000	38,500,000	43,136,000	49,076,000
Newsprint..... tons		225,873	229,045	185,059	200,656	184,199
Automobiles, passenger.....		11,037	13,600	16,572	24,274	20,122
(14) Index of physical volume of business.....		188-6	182-3	161-2	169-5	162-9
Industrial production.....		193-6	192-2	171-7	181-6	172-9
Manufacturing.....		189-7	193-7	176-1	188-1	177-5

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Bradstreet

(4) Figures for end of previous months.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 31, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(7) Including lines east of Quebec.

(8) MacLean's Building Review.

(9) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford Conn.

(10) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

there was no unusual feature in the employment situation in this Province, and conditions appeared to be about normal for the time of year.

In the Province of British Columbia the condition of the logging industry was somewhat uneven, many sections reporting it to be quiet, while there seemed to be fair activity in other districts. Metal mining in this province continued active, but there were few calls for workers. The building and construction group showed a fair amount of activity, except in the City of Vancouver, but in this latter centre it was stated that some projects of some proportions would be put in hand in the not distant future. Production in mining industries throughout the province remained at a normal level. The general situation in British Columbia was not unfavourable for the time of year, and prospects for the immediate future appeared to be reasonably favourable.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

There was a slackening of industrial activity at the beginning of September, when the 6,908 firms which reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed a combined working force of 1,093,735 persons, as compared with 1,102,033 in the preceding month. The index number (average calendar year 1926=100) stood at 126.8, as compared with 127.8 on August 1, 1929, and with 119.1, 111.0, 106.2, 97.8, 94.2, 101.2, 94.8 and 89.8 on September 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

All provinces reported contractions, that in Ontario being most pronounced. In the Maritime Provinces, the reduction was chiefly in logging and construction, while gains were noted in transportation and trade. In Quebec, there were further losses in manufacturing and transportation, but mining and construction were brisker. In Ontario, manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, while logging camps, communications and trade showed improvement. In the Prairie Provinces, mining, transportation, communications, and wholesale trade afforded more employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker, and there were also losses in manufacturing. In British Columbia, there was a decline in employment, chiefly in construction, while communications, mining, transportation and logging reported improvement.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that employment advanced in Quebec, Toronto, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg curtailment was registered. In Montreal, manufactures showed general contractions; transportation was also

slacker, while improvement was shown in construction. In Quebec, most of the gain took place in construction, trade, transportation and manufacturing. In Toronto, manufacturing, communications and trade recorded heightened activity, while only small changes were noted in other industries. In Ottawa, declines were noted in manufacturing, but construction was brisker. In Hamilton, manufacturing reported contractions. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, automobile plants afforded slightly greater employment, and services were also more active. In Winnipeg, manufacturing, construction and trade registered most of the reduction. In Vancouver, reductions in personnel were reported in manufacturing factories, while only small changes took place in other groups.

Within the manufacturing group in the Dominion as a whole, there were declines in iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, rubber and edible animal product factories, while vegetable food, electrical apparatus, leather, fur and some other divisions recorded improvement. Logging, mining, communications, local and water transportation, building, construction and trade also reported increased employment.

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

#### TRADE UNION REPORTS

Unemployment reported by local trade unions showed a nominal advance only at the close of August over the preceding month as indicated by the returns tabulated from a total of 1,709 organizations with an aggregate membership of 204,547 persons. Of these, 7,078 were without employment on the last day of the month a percentage of 3.5 contrasted with 3.0 per cent of inactivity in July and 2.4 per cent in August, 1928. Alberta unions reported a contraction in employment of 3 per cent when compared with July largely due to inactivity in the coal mines of the province while reductions, on a smaller scale, were apparent among Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia unions. Quebec and Manitoba unions, on the other hand, were afforded a slightly greater volume of work. In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the same level of employment was maintained as in July. The percentages of unemployment reported in all provinces during the month under review exceeded those registered during August of last year, Alberta unions as in the previous comparison showed the most extensive declines in activity.

A review in greater detail of the unemployment situation at the close of August as indicated by trade unions is printed elsewhere in this issue.



**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS** During the month of August, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 52,581 workers to positions and made a total of 51,313 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 39,361, of which 33,829 were of men and 5,532 of women. The placements in casual work numbered 11,952. Employers notified the service of 55,254 vacancies, of which 42,774 were for men and 12,480 for women. The number of applicants for work was 61,317, of whom 47,302 were men and 14,015 were women. A marked increase is shown in the business transacted when the above figures are compared with those of the preceding month, due to harvest operations in the west, but a decline is registered when a comparison is made with the corresponding month of last year, the reports for July, 1929, showing 36,852 vacancies offered, 46,183 applications made and 34,447 placements effected, while in August, 1928, there were recorded 76,342 vacancies, 81,280 applications for work and 74,234 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the officers for the month of August, 1929, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of permits issued by 61 cities during August was \$21,560,361, as compared with \$22,826,034 in the preceding month and with \$17,448,542 in August, 1928. Details for the month are given on another page of this issue.

The *MacLean Building Review* reports that while the total value of construction contracts awarded in Canada in September was 19.9 per cent lower than in August, there was an increase over September last year of 3.3 per cent. The total for the month was \$46,959,200, of which \$21,162,800 was for engineering purposes (bridges, dams, wharves, sewers and water mains, roads and streets and general buildings); \$12,278,200 was for business buildings; \$10,184,300 was for residential buildings; and \$3,333,900 was for industrial purposes.

The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces was as follows: Quebec, \$21,828,500; Ontario, \$16,753,800; British Columbia, \$2,065,700; Alberta, \$1,836,200; Saskatchewan, \$1,387,200; Manitoba, \$1,344,100; Nova Scotia, \$956,800; New Brunswick, \$774,700; Prince Edward Island, \$12,200.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 1077.

Despite recession in some lines, the level of productive operations in Canada was practically maintained in the latter part of the summer, according to comprehensive indexes compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Construction records reflecting in part the large contract for a portion of the Beauharnois canal and power development showed further expansion in August, the cumulative total for the year to date being 18 per cent greater than in the same months of 1928. Most divisions of mining production were at a higher level, coal production being 4.5 per cent greater than in July. The export of lumber revived in August compared with the reduced level of June and July. Newsprint production showed recession from the total for the preceding month, but was about 12.5 per cent greater than in the same month last year. Imports of raw cotton showed further reduction and crude rubber was imported in lesser volume than in July. The reduction in the production of automobiles was 18 per cent below the preceding month to the lowest level reported for any month of the year to date. The cumulative total for the 8-months period however, was 21 per cent greater than in the same months last year, and is larger than in any similar period in the history of the industry. The output of pig-iron, at 112,528 long tons, was greater than in any previous single month, showing an increase of 13 per cent over July. One additional furnace was blown in at Sydney, resulting in 9 furnaces being in blast on August 31. The active furnaces have a capacity of 86 per cent of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada. The output of steel was 120,282 tons, showing a moderate decline from the preceding month. Imports of crude petroleum were at a new high point, reflecting the expanding demand for gasoline and other petroleum products.

The official report published on September 10 estimated the wheat crop for all Canada at 293,792,000 bushels. This compares with 566,726,000 bushels harvested last year, the largest crop in the history of the Dominion. The yield of wheat was the smallest since 1924 when 262,097,000 bushels were produced. The lack of moisture was the chief factor in the reduction of the yield this year, the drought persisting during June and July in the greater part of the grain-growing area.

**EXTERNAL TRADE.** A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in August, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$111,630,924 as compared with \$114,200,854 in the preceding month, and with \$114,075,346 in August, 1928. The chief imports in August, 1929, were: Iron and its products, \$27,463,295; Non-metallic minerals and

products, \$18,566,100; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$17,385,099.

The domestic merchandise exported during August, 1929 amounted to \$96,264,517 as compared with \$102,219,440 in July, 1929, and with \$112,493,026 in August, 1928. The chief exports in August were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$27,848,312; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$21,371,974; Animals and animal products, \$13,287,812.

### Strikes and lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in September, 1929, was over twice as large as in August, although there were fewer strikes and fewer workpeople involved. A strike of steel car riveters at Hamilton caused considerable time loss. As compared with September, the figures show very little difference in time loss but a smaller number of disputes, involving smaller numbers of workers. There were in existence during the month nine disputes, involving 864 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 9,788 working days, as compared with ten disputes in August, involving 1,094 workers and resulting in a time loss of 3,712 working days. In September, 1928, there were on record eleven disputes, involving 1,433 workers, and resulting in a time loss of 9,849 working days. At the end of the month there were on record five disputes involving approximately 445 workers, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities showed little change at \$11.64 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$11.63 for August; \$11.15 for September, 1928; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. The most important decline was a seasonal fall in the price of potatoes, while less important decreases occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, and lard. These decreases, however, were offset by increases in the prices of eggs, milk, butter, cheese, bread, flour, rice, prunes, salt pork and bacon. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that

of foods the total budget was unchanged at \$21.90 for August and September, as compared with \$21.38 for September, 1928; \$21.05 for September, 1927; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$21.02 for September, 1925; \$20.65 for September, 1924; \$20.97 for September, 1923; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.11 for September, 1918; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. In fuel coal was slightly higher, while wood was down somewhat. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was somewhat lower at 97.3 for September, as compared with 98.1 for August; 95.5 for September, 1928; 97.1 for September, 1927; and 98.5 for September, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group were considerably lower, the former due to lower prices for wheat, barley, rye, raw rubber and fresh foreign fruits, which more than offset higher prices for flax, oats and vegetables, and the latter due to substantial declines in the prices of live stock and fresh and cured meats, which more than offset higher prices for milk, butter and eggs. Three other groups showed minor declines, the Wood, Wood Products and paper group because of lower prices for certain lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to lower prices for tin and zinc, and the Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group due to lower prices for certain lines of building materials. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, because of higher prices for raw cotton and raw silk. The Chemicals and Allied Products group was also slightly higher. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

A study of the provisions of the various State Workmen's Compensation laws in the United States in regard to compensation for occupational diseases is given in the current issue of the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour. Fourteen of the 48 States and Territories having compensation laws make such provision. Some of the laws cover occupational diseases in general, while others specify the diseases that are compensated.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1929

**D**URING the month of September the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to inquire into a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines), and the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines), on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand being conductors, trainmen and yard service employees, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The dispute, which related to the employees' request for increased compensation, affected 6,000 employees directly and 10,000 indirectly. The personnel of the Board was as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dy-sart, Winnipeg, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other board members, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and David Campbell, K.C., both of Winnipeg, nominated by the companies and employees, respectively. The report of the board was unanimous and recommended certain wage increases for the classes of employees concerned. The text of the report is given on page 1082.

### Other Proceedings under the Act

Reference was made in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE to the establishment of a board to deal with a dispute between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and certain of its employees being clerks, freight handlers, station and stores department employees, represented by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. On September 16 the board was completed by the appointment of Mr. M. B. Archibald, barrister, Halifax, N.S., as third member and chairman, the appointment being made on the joint recommendation of the other board members,

Mr. L. A. Lovett, K.C., Halifax, N.S., and Hon. John McDonald, Kentville, N.S. Mr. Lovett had been appointed as a member of the board by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing company, and Hon. Mr. McDonald had been appointed on the employees' recommendation. The dispute relates to wages and working conditions and directly affects 90 employees.

An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was reported in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as having been received during June from certain employees of *The London Free Press* and *The London Advertiser*, being members of the London Typographical Union No. 133. The employees' request to negotiate a new wage scale was given as the cause of the dispute, 85 men being directly affected and 25 indirectly. These employees had been on strike for three days during January, 1928, owing to the refusal of the newspaper establishments to grant an increase in wages or to refer the differences to arbitration. On that occasion, at the request of the union, the Minister of Labour sent the Chief Conciliation Officer, Mr. M. S. Campbell, to London to assist in negotiations, and a settlement was reached. Under the new agreement the scale of wages existing prior to the strike was continued and a clause was added, reading as follows: "If requested by either party to this agreement on June 30, 1929, the clause relating to scale of prices, Section 3, may be submitted to a Board of Conciliation, appointed by the Minister of Labour of the Dominion of Canada." When the employees applied in June of this year for a board to deal with their request for a new wage scale, the managements of both companies declined to be a party to the proceedings. Under the circumstances the employees withdrew their application.

## Report of Board in Dispute Between Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railways and Their Conductors, Trainmen and Yardmen on Western Lines

IN THE MATTER of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and a dispute between Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and the Canadian National Railways (Western Lines) (Employers) and certain of their employees being conductors, trainmen and yard service employees, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Employees)

To The Honourable,  
The Minister of Labour,  
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by you on July 25, 1929, under the above-mentioned Act, to deal with the above dispute, has now completed its task and begs leave to submit herewith its unanimous report.

The members of the Board comprise Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., Mr. David Campbell, K.C., both of the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba (who were appointed on the recommendation of the employers and of the employees, respectively) and the Honourable Mr. Justice Dysart, also of Winnipeg, who was appointed on July 18 third member and chairman on the joint recommendation of Mr. Pitblado and Mr. Campbell.

On July 22 a preliminary meeting was held, and on the following day the Board began its public sittings for the reception of evidence and argument in support of, as well as in opposition to, the requests of the employees. Those sittings, held in the City of Winnipeg, continued almost daily till August 3, and were concluded, after an interval, by a sitting held in the City of Montreal on September 9. During that interval, and since, the Board held many private sessions devoted to a close and careful examination of all the material submitted to it by the disputants, as well as to a comprehensive survey of other grounds for any factor that might assist the Board in reaching just and proper conclusions. Apart from a few short and unavoidable delays, the Board has carried its work forward with all reasonable energy and expedition.

At the Winnipeg public sessions, the following representatives were present:—

For the Employees:

S. N. Berry, Vice-President, O.R.C.,  
W. J. Babe, Vice-President, B. of R. T.,

W. G. Chester, General Chairman, O.R.C. (C.P.),

B. L. Daly, General Chairman, O.R.C. (C.N.L.W.),

R. H. Urquhart, General Chairman, B.R.T. (C.P.L.W.),

W. G. Cunningham, General Chairman, B.R.T. (C.N.L.W.),

S. H. Carson, Secretary, O.R.C. (C.P.),

H. B. Patterson, Secretary, O.R.C. (C.N.L.W.),

J. McLaughlin, Secretary, B.R.T. (C.P.L.W.),

W. F. Wendt, Secretary of the Committee,

and for the employers:

*Canadian Pacific Railway Company:*

A. Halkett, General Superintendent, Calgary, Alta., Chairman, Joint General Manager Committee.

Geo. H. Baillie, Chief Clerk to the Vice-President and General Manager, Winnipeg, Man.

*Canadian National Railways:*

A. A. Tisdale, Assistant to General Manager, Winnipeg, Man.,

A. Wilcox, Assistant to General Manager, Winnipeg,

S. McElmoyle, Assistant Chief Clerk, General Manager's Office, Winnipeg.

At the Montreal meeting the representatives were:

For the employees:

Thos. Todd, General Chairman, O.R.C., C.N.R., Central Region.

James Sutherland, General Chairman, O.R.C., C.N.R., Atlantic Region,

John Maloney, General Chairman, B. of R.T., C.N.R., Central Region,

and S. N. Berry, W. G. Chester, J. McLaughlin, and B. L. Daly, all four of whom had been present at the Winnipeg meetings.

For the employers:

George Hodge, Assistant General Manager of C.P.R., Eastern Lines,

A. E. Grilly, Chief of Wage Bureau, C.N.R., as well as A. Halkett and A. Wilcox, both of whom had attended the Winnipeg meetings.

A spirit of courtesy and good-feeling characterized the proceedings throughout; and while the opposing sides contended and con-

tested with all the skill, vigor and knowledge they could command, they nevertheless adhered scrupulously to their professed desire to deal with the issue on purely business grounds.

Nevertheless, neither party could be induced to yield from its position. So tenaciously did they both cling to their ground, that they resolutely, though pleasantly, declined the invitations and suggestions repeatedly thrown out by the Board with a view to bring about a compromise, or other amicable settlement. A final last effort, made by the chairman treating with each side separately and confidentially, to secure mutual concessions, and to discover common ground, likewise proved unavailing.

At the first public session, the employees, through their representatives, submitted as Exhibit 1, a lengthy statement setting forth in detail their present rates of pay and their proposed increased rates of pay. These proposed rates were on the average about six and a half per cent higher than the existing rates.

This same demand for increased rates had several weeks earlier been submitted on behalf of the employees to their employers, and after being considered in a conference of representatives of the employees and employers on May 28 and 30, 1929, had been wholly rejected by the employers. The increases, if granted, will, it is claimed, affect about 6,000 employees directly and 15,000 indirectly, and will entail, so the employers estimate, an increase in the pay-roll of about one million dollars a year. The territory affected includes Western Ontario, all of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

It is to be noted that the only question before the Board is this demand for increased rates of pay. No other issue was raised or dealt with.

The lengthy history of the evolution of the present wage schedules from pre-war days was recounted, examined and explained. But in view of the unanimity at which the members of the Board have arrived in their recommendations, it will be neither profitable nor expedient to dwell upon that history.

The grounds and arguments advanced in support of the employees' claims were met by opposing considerations and arguments submitted by the representatives of the employers. Without attempting to appraise the weight or value of the opposing contentions, it may be advisable here to recapitulate them, and in so doing, to follow each one by the employers' reply thereto.

1. For the employees it is argued that no prior wage agreement can fairly be taken as a "starting point" from which present rates

might justly be fixed by comparison, for the reason that in no such agreement did the employees secure all that they believed they were entitled to, being pressed by circumstances into compromising and accepting less than they deserved. To this the employers reply that almost every agreement is the result of negotiations and compromise, and while perhaps not entirely satisfactory to the employees, should be accepted unless and until they discharge the onus of showing that the agreement is not fair; and especially do the employers rely on the present wage schedule which was made by the employers granting the entire demand then made by the employees.

2. The employees claim that they are entitled to sufficient compensation to enable them to maintain themselves, their homes and their families in decency and comfort, and that the mere "cost of living" is not the only—indeed, at this date, not even a material factor. To this it is answered that conceding the contention for decent and comfortable homes and family conditions, the cost of living has always, or nearly always, been a dominant, sometimes, as in the McAdoo and some subsequent Awards, the chief or only factor in granting increased rates; and that since 1926 the cost of living has not increased.

3. The hazards of the employees' work; the severe climatic conditions of Western Canada; the responsibilities laid upon them; the necessity of being physically fit; the inconvenience of being subject to call to duty at unseasonable times and hours; the extra expense and the frequent inconvenience to trainmen of living away from home while on their runs—all these and such other considerations, they claim, entitle them to more compensation. The answer put forward is that these considerations have always been incidental to railroading and have been taken into account in the making of all previous schedules.

4. The ever-increasing length and weight of trains carry corresponding increases in work, responsibility and hazards for these employees. These increases are declared by the employers' representatives to be so trifling as to entail in their net results nothing that calls for increased pay.

5. Because of increased size of trains and increased hauling power of locomotives, the train crews produce through their work more revenue for the employers than formerly, and therefore should share in these gains. Against this the employers maintain that much, if not all, of the alleged improvement is due to invested capital, and not to labour.

6. Comparisons between the earnings of

these employees and other workmen was largely confined to employees engaged in similar work on the railways in the Western States. There it is shown wages are about six and a half per cent higher than in Western Canada. It is on this ground that the employees lay most stress. Their present demand is to have their wage raised to the level of those on Western American railways. In reply, the employers attempt to show that the conditions are not the same in the two areas, and also that general wage levels for all industrial workers are higher in the United States than here.

On this important ground neither party would commit itself to the principle of accepting and applying at all times the rates that might obtain in Western United States.

7. The prosperity of the employers in recent years easily enables them to grant and really demands that they do grant the increases requested.

But, argue the employers, if employees are to share in fat years, they must do likewise in the lean years, and so might find themselves in times of great depression or adversity with little or no wages—which is unthinkable. Besides, they prophesy that the incoming year will be a very lean one.

The foregoing seven points, as well as several others of lesser importance, were presented and argued as thus summarized.

One other factor of great importance:

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as a result of direct negotiating with its train conductors on Eastern lines, reached an agreement with them, whereby the rates of pay for passenger conductors were increased, effective July 16, 1929, from \$4.47 to \$4.72 per 100 miles, but the rates of pay to other conductors were not increased. The reasons for this seeming preferential treatment were given at the Montreal meeting. Neither trainmen nor yardmen had at that time applied for increases. The Canadian National Railways and their employees of the classes now before this Board, by an agreement effective June 1, 1929, revised and consolidated their working rules in a manner alleged to be favourable to the employees, but that agreement made no changes in the rates of pay, there being no application then pending for an increase in rates.

The reasons why neither party before this Board referred to these new eastern agreements were entirely honourable. Each had resolved to let the present application stand or fall on its own merits, irrespective of what was taking place in the east. But your Board, in studying the many comparisons made between

wages of these employees and employees similarly occupied on other railroads, felt obliged to compare Eastern Canada with Western.

Having given most careful thought and study to all the facts and circumstances connected with this entire application, we have come to the unanimous conclusion that some increase in the rates of pay should be granted to all these employees, and that passenger conductors should have special consideration, and we accordingly recommend that the present rates be increased to the rates hereinafter set forth for the respective classes—the increases to become effective October 1, 1929.

#### ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY (WESTERN LINES)

##### RATES FOR PASSENGER SERVICE

(a) Rates for trainmen on trains propelled by steam or other motive power shall be:

Conductors.. . . .	4.72 cents per mile
Baggagemen... . .	3.29 cents per mile
Brakemen.. . . .	3.18 cents per mile

A minimum of \$219.65, \$153.32 and \$145.55 per month respectively will be paid regularly assigned passenger trainmen, exclusive of overtime, switching and detention. The above minima are based upon a monthly mileage equivalent to the monthly rate divided by the mileage rate.

*Exception.*—On the Revelstoke and Nelson Divisions, for monthly mileage of 4,200 miles or less, exclusive of overtime, switching and detention, regularly assigned passenger trainmen shall be guaranteed:

Conductors.. . . .	\$219.65 per month
Baggagemen.. . . .	153.32 per month
Brakemen.. . . .	145.55 per month

All mileage in excess of 4,200 miles to be paid *pro rata*.

##### RATES FOR THROUGH FREIGHT, WORK (CONSTRUCTION), HELPER (PUSHER) SERVICE

###### *East of Lake Louise and Crowsnest*

Conductors.. . . .	\$6.25 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	4.91 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	4.91 per 100 miles

###### *West of Crowsnest to Kootenay Landing*

Conductors, Baggagemen and Brakemen will be paid a differential of 11 cents per 100 miles in addition to the above through freight rates, making rates for:

Conductor.. . . .	\$6.36 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	5.02 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	5.02 per 100 miles

*From Lake Louise West, and from Kootenay Landing West through the Kootenays, the basing rate is:*

(These rates only apply to mixed trains except on the Arrow Lake and Okanagan Subdivisions, where the way freight rates will apply).

Conductors.. . . .	\$6.25 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	4.97 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	4.97 per 100 miles

On the Mountain Subdivision (Lake Louise to Revelstoke) Conductors will receive a differential of \$1.05 per 100 miles; Baggagemen and Brakemen a differential of \$1.04 per 100 miles in addition to the above rates, making rates for:

Conductors.. . . .	\$7.30 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	6.01 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	6.01 per 100 miles

On the Nakusp and Slocan Subdivision and on all subdivisions West of Columbia River on the Nelson Division, Conductors will receive a differential of 90 cents per 100 miles and Baggagemen and Brakemen a differential of 76½ cents per 100 miles, in addition to the basing rates, making rates for:

Conductors.. . . .	\$7.15 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	5.73½ per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	5.73½ per 100 miles

*For all Mixed and Way Freight Service East of Lake Louise and Crowsnest*

Conductors will receive a differential of 52 cents per 100 miles, Baggagemen and Brakemen a differential of 40 cents per 100 miles in addition to the through freight rates, making rates for:

Conductors.. . . .	\$6.77 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	5.31 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	5.31 per 100 miles

*For Mixed and Way Freight Service from Crowsnest West to Kootenay Landing*

Conductors will receive a differential of 51½ cents per 100 miles and Baggagemen and Brakemen a differential of 41 cents per 100 miles, in addition to through freight rates, making rates for:

Conductors.. . . .	\$6.87½ per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	5.43 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	5.43 per 100 miles

*For Way Freight Service West of Lake Louise and Kootenay Landing*

On way freight trains on all subdivisions, Conductors will receive a differential of 52 cents per 100 miles, Baggagemen and Brakemen a differential of 41 cents per 100 miles, in

addition to the through freight rates for the subdivision on which the mileage is earned:

The Way Freight Rates will be:—

Where Mountain Rates apply (Lake Louise to Revelstoke):

Conductors.. . . .	\$7.82 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	6.42 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	6.42 per 100 miles

Where Semi-Mountain Rates apply (on the Nakusp and Slocan Subdivision, and on all subdivisions west of the Columbia River on the Nelson Division):

Conductors.. . . .	\$7.67 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	6.14½ per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	6.14½ per 100 miles

Where the basing rate applies:

Conductors.. . . .	\$6.77 per 100 miles
Baggagemen.. . . .	5.38 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	5.38 per 100 miles

SPECIFIED ASSIGNMENTS

1. On the Westminster Subdivision for crews in assigned passenger, mixed and other service combined, 100 miles or less, eight consecutive hours or less to constitute a day's work. Conductors to be paid not less than \$219.65 for calendar month, and Trainmen not less than \$154.53 for calendar month. All Time in excess of 224 hours in any month to be paid as overtime *pro rata*.

*Rates for Yard Service.*

Yard Foremen... . . .	\$6.74 per day
Yardmen.. . . .	6.25 per day
Switch tenders.. . . .	4.79 per day

ON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS (WESTERN LINES)

PASSENGER SERVICE

Rates for Trainmen on all trains propelled by steam or other motive power will be:

Conductors.. . . .	\$212.40 per month
Baggagemen.. . . .	148.05 per month
Brakemen.. . . .	143.10 per month
Flagmen.. . . .	143.10 per month

The above rates being based upon a monthly guarantee of four thousand five hundred miles or less (4,500).

All mileage in excess of 4,500 miles per month to be paid at a *pro rata* rate, as follows:

Conductors.. . . .	4.72 cents per mile
Baggagemen.. . . .	3.29 cents per mile
Brakemen.. . . .	3.18 cents per mile
Flagmen.. . . .	3.18 cents per mile

WAY FREIGHT AND MIXED TRAIN SERVICE

Conductors.. . . .	\$6.77 per 100 miles
Brakemen.. . . .	5.39 per 100 miles

THROUGH FREIGHT, WORK TRAINS, CONSTRUCTION, HELPER, PUSHER, AND PILE DRIVER SERVICE

(a) On lines east of Edmonton, including Sangudo and Athabaska Subdivisions:

Conductors.. . . \$6.25 per 100 miles  
Brakemen.. . . 4.91 per 100 miles

(b) On lines west of Edmonton, except trains operating from and upon Sangudo and Athabaska Subdivisions:

Conductors.. . . \$6.38 per 100 miles  
Brakemen.. . . 5.07 per 100 miles

YARD SERVICE

Foremen.. . . Rate per day.. \$6.74  
Helpers.. . . Rate per day.. 6.25  
Switch tenders ..Rate per day.. 4.79

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) A. K. DYSART,  
Chairman of the Board.

(Sgd.) I. PITBLADO,  
Member of the Board.

(Sgd.) D. CAMPBELL,  
Member of the Board.

Winnipeg, Man., September 30, 1929.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

### Summary of Recent Proceedings

REPORTS have been received of ten cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. An account of previous cases dealt with by this Board was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1928, page 1064, and in previous issues; and a general summary of the proceedings of the Board from the date of its inception, September 1, 1925, to December 31, 1927, was given in the same issue, page 1060. This Board was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application, or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees.

The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment, and it is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made in the agreement constituting the Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award, but it has seldom been found necessary to appoint an arbitrator.

#### Case No. 39—Traffic Department.

A temporary ticket clerk at Montreal was laid off on a reduction of staff after occupying this position for six months. On being laid off he applied for a post as fourth bookman at Bonaventure station, but the company

filled this post with an employee who was junior to him in service. The employees claimed that the clerk should have been permitted to exercise his seniority in accordance with the provisions of Article 3, Rule (k), of the schedule for "clerks and other classes of employees." The company contended that temporary summer positions in station ticket offices were not included in this schedule, and stated further that the applicant had been given a trial at the position for which he applied, and had been found unsatisfactory. The Board sustained the employees' claim, finding that the clerk had acquired seniority under the terms of the schedule, and that he should be given the position applied for.

#### Case No. 40.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.

A porter in charge of a sleeping car was dismissed by the company on a charge made by a lady that he had used unbecoming language to her when she was engaging a berth. The lady's evidence not being corroborated, the employees asked that the porter be reinstated, while the company contended that he had been dismissed for sufficient cause. The Board did not sustain the employees' claim, but in view of the conflicting statements by the parties concerned they recommended to the company that consideration be given to the employment of the porter in some other capacity.

#### Case No. 41.—Stores Department—Atlantic Region.

The position of checker and tallyman having been awarded, after examination, to one of the junior applicants for the position, a



senior applicant claimed that he should have been appointed. The employees contended that the practice of the department in requiring employees to pass an examination in order to qualify for promotion was not in accordance with the spirit and intent of the agreement. The company claimed that the examination covered the line of work required by the appointment and that it was a fair test of ability to tally lumber. They stated further that the successful applicant made 80 marks on the examination while the claimant made only 20 marks, and that the former had special experience fitting him for the work. The Board denied the employees' claim, holding that the test given the applicants was the determining factor in the appointment, and that the senior qualified applicant had in fact secured the position.

#### **Case No. 42.—Stores Department—Atlantic Region.**

On a reduction of staff of the reclaim plant two employees were laid off, while two junior employees were retained in the service and given full-time employment. The employees contended that the two dismissed men should be restored to their positions, citing Article 3, Rule (k) of the agreement, which provides that when a reduction in forces takes place the senior employees with sufficient ability to perform the work shall be retained. The management stated that the men actually appointed had been considered by the foremen to be the best fitted to fill positions as permanent employees. They pointed out that a conference was held in 1928 to discuss the matter, and that they understood it had been arranged by compromise that the new men would be employed and they were accordingly admitted as members of the Provident Fund and Insurance Association. No exception was taken to this step at the time by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and the men were returned as permanent employees. The Board sustained the claim of the employees.

#### **Case No. 43.—Operating Department.**

An advice note messenger at Sydney, N.S., received \$5 below the maximum rate to which it was claimed he was entitled as from May 1, 1927, the maximum rate not being paid to him until February 1, 1928. The employees claimed that he should receive full arrears for that period. The company contended that notwithstanding that Rule D of Article 16 of the schedule provides that the settlement of a dispute shall not under any

circumstances involve retroactive pay beyond a period of 45 days prior to the date that such grievance was submitted in writing by the employee, this messenger was allowed the increased rate from February 1, 1928, or a period of 4½ months prior to the time grievance was submitted.

The Board considered that back time payments should not be retroactive for an indefinite period, and that the employees should bring matters of this kind to the attention of the officers of the railways within a reasonable time. The claim of the employees was however sustained.

#### **Case No. 44.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Departments.**

Dining car employees in the Toronto district asked for the assignment of an additional crew on the Montreal-Toronto-Chicago dining-car run, making a total of seven crews on this run, in order to give them the amount of rest and layover per month at the home terminal that is required by the schedules. Prior to May 7, 1929, the dining car run operating between Montreal, Toronto, London and Windsor was manned with five standard crews. On that date the run was extended to Chicago, one additional crew being assigned. The employees desired equal privileges in regard to rest as they had enjoyed under the old arrangement. The evidence showed that under the arrangement which existed prior to May 7, the employees on this run had six periods of rest at the home terminal every month, and that under the new arrangement they had five only—a difference of 42 hours in the month. It was shown further that the management had offered the crews assigned to the run an additional 48 hours of rest each month at the home terminal. The Board held that these additional two days would place the crews on a par so far as rest periods were concerned, with the conditions existing prior to the changes. The Board therefore, denied the employees' claim for a seventh crew, but requested the company to give the crews on this run the accumulated days of rest, on the basis of the company's offer of 48 hours per month additional layover at home terminal, for the entire period since the change in the run was made, or payment in lieu thereof.

#### **Case No. 45.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.**

A sleeping car conductor at Toronto claimed that he had been improperly displaced by a former conductor who had been transferred to the clerical staff. The employees contended that the latter employee, on being so transfer-

red to office work, had forfeited his seniority as conductor. The company claimed that even though the name of the transferred employee had disappeared from the conductors' seniority list, his right to exercise seniority rights was not affected on his return to a position as conductor. The Board denied the claimant's contention, holding that when the position of the transferred employee in the office staff was abolished he was entitled to return to his former position as a sleeping car conductor.

#### Case No. 46.—Operating Department—Central Region.

Two employees, classed as messengers, in the superintendent's office, Saguenay Division, Quebec, applied to have the schedule rate for mail room clerks applied to their position. On the removal of the division to new quarters the former mailing clerk was assigned to other duties and the work was done by the two messengers successively. It appeared, however, that when the division in Quebec was removed to new quarters there was no mail room in the superintendent's office, and the Board therefore denied the employees' claim.

#### Case No. 47.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.

A dining car steward at Halifax, N.S., claimed that he was unfairly dealt with by being demoted from his position, this punishment having been inflicted on him for alleged lack of courtesy to passengers. After hearing the evidence in the case the Board decided that while the employee was at fault the discipline

administered to him was too severe for the alleged offence, and that he should be returned to duty as a steward forthwith, without loss of seniority, the time he was off to count as suspension.

#### Case No. 48.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department.

A train from Halifax arrived at Montreal at 4 a.m. on a certain date, or 8 hours and 10 minutes behind the scheduled hour of arrival, a sleeping car porter on the train was required to stay on duty until 8 a.m. He was compensated for late arrival by overtime payment for an additional twelve hours in accordance with Article 6, clause A, the schedule for sleeping, dining and parlour car employees. He submitted a further claim for terminal detention time under Clause B of Article 6, covering detention to four hours overtime at *pro rata* rate on the basis of a twelve hour day. The company contended that the four hour period for which the employee was held on his car was within the twelve hour period paid for as overtime, and that any further payment within this period would involve payment for two different classes of overtime within the same period of time. The company pointed out further that it had not at any time recognized or paid more than one class of overtime within the same period, this principle having been established for many years for all classes of railway employees. The Board denied the employees' claim, holding that it had never been contemplated that payment for overtime should be made twice for the same period of time.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during September was nine, as compared with ten the previous month, but while fewer workers were involved the time loss for the month was more than twice that for August. As compared with September, 1928, the figures for September, 1929, show that practically the same time loss occurred although fewer strikes were in existence.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Sept., 1929.....	9	864	9,788
*Aug., 1929.....	10	1,094	3,712
Sept., 1928.....	11	1,433	9,849

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Five disputes, involving 347 workpeople, were carried over from August, and four disputes commenced during September. Of these nine disputes, four terminated during

the month, two being in favour of the workers, one in favour of the employer and the result of one being recorded as indefinite. At the end of September, therefore, there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: moulders, Montreal, P.Q.; compositors, Nelson, B.C.; bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; factory workers (knitted silk goods), Toronto, Ont.; and factory workers (steel car), Hamilton, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet

declared terminated. Information is available as to two such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1929. The dispute of fur workers in Toronto, Ont., commencing April 10, 1928, and carried in this list for some months, was declared off by the union by the end of August, 1929.

A strike of milk drivers at London, Ont., was described in the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, it being stated that one employer had reached an agreement with the strikers and the other employers had replaced the strikers by August 24. During September an agreement was reached with all the employers except one, providing for the em-

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
<b>(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to September, 1929.</b>			
<b>MINING—</b>			
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.....	300	600	Commenced Aug. 31, 1929; against suspension of boy for disobedience. Terminated Sept. 6, 1929; in favour of employer.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Boots and Shoes—</i>			
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	5	100	Commenced April 23, 1929; against reduction in wages. Terminated Sept. 23, 1929; indefinite.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Cap factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	20	140	Commenced Aug. 6, 1929; against reduction in wages. Terminated Sept. 11, 1929; in favour of workers.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Compositors, Nelson, B.C....	2	48	Commenced July 18, 1929; alleged violation of agreement re employment of excess apprentices. Underminated.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>			
Moulders, Montreal, P.Q.....	20	450	Commenced May 2, 1929; for increase in wages. Underminated.
<b>(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during September, 1929.</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	57	1,250	Commenced Sept. 7, 1929; alleged lockout of workers demanding union working conditions. Underminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
Factory workers (knitted silk goods), Toronto, Ont.....	110	550	Commenced Sept. 25, 1929; against lower piece rates on new type of work. Underminated.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>			
Factory workers (steel railway cars), Hamilton, Ont.....	280	6,440	Commenced Sept. 4, 1929; for higher piece rates on new type of work. Underminated.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Construction labourers, Halifax, N.S.....	70	210	Commenced Sept. 20, 1929; for increase in wages. Terminated September 24, 1929; in favour of workers.

ployment of union members only, all the strikers except six resuming work by September 28.

A strike of employees in a boot factory in Montreal during September has been reported in the newspapers but no particulars have yet been received.

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

**COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.**—As reported in the September issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, 300 employees on the night shift in a mine at New Waterford ceased work on August 31 in protest against the suspension of a boy who had refused to do certain work. The day shift was not affected and both shifts worked on Tuesday, September 3. Work was resumed by the strikers on September 6, the demands of the strikers not being conceded.

**SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.**—This strike, beginning on April 23, 1929, against a reduction in wages, piece rates, was declared off on September 23, the employer having made an assignment.

**CAP FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in a cap manufacturing establishment ceased work on August 6, 1929. The agreement with the union having expired on August 1, the union demanded an increase in wages, the employer making a counter demand for a decrease in wages as the conditions in the industry were not favourable. The employer secured some non-union workers, and later made a proposal to the union that work be resumed at the same wages and on the same conditions as existed prior to the strike. This was refused unless the new non-union employees were dismissed. On September 11 work was resumed with the same wages and working conditions as before the strike, the non-union employees being retained.

**BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—Employees in a number of bakeries became involved in a dispute between certain employers and the union when it attempted to organize the shops and secure union conditions, a lockout being alleged. A strike of bakers had occurred in May, 1927, not being called off until May, 1929, although the strikers had returned to work or had been replaced by May, 1928. Negotiations for an agreement were reported to be in progress since May this year. In September four employers are reported to have signed such an agreement, leaving seven employers still involved in the dispute with thirty-five employees. In connection with picketing one striker was arrested for assault.

**FACTORY WORKERS (KNITTED SILK GOODS), TORONTO, ONT.**—A number of employees in a

knitted silk goods factory ceased work on September 25 against a reduction in piece rates from 9 cents per pound to 7 cents on a new type of work. It was reported that the employer had first reduced the rate from 9 cents per pound to 6 cents, stating that the new kind of yarn used was in a longer skein, the lower rate would not decrease earnings. When the employees objected to this a new rate was set at 7 cents per pound, but the employees ceased work. At the end of the month no settlement had been reached.

**RAILWAY CAR FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.**—Employees in the erection department of a car manufacturing establishment ceased work on September 4, demanding higher piece rates on a new order for cars alleging that they were of a different type from the cars in the previous order and similar to those in an earlier order on which higher rates were paid. The employer stated that the methods of production on the new order make the same rates as on the last order quite fair. The strikers are reported to have been organized as the National Steel Car Industrial Union. The employer has reported that there are only 280 workers involved, but the strikers claim that 700 are on strike, some being indirectly involved.

**CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS, HALIFAX, N.S.**—Labourers engaged on the construction of a railway station and hotel ceased work on September 20, demanding an increase in the minimum rate of wages from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents. The employer stated that he was paying 35 cents, 40 cents and 45 cents per hour, that the work was being done under the labour conditions of his contract with the Canadian National Railways, and that if the Department of Labour gave a ruling that the prevailing rate for labourers was 40 cents per hour the minimum would be raised to that figure. The employees demanded the increase immediately and ceased work. The fair wages officer of the Department took the matter up with the employer, advising him that a survey of conditions in Halifax indicated that 40 cents per hour was the prevailing rate and that he had so advised the Minister. The contractor thereupon put the 40 cent rate in force as from September 21. In the meantime a number of other workers had been secured and the strikers refused to return to work unless all strikers were taken back. The contractor stated that he had no employment for all at that time, but that he would give employment to the strikers as soon as work was available. By the end of the week it was estimated that seventy-five per cent of the strikers were again employed and the balance were employed within a few days.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes beginning in August was 28, and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 41 disputes in progress during the month, involving 401,400 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 5,538,000 working days for the month. This includes the dispute of Lancashire cotton workers mentioned the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, which alone involved 388,000 workers and accounted for most of the time loss for the month. Of the 28 disputes beginning in August, 4 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 4 on other wages questions, one on a question of working hours, 9 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on other questions of working arrangements and 6 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 28 disputes, of which 5 were in favour of workpeople, 15 in favour of employers and 8 ended in compromises.

A strike of about 1,000 shipyard joiners at Belfast which indirectly affects 2,000 other shipyard workers, has been in progress since April 23, no settlement having been reached at the end of September. The object of the strike was to secure an increase in wages.

About 2,000 coal miners at Ashington, Northumberland, went on strike October 1, as a protest against the use of steel props and coal cutters for cutting stone.

### Australia

During the year 1928, the number of disputes reported was 287, involving 82,349 workers directly and 14,073 indirectly, making a

total of 96,422 workers involved. The time loss for the year was 777,278 working days, and the estimated loss in wages £775,359.

For the first quarter of the year 1929, the number of disputes was 75, directly involving 41,832 workers and indirectly 2,391. The time loss was 692,700 working days and the estimated loss in wages £691,990.

No settlement has yet been reported of the dispute in the coal mining industry in New South Wales, which has been in progress since March 31, and involves about 12,000 workers.

### France

Statistics for the last quarter of the year 1928 show that 116 disputes began in October, involving 21,503 workers, 93 in November involving 15,970 workers and 61 in December involving 27,093 workers. Of the total number of 270 disputes beginning in the period, 186 were due to demands for increased wages, 31 were for the reinstatement of discharged employees and the other for various other causes.

### Japan

The number of industrial disputes in the year 1928 was 397, involving 46,252 workers with a time loss of 578,465 working days. Corresponding figures for the year 1927 are 383 disputes involving 46,672 workers and a time loss of 791,599 working days.

### Poland

Preliminary figures for the year 1928, give the number of disputes beginning in the year as 729 affecting 5,167 establishments. The number of workers involved in all disputes in progress during the year was 346,140 and the total time loss for the year was 2,734,062 working days.

### Switzerland

During the year 1928, the number of disputes reported by the Federal Labour Bureau was 44, involving 273 establishments and 5,339 workers. The time loss for the year was 95,855 working days.

### United States

In the month of July, the number of disputes which began was 67, while 87 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 30,626 and the time loss for the month 1,334,160 working days.

The strike of street car employees at New Orleans, Louisiana, which began on July 2, was still in effect at the end of September. A proposed settlement reached by the international union and employers was rejected by the strikers as the reinstatement of all strikers was not guaranteed. A number of disorders occurred in connection with this strike.

An account of various strikes in textile factories in the Southern States was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, May and June. Although most of these strikes were settled in May, disturbances continued during the summer at Gastonia, North Carolina, where the strikers were organized by and relief given by the National Textile Workers' Union, a Communist union. On June 7, in a clash between the police and strikers, one policeman was fatally shot and three others injured. In

September, anti-Communist mobs are reported to have kidnapped and injured two strike leaders, and one woman striker was killed when such a mob attempted to prevent a number of strikers from attending a mass meeting. At Marion, North Carolina, about 600 workers at one mill went on strike July 11, for shorter hours, increased wages and other demands; later another mill at the same town employing about 1,000 workers was also closed. An agreement was reached and work resumed September 11. A small number of these workers again went on strike on October 2, against the alleged discharge of union members, and a riot occurred in which the police were involved, when this group of strikers attempted to prevent other employees from going to work. In this riot, five strikers were fatally injured.

### Coal Statistics of Canada for Second Quarter of 1929

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the coal statistics of Canada for the second quarter of 1929, the coal production during this period amounted to 4,153,904 tons as compared with 3,761,379 tons for the corresponding three months in 1928, an increase of 10 per cent. All coal producing provinces except British Columbia showed increases in production over the same period in 1928.

Total imports of coal into Canada during April, May and June, were 15 per cent greater than during the second quarter of 1928. The figures were 4,056,953 tons, comprising 3,842,992 tons from the United States, 211,315 tons from Great Britain, and 2,646 tons from Russia; as against 3,521,857 tons of which 3,377,597 tons were from the United States, 144,259 tons from Great Britain and one ton from Belgium during the second quarter of 1928.

Exports of Canadian coal during April, May and June amounted to 174,323 tons as against 150,956 tons during the corresponding period in 1928. Exports through the ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec amounted to 80,018 tons as against 58,858 tons during the second quarter of 1928 while Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia cleared 94,305 tons as against 92,098 tons during the second quarter of last year.

Computed from figures on output, imports and exports, the quantity of coal made available for consumption in Canada during the second quarter of 1928 was 8,036,534 tons

or 12 per cent greater than the tonnage for the corresponding period of 1928.

The average number of men employed in the coal mines of Canada during the second quarter of the year was 25,848. Of these, 6,014 worked on the surface and 19,834 underground. The average production per man for the period was 160 tons and the average output per man day was 2.5 tons. Tonnage lost during the period was largely due to "lack of orders".

The Women's Minimum Wage Board of Quebec has appointed Mr. A. Gariépy, of Montreal, as Minimum Wage Inspector for the Province. Mr. Gariépy is a well known trade unionist, being a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union, of which he was Canadian vice-president. He was also actively connected with the Montreal Trades and Labour Council, serving in the office of treasurer of that body for several terms.

"Rock-dusting is an effective means of preventing coal dust from propagating an explosion in a coal mine," states G. S. McCaa, district engineer, U.S. Bureau of Mines, in Information Circular 6144, "but it will not prevent gas from igniting explosively and with much attendant damage locally. Ventilation must be effective at all times, regardless of the employment of other explosion-preventing methods."

## LABOUR LEGISLATION IN CANADA UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1928

### Third Consolidated Report Published by Department of Labour

THE Department of Labour has just issued a compilation of labour legislation in Canada as of December 31, 1928. This volume, which comprises 733 pages, contains the text, in full or abridged, of the statutes directly affecting workmen as employees which have been enacted by the Dominion Parliament by the legislatures of the nine provinces. Certain other statutes which affect chiefly working people but are primarily social rather than labour legislation are summarized briefly, such as those providing for mothers' allowances.

This is the third report of the kind published by the Department of Labour. The first volume of the series was issued in 1915. It was followed in each of the four succeeding years by smaller volumes dealing with the labour legislation enacted in that year. The second consolidated report was issued in 1920 and subsequent annual reports cover the laws passed during the years 1921-26 inclusive.

The present report is thoroughly indexed and is designed to furnish in convenient form information concerning labour legislation in Canada and to enable a comparison to be made between the laws of the different provinces. There has been a considerable demand for information of this sort, both in Canada and in other countries, and particularly in connection with the work of the International Labour Office at Geneva.

A new feature of the 1928 report is the information given regarding the regulations issued under the authority of statutes. Many laws empower the Dominion or Provincial Governments to regulate certain matters by Orders in Council. In other cases, the Minister charged with the administration of the Act is authorized to issue regulations. Wherever such orders or regulations provide protection or impose obligations on employees or define general terms used in the statute, their provisions are indicated in foot-notes. Regulations dealing with procedure are omitted. For example, in some provinces rules for the protection of miners are laid down in the Mines Acts. In others, these rules are drawn up by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in the latter case, the provisions of the Order-in-Council are appended to the Act.

Chief among the federal statutes included in the report are the Trade Unions Act, Labour Department Act, Conciliation and Labour Act, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Technical Education Act, Alien Labour Act, Old Age Pensions Act, Railway Act, Canada

Shipping Act, sections of the Trade Mark and Design Act regarding trade union labels and sections of the Criminal Code dealing with trade unions and intimidation and violence in industrial disputes.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed by the Dominion Parliament to aid in the settlement of industrial disputes has been brought into force through provincial legislative action, in all provinces but Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island.

An analysis of the various provincial laws in the report indicates a certain degree of uniformity in the Canadian laws providing for factory inspection, the regulation of mines, mechanics' liens, workmen's compensation, minimum wages for women and others. In the case of the two last named, similar methods of administration have been adopted. With the enactment of the new Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act in 1928, to come into force on proclamation, all the provinces, except Quebec and Prince Edward Island, will have a collective liability system of compensation administered by a provincial board. The Quebec Act, which came into force in 1927, is administered by a provincial commission but provides for individual liability on the part of the employer. There are differences among the compensation laws in the other provinces but the tendency appears to be towards greater uniformity.

There are, however, important points on which the labour provincial laws vary. The minimum age for employment in factories is 14 in the eastern provinces and 14 or 15 in the western. The hours of labour permitted to young persons and women vary with the definition of a "young person" and from the 48-hour week in Saskatchewan and British Columbia to the 10-hour day and 60-hour week in the eastern provinces. Certain provisions for health and safety are fairly general throughout the provinces but some legislatures have imposed more stringent regulations than others. There is even more variation in the legislation on employment in shops.

The Old Age Pensions Act of the Federal Parliament is a new development in Canadian legislation. This statute provides for federal assistance to the provinces for the payment of pensions to indigent persons over 70 years of age. In Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan, legislation has been passed taking advantage of the Dominion statute. Pensions are also payable in the Northwest Territories.

Other recent developments in the field of labour legislation include the British Columbia Hours of Work Act providing for an 8-hour day for all workers in industrial undertakings with limited exceptions and the Male Minimum Wage Act of the same province.

These are the first laws of the kind in Canada. Earlier legislation restricting hours was applicable only to women and young persons in certain classes of work or to such occupations as mining. Similarly, laws to establish minimum rates of wages applied only to female employees.

## ORGANIZED WAGE EARNERS IN CANADA

### Synopsis of the Eighteenth Annual Departmental Report on Labour Organization

THE Eighteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, being for the calendar year 1928, which has just been distributed by the department, divides the trade union movement of the Dominion into the following classes:—

(1) Local branches of international craft organizations, having headquarters in the United States;

(2) The One Big Union, an international industrial union, with headquarters in Winnipeg;

(3) Local branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial union which seeks to abolish the wage system, with headquarters in Chicago;

(4) Canadian central labour organizations;

(5) Independent trade union units, and

(6) National Catholic unions.

The international craft union group consists of the Canadian members of 83 organizations, two less than in 1927, and has 1,873 branches in the Dominion, a gain of 4, with a combined membership of 186,917, an increase of 6,162. The One Big Union reported 46 local units in Canada, a loss of 4, with a membership of 20,029, an increase of 784. The Industrial Workers of the World reported the same standing in the Dominion as in 1927, viz., seven local branches, with a combined membership of 4,400. The Canadian group, consisting of 27 central organizations, a gain of three, have between them 586 local branches, an increase of 49, with an aggregate membership of 51,858, a gain of 3,423. The independent units number 36, a loss of one, the combined membership of which is 11,398, a decrease of 1,049. The national Catholic group of unions number 105, a gain of one, their combined membership being reported at 26,000, an increase of 1,000. The net increase in branches for 1928 was 49, and the gain in membership was 10,320, making a grand total of 2,653 branches of all classes of unions in

Canada, with a combined reported and estimated membership of 300,602. The accompanying chart, which is taken from the report, indicates the fluctuations in the number of trade unionists in Canada from 1911 to 1928, the period covered by these annual reports on labour organization.

Another chart published in the report shows that the 300,602 trade union members in the Dominion are divided by trade groups as follows:—

Railroad employees, 93,258 members, or 31.02 per cent of the total;

Public employees, personal service and amusement trades, 32,266 members, or 10.73 per cent;

Building trades, 31,627 members, or 10.52 per cent;

Mining and quarrying, 26,260 members, or 8.74 per cent;

Other transportation and navigation trades, 24,255 members, or 8.07 per cent;

Metal trades, 18,052 members, or 6.01 per cent;

Printing and paper making trades, 16,350 members, or 5.44 per cent;

Clothing, boots and shoes, 12,774 members, or 4.25 per cent;

All other trades and general labour, 45,760 members, or 15.22 per cent.

The report points out that the railroad employees' group contains a large number of metal trades workers who are not employed in railroad shop work, and who should be included in the metal trades group, but it was impossible to secure separate figures.

#### *Trade Union Membership by Provinces.—*

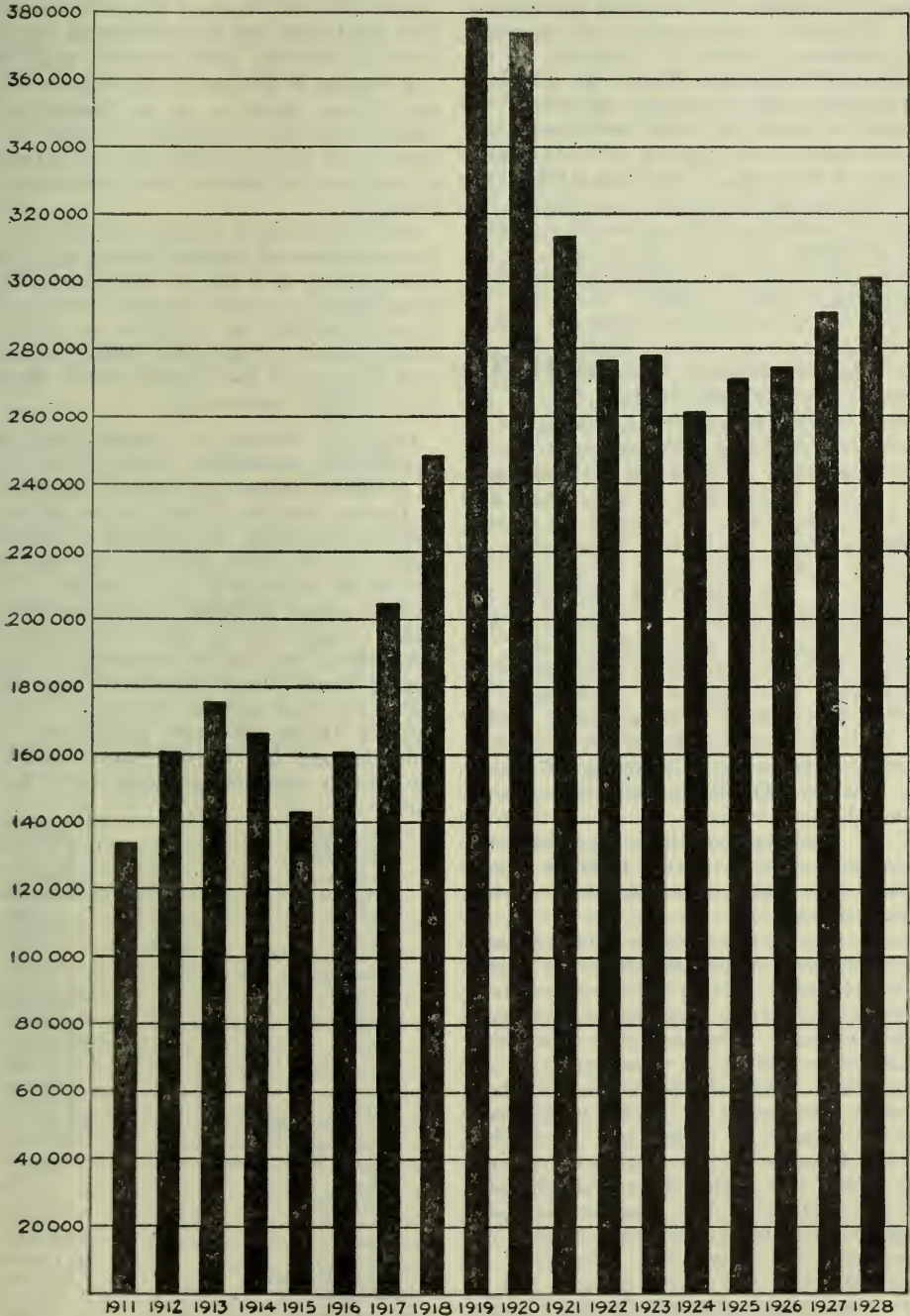
The division by provinces of the 2,653 local branch unions of all classes is as follows: Ontario, 1,024; Quebec, 485; Alberta, 270; British Columbia, 262; Saskatchewan, 189; Manitoba, 175; Nova Scotia, 127; New Brunswick, 111, and Prince Edward Island, 10.



*Trade Union Membership in Canadian Cities.*—Thirty-two cities in Canada have not less than 20 local branch unions, and represent approximately 59 per cent of the total number of branches in the Dominion and con-

tain about 51 per cent of the total trade union membership. Montreal stands first in the list of cities, and (including the national Catholic unions) has 200 local branches of all classes of unions, 148 of which reported 39,218 mem-

MEMBERS



bers; Toronto ranks second with 141 branches, 107 of which reported 25,384 members; Winnipeg occupies third place with 107 branches, 70 of which reported 11,468 members; Vancouver is fourth with 99 branches, 82 of which reported 15,407 members. The remaining 28 cities in order of number of branches are: Calgary, 74 branches, 57 reporting 5,916 members; Edmonton, 69 branches, 59 reporting 5,678 members; Quebec, 67 branches, 44 reporting 5,575 members; Ottawa, 61 branches, 49 reporting 4,043 members; Hamilton, 60 branches, 53 reporting 4,534 members; London, 55 branches, 50 reporting 4,467 members; Victoria, 44 branches, 37 reporting 2,126 members; Regina, 40 branches, 31 reporting 1,701 members; Saskatoon, 40 branches, 33 reporting 1,978 members; St. John, 38 branches, 35 reporting 2,760 members; Windsor, 38 branches, 20 reporting 1,839 members; Halifax, 36 branches, 24 reporting 2,553 members; Moose Jaw, 32 branches, 24 reporting 1,875 members; St. Thomas, 30 branches, 29 reporting 2,418 members; Fort William, 28 branches, 25 reporting 1,673 members; Lethbridge, 28 branches, 23 reporting 1,653 members; Brandon, 27 branches, 18 reporting 841 members; Port Arthur, 27 branches, 22 reporting 1,643 members; Sherbrooke, 25 branches, 15 reporting 686 members; North Bay, 24 branches, 21 reporting 1,661 members; Moncton, 23 branches, 21 reporting 2,898 members; St. Catharines, 23 branches, 17 reporting 578 members; Sault Ste. Marie, 22 branches, 16 reporting 716 members; Guelph, 21 branches, 15 reporting 434 members; Stratford, 21 branches, 20 reporting 1,713 members; Brantford, 20 branches, 17 reporting 786 members; Kingston, 20 branches, 16 reporting 697 members; Peterborough, 20 branches, 13 reporting 248 members.

Of the 2,042 unions which reported their membership seventeen have 1,000 or more members, the largest reporting union having 3,536 members.

*Union Co-ordination.*—The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was originally established in 1873, is the recognized head of the internationally organized wage-earners in the Dominion. The American Federation of Labour and 55 of its more important affiliates have affiliated the whole of their Canadian membership by paying to the congress the regular per capita tax. A number of local branches of international organizations which had affiliated individually also paid per capita tax. The congress has under direct charters three Canadian central organizations, two provincial federations of labour, 39 trades and labour councils, and 45 local unions, the total membership being 143,582.

The All-Canadian Congress of Labour, which was organized in March, 1927, and which absorbed the Canadian Federation of Labour is in direct opposition to the old-established congress. At the close of the year 1928 the congress had under charter thirteen central organizations including the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees and the One Big Union, and 20 local unions, the combined membership being reported at 51,643.

A chapter is devoted to the National Catholic unions, which so far as Canada is concerned had their inception in 1902 in the province of Quebec, where, with the exception of one union in Ontario, all of such bodies are located.

The report makes extended reference to the various classes of delegate bodies which have been formed as a part of the plan of labour organization in North America with a view to co-ordinating the activities of unions of closely allied or particular trades in dealing with matters of like concern to all members of the bodies represented.

*Organized Workers in Various Countries.*—Besides the information given in the report as to the membership of labour organizations in Canada and the United States figures are included indicating the standing of organized workers in 60 other countries, the aggregate for the 62 countries being 45,748,094. Of this number about 19,330,835 located in 59 countries, though not in direct affiliation, are sympathetic towards the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which organization the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, with its 119,243 members, is affiliated. The following are the latest revised figures for the various countries as taken from the report:—

Argentina.. . . . .	164,874
Australia.. . . . .	911,652
Austria.. . . . .	963,550
Belgium.. . . . .	762,886
Bolivia.. . . . .	5,000
Brazil.. . . . .	22,562
British Guiana.. . . . .	1,073
Bulgaria.. . . . .	2,485
Canada.. . . . .	300,602
Ceylon.. . . . .	40,000
Chili.. . . . .	204,000
China.. . . . .	2,800,000
Colombia.. . . . .	11,400
Corea.. . . . .	123,000
Cuba.. . . . .	250,000
Czechoslovakia.. . . . .	1,696,897
Denmark.. . . . .	309,885
Dutch East Indies.. . . . .	24,021
Egypt.. . . . .	60,000
Esthonia.. . . . .	14,331
Finland.. . . . .	75,846
France.. . . . .	1,218,250
Germany.. . . . .	8,217,923
Great Britain.. . . . .	4,908,000
Greece.. . . . .	98,470
Gautemala.. . . . .	3,000
Holland.. . . . .	407,665

Honduras.. . . . .	6,000
Hungary.. . . . .	185,337
Iceland.. . . . .	4,540
India.. . . . .	300,000
Ireland.. . . . .	111,921
Italy.. . . . .	2,768,730
Japan.. . . . .	316,906
Latvia.. . . . .	34,032
Lithuania.. . . . .	18,486
Luxemburg.. . . . .	15,479
Memel Territory.. . . . .	1,024
Mexico.. . . . .	2,119,347
Mongolia.. . . . .	5,000
New Zealand.. . . . .	80,000
Nicaragua.. . . . .	6,000
Norway.. . . . .	104,152
Palestine.. . . . .	21,873
Panama.. . . . .	3,000
Paraguay.. . . . .	8,000
Peru.. . . . .	25,000
Phillippines.. . . . .	67,000
Poland.. . . . .	577,581
Porto Rico.. . . . .	18,000
Portugal.. . . . .	40,000
Roumania.. . . . .	46,631
Russia.. . . . .	10,248,000
Salvador.. . . . .	10,000
South Africa.. . . . .	82,660
South West Africa.. . . . .	600
Spain.. . . . .	262,000
Sweden.. . . . .	529,974
Switzerland.. . . . .	254,992
Uruguay.. . . . .	28,484
United States.. . . . .	3,792,256
Jugoslavia.. . . . .	57,717

*Revolutionary Labour Organizations.*—The report points out that the chief revolutionary political body is the Third (Communist) International, which was established in Moscow on March 6, 1919, with the object of organizing the working class for the overthrow of capitalism, the destruction of the bourgeois state and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The theses of the Communist International declare that the trade unions represent the most important form of mass organization of the proletariat, and with a view to having a medium through which to propagate the communist doctrine among the organized workers the Moscow organization in July, 1921, set up the Red International of Labour Unions, the official representative of which in the United States and Canada is the Trade Union Educational League, with head office in New York City. The Canadian representative of the Communist International is the Communist Party of Canada, which was established on February 17, 1922, with head office in Toronto. An adjunct of the Communist Party is the Young Communist League, which was formed in July, 1922, and which with its children's section, known as the Young Pioneers, declares its mission to be to penetrate the mass of working class youth with communist agitation and education, for which purpose the league favours the establishment of schools by the parent Canadian party. This section of the

report, among other events, notes the expulsion from the Communist Party of Maurice Spector, the chairman, owing to his alliance with the group which desire the re-admittance of Trotzky to the Communist International; and the refusal of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada to seat John MacDonald, secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, at the Toronto Convention.

*International Federation of Trade Unions.*—Reference is made in the report to the International Federation of Trade Unions, a body established in 1901 and re-organized in 1919, with the object among others of uniting the international working class and the promotion of the interests and activities of the trade union movement. The labour movement of the Dominion as represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is affiliated with the federation, and the president of the congress is a member of the general council. The disagreement which arose in 1927 over the election of the British member of the executive of the I.F.T.U. has been quietly settled, and Mr. Wm. Citrine, who in 1928 was named as the British member by the general council of the British Trades Union Congress, was subsequently selected as the president of the federation. The I.F.T.U. has the trade union centres of 27 countries in affiliation with a combined membership of approximately 13,000,000. Mention is made of the attacks on the I.F.T.U. by the Red International of Labour Unions, which, it is averred, was created by the Third (Communist) International for the purpose of destroying the federation. The report also points out how the International Federation has steadfastly refused to meet with the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, an affiliate of the Red International of Labour Unions, for the purpose of effecting a "united front of labour against war and Fascist reaction," until the All-Russian body made application for admission to the federation. Following such application the I.F.T.U. declared that a conference would be convened with a view to an exchange of opinions. In 1928 the Norwegian and Finnish national trade union centres proposed a conference between representatives of the I.F.T.U. and the Red International of Labour Unions, the subject for discussion to be the question of a basis for complete international trade union unity. The federation, however, declared that the foundation for a conference with the Russian unions did not exist at present, and still less for a meeting with the Red International.

*Industrial Workers of the World.*—The report makes reference to the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly known as the I.W.W., which is the advocate of what is termed revolutionary industrial unionism with its objective the abolition of the wage system. In 1905, when the organization was formed, a membership of 400,000 was reported, but the dissension which has from time to time occurred in its ranks, combined with the prosecution of a large number of its members by the United States Government under a charge of having interfered with the carrying out of certain war-time measures of the republic, has had the effect of curtailing the activities of the organization. At the close of 1928 the reported membership of the I.W.W. was 36,500, the same as in 1927, of which 4,400 belong to the seven Canadian branches.

*Labour in Politics.*—The early demand for independent political action on the part of organized labour is discussed in the report, which also points out how the Canadian Labour Party was formed at the suggestion of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. There are now provincial sections of the party in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. That in the latter province was somewhat weakened during 1928 by the withdrawal of affiliation of the Vancouver-New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council over the question of the enfranchisement of Orientals, the provincial branch of the C.L.P., which it is claimed is dominated by communists, having early in the year adopted such a proposal. There are independent labour parties in Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario, the party in the last-named province being organized as a protest against the revolutionary character of the resolutions which were adopted at an earlier convention of the Ontario Section of the C.L.P. Two candidates of the Canadian Labour Party contested a two-seat constituency in the Nova Scotia election, but both were defeated, as was also a Labour Party nominee in a by-election for a seat in the Alberta Legislature. Of nine candidates of the Independent Labour Party for seats in the British Columbia Legislature, one was elected. In seventeen localities 64 candidates were nominated or endorsed for municipal office by labour political parties or organized labour bodies, of whom 41 were elected to the following positions: mayors, 2; controller, 1; aldermen, 31; school trustees, 6; hydro commissioners, 1.

*Trade Union Beneficiary Features.*—The report indicates that for 1928 fourteen Canadian central labour organizations made payments for benefits, the total disbursements being \$35,344, a decrease of \$8,329 as compared with the preceding year. Of the 85 international organizations with branches in Canada, 65 had expenditures for one or more benefits, payments on account of death benefits being made by 59, unemployed and travelling benefits by 7, strike benefits by 36, sickness and accident benefits by 20, and old age pensions by 9. The total expenditure for benefits of central organizations was \$24,797,368, an increase of \$341,833 as compared with 1927. The 1928 disbursements for the various classes of benefits were as follows:—

Death benefits . . . . .	\$14,737,140
Unemployed and travelling benefits . . . . .	806,632
Strike benefits . . . . .	1,251,111
Sickness and accident benefits.	4,660,672
Old age pensions and other benefits . . . . .	3,341,813

Besides the disbursements made by the headquarters of the international organizations the report shows that 566 of the local branch unions in Canada made benefit payments to their own members, as did also 88 branches of Canadian bodies, 13 independent and 35 national Catholic unions, the total expended being \$406,041, an increase of \$142,780 as compared with the outlay by 629 local branches in 1927. The expenditures for 1928 by the local branches were for the following benefits:—

Death benefits . . . . .	\$162,289
Unemployed benefits . . . . .	10,638
Strike benefits . . . . .	26,211
Sickness benefits . . . . .	145,098
Other benefits . . . . .	61,805

*Non-Trade Union Organizations.*—In addition to the trade unions whose names appear in the report, space has been given to a class of associations which are in no way identified with the labour movement, but are in the main composed of wage-earners and are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them. There are 85 of such bodies, the principal ones being composed of school teachers, government employees and commercial travellers, with a combined membership of 107,624.

The Eighteenth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, like its predecessors, forms a complete labour directory, containing as it does not only the names and addresses of the chief officers of local branch unions and delegate bodies in the Dominion, but also those of the central organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are identified.

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE 61st Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Belfast during September. The President was Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., Chairman of the General Council.\*

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress as shown in the statistical statement compiled by the General Council was 595; the number of organizations affiliated to the Congress (including those organizations, with a membership of about 59,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 162, with a membership of approximately 3,673,000. There was a large decrease in the number of trade union members represented in the mining group. Eight other groups showed relatively small decreases, and one group remained stationary. The remaining five groups had increases in memberships, the largest increase, viz., that in the textile group, being due to the re-affiliation of the Card and Blowing Room Operatives' amalgamation.

### Inter-Dominion Labour Conferences

The chairman in his opening address reviewed the progress of the trade union movement since the Congress was last held in Belfast, 36 years ago. He voiced the need for a closer association with the Dominions and Colonies, and suggested that there should be periodical inter-Dominion conferences of organized labour throughout the Empire.

The principal business of the Congress was the consideration of the General Council's comprehensive report, covering their work during the past twelve months; also the agenda containing resolutions, with amendments, on various labour questions, which had been submitted by the trade unions affiliated. In addition, there was an emergency resolution dealing with relations with Russia.

### Conference with Employers

The subject of industrial relations secured attention at the Edinburgh Congress in 1927, following which the General Council expressed a willingness to confer with employers with a view to closer co-operation. The result was a series of conferences with certain employers, amongst whom Lord Melchett was prominent. At the Swansea Congress last year some criticism was submitted as to these conferences with employers continuing, but the General Council's policy was

approved by a large majority. This year the General Council devoted 24 pages of their report to this matter and drew special attention to it by stating: "An important development has taken place, as a result of which the General Council are now in consultation for the first time with the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations and the Federation of British Industries. The conferences . . . unquestionably have proved that there is a large amount of common ground for agreement on outstanding problems of industry."

The continuance of the conferences was challenged by the following resolution submitted by the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union:—

"That this Congress receives the report of the Mond-Turner Conferences as information, but declares its opposition to the false cry of industrial peace and to the policy of collaboration with the enemies of labour, who are vigorously and ruthlessly attacking the standard of living of the working class at the very time they are conferring with the General Council, and instructs the Council to put an end to such conferences forthwith, as they are a serious menace to the interests of the working class movement."

After debate the General Council's policy for continuing the conferences was endorsed.

### Unemployment Insurance

Three resolutions and five amendments had been submitted dealing with unemployment insurance. These were reduced to one composite resolution, which urged the Government to extend the scope of unemployment insurance so as to include out-workers and home-workers; that it should be made compulsory upon employers to notify vacancies to the Employment Exchanges; that maintenance should be guaranteed where work cannot be obtained; and that the payment of State unemployed benefit by trade unions desiring to do so should be allowed. The resolution was carried.

### Industrial Unions

The Miners' Federation submitted a resolution seeking for the appointment of a committee to deal with trade union reorganization in the principal industries on the basis of one union for each industry. The resolution was defeated by 1,933,000 votes to 1,668,000.

\*This account of the proceedings is based on a report in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1929.

### Cost of Living Index

A resolution was proposed calling for the appointment of a special commission to investigate and report upon the establishment of a new standard of the cost of living in order to provide a new basis for the official index number. The General Council submitted reasons why caution should be exercised in pressing this proposal during a period of trade depression, and it was agreed that the question should be referred to the General Council.

### Trade Unions Act, 1927

A resolution calling for the removal of the restrictions imposed upon the Trade Union movement by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, was carried.

### Relations With Russia

The following resolution dealing with relations with Russia was passed:—

"That this British Trades Union Congress, representing approximately 4,000,000 organized workers, views with anxiety the trade depression in the staple industries of the nation, and having regard to the vast potentialities for trade between this country and Russia, urges upon His Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to secure the resumption of diplomatic relations between Russia and this country, believing that such action would stimulate trade and thus secure the placing of orders in this country for the products of those industries, thereby alleviating unemployment.

"Further, that the Trade Facilities Act should be re-enacted and extended to British-Russian trade."

### Social Insurance

The following resolution with regard to social insurance received vigorous support and was carried:—

"This Congress resolves that the Government be requested to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, with a view to consolidating and merging the various contributory schemes of social insurance, to be administered by a department charged with the special duty of social insurance administration. Further, that the Commission should also inquire into the various non-contributory social services for the purpose of reporting upon the possibility of reorganizing same."

### Other Resolutions

A resolution calling upon the Parliamentary Labour Party to press forward the 48-hour bill for distributive workers and to make representations to the Government to in-

corporate all other sections of workers, including agricultural workers, in a bill formulated on the lines of the Washington Hours Convention was carried.

A resolution calling upon the labour movement to use its powers to secure payment for all statutory and customary holidays and two weeks' annual holiday was carried.

Resolutions asking the General Council to approach the International Labour Office with a view to protecting the workers against anthrax was carried; as was also a resolution to the effect that His Majesty's inspectors of Factories should see that regulations aiming at protecting the workers against industrial diseases should be rigidly enforced. Another resolution on the same lines which aims at protecting the workers against tuberculosis was also carried.

A comprehensive resolution was carried calling upon the whole labour movement to use its power to demolish slums and erect new houses, which should have complete lavatory accommodation, bathroom, and all modern conveniences and amenities.

A resolution was passed calling attention to the necessity for a more effective observance of Trade Board decisions.

A resolution instructing the General Council to urge upon the Government the necessity for a complete investigation into conditions of employment of seamen, and that the Government should support an International Convention for the eight-hour day for seamen, was carried.

The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted a resolution which sought for a declaration from Congress that the present state of the transport services was unsatisfactory, and urged that representations be made to the Ministry of Transport for complete reorganization.

A resolution calling upon the Ministry of Labour to enforce the same restrictions on foreign musicians entering this country as are placed on British musicians entering other countries was referred to the General Council.

A resolution was submitted by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers to the effect that the Congress approved all measures for the more scientific organization of industry, but directed attention to the danger imminent in rationalization unless labour is fully organized.

### New Officers

Mr. C. T. Cramp, Mr. A. Shaw, and Miss Loughlin were elected to the General Council in the places vacated by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, M.P., who are now members of the Government.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees

The fifteenth regular and fifth biennial meeting of Grand Division of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees opened in the City Hall at Moncton, N.B., on September 9, and continued during the week. The report of the Credential Committee, which was adopted, showed that credentials had been received from 155 delegates. Telegrams of greeting were read by secretary-treasurer Maclean, together with a letter from Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Transportworkers' Federation, expressing regret that the Federation had been unable to send a delegate to the Convention. As a token of the feelings of the I.T.F. toward the Brotherhood, and of international unity, the Federation sent a banner bearing the emblems of the I.T.F. and of the C.B. of R.E.

#### President Mosher's Address

President Mosher, in his address, recalled the historic meeting at Moncton on October 12, 1908, when the representatives of a few hundred employees on the Intercolonial Railway met in Moncton and organized the Brotherhood. Although the United States-controlled craft unions, he continued, had made no effort to organize the classes which first comprised the membership of the Brotherhood, those organizations had exerted every effort to oppose a Canadian labour union. In spite of their opposition, however, the Brotherhood had carried on, and to-day took second place to no other labour organization in Canada, and, in the year in which it was celebrating its twenty-first anniversary, it was able to record the largest membership and the greatest increase in local divisions of any in its history. The president looked forward to seeing large groups of railway employees who were now unorganized, or "inadequately represented by American organizations," come into the Brotherhood, both as individuals and as organized lodges.

Briefly reviewing general economic conditions, President Mosher referred to the displacement of labour by the application of machinery to industry, and stated that this was a problem which should be studied by labour unions, governments and private organizations, inasmuch as it was a matter of vital importance to the workers and to the public in general.

Mr. Mosher also referred to the concentration of industrial and financial power through the formation of mergers and holding com-

panies, with the result that small employers were being driven out of business and unemployment was increasing. In this connection, he mentioned the policy of large corporations in lowering the age limit for their workers, and emphasized the importance of labour organization as one of the chief agencies by which the status of the workers might be improved. Strongly organized and well-directed labour unions, he said, must use their power in the industrial field to increase wages and improve working conditions. They must use their influence in the political field, not only by representation to governments but also by promoting direct representation of the workers in all legislative assemblies, and they must educate public opinion in order to obtain support for what they are trying to accomplish.

*The Railway Industry.*—President Mosher went on to deal with the railway industry, referring to the extension of railway lines and the improvement of roadbeds and rolling-stock. The efficiency of the Canadian railways, he said, had been greatly increased within the past few years, and it was to the interest of the railway workers that this should be the case. The earnings of transportation companies had been affected by the competition of motor and air transport, and he believed that it would be found desirable for the railways to undertake the establishment of motor bus and truck service, using them as feeders and auxiliaries to their regular lines. "As railway workers, we have a large stake in the industry;" he said, "we should be prepared to make suggestions, or co-operate in any other practical way for the maintenance and the improvement of the industry. I hope that it may be possible to achieve for labour a higher status through the sharing of responsibility for policy and direction, as well as a more equitable division of the profits of the industry among those who are engaged in it."

*All-Canadian Congress of Labour.*—President Mosher then dealt with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and the International Transportworkers' Federation, and the pride which the Brotherhood took in its affiliation with them. Speaking of the value of the congress as a means for the expression of the common aims and purposes of the national unions of Canada, he said that it had promoted and encouraged the establishment of new unions in various industries, and made

good use of the resources at its disposal for the development of public sentiment and the strengthening of the forces which make the Canadian labour movement active and progressive. The Congress, he continued, had been particularly effective in exposing the anti-Canadian policies of American labour unions, and in bringing to the Canadian public a greater conception of the actual situation. It had definitely adopted the industrial basis of organization, thus indicating the soundness of the basic principles of the Brotherhood. The Brotherhood was, however, more than merely a national organization, since it was affiliated with labour organizations in thirty-four countries, through the International Transportworkers' Federation. Inasmuch as the Brotherhood was the only labour union on this continent represented in the Federation, its position was analogous to that of Canada in the League of Nations. President Mosher, in restating the international policy of the Brotherhood, pointed out that the term "international" had been wrongly applied to American unions which maintained branches in Canada. Those branches, he contended, had no influence upon organization or wage policies, and their function was chiefly that of dues-collecting agencies. The Brotherhood, on the other hand, took the stand that labour unions should be established on a national basis, by industries, and that these should be affiliated in international federations for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the workers in the industry the world over. Such federations would leave the national unions free to deal with purely national problems, but would provide the means for co-operation in all matters of a wider scope.

*Progress of the Brotherhood.*—Reviewing the progress of the Brotherhood during the past two years, President Mosher referred particularly to the organization of maintenance-of-way-employees, which had been extremely successful, and which was indicative, in his opinion, of a revulsion of sentiment against foreign control. He also dealt with the work of the general grievance committees, and the negotiations of schedules on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, the Canadian National Express Company, and the Canadian National Railways.

President Mosher dealt at length with the organizing policy of the Brotherhood, and emphasized the value of industrial unions as compared with craft unions. He also referred to the policy of the Brotherhood in schedule negotiations, which was made the basis of constructive recommendations, providing for a

closer co-operation between the various negotiating committees with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the representations of the negotiating committees in their dealings with railway managements. Referring to the Brotherhood's policy in the matter of labour representation President Mosher urged that greater local efforts be made to elect labour candidates in municipal, provincial and federal elections.

President Mosher's address was referred to the Committee on Officer's Reports, and was later approved in its entirety.

### Reports by Secretary-Treasurer

Secretary-Treasurer M. M. Maclean reported that, for the two-year period ending April 30, 1929, the revenues of the Brotherhood amounted to \$266,694.53, an increase of \$30,619 over that of the previous period, while the expenditures amounted to \$263,095.64. The assets of the Brotherhood were shown by the report to have increased from \$49,627.55 at April 30, 1927, to \$52,191.45 at April 30, 1929.

The various funds administered by Grand Division showed normal increases during the period. The report on membership indicated that there was an increase of 49 local branches over the previous period, while 7 local divisions had been amalgamated with other Divisions in the same territory. The total number of locals in good standing was shown as 228. The gross membership of the Brotherhood had increased from 14,267, as on April 30, 1927, to 22,393 on April 30, 1929, giving the Brotherhood the largest number of members of any labour union in Canada.

Secretary-treasurer Maclean also reported as editor and manager of the official journal, the *Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly*, emphasizing its importance as an agency for the promotion of interest in the Brotherhood and the education of the membership in political and economic questions.

The Secretary-treasurer, who in 1927 was appointed delegate to the 1928 Congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation, held in Stockholm, Sweden, gave a report of the meeting, dealing with the various matters which had been considered.

### Constitutional Amendments

The chief business at the second and third days' sittings of the Convention was the report of the Constitution and Laws Committee, of which J. P. O'Toole, of Truro, was chairman. An important general amendment to the Constitution was approved, providing for the substitution of the word "Railway" for the word "Railroad" wherever it ap-



peared in the Constitution. This was done in order to conform more closely with the Canadian usage, and involves a change in the name of the organization to "The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees."

It was decided that future meetings of the Brotherhood should be held in the city of Ottawa, and that all the expenses of delegates from local Divisions to Grand Division conventions should be paid out of the convention expense fund, the contribution *per capita* to this fund being increased from 5 cents to 10 cents per month.

An amendment which gave rise to considerable discussion, proposed that the name of the Brotherhood be changed to "The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway and General Transport Workers." It was felt that this was not opportune, and the matter was referred to the incoming Executive Board for a report at the next Convention.

The basis of representation was amended to provide that local Divisions should be entitled to one delegate for each 100 members instead of 75.

#### Executive Board Report

On the fourth morning, the report of the Executive Board was submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Maclean. The report dealt with a number of resolutions which had been referred to the Board by the 1927 Convention, and the work which had been done during the two-year period under review. Among these resolutions one of the most important was that regarding pensions for Grand Division officers and employees. The recommendation of the Board was given careful consideration by the Convention, but was tabled until the next Grand Division meeting.

Another recommendation provided that the incoming Executive Board be given authority to erect a building in Ottawa, to provide accommodation for Grand Division offices and the printing plant owned by the Brotherhood and known as the Mutual Press, Limited. This recommendation was later concurred in by the Committee on Officers' Reports, with the proviso that the expenditure on land and building be not greater than \$50,000, and was approved by the Convention.

A number of appeals against decisions by President Mosher had been dealt with by the Board, and its action in each case was later approved by the Convention.

The report of the Board of Trustees was read by the Chairman, Mr. T. McGregor of Winnipeg, and this was also met with approval.

The report of the Constitution and Laws Committee was then resumed, dealing with a number of important constitutional amendments.

#### Committee on Resolutions

On the fourth afternoon, following the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, the report of the Committee on Resolutions was received. In view of the large number of resolutions which had been submitted, the report was resumed on September 13. Many of the resolutions were referred to the Executive Board for consideration. Among those which received the approval of the Convention was one requesting that efforts be made to have Section 501 of the Criminal Code amended in such a manner as to legalize peaceful picketing during strikes. The Convention also approved a resolution in favour of requesting the Canadian National Railways to dispense with the services of married women whose husbands held permanent positions on or off the railway. It was decided that the Brotherhood should endeavour to secure the distribution of school books free of charge to the pupils by the governments of all provinces where such legislation is not now in effect, and a resolution was passed requesting that the British North America Act be amended in such a manner as to make it possible for the Parliament of Canada to enact legislation with respect to hours of labour, and that a 44-hour week be made the standard instead of 8 hours per day, without involving a reduction in wages.

#### Election of Officers

At the tenth sitting of the Convention, held on Saturday morning, the election of officers took place. President A. R. Mosher, vice-president M. McLeod, and secretary-treasurer M. M. Maclean were re-elected without opposition, and secretary-treasurer Maclean was also re-elected by acclamation as editor and manager of the official journal.

Several nominations were made for the two additional members of the Executive Board, C. H. Minchin, of Calgary, and Wm. Allen, of Halifax, being re-elected. For the three members of the Board of Trustees, a large number of delegates were nominated, but the three former members, T. McGregor, Winnipeg (chairman), J. McDonogh, of Toronto and R. A. Dumais, of Montreal, were also re-elected. C. H. Minchin, of Calgary, was elected delegate to the 1930 Convention of the International Transport Workers' Federation, to be held in Great Britain, and J. A. Robinson of Winnipeg, and J. P. O'Toole of Truro,

were elected as Grand Division delegates to the All-Canadian Congress of Labour Convention to be held in Winnipeg in November next. The Executive Board was authorized to appoint delegates to the 1930 Convention of the All-Canadian Congress. The eleventh and twelfth sittings on Saturday afternoon and evening were devoted to the completion of the report of the Committee on Resolutions and the other standing committees of the Convention.

### Special Convention Issue

A special number of the *Canadian Railroad Employees' Monthly* was issued, in which

### Mine Workers' Union of Canada

The fourth annual convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada was held at Calgary, Alberta, on September 9-13, 1929, with over twenty-five delegates in attendance, representing twenty local unions. The reports of the president, W. F. Wheatley, and the secretary-treasurer were received and referred to the Committee on Officer's reports. The report of this committee reviewed the activity of the union in the various sections under its jurisdiction and made recommendations in regard to organization, unemployment, wage scale convention and representation to the All-Canadian Congress of Labour convention. The date of the wage scale convention was set for the second Monday in February, 1930.

Resolutions were adopted making the following recommendations:—

A six-hour day and a five-day week;

A minimum wage for all miners in the Province;

That boys eighteen years of age, holding miners' certificates, be paid the minimum rate of pay;

That the amount of shifts or parts of shifts worked be inserted in each and every contract miner's pay statement;

Payment in compensation cases on a basis of a seventy-five percentage of average wages, with a \$2,000 minimum wage basis;

Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act to cover members of inspection committees;

Payment of injured workmen from the day of accident;

special prominence was given to illustrated articles of the City of Moncton and the railways of Canada. Among the other interesting features were an article by President Mosher on the early days of the Brotherhood and a "Who's Who" section, including photographs and biographical sketches of a large number of delegates to the Convention.

Among the entertainment features for the delegates was a banquet tendered by the Moncton City Council and a picnic at Point du Chêne provided by the local reception committee.

Restriction of immigration until industry can absorb the men now unemployed;

That the Dominion and Provincial governments be asked to enact legislation providing for a decent standard of living for all unemployed workers;

Legislation to provide for an unemployment insurance scheme;

A government investigation into living conditions in the mining camps of the Crow's-nest Pass;

Abolition of closed villages or towns within the Province;

That no more miners' certificates of competency be issued for a period of two years, except to boys on coming to the age of eighteen who are working in the mines, and to miners holding certificates in other provinces of the Dominion;

That the Workmen's Compensation Board supply to all miners duplicate books for the reporting of accidents;

That a mine rescue supervisor shall be a practical miner with at least five years experience in the province and holding a certificate in first aid and mine rescue work;

Sustenance for miners with permanent partial disability and their dependants until suitable employment can be procured;

That the district officers endeavour to secure the affiliation of local units with the Canadian Labour Party and to send delegates to the convention of the Party.

### International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America

The thirtieth annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America was held at New Orleans, La., on August 19-24, with forty-five delegates in at-

tendance, representing twenty-five affiliated local unions and approximately eighty per cent of the total membership of the international organization.

Early in the year president Mr. Matthew Woll tendered his resignation to the executive council. The resignation was accepted and first vice-president Edward J. Volz became president. In his address the president called upon the delegates to keep abreast of the changing industrial conditions in the craft. It was the duty of the members, the president stated, to keep fully informed of the problems and conditions which confronted the industry in the various localities. Last year was one of general progress, he continued, but the greatest accomplishment of the union was in bringing about a reduction in the working hours, and a recognition of the five-day week principle in commercial establishments which, prior to the termination of existing contracts, would be definitely established for all weeks of the year.

### **Metal Polishers' International Union**

The sixteenth convention of the Metal Polishers International Union was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 16-21, with over fifty delegates in attendance. President Britton, in his address, touched upon the subjects of the injunction, child labour, the "yellow dog" contract and the Gompers Memorial Fund.

Mr. Matthew Woll addressed the convention, discussing the introduction of machinery, which was replacing not only skilled labour but unskilled, and the importation from foreign countries of commodities which has been manufactured in factories owned and controlled by capital from the United States. He also spoke at considerable length on the Union

The report of secretary-treasurer Schmal showed total receipts for the past year of \$359,584, disbursements, \$303,245, a net increase of \$56,339.

Resolutions were adopted: seeking amendments to the Canadian Immigration and Alien Labour laws, or new laws substituted which would accord Canadian workers the protection intended; and instructing the executive council to ascertain the feasibility of creating an out-of-work fund and to report to the next convention.

The officers elected were: president, Edward J. Volz, New York, N.Y., vice-presidents, Matthew Woll, Washington, D.C., Frank H. Glenn, Philadelphia, Pa., and Lavant V. Caukin, Los Angeles, Calif., secretary-treasurer, Henry F. Schmal, St. Louis, Mo.

Boston, Mass., was selected as the convention city for 1930.

Labour Life Insurance Company, of which he is president.

Resolutions were adopted: pledging support to the Old Age Security Commission appointed to investigate and report on Old Age Pensions for New York State; endorsing the five-day week, eight-hour day and forty-hour week; and giving the executive board, on a two-third vote, authority to levy an assessment on the general membership to meet extreme emergencies.

The constitution was amended so as to combine the offices of president and secretary-treasurer under the heading president-secretary-treasurer.

### **Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America**

The fourteenth general assembly of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America was held at Denver, Colo., on September 2-11, Mr. John M. Finan, acting general president, in the chair. Over seven hundred delegates were in attendance. Following the opening addresses and the appointing of the various committees, the finance committee presented their report which covered the period July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1929. This report showed a balance on hand at the beginning of the period of \$600,836, receipts \$3,688,837, expenditures, \$3,441,064, leaving a balance on hand of \$848,609. The acting president in his report referred to the death of president Geo. F. Hedrick, which took place on December 19, 1928, and to the meeting of the general executive board on January 7, 1929, at which he was selected to

fill the vacancy until the election of a president at the general convention. The acting president discussed, among other things, the five-day week, strikes and lockouts, and the spray machine. The report of secretary-treasurer Clarence E. Swick covered the activities of the organization for a period of four years, and contained details of the conduct of its business affairs.

Resolutions were adopted: endorsing a bill, introduced in the Senate of the United States, to prohibit the use of spraying machines wherein lead or other poisonous materials are used; petitioning Congress to repeal or modify the Volstead Act; recommending that the Brotherhood join the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference; favouring the establishment of an auto-aircraft department in the American Federation of Labour; calling for

the unconditional release from prison of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings; favouring a fair and impartial method of selecting persons for jury service in all federal courts.

Officers elected were: president L. P. Lindelof, Chicago; vice-presidents, J. M. Finan, Chicago, Jos. F. Kelly, Philadelphia, Chas. A.

Cullen, Worcester, Mass.; Jos. F. Clark, Tacoma, Wash., William Rander, Port Chester, N.Y., Jos. P. Hunter, Niagara Falls, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Clarence E. Swick, Memphis, Tenn.

Buffalo was selected as the convention city for 1933.

### International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers

The twenty-sixth convention of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers was held at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 5-10, 1929. President Rankin, in his opening address, reviewed the activities of the union since the last convention. Secretary-treasurer E. E. Sweeney gave an outline of conditions prevailing in the various locals, and stated that the membership had been maintained notwithstanding the fact that some of the larger mines were closed down.

Resolutions were adopted: favouring the enactment of legislation prohibiting issuance of injunctions in labour disputes; urging the American Federation of Labour to place an organizer in Canada to organize the miners

and millmen; recommending an increase in the tariff on all imports containing ten per cent or more of manganese; protesting against the continued imprisonment of Thomas Mooney and Warren K. Billings; opposing the entry into the United States of any foreign immigrants, Canadian citizens not included, for a period of ten years.

Officers elected were as follows: president, Jas. B. Rankin, Anaconda, Mont.; vice-presidents, Homer Whitmore and W. K. B. McCarthy; and secretary-treasurer, Edward E. Sweeney, 531-32 Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The convention in 1930 will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah.

### Employee Saving Plans in U.S.A.

A mimeographed memorandum on employee savings plans, prepared by the Industrial Relations section of Princeton University, has recently been received in the Department.

Various types of plans are outlined including those purely for the purpose of encouraging savings and entailing no financial responsibility upon the part of the company; those which not only encourage but actually aid savings by contributions to various savings funds; those which involve stock ownership, profit sharing, building and loan associations, the purchase of investment certificates, credit unions, pensions, etc.

The most widely used savings scheme is that known as the "Worcester Plan," embodying what are described as "the three characteristics necessary for a successful thrift plan—simplicity, flexibility and safety." Under this plan an amount which may be increased or decreased at will is, upon the authorization of the employee, deducted from weekly wages. The amounts to be deposited are sent to a savings bank in accordance with an agreement previously made between the bank and the

company. The money may be withdrawn upon presentation of the pass book by the employee.

### Electrical Regulations in Saskatchewan

Regulations issued in Saskatchewan under the Power Commission Act, 1929, were published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 21, 1929. The provisions of this act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1929, page 381, in an account of the labour legislation enacted at the recent session of the provincial legislature. The new regulations consist of:—

(1) Regulations for securing the safety of workers engaged in the operation or maintenance of electrical generating stations and transmission and distribution systems:

(2) Regulations governing operation, maintenance and service conditions of electrical works and undertakings, together with an appendix containing definitions of terms used in the said Regulations.

Certain Regulations for the protection of Electrical Workers approved by an Order made in Council of the second day of August, 1928, are rescinded.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA DURING 1928**

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Manitoba for the year 1928 indicates that the administrative work of the Board has shown a marked increase until it "is now greater than ever before in its history." The number of fatal accidents reported during the year totalled 67 as compared with 46 in 1927. This fact "gives cause for serious reflection," the report observes; "an increase from 7 fatalities, reported for the general body of employers in 1924, to 35 reported from the same group in 1928 is altogether out of proportion to the increased industrial activity as indicated by payroll returns." If accidents are to be reduced, it is stated, "greater vigilance is required on the part of both employers and workmen. . . . Industrial Manitoba requires a vigorous and liberally-supported accident prevention campaign with hearty co-operation from all concerned."

During 1928 the Board received 13,282 reports of accidents, as compared with 10,982 accidents reported during 1927, an increase of 2,300, or 21 per cent. Figures comparing the accidents reported by the different groups for the last two years indicate that the largest increase in the number of accidents occurred in Class "G" (General Body of Employers). The comparative figures for the various classes are as follows:—

Class	Group	1927	1928
"A" "B" and "C"	Steam Railways.....	3,528	3,772
"D"	Province of Manitoba.....	91	131
"E"	City of Winnipeg.....	250	284
"G"	General Body of Employers.....	6,132	8,085
"H"	Winnipeg Electric Company.....	138	127
"DA"	Dominion Government.....	842	883
		10,982	13,282

Of the 67 fatal accidents reported in 1928 the General Group, Class "G," reported 35 as compared with 26 during 1927, and the other classes 32 during 1928 as compared with 20 during 1927.

During 1927 10,977 accidents occurred. Of these accidents 70 per cent entailed the payment of compensation either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 30 per cent of cases no expense was entailed.

On December 31, 1928, the Board had on its books 490 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917 to December 31, 1928, a net addition of 21 dependents during the year.

The actual ascertained payroll of the employers in Class "G" for the year 1927 was

\$36,721,610, and the assessment paid by this class of employers on the 1927 payroll totalled \$578,626.09.

During 1928 the Board assessed 4,788 employers in Class "G" as compared with 4,431 assessed during 1927.

The payroll for the year 1928, as reported by employers in Class "G," amounted to approximately \$44,000,000, but the exact sum could not be determined until audit had been completed.

The total payrolls for all classes for 1927 (actual) and 1928, (estimated are as follows:—

Class	Actual Payroll (1927)	Estimated Payroll (1928)
"A"—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	\$10,840,712 77	\$11,000,000 00
"B"—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.....	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
"C"—Canadian National Railways.....	9,139,704 27	10,000,000 00
"D"—Province of Manitoba.....	2,233,001 22	3,400,000 00
"E"—City of Winnipeg.....	2,737,196 77	2,800,000 00
"G"—General Body of Employers.....	36,721,610 00	44,000,000 00
"H"—Winnipeg Electric Company.....	2,524,944 37	2,700,000 00
	\$65,197,169 46	\$74,900,000 00

During 1928 employers to the number of 48 had their operations brought under Part I of the Act by application approved by the Board. As of December 31, 1928, there were 228 employers whose operations had been brought under the Act in this manner.

Fourteen employers made application to the Board during 1928 and were permitted self-coverage for themselves and their dependants. At December 31, 1928, there were 94 employers carrying this protection.

During 1928 some 474 cases of minor injury were treated by the Board's chief medical officer. The aggregate days of disability for all cases so treated in 1928 was 916, or an average of 1.9 days per case.

During 1928 the actual cash disbursed by the Board amounted to \$941,029.78 as compared with \$853,235.27 disbursed during 1927, an increase of \$87,794.15.

The number of cheques issued by the Board during the year totalled 35,794 as compared with 29,874 issued during 1927, an increase of 5,920.

The value of Board orders during 1928 for the payment of compensation, which includes orders respecting Dominion Government employees, and covers amounts transferred to

General Unclassified Reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was \$968,209.89, as compared to \$862,933.41, an increase of \$105,276.48.

Statistical tables are included in the report analysing the accidents compensated in 1927, including cause, nature of disability, time loss, average age, average wage, etc.

## CHILD PROTECTION AND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN SASKATCHEWAN

THE annual report of the Bureau of Child Protection of Saskatchewan describes the administration of The Child Welfare Act and The Old Age Pensions Act during the fiscal year ended April 30, 1929. The Mothers' Allowances Act of Saskatchewan is administered by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Child Protection, who is appointed under the Children's Protection Act. Under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowances Act of 1922 the legislature makes an annual grant, to be spent in monthly payments in order to provide support or partial support for the dependent children, under sixteen years of age, of any woman who by reason of poverty is unable to take proper care of her child or children. The commissioner has authority in regard to all applications for allowances, subject to the minister in charge of the Act.

The policy of administration of the Child Welfare Act is stated as being "based upon the principle that any philanthropic movement that lessens the sense of parental responsibility and destroys self-respect is disastrous to the state and a direct crime against the individual. . . . We try to differentiate between poverty and neglect and hold responsible local communities to adjust matters if possible. What appears to be the concern of municipal officials is referred to them and they are asked to co-operate, all of which involves the preservation of home ties. The paramount importance of preventive work in dealing with family problems and the general superiority of the foster home as a substitute for the natural home over any type of institutional service is at all times uppermost in our endeavour."

Since the inception of this work in the province, 3,486 children have been made permanent wards of the Bureau by court orders and legal surrenders where it was not possible to make parents or relatives responsible for their care. This total does not include those made wards of Children's Aid Societies.

On April 30, 1929, the number of wards, including those of Children's Aid Societies, was 1,577, of whom 164 were in various institutions. During 1928, there was a total of 438 wards discharged, while the commitments for the year were 237.

*Mothers' Allowances:*—The work of the Mothers' Allowances Branch of the Bureau was recently brought into conformity with that of the other departments in the Bureau, closing the annual period at the end of the fiscal year ending April 30 rather than the calendar year. Accordingly, the statistics for this branch are compiled from January 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929—a fifteen month period. Every class of mother is covered under the legislation except the deserted wife and mother and the unmarried mother. It is noted that "the cost of supporting indigent widows and dependants has continually increased since The Mother's Allowance Act became law until the present time, and that it is becoming a problem that is hard to control."

As at April, 1929, the number of widows receiving allowances was 1,214; the number of dependents 268; the number of guardians 5; while the total number of children under 16 years of age was 4,657. During the fifteen month period, the amount paid in allowances totalled \$521,880. The average paid per recipient was \$23.99, and the average paid per child was \$7.63.

Other phases of child protection dealt with by the Bureau included: juvenile offenders, feeble-minded and other defective children, legal adoption of children, children of unmarried parents, and blind and deaf children.

That part of the report concerning The Old Age Pensions Act, which is also administered by the Bureau of Child Protection, was reviewed in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 988.

## MATERNITY GRANTS IN SASKATCHEWAN

ACCORDING to information recently received from the Department of Public Health of Saskatchewan, there was expended during 1928 in that province a total of \$12,137.50 in assistance to 521 mothers. Part of the accounts of 396 doctors and 36 nurses were paid, as well as part of the accounts of 30 hospitals in connection with these cases.

Allowances are made by an order in council issued at Regina in 1920, under the authority of Section 10 of the Public Health Act (Statutes of 1919-20, chapter 12), which provides that the Commissioner of Public Health may, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, make and issue such rules, orders and regulations consistent with the law as he may deem necessary for the relief of destitution.

The grant is intended for expectant mothers in outlying districts of the Province of Saskatchewan, who for financial reasons are unable to procure the medical, hospital, or nursing attendance, or services necessary for expected confinement, or necessaries for the event.

The applicant (the expectant mother or the husband) is required to make a personal written application to the Deputy Minister of Public Health indicating that financial circumstances constitute reasonable grounds for the allowance of the grant. In addition to stating time of residence in the province, locality and distance to the nearest doctor, the applicant, if farming, is required to set forth by a statement, the amount of land, stock and implements owned, the amount of acreage under cultivation and the harvest re-

sults. If the applicant or husband is not farming the conditions of employment are to be given.

Every application is required to be recommended by one of the responsible officials of the district or municipality in which the applicant resides, such as the Reeve, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, or Member of the Legislative Assembly.

These officials are particularly requested to lend their co-operation by not giving recommendations without careful inquiry into the merits of each case.

The full amount of the grant is \$25 given (at the discretion of the Deputy Minister of Public Health) either wholly or in part as he may consider will reasonably meet the requirements of each case. The money granted may be paid out as follows: to the hospital which cares for the patient; or to the physician in attendance; or to the nurse who attends the case (when distance prevents the applicant from obtaining a doctor or if the doctor is unable to attend); or to the mother herself; or the amount may be divided between the mother and the doctor or nurse attending the confinement. However, the \$25 grant is usually allocated as follows: \$10 is sent to the mother previous to the time of confinement in order to allow her to procure the necessities for the event. Then the balance of \$15 is given to the doctor or hospital as the mother recommends, or where it is impossible to secure either medical or hospital service, this portion of the grant is paid to the nurse assisting at the confinement.

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## Workmen's Compensation in Alberta

The inclusion of railway employees in the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act, which resulted from an amendment of the Act in 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 584), has resulted in an increase in the number of accidents reported to the Board during the first six months of 1929. A further increase is attributed to the greater industrial activity in the province as compared with the corresponding period last year. This year 6,914 accidents, including 37 fatalities, were reported, as compared with 5,955 accidents and

32 fatalities at the end of June, 1928. The total amount of compensation paid during the first six months of 1929 was \$272,830, as against \$239,729 for the same period in 1928. The sum of \$220,852 was transferred to the pension fund to take care of permanent disability and fatal accident cases, while \$135,815 was paid out by the Board for medical and hospital treatment. The corresponding figures of last year were: transferred to pension fund, \$205,528; and paid out for medical treatment, \$105,472.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

### Seventeenth Annual Convention, Philadelphia, September, 1929

THE seventeenth annual convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held from September 24 to 27, 1929, in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa. There were in attendance about 100 delegates representing some twenty of the States of the American Union and four provinces of Canada, as well as representatives from the Federal Departments of Labour of both countries. The Canadian delegates were Mr. R. A. Rigg, director, and Mr. A. J. Odam, statistician, Employment Service Branch, Department of Labour, of Canada, Ottawa; Mr. A. Crowe, superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Quebec; Mr. F. Payette, superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Montreal; Mr. H. C. Hudson, Ontario superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto; Mr. W. S. Dobbs, superintendent, men's division, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto; Miss L. O. R. Kennedy, superintendent, women's division, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto; Mr. J. A. Bowman, Manitoba superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Winnipeg; and Mr. G. E. Tomsett, Saskatchewan superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Regina.

Morning, afternoon and evening sessions were held daily. The first morning session was taken up in the registration of delegates, an address by the vice president, Mr. H. C. Hudson, in the absence of Mr. A. L. Urick, the president, and the appointment of committees. On the afternoon of September 27, a business session was held at which reports of the vice president, the secretary-treasurer and committees, were received. At this session also officers for the year 1930 were elected. All other sessions were devoted to the reading of papers and discussion thereon, of subjects relating to employment service work. The subjects, together with the names of the delegates presenting addresses on them, were as follows:

"Some facts and reflections regarding employment and unemployment statistics," by Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa.

"Fee charging employment agencies," by Hon. John B. Andrews, Secretary, The Association for Labour Legislation, New York City.

"The relation of the public employment services to the handicapped workers," by Mr.

H. C. Hudson, general superintendent, Employment service of Canada, Toronto.

"The efficiency of public employment services," by Mr. A. J. Odam, statistician, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa.

"Intangible values in employment service," by Hon. Eugene C. Foster, Indianapolis Foundation.

"Importance of unemployment statistics," by Dr. Joseph H. Willits, University of Pennsylvania.

"Is the public employment service a direct responsibility of government?" by Hon. Charles A. Waters, auditor-general, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; former secretary of the Department of Labour and Industry.

"A woman's viewpoint as to the value of employment service," by Mrs. L. C. Morgart, superintendent of employment, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"The value of a standardized system of employer visitation by accredited employees of the public employment service," by Mr. Will T. Blake, director, Department of Industrial Relations, Columbus, Ohio.

"Employment opportunities for women in the Province of Ontario," by Miss L. O. R. Kennedy, superintendent, Women's Division, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto.

"Placement work as a profession," by Mr. Sydney W. Wilcox, University of Pittsburgh, School of Business Administration.

"Why persons in public or fee charging employment offices should be properly trained," by Prof. F. G. Davis, Bucknell University.

"Public employment services and what they can accomplish," by Judge Risley.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

*President*, Mr. H. C. Hudson, Ontario General Superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

*Past President*, Mr. R. A. Rigg, director, Employment Service of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

*First Vice-President*, Mr. John S. B. Davie, commissioner, Bureau of Labour, Concord, N.H.

*Second Vice-President*, Mr. Francis I. Jones, director general, U.S. Employment Service, Washington, D.C.

*Third Vice-President*, Mr. Emanuel Kovel-eski, examiner, U.S. Employment Service, Rochester, N.Y.



*Secretary-Treasurer*, Mr. B. C. Seiple, superintendent, State City Employment Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

*Executive*, Mr. Walter J. Lloyd, director, Bureau of Employment, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. M. L. West, asst. federal director, U. S. Employment Service, Richmond, Va.; Mr. J. A.

Bowman, Manitoba general superintendent, Employment Service of Canada, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. Harry Lippart, assistant federal director, U.S. Employment Service, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. Russell J. Eldridge, U.S. Employment Service, Newark, N.J.

Toronto, Ont., was selected as the Convention City for 1930.

## THE EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

*Paper Read by Mr. A. J. Odam, Statistician, Department of Labour of Canada, at the 17th Annual Convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services of the United States and Canada, September, 1929.*

IF the expenditure of public funds for employment offices is to be continued and extended, the services rendered by these offices must be of such value that they are a real benefit to the public. This, of course, it is difficult to figure in dollars and cents, but still the expenditure involved should be in proportion to the activities, and it is upon a cost basis principally that I shall endeavour to show the Efficiency of Public Employment Services. The question then immediately presented is, how are these activities to be measured? Should the number of employers seeking workers be considered as a standard, or should the number of requests for employment from persons desirous of securing work be the criterion? Or again, should the number of persons for whom employment is found be taken? Or might any other means be suggested for adoption in order to ascertain whether the services performed represent full value for the expenditure involved? It is generally recognized that the number of placements effected gives a fair indication of the services rendered since placements really represent where both employer and worker are brought together, and, further, the adoption of this method makes possible a comparison between the expense entailed in operating public offices and the fees charged by private agencies. If, then, in dealing with the question of "The Efficiency of Public Employment Services" it may be assumed that placement cost is a fair indication of the price factor in services rendered, may I in this analysis be pardoned for confining my remarks to Canadian offices.

### Cost of Placements in Canada

The public employment offices of Canada, operating in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, are controlled by the Provincial Governments, but they are linked together into a co-ordinated system, known as

the Employment Service of Canada, under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, a law passed by the Federal Parliament in 1918. There are at present, operating under this Act, offices in the 65 centres of chief industrial importance distributed among the provinces of Canada as follows:—Nova Scotia 3, New Brunswick 3, Quebec 6, Ontario 25, Manitoba 3, Saskatchewan 9, Alberta 5, British Columbia 11. Although there were public employment offices in Canada prior to 1918, the Province of Ontario being the first to move, and that as early as 1907, it was not until March, 1919, that the present nationwide system of public employment offices commenced to function. In these circumstances it is possible to take a ten-year period as a basis for comparison. During the years from April 1, 1919, to March 31, 1929, over four million persons (4,093,478) were placed in employment through the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, at an average cost of \$1.11 per placement. As might be expected there were considerable variations in the average cost for each year, the amounts ranging from 98 cents in 1919-20 and 99 cents in 1928-29 to \$1.32 for each of the years 1921-22 and 1924-25. It is interesting to note that the two high cost years were years of industrial depression, while low costs are maintained when opportunities for employment are plentiful. This, of course, is what might be expected, as the cost of operating varies very slightly from year to year, with the result that the placement cost is governed almost entirely by the number of placements effected. Owing to the fact that in the case of transfers one office only, the shipping office, gets credit for the placement, although two or more offices may contribute to the work involved, no figures have been prepared showing the cost of placement for each individual office. Costs for each province, however, are

computed, and these, too, show marked variation, attributable for the most part to the nature of the employment in which the worker is ordinarily placed. In the Prairie Provinces, where farm placements predominate, the costs are low, the minimum being reached last year by Alberta, where the average was only 57 cents per placement. It should not be assumed from this that farm placements entail small effort on the part of officials. Most of the farm placements are made during rush periods, at seeding and harvest, and it is necessary, particularly during the later period, for officials of the service to be on duty for long hours in order to cope with the work involved.

### Public and Private Offices Compared

Mainly owing to the activities of the Employment Service of Canada, there are at the present time only about 25 fee-charging private employment agencies in Canada, chiefly located in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The fees charged by these agencies are at the present time \$2 in Ontario and from \$2 to \$3 in Quebec, although amounts considerably in excess of these were frequently taken before public offices were a factor in the employment market and fees restricted by government regulation. In 1919 there were over 50 private fee charging agencies in Canada, there then being such offices in Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as in Ontario and Quebec. Offices were, however, abolished by provincial legislation in the three former provinces very shortly after the passing of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, and as stated previously they are now largely confined to Ontario and Quebec, and their number has been reduced to less than half. Reports from private agencies for all months not having been received, it is impossible to give exact figures for the ten years, but during that time less than five hundred thousand persons were placed by all such agencies, in contrast with over four million placed by public offices. The cost for the public offices was \$1.11, against a minimum of \$2 for the private agencies, or a saving to the public at large of at least 89 cents per placement.

In order to be quite fair in these comparisons some analysis of the placement work is necessary. Some private agencies claim that as a matter of policy they make no charge when placing a man in a "short time" job, in order to retain his patronage. Reports collected from agencies by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec, however, show that

they make few such placements, which represent less than one per cent of the total, and in this number are included nurses from whom it is probable that an annual or term fee is collected. The Employment Service of Canada, on the other hand, make a considerable number of placements in casual employment, that is, in work of one week's duration or less, and such placements are included in the computation of the average cost. During the 10 years 1,011,583 casual placements were effected, this representing a little under 25 per cent of the total. Should these casual placements be excluded and the entire cost of operation allocated to regular placements only, the average cost would be \$1.47 or 53 cents less than the minimum charged by private agencies. It is not, however, reasonable to consider that no service has been rendered to a person for whom casual employment has been found; quite the contrary is the case, as very frequently placements of this nature lead to permanent employment, and one of the most decided advantages the public office has to offer over the private is that it is ready to assist persons in securing temporary employment when they are incapable, either due to domestic obligations or physical disability, of undertaking work of a more permanent character. Should it be assumed, moreover, that the services rendered in placing a person in casual employment is not equal to that given when permanent work is found and an amount of, say fifty cents, arbitrarily fixed as a fair charge for casual placements, the average cost for placements other than casual would be \$1.31 or 69 cents less than the minimum charged by private agencies. From a monetary standpoint then, from the point of view of costs to the public, these figures clearly demonstrate that the public offices of Canada are giving more efficient service than the private agencies.

Unfortunately, owing to lack of detailed information with regard to private agencies, it is impossible to compare their work with that of public offices in many of its phases, but upon an occupational and an industrial basis the public offices cover a much wider field. It should likewise be remembered that one of the most important functions of a public office—the transfer of workers from localities where their services are not in demand to a point where there is a shortage, commonly known as "clearance"—is not touched by the private agency. During the year ended March 31 last—and these figures would be approximately the same for preceding years—the offices of

the Employment Service of Canada made 31,939 placements through "clearance," all of which entail work for at least two offices. Of these, 12,704 were provincial transfers, 19,235 interprovincial. Added together they represent nearly seven per cent of the total placements effected. Nearly 48 per cent of all placements are in work outside the immediate locality in which the office making such placements is situated, and although in many cases a placement of this kind requires no more attention than a local placement, a large number of these workers receive a certificate which entitles them to a reduced transportation rate. This rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile, with a minimum fare of \$4, has been secured by the Employment Service of Canada from the railway companies for the benefit of *bona fide* applicants travelling to distant employment, for which no workers are available locally. During the last fiscal year there were 42,235 of these certificates issued which means that one out of every eleven persons placed benefited by this special transportation rate.

### Principles of Public Employment Service

Some indication of the general principles observed by the public offices in Canada in their dealings with the public is revealed in the conditions embodied in the annual agreements between the Federal and Provincial Governments under which subventions are paid by the Federal Government to the provinces for their assistance in financing employment service work. These conditions include:

- (1) To provide a free service to all patrons of the offices;
- (2) To endeavour to place any applicant, whether male or female, without any discrimination;
- (3) To endeavour to fill vacancies in any trade or occupation;
- (4) To notify workers being despatched by the offices to employment affected by an industrial dispute that a dispute exists;
- (5) To adopt a neutral attitude with respect to wages in employment office transactions;
- (6) To establish provincial clearance systems for the transfer of unemployed labour from district to district as may be necessary;
- (7) To co-operate with the Federal Clearing Houses for the interprovincial transfer of labour.

These conditions which are so essential to the efficient operation of an employment office are very closely adhered to by every public

office in Canada, and it is the deficiency of such guiding principles in the private offices that emphasizes the advantages of the public office.

### Service to Handicapped ex-Soldiers

The Great War left Canada with more than sixty thousand ex-soldiers suffering from war disabilities of varying degrees, most of whom find it necessary to supplement their pensions by engaging in gainful employment. The physical handicaps of these men, however, make it particularly difficult to place them in industry. Lack of industrial training before becoming handicapped, loss of efficiency at their normal tasks due to their physical disabilities, and the inherent prejudices on the part of some employers against engaging workers not one hundred per cent physically fit, have all militated against the rapid and permanent absorption of this relatively large number of workers into industry. Since 1923 the work of placing these men has devolved upon the Employment Service, and special provision has been made in the larger centres to handle the situation. Special officers for interviewing and placing handicapped ex-service men have been engaged, with the result that nearly nine thousand (8,959) of these workers were placed in jobs of varying duration last year. As a result of the additions to staff made necessary in connection with the placement of handicapped ex-service men, the average cost for all placements during the past five years has been increased by about 5 cents. That this small amount only was necessary is due to the low ratio which this work bears to the activities of the service as a whole. The cost of placing handicapped ex-soldiers during the year ending March 31 last was approximately \$2.85 and it is of interest to compare these figures with the cost incurred by a committee which undertook work of a similar kind. About five years ago, there was established in one of the largest Canadian cities, a committee composed of the leading business men, for the purpose of endeavouring to permanently place in employment handicapped ex-service men. The thought at the back of this move was that through the contacts of the committeemen, places would be found in industry for the applicants where they would be sympathetically fitted into permanent work. Quite substantial subsidies were paid by the Federal Government to enable the Committee to engage staff and conduct its office. After three years of effort, the Committee was dissolved, and the work was transferred to the Employment Service of Canada. The most interesting feature of the experiment was this, that while

the handicap section of the Employment Service of Canada in that city was handling and continued to handle almost precisely the same work at a cost of \$2.85 per placement the comparable cost of the committee's work was over One Hundred Dollars (\$100). This illustration is given, of course, without any reflection on the efficiency of the Rehabilitation Committee, which had of necessity to carry on its work along lines different from those followed by the Employment Service, but it serves to further emphasize the efficiency of public employment offices, when considered from a monetary viewpoint.

### Conclusion

As the majority of the delegates present have direct charge of Employment Offices, or are closely associated with their management, it would be presumption on my part to offer any suggestions with regard to organization, supervision, selection and training of personnel, publicity, clearance, etc. These questions are, however, very important and strict attention to them is essential to the efficient operation of any Employment office. That they play an important part in the work of the public offices of Canada has, I believe, been demonstrated by the figures given. It is not claimed that the Employment Service of Canada is perfect by any means. There are, however, many offices functioning very efficiently, and were it not so, the placement cost for the whole service would not be so low, but what

is more important, it has firmly established for itself a place in the economic life of the country, it possesses the confidence of the public which it serves, and its eleven years of continuous operation are but the forerunner of a long and useful career. Lest statistical comparison with private employment offices might be misleading, there is another viewpoint that should not be overlooked when considering the Efficiency of Public Employment Services. The private agency, being operated for profit cannot serve the employment market in all its phases to the same extent as the public office, where service is the governing principle. There are, moreover, very few services which the State can make to its citizens which are more important than that of providing a means through which they can obtain employment. No system of Employment Service can be regarded as satisfactory which denies to those who are unable to pay a fee—no matter how small—full information as to where work is available for them, and any community, with a true sense of its responsibilities, should place its collective strength at the disposal of its weakest members for the purpose of aiding and encouraging them in their direst hour of need. It is therefore incumbent on each of us, individually and collectively, to use every means in our power to extend the scope of public employment offices so that they may be available to everyone desirous of assistance in securing employment in the countries represented at this meeting.

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE TO THE HANDICAPPED WORKER

*Paper presented by H. C. Hudson, General Superintendent, Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, at the 17th Annual Convention of International Association of Public Employment Services, Philadelphia, September, 1929.*

**I**F governments are justified in spending money to assist able-bodied citizens in securing employment with the minimum of delay, they are doubly justified in providing special facilities for assisting those who are disabled, either mentally or physically. Handicap placement work is, or should be, one of the most important phases of public employment activity.

The Ontario government operates twenty-six public Employment Offices, serving a population of approximately 3,000,000 persons. Toronto is the only city with more than one-half a million residents, and Toronto, naturally, is the Mecca for the disabled who believe that the city's size is in itself a guarantee of greater opportunities for employment. Re-

cognizing the situation, the Ontario government has provided a separate section for handicapped workers in connection with the Men's Department of the Toronto Office. The staff consists of nine workers, eight of whom are themselves handicapped physically, seven as the result of war service, and one as a result of an industrial accident. The fact that the interviewers are handicapped cases establishes an immediate feeling of confidence in the mind of the applicant and once this confidence has been established it can be, and I believe is, maintained by the sincerity of the efforts put forth by the staff to assist disabled men.

As the disabilities of at least 65 per cent of the men registered in this section are the result of war service, the Federal Government

has recognized its responsibility towards the ex-soldiers and has placed in the office under the full control and direction of the superintendent, five special scouts or canvassers who devote their entire time to the ever-increasing problem of assisting the disabled men. This action on the part of the Dominion government and the successful carrying out of the plan, indicates clearly the intimate and satisfactory nature of the co-operation between federal and provincial authorities engaged in employment work in Canada.

You may be surprised at my reference to the fact that the problems pertaining to the handicapped ex-service man are increasing each year instead of growing less, as one not entirely familiar with the facts might expect. The explanation however, is a very natural one and hinges upon the advancing years of the men who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Fifteen years have elapsed since recruiting offices were first opened in Canada to call men to the colours for service overseas and a man who was then in his prime, say between 40 and 45 years of age, is now between 55 and 60, and the results of what may have seemed at the time like minor wounds are now making their imprint felt on the constitution and the physique as major ailments.

In placing disabled ex-service men and also in seeking employment for disabled civilians, it is an invariable rule that the appeal to the employer shall not be made on the basis of sympathy. Sympathy probably was a factor for a short time after the war but in the eleven years which have elapsed since the Armistice was signed, competition has become so keen and the war has become such a dim memory to some employers, that an appeal to the feelings would be largely a waste of time. The emphasis is, accordingly, laid upon the applicant's ability to perform a certain task to the entire satisfaction of the prospective employer. It is not what a man has lost but what he has left that counts from an employment standpoint, and a man with two artificial legs may be able to perform an ordinary bench operation quite as well as the worker who possesses no apparent disability.

In dealing with applicants for employment who are normal in every way and who are in full possession of all their faculties, the interviewer's approach can be strictly on a business basis. You either have a job for a man and send him to it or else you haven't and a sincerely expressed regret terminates the interview. Knowledge of psychology is by no means essential, but the successful interviewer in a handicap department must be a psycholo-

gist, a father confessor and general big brother to men who sadly need a helping hand.

I am convinced that handicapped men are entitled to very special courtesy and consideration if only to offset the curt treatment which they often receive from busy executives, employment managers and time keepers, when in search of work on their own initiative. We should endeavour to raise their morale which is too often broken down by the attitude adopted towards them.

Earning a living in these days of keen competition is difficult enough for the able-bodied. It is no wonder, then, that men who have been made to feel their short-comings by abrupt and unsympathetic prospective employers, come to us with the feeling that the world's hand is indeed lifted against them. I believe that the success of a handicap department should be judged as much by the success of its efforts to remove this inferiority complex as by columns of figures showing actual vacancies and placements. Canvassing for jobs and selecting the proper men to fill the different vacancies which are secured is child's play compared to the difficulty which arises in many instances of removing from a man's mind a sense of his own disability, but until this objective has been successfully obtained, the man is not thoroughly and finally placed, in our opinion.

The process of re-establishing a man's confidence in himself does not end with the interview in the Employment Office. Every disabled worker who is placed in a job promising permanency is followed up periodically by the canvassing staff of the Handicap Section, and many minor adjustments which might have developed into major difficulties have been effected by this means.

In Toronto the municipal authorities have erected, or have permitted to be built, street corner shelters originally meant for crippled men and women. Investigation made by the Handicap Section disclosed the fact that some of the stands had been sold or rented to men who were perfectly capable of earning their livelihood by manual labour, and after somewhat strenuous efforts, the situation was cleaned up by co-operation with municipal authorities and when the Employment Service Convention meets in Toronto next year you may feel certain that any newspapers purchased at any of the shelters will be bought from men whose handicaps are so severe that they could not possibly earn a living in any other way. The disabled pencil-seller who appears periodically on the streets of every large city is interviewed by a handicap scout as he meets him on his travels and if he has

the slightest ambition to engage in some legitimate form of employment, he is given every assistance in that direction. Unfortunately, however, the average man selling pencils and shoe laces is a beggar at heart, and beggars are extremely difficult persons to redeem.

If it were not for the activities of a splendid organization known as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Employment Service would undoubtedly have been forced to organize a special section for the sightless. The Institute in question, however, does such splendid work that the Handicap Section does not register men who are totally blind although we do deal with the cases of men whose vision has been seriously impaired.

So far I have referred to our work in more or less general and abstract terms. I may tell you that the Handicap Section of the Toronto Office dealt with 1,061 new cases during the twelve months ending October 31, 1928. Of this number 80 per cent were disabled ex-service men and 20 per cent disabled civilians. There were 3,348 placements made and of this number 1,187 were in regular employment—i.e. jobs which would last longer than two weeks. Ninety-two per cent of the placements were ex-service men. In reporting on the year's business, Mr. Marsh, who is in charge of the Handicap Section, commented upon the increase in the number of men who have passed middle age and who find it difficult to secure employment under present highly competitive conditions. The progressive nature of heart and chest disabilities is responsible for an increase in the number of medical cases as compared with the previous fiscal year.

Despite the volume of placements made by this section during the fiscal year in question, the difficulties met with in placing chronic "problem cases" suffering from tuberculosis mental or nervous disorders and various medical cases who are unable to work more than a very limited number of hours each day, still remain. The situation affecting ex-service problems who are in receipt of disability pensions has been slightly eased since the formation of the Industrial Problem Board, which consists of representatives of the Employment Service of Canada and the Department of Pensions and National Health. This Board has been in operation for thirteen months and deals with cases selected by the Handicap Section of the Government Employment Service, which is responsible for the submission of the recommendations in each case. As a result of these recommendations, a number of applicants have been placed in the Vetcraft Shop under Order-in-Council P.C. 2328, some for sheltered employment and others for a limited

period only in order to determine their adaptability for competitive industry. A number have also been admitted to the indigent men's ward at Christie Street Hospital under Order-in-Council P.C. 1197. These applicants were in receipt of a very small pension for disability but owing to premature old age in many cases, had become unemployable in the general labour market.

Correctness in classification is essential to the successful placement of disabled men. It would be impracticable to have a staff of medical men attached to the Employment Service, but arrangements have been made with the medical and neurological clinics of the General Hospital under which applicants are examined by experts, and a confidential report furnished as to their conditions. The elimination of guess work in classifying handicapped cases is one of the first steps towards effective placement work.

A considerable volume of employment is furnished each year in connection with the parking of cars at the race tracks and the Canadian National Exhibition. There are four tracks in or near Toronto and they each have fourteen days racing every year. The Exhibition—the largest annual exhibition in the world—lasts for two weeks and the earnings of the 166 men who were selected for the car-parking and gate-keeping jobs range from \$3 to \$15 per day. Formerly the parking privileges were monopolized by fit men who naturally resented the loss of the privilege, but co-operation between the Police Department and the Handicap Section has been effective in this case as in the case of the newspaper stands.

The following typical examples of actual cases is presented to you in order to give you a concrete idea of the type of placement work which we are carrying on:—

(1) This applicant was employed as a mechanic prior to the war, and was discharged from the Army in 1917 suffering from gun shot wounds, head and leg. He returned to his pre-war occupation subsequent to his discharge until 1927, when the leg broke down and was amputated in a military hospital, with the result that he was unable to return to his previous occupation. He was tried out in several capacities and was finally placed as a routine clerk in a civic department, where he is making good.

(2) This applicant is 32 years of age, and was engaged as a sailor prior to the war. He was discharged in 1918 as a result of an amputation of the left arm and gun shot wounds in the head. For many years he was employed in several temporary capacities.

none of which were of long duration. He was advised by this office to attend a business college in his spare time, at the conclusion of which he was placed as an Inspector with one of the local public utilities where he is making good. He was born in Newfoundland and supports a wife and family.

(3) This applicant is a widower and supports two children. He was employed as a farm hand before the war and is unable to carry on in that line owing to a spine disability, incurred on service. He was placed with a local business machine concern as an assembler, where he is able to sit down at the bench all day, and where he is not called upon to handle anything but the very lightest of material. He is making good.

(4) One applicant of 25 years of age, who is in receipt of an allowance from the Workmen's Compensation Board, owing to a partially ankylosed spine, caused by a fall whilst employed as a steeplejack, was placed with an electrical appliance manufacturing concern, as an improver on assembly work, and arrangements were completed with the Workmen's Compensation Board to provide the man's necessary income during the training period. As in the case of ex-service trainees, this Department obtained a written agreement from the firm whereby this young man will be placed on a permanent establishment following three months' probation.

(5) This applicant was employed as a labourer prior to the war, and was discharged from the army in 1919, being in receipt of a small pension as a result of gunshot wounds in the right leg. He endeavoured unsuccessfully to re-establish himself in various ways before registering in the Handicap Department. He had very little industrial experience to assist in correct classification, but during the interview it was learned that he had considerable ambulance experience during his

army service. He was placed as a first-aid man in a large rubber factory, where he is making good.

(6) This applicant is 33 years of age and was employed as a labourer prior to the war. He was discharged in 1919 as a result of a heart disability, for which he is in receipt of a pension. He has tried to re-establish himself, but was unfortunate in not obtaining work which was suitable to his disability, with the inevitable result that he was unable to continue for any length of time in employment. He was tried out in several temporary capacities and was finally placed with a local glass manufacturing company as glass beveller. This firm arranged to teach this applicant and guaranteed to place him in steady employment. The follow-up system in vogue in this Department shows that he is measuring up to all requirements to date.

Recently we commenced the first of a series of weekly broadcasts regarding the work of the Employment Service. It is my intention to use this valuable means of propaganda to increase the scope of our activities, and particularly to bring before the radio audience the importance of our activities on behalf of handicapped workers.

In conclusion I hardly need to emphasize the importance of handicap placement work. It is a job which should be done well if attempted at all and it calls for high degrees of perception and sympathy. The only question that arises in my mind in connection with it is whether or not the efforts of Handicap Section, and indeed Public Employment Work generally, receive the recognition to which they might properly be considered as entitled. As this situation prevails, however, in all public service work, we who are engaged in it must consider the lack of appreciation as more or less inevitable.

### Types of Farm Labour in Ontario

The annual report of the Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for 1928 states that the farm labour problem has for some years been developing definite regional features. "These have, in the main" it is stated, "been created by the local character of production. Not only demand but also rates of wages and nature of contract are affected by local conditions. It means of course, that producers must meet local circumstances. But the supply of labour suffers from an increasing percentage of the unskilled sort. There are two outstanding difficulties in the situation

that seems to be making for a deadlock. In the first place, the supply of labour is inadequate, and in the second, the farmer feels his financial inability to increase the pay. Where special crops are grown, the supply of labour offered, although unskilled, is more readily absorbed. It is a slower process to adapt the unskilled man to the tasks of mixed farming. Wages are going up in tobacco and bean-growing sections. In the busy season help must be had. Foreign labour is more adaptable to the needs of the specialist than for general farming because it is required only in

summer months. Scandinavians have been employed in greater number and are found to be good workers. On the other hand, in counties where mixed farming is the mainstay, the farmers will go without help even in the busy season, rather than meet the rates of wages demanded by the few labourers available, no matter how inexperienced. No domestic help is obtainable anywhere. Both foreign and English-speaking immigrant women are absorbed in the labour market of the cities. An increasing effect of the scarcity of domestic help on the average Ontario farm is the tendency to buy food for the family after the example of city dwellers. Few suggestions looking to better conditions come from the farmers, who take the position that wages are at the top and that prices for all products must advance before experienced farm help can be commanded in anything like adequate supply."

Reporting on the farm labour situation in Ontario at the end of August, 1929, the Statistics Branch states that "good farm help is as hard to obtain as in past years. In the Western Ontario special crop producing areas \$2 to \$3.50 per day or \$60 per month with Board, represents the higher rates of wages for hired help according to ability. The less selective kind get \$35 to \$45 per month with meals. Qualified labour is scarce, but taking one sort with another the farmers are finding men to supply their needs. Harvest help was in better supply than in 1928, but was not all experienced. The conditions of the season were not as pressing as at previous harvests. The disposition of farmers to rely on their own labour is strong, and they are in a measure kept from giving attention to necessary repairs, weed control and other problems of their business."

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Advisory Committee for Ontario Accident Prevention Associations

The quarterly general meeting of directors of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario was held on September 26, at Toronto. Directors were present from all parts of the Province. Mr. F. M. Kimbark, first vice-chairman of the Associations, said that it seemed desirable to set up an Advisory Committee consisting of the executive heads of some of the largest industries in Canada and that after the discussion at the last quarterly meeting at Hamilton, the following had been approached and had agreed to act as an Advisory Committee:—

Messrs. J. E. Atkinson, president, Star Printing and Publishing Co.; Thos. Bradshaw, vice-president, Massey-Harris Company; W. R. Campbell, president, Ford Motor Co. of Canada; C. H. Carlisle, president, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; A. O. Dawson, president, Canadian Cottons; G. H. Duggan, president, Dominion Bridge Company; D. C. Durland, president, Canadian General Electric Co.; W. C. Franz, president, Algoma Steel Corporation; R. S. McLaughlin, president, General Motors of Canada; J. S. McLean, president, Canada Packers; R. H. McMaster, president, Steel Co. of Canada; P. J. Myler, president, Canadian Westinghouse Company; A. C. Tagge, president, Canada Cement Company; John M. Taylor, president, Taylor-Forbes Company; D. M. Wright, president, McLagan Furniture Company.

Application of the Construction Safety Association representing the large general contractors in this Province for membership in the

Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, was received and approved. The formation of this association was noted in the last issue, page 1005.

### Quebec Safety League's Bulletin Series

A series of bulletins dealing with various aspects of industrial safety practice is in course of publication by the Province of Quebec Safety League. Some of these bulletins have been noted in previous issues. The series is a very valuable contribution to the study of safety methods in industry. The titles of the first nineteen bulletins in the series are as follows:—

1. Illustrated bulletins and bulletin boards.
2. Safety committees in industrial plants.
3. The well-ordered plant.
4. Initiating the new man.
5. Habit breeds carelessness.
6. Handling men.
7. A safety program for your plant.
8. The foreman's place in accident prevention.
9. First aid in accidents.
10. Value of co-operation and suggestions.
11. Recording of accident cost.
12. Selling safety to new employees.
13. Maintaining interest in safety.
14. The value of accident prevention.
15. Eye protection.
16. Competition: The soul of accident prevention work.
17. The care of the injured.
18. Necessity and thoroughness of safety inspections.
19. Shop safety regulations.



### Work of a Safety Inspector

Bulletin No. 18 of the Province of Quebec Safety League, recently published, deals with the subject of the necessity for thorough safety inspections of industrial plants. The scope of the inspector's work is outlined as follows:—

The inspection should cover the buildings, the whole equipment, the operations of the plant, the working methods and practices, even the mental attitude of the workers.

The inspector should have a detail form, on which the different objects of his inspection will be carefully listed. There is, of course, no general form that will apply to all plants. Each plant should make out its own form and have it printed. We can only suggest here the headings.

1. Buildings (comprising walls, foundations, floors, floor openings, platforms, doors, windows, etc.);
2. Yards and approaches (comprising the pavement, tracks, derricks, etc.);
3. Machinery and tools;
4. Elevators and cranes;
5. Fire and explosion hazards;
6. Safety equipment and clothing;
7. Sanitation and lighting conditions;
8. First Aid;
9. Working methods;
10. Workers' attitude (negligence, recklessness, inexperience, ignorance, etc.)

Under each of these headings should be listed the sections, parts, accessories, details of operations and of working practices, of which the inspector should never lose sight. The inspector may recommend improvements, necessary or urgent repairs, partial or total reconstruction or replacement, better training or better education of the workers, etc.

When emergency situations arise, a verbal report should be made directly to those in authority. When a piece of machinery or some part of the equipment has become unsafe, the inspector should have it tagged immediately as dangerous, generally with the consent and co-operation of the man in charge, and a special report should be sent to the head of the department or to the general manager, as the case may be. When a worker, by his recklessness, inexperience, ignorance or gross negligence, constitutes a real danger to his co-workers and to himself, he should be immediately reported to those who have authority to suspend his work or even, if the situation warrants such a drastic procedure, to dismiss him.

The general plant inspector may also have to give his "O.K." to new or overhauled equipment, although this is generally attended to by special men. The new machinery should not, of course, be put into operation unless it is safely equipped with the necessary gears, belts, reciprocating parts, etc.

### Health Conditions in Provinces of Canada

The *Statistical Bulletin* published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company states in its issue for August that health conditions in Canada, are, in general, about the same as in the United States. This is indicated by a mortality rate of 8.9 per 1,000 in 1928, for about one and one-quarter million Canadians insured in the Industrial Department of the company, as compared with a rate of 8.1 for the millions of insured white persons in the United States. But the several provinces of Canada it is pointed out, show very marked variations in their death rates. In each of the four western provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) the condition of the public health is extraordinarily good, as would be expected with relatively new and prosperous populations. In Ontario, also, the mortality rate averages well under that for white persons in the United States. It is due entirely to the much higher death rates in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that the mortality for Canada as a whole is a little higher than in the United States. It is in these three provinces that the more serious health problems of Canada are largely centred.

It is the high prevalence of diseases associated with primitive sanitation, the *Bulletin* continues, that accounts for the high death rates in the three provinces. Typhoid fever, measles, diphtheria, tuberculosis, pneumonia and the diarrhoeal complaints are conspicuous examples. These conditions are, fortunately, subject to control and therein lies the promise for future health progress in Canada.

"Recent plans of the provincial health authorities in Quebec, however, justify the hope that the improvement will soon be registered in the mortality of the province. Plans have been perfected for the organization of full-time county health units in all parts of the province. In fact, greater progress has been made in this regard in Quebec than in any other province of the Dominion. In the summer time, the emphasis of the service is laid upon improving conditions for mothers and children. During the winter the health staffs visit the schools. The health units are all located in the larger towns and their influence radiates to all parts of the counties. It is hoped that the aid of the clergy will be enlisted in the health campaign, and that this will be a powerful factor in bringing about better sanitary conditions, and consequently longer life in Quebec.

"The new health movement enjoys the cordial support of the Government and the people of Quebec and has received the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company."

### Avoidance of Lead Poisoning

It has been stated by Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service that lead poisoning is one of the great problems of industrial hygiene. In the early part of the nineteenth century, experimental investigations of the action of lead were begun; but it is only during the past 25 years that much progress has been made in methods of preventing lead poisoning. The application of knowledge of how to prevent it together with improved methods in the handling of poisonous materials, will greatly reduce the incidence of this and other industrial poisonings in the future.

The following are some of the principal industries and trades in which workers are exposed to lead: Lead mining and smelting; making white or red lead; the manufacture of paint storage batteries, glazes, enamels, pottery, and most lead objects; painting, brass founding, and polishing cut glass and brass. In general all of those who handle lead-containing materials, even such diverse things as putty and window-shades, are exposed more or less to lead poisoning.

When a person is exposed to a dangerous amount of lead, he begins to absorb it and his system will show evidence of it very early. There are many people who absorb lead and show its disabling effects and yet have no acute poisoning. If the amount of lead is insufficient to produce acute poisoning and the worker continues in the occupation offering exposure, he may develop lead poisoning in a chronic form, which is at times harder to overcome than the acute condition.

In lead poisoning, as in other conditions, prevention greatly outweighs cure in importance. The responsibility for the prevention of industrial poisoning rests largely on the manufacturer. The worker however, is also responsible. There are many instances in which the safety measures and devices that are provided are ignored or misused by the employee. The manufacturer should provide adequate safety appliances and educate the employee in their use as well as the results of their abuse or disuse, but it devolves upon every worker to help in making the shop a safe work-place, and to minimize the chances of the other fellow, as well as himself, getting dangerous doses of the poisonous substance. Particular care must be used to avoid dustiness, since the most dangerous cases of lead poisoning are those in which the lead has been breathed in. Personal hygiene and habits are factors in health in any occupation, but they are especially so where the worker is exposed to industrial poisons and other unfavourable conditions in industry.

### Reduction of Machinery Accidents in Massachusetts

The last annual report of the Division of Industrial Safety of the Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts points out that "the introduction of machinery and frequent changes in the processes of industry unite in presenting one of the leading problems affecting the welfare of employees," and that constant vigilance is necessary to prevent exposure to occupational dangers in the operation of machinery. It is regarded as a tribute to the efficiency of the inspection service provided by the state and to the safety movement in general that in spite of increasing risks the number of accidents due to machinery was reduced from 18,490 in 1919 to 8,566 in 1927. That the severity degree of injury has been reduced in accidents on machinery is well established, the report states. In 1919, out of a total of 67,240 tabulatable injuries, 1,750 or 2.6 per cent, resulted in permanent partial disability; in 1927, there were 64,167 tabulatable injuries and 1,232 or 1.9 per cent, caused permanent partial disability. These included amputation or loss of use of phalanges, fingers, thumbs, hands, toes, feet, limbs and the loss of sight of eyes.

Reduction of time lost by employees through machinery accidents has taken place, the report continues. From July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, contact with machinery was responsible for 29.1 per cent of all days lost because of injuries to employees in the industrial establishments of Massachusetts. Gradual decrease in the percentage of such accidents came with each succeeding year until it fell to 22.5 per cent in the twelve months ending June 30, 1927.

Another favourable result of inspection work in the safeguarding of machinery is found in the reduction which has taken place in permanent partial disability injuries.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Maternity Allowances, Commonwealth of Australia, for the year ended June 30, 1928, recently received by the Department, reviews the administration of the Commonwealth Maternity Act, 1912, during this period. An outline of this act was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1928, page 414.

During the year, total of 135,784 claims were paid, and 1,261 claims were rejected. The amount paid in maternity allowances was £678,920, while the cost of administration was £15,490. Since the Act became effective on October 10, 1912, the number of claims paid totalled 2,088,424, with a total of 9,816 rejections. During the same period, the total amount paid in allowances was £10,442,118, while the total cost of administration was £218,221.

## ACCIDENT PREVENTION IN RELATION TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

A PAPER on the above subject was read last May before the Maritime Division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association by Mr. A. F. Blake, of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, Saint John, N.B. This address has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It is a plea for a concerted attempt on the part of manufacturers in Canada to reduce the costs of workmen's compensation by preventing or reducing the number of industrial accidents.

### The Real Economic Problem

Mr. Blake considers that in seeking to reduce the costs of production by means of a reduction in the rates of assessment levied for compensation purposes the manufacturers have been approaching the problem from the wrong direction. "Suppose our Boards," he says, "were not economically operated and an improvement in this respect could be accomplished, what would it amount to? One or two per cent of the total assessment. Capital and labour can debate forever the question as to the correct relative distribution between them of the cost of injuries; but after all, with accidents occurring as they do, our assessments would still be a burden if the payments to injured workmen were reduced from 55 per cent, as at present in New Brunswick, to 50 per cent, and the workmen would still feel that they were not properly compensated if payments were increased from 55 to 60 per cent as in Nova Scotia. Boards cannot reduce rates if payments to injured workmen increase, and it is surely not a satisfactory solution of the problem for one powerful group to influence the Board not to raise its rate, despite mounting accident costs, and thereby force the Board to pay its costs out of the surpluses and reserve funds of other groups. There is only one way to make a real saving in compensation costs and that is to stop them at the source—prevent accidents. Why not stop trying to shift the burden on to the government, on to labour, or on to other groups of fellow manufacturers and instead lighten the burden until we no longer mind carrying it? Let us cure the disease instead of the symptoms."

### Causes of Indifference

The writer contends that only by means of intensive accident prevention campaigns can compensation rates be made a negligible factor in the cost of industry. He suggests that the present indifference of manufacturers on the subject is due to the following causes:—

(1) A belief that no important results would follow an intensive campaign, that conditions are fairly good as they are, and that accidents are bound to happen anyway.

(2) A belief that the only important benefit to a manufacturer, even if injuries could be reduced, would be a reduction in the compensation rate, and whereas many manufacturers are grouped together in a single unit, the savings effected by one as a result of a campaign, would, in the absence of similar action by others, be distributed over all, reducing the benefit to the one to a negligible amount.

(3) A belief that a campaign would require a serious amount of effort and expense.

(4) Lack of knowledge of exactly how to go about instituting a safety campaign.

### Results of Safety Campaigns

In order to prove that safety campaigns may produce remarkable results in eliminating accidents Mr. Blake cites the experience of several large companies in Canada and the United States. Some of these examples are as follows:—The United States Steel Corporation in thirteen years decreased its accidents 86 per cent.

The Union Pacific Railroad shop employees have only one-fifth as many accidents as the shop employees on other railroads.

Five plants of the Canadian Cement Company reduced their accidents 75 per cent in eight years, or from 17.92 to 4.45 per 100,000 man hours.

The Bell Telephone Company of Eastern Canada reduced the number of lost time accidents from forty-five per thousand employees in 1922, to twenty per thousand in 1928, in spite of the taking on of a large number of new employees during these years. In 1922 there were 3.75 accidents, serious and minor, per 100 employees, and in 1928 the rate was reduced to .60 per 100 employees, the company recently had a 155-day period without one lost time accident.

The Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited (the writer's company) reduced the number of accidents resulting in compensation from 104 in 1926 to 32 in 1928, resulting in a reduction in the amount of compensation by 86.3 per cent.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company reduced its accidents 80 per cent in five years, this being, in the writer's opinion, a remarkable achievement.

Concluding his analysis of past safety efforts Mr. Blake sums up as follows: "Fully effective safety programs, when compared with ordin-

ary good management but without any special safety program, usually result in a reduction of about 75 per cent in accident costs. Savings of this sort are not limited to large factories as you will have noted from some examples which I gave. And I question if there is any industry with conditions so peculiar that accidents cannot be prevented. Accident prevention is based on a study of human behaviour, and human nature is the same everywhere. Is it worth while to reduce accident costs 75 per cent? And what of the humanitarian aspect?"

#### Extent of Losses Due to Accidents

Discussing the second cause of indifference on the part of employers to safety campaigns, as stated above, Mr. Blake refers to the current belief that savings effected through accident prevention will accrue to the entire industrial group and thus be dissipated so far as the individual employer is concerned. He points out that the group rate would be considerably lowered if every member were to conduct a safety campaign. "However," he continues, "it is an error to assume that the financial benefits of accident prevention to the employer are limited to a reduction in compensation assessments. You will probably disbelieve me when I assert that the total cost of accidents to employers averages four times the amount of the payments by the Boards for compensation and medical and hospital aid. Yet this statement is based on an exhaustive investigation by the American Engineering Council which is composed of eminent engineers, whose findings with statistics from a survey of 13,898 plants employing 2,464,413 employees are published in a 414-page book entitled 'Safety and Production' which I commend to your attention. Every time there is an accident other workmen gather around, the whole work of the department is demoralized, time and expense are required for first aid, etc. The Engineering Council measured all this and also compared production records of days when there were no accidents with days when there were. And it should not be forgotten that for every injury involving compensation payments there are approximately 29 which do not involve these payments but do result in all these other losses. But more important than this is the consideration that every accident indicates that there is something wrong with either the factory conditions, the workmen, or the factory management. Correct what is wrong and you not only decrease accidents but you will increase production."

#### Safety Campaigns Inexpensive

Mr. Blake remarks on the anomaly that practically all progressive employers are will-

ing to incur expenditure for mechanical safeguards, the most expensive factor in safety work, but neglect the cheaper but more effective measures to cope with the more intangible risks. It is found in practice that only about 25 per cent of accidents are mechanical in nature, the remaining 75 per cent being due to conditions that are physiological or psychological in their origin. "The workman is either not alert as a result of poor health, lack of sleep, poor ventilation in the factory, improper temperature, poor lighting, etc., or his mental attitude is at fault. He is not really trying to prevent accidents. It is the psychology of the thing that is important. Once the men and foremen are thinking about safety and determined not to have accidents, then the astounding results illustrated in the beginning of this paper begin to appear. Men's minds are influenced by propaganda, bulletin boards, pay envelope enclosures, addresses, personal persuasion by foremen and safety committee members, and safety competitions, above all by competitions. These things do not cost much. You can get all the information, instruction, posters and literature you need for the ordinary campaign from the large safety societies especially from the National Safety Council, merely on payment of dues, which vary, for that organization, from \$12.50 per year for small firms with less than 50 employees up to \$100 per year for firms employing over 1,200 employees. Special material can be obtained by making small additional payments. So the monetary cost is trifling."

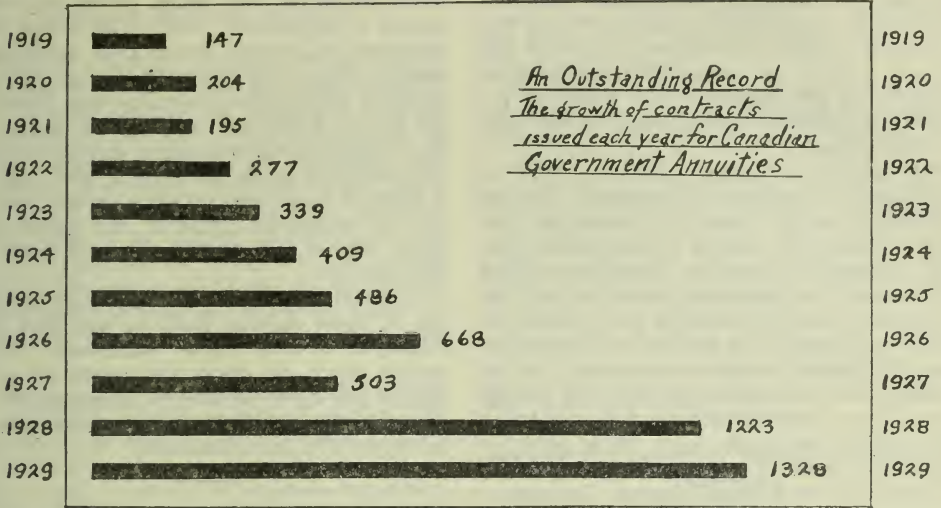
Mr. Blake deals lastly with the employer who lacks the knowledge required to undertake a safety campaign. The methods of preventing accidents have, he points out, been worked out by thousands of engineers and reduced to a science, practically the same methods being used everywhere. The necessary information may be obtained almost immediately by any manufacturer desiring guidance.

#### Humanitarian Aspect

The humanitarian aspect of the safety movement is considered by the writer in the following concluding paragraph:—

"After you have first justified your accident prevention campaign from financial considerations, then put the program into effect, and then at the end of the first year compare your results with those of the previous years, you will find tremendous satisfaction in the realization that you have saved one or two lives, a dozen or more permanent bodily mutilations and a tremendous amount of temporary suffering and worry amongst the men for whom you are responsible."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES



The rapid growth recently made in the volume of the sales of Canadian Government Annuities is indicated in the above graph. During recent years a steady increase has been noted in the interest displayed by the people of Canada in making provision for old age.

The number of contracts issued and the amount of purchase money received each year has been steadily increasing, particularly during the fiscal years ending March 31st, 1928, and March 31st, 1929.

EMPLOYEE THRIFT AND INVESTMENT PLANS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE National Industrial Conference Board of New York has recently published the results of another of its studies into industrial relations problems in a book entitled "Employee Thrift and Investment Plans." The Board was organized in May, 1916, for the purpose of bringing the important associations of industrial producers throughout the country into harmonious and effective relationship and co-operation on all matters of economic character, and of timely, important concern to American industry. From time to time, the activities of the National Industrial Conference Board have been reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, the last reference being in May, 1929, issue, page 507.

It is stated by way of introduction that "thrift is not an inherent American characteristic" and that "living conditions and habits that have come to prevail in the United States have also tended to encourage the free spending of money." Actuated by the feeling that that employee is more efficient whose "peace of mind is fortified by the knowledge of a financial reserve to meet emergencies" many employers have encouraged the practice of systematic thrift. In the great majority of cases the various schemes offered to employees are optional, but in three the saving was compulsory. In one of these the firm requires that employees save at least 10 per cent of their wages or salary, and invest this portion in a manner approved by the company.

The scope of the latest survey is limited to three general types of plans that are designed specifically for the purposes of inculcating thrift among employees. Accordingly, employee stock purchase schemes are not included, though such have been dealt with in a separate study. The data upon which the survey was based were supplied by 319 companies which together employ approximately 1,322,500 wage earners.

The three types of plans most generally in use and the results of their utilization are summarized in the survey as follows:

"Probably the most general form of savings plan is that which provides for regular, authorized payroll deductions by the employer, who turns over the amount deducted to a savings institution for crediting to the individual accounts of participants in the plan. Bank books

may be held by the company or by the employee, withdrawals may or may not be made through the employer, the savings fund may run for an indeterminate period or may mature at the close of a fixed period. There may be any number of variations upon the main theme, but all plans of this character are readily recognizable as belonging to the same general group.

"A second and more pretentious type of plan aims to bring to the employees the full investment return from their combined savings. Usually by means of authorized payroll deductions, a fund is accumulated which is invested by a committee chosen for the purpose, and periodic dividends are declared on a pro rata basis. This method offers the wage earner a more lucrative investment for his savings than the deposit of them in a savings bank, since dividends of from 6 per cent to 8 per cent are frequently paid. Such plans are dangerous, however, unless rigidly supervised by men who are financial experts. Injudicious investments resulting in loss of employees' savings can do incalculable harm. A plan of this character is better not undertaken unless means are available for its sound administration.

"The third main group of plans for stimulating thrift combines saving with the privilege of borrowing, and includes as its main divisions credit unions and building and loan associations. The introduction of this borrowing feature makes these plans of double benefit to the employee, and helps to solve one of the most difficult problems of domestic financing on small incomes. Not only do these plans provide the means for borrowing small amounts to meet special emergencies, but they also permit long-term financing for home ownership.

"In any or all of these plans, provision may be made for assistance in the form of contributions to the savings fund on the part of the employer. In some cases the employer pays an extra interest dividend on what the employee saves, while in other instances an amount equal to a certain proportion of the savings may be added to the fund, or a more general contribution to the aggregate savings fund may be made on the basis of a share in the profits of the company or on some other basis. While such contributions undoubtedly add to the attractiveness of the savings plan, they are not necessarily essential to its success.

"Employers generally seem to be satisfied that their sponsorship of these thrift plans is a step in the right direction. The benefit to the employee of a savings fund which can be relied upon for emergencies or for old age is obvious. But the employer also realizes a gain in a reduction of the petty annoyances

associated with granting personal loans or advances on wages, and, in a broader and much more important way, gains in the improved morale of his working force. The feeling that prevailed to a certain extent in an earlier generation—that a working force not entirely dependent upon current earnings was likely to get out of hand—has largely disappeared, to be replaced by the conviction that the worker who possesses some property in the form of a home or bank account has a greater respect for his employer's property and becomes a more reliable and more permanent asset to the company.

"Beyond and above the immediate advantage of these savings plans to employer and employee is their social significance. Any agency which can make the person of small income less likely in time of emergency to be forced to choose between privation and charity is a benefit to the community."

### Iron and Steel Industry in Canada in 1927

The annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the iron and steel industry in Canada for the year 1927 states that favourable conditions again prevailed throughout the iron and steel industry in Canada during 1927 and production showed a substantial advance. Production in 1927 was valued at \$525,921,839, an increase of 4 per cent over the figure for 1926, and the highest value on record since 1920. There were 1,148 different plants engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel products during 1927, 691 of these establishments were in Ontario, 219 in Quebec, 93 in British Columbia, 44 in Manitoba, 34 in Nova Scotia, 27 in Alberta, 26 in New Brunswick, 8 in Saskatchewan and 6 in Prince Edward Island.

The number of employees in 1927 was 106,293 as compared with 103,510 employed in the preceding year. The plants in Ontario employed 65,942 persons, followed by 25,844 in Quebec, 6,052 in Manitoba, 2,583 in Nova Scotia, 2,079 in British Columbia, 2,130 in New Brunswick, 1,255 in Alberta, 198 in Saskatchewan and 171 in Prince Edward Island. The maximum of employment was attained in April when there were 98,622 persons on wages in the various plants. This number was reduced to 86,159 wage earners in December, the month of least employment in this industry. Railway rolling stock furnished the greatest amount of employment with 21,436 employees in 1927, Castings and Forgings came next with 19,149 workers, and the automobile industry was third with 11,063 persons on the payrolls.

## NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

### Trade Courses at Montreal

Close co-operation between McGill University, the Board of Trade, the Cost Accountants Association and the Chartered Institute of Secretaries has led to the inauguration of trade courses in commercial education. Mr. George C. McDonald, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, in a recent interview, stated that these courses should be of the utmost assistance to young men in aiding them to advance in the commercial world. The classes are conducted by professors from the university, having commenced on September 30.

"Aside from the development of the centres of commerce in the various Canadian universities," said Mr. McDonald, "this, I think, is the first venture by a university to directly hold a course for business education, and it is also the first venture of the kind of the Board of Trade. Both institutions are alive to the opportunity and are very glad to help in furthering the movement. Of course, this is not the first instance, by any means, of a commercial organization entering into the field of education for the benefit of young business men. I have particularly in mind the London Chamber of Commerce, their commercial courses having a registration of about 28,000 students.

"The scheme has been inspired by the thought that young men not having the advantage of a university education, in some cases not even that of a high school, should be given their chance of making progress in the world of commerce. One of the most valuable features of the courses is that they deal only with subjects of practical value, and therefore it is to the interest of every employer who has promising young men on his staff to urge them to join. It is possible to qualify for membership in the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, to become a cost accountant, or to take the general course and to receive the Board of Trade diploma for commercial education. Naturally these courses are meant to extend over a period of two or three years. "There will be no profit for any of the organizations behind the movement and if there should be a surplus of funds it will be used to reduce the fees. In the case of students unable to pay the entire sum at the beginning of the term, arrangements will be made for the acceptance of part payments, extending over the entire term. Employers are urged to aid the young man who shows promise by advancing the fees temporarily. Several firms by way of encour-

agement are offering members of their staff who successfully pass the courses a refund of part of their fees."

The cost of a complete course per year is about \$70, a sum which Mr. McDonald characterized as being barely enough to cover the expenses. A wide range of subjects is covered by the courses, including book-keeping, partnership and manufacturing accounting, cost accounting and factory organization, commercial arithmetic and mathematics of investment, psychology, elements of commercial law and sale of goods, trusts and executors, company law, conduct of meetings, banking and exchange, commercial correspondence, secretarial practice, economics and industrial organization and administration.

### Demand for Technical School Graduates at Montreal

The assistant principal of the Montreal Technical School recently made the following statement: "For the past five years, at the Montreal Technical School, we have had such a big demand for our technically trained graduates that we have been unable to meet it, much to our regret. Although a few days ago we sent out the largest group of graduates in the history of the school, these young men were all spoken for months before their final examinations. At the present time we could place many more if we had them. Indeed, so great is the demand for technically trained men that some of our Canadian industries are beginning to send to Europe for them. And there is no competition from girls as there is in the commercial field."

### Aircraft Instruction in Technical School at Toronto

Classes in Aircraft Mechanics were started at the Central Technical School, Toronto, in connection with the evening classes which opened on October 1. Principal W. S. Kirkland reported a very brisk demand for this course. In order to enter upon the work a candidate must possess a good educational foundation. For those who do not possess this essential foundation the school offers various preparatory courses, both theoretical and practical. The course includes cable splicing; fuselage construction; wing construction, covering and doping; rigging propellers, instruments and controls; aeroplane engines, classes: radial, air-cooled, water-cooled; carburetion; ignition and oiling systems. Visits will be made to aircraft manufacturing plants and various hangars to inspect commercial machines of different types.

## Training Older Workers for Continued Employment

The American Management Association recently published Bulletin No. 93, in its General Management Series, dealing with the subject of training older employees for continued employment. The writers, Mr. C. R. Dooley and Miss Helen Washburn, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, point out that the problem of the middle aged employee, that is, one between the ages of 40 to 55 years, is among the most acute in the field of industrial research. Some of the difficulties confronting the middle-aged worker in the search for work are stated to be as follows: pension plans (which are often the cause of age limits); mergers; the policy of promotion from within; the difficulties of a middle-aged man or woman who has spent years with one company and who knows only one line of work, when he has to find a new place; and the effect on initiative and independence of the growing feeling that it is getting harder and harder for a person past youth to find a position.

Employers also are called upon to solve the problem presented by long service employees when positions are abolished through reorganization or through new machinery or methods, or in the case of general lay-offs; or when the older employees have grown ineffective. They have also to consider the loss to business in turning away capable people who must have a good deal to contribute from their experience and judgment.

The inquiry conducted by the writers of the bulletin showed that there were few definite solutions offered for these problems. Some suggestions were made as to what employers might do, such as: modifying pension plans; abolishing age limits; developing open-mindedness on the question of age; realizing that older employees can learn as well as younger people, that an older employee's knowledge of the business is a great factor in his favour, and that he is frequently steadier and has better judgment than a younger man. Several companies stated that they give training to older employees, but when their replies were analysed it was found that their training was general and not specifically for older employees. However, it was believed that general training would go far toward solving the problems connected with older employees, and make them more efficient, less "set" and more transferable.

About forty companies replied to the request of the authors for information as to their methods of special training for older employees. The following conclusions were

drawn from the information obtained in this way.

There were some points upon which all 40 companies agreed. One was the custom of putting employees on lighter or simpler work as they grow older, often at the same rate of pay. Another, and a very gratifying point, was that older employees can learn readily.

The replies also showed that consideration for older employees was general among all industries—the companies from whom answers were received all reported that they either pension older employees or find suitable work for them, and that they practically never release them.

While but few concerns are conducting training as an aid to this adjustment problem, still the evidence is clear that they represent a trend in dealing with the older worker, whether by general or special training, which is both economical and social. "No man," it is stated, "wants to get in a rut, yet we all do. Training for older workers is but a form of the present movement for adult education, which is merely a dignified means of keeping our minds plastic and out of ruts—of prolonging the enthusiasms and curiosities of youth—of keeping efficient through interest rather than through pressure. From the evidence collected this training for older employees increases their efficiency on present work, prepares them for transfer to other work, and improves the spirit of co-operation. But in connection with the details of such a program many questions are doubtless open for discussion."

The "Planned Prosperity League" or the "Prosperity Reserve League" will be the title of a national organization in the United States, formed for the purpose of planning in advance for the construction of public works so as to diminish unemployment in slack periods. Plans for the new organization were drawn up by the Institute of Politics at a meeting at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in August. It was also suggested that as States and cities did not realize that the time selected by them for expanding public works had any effect on stabilizing or unbalancing general business it might be necessary to have a Federal stability commission, similar to the Law Enforcement Commission, which would focus public attention on the necessity of a construction program in which the States would join. The new organization has the approval of President Hoover.



## Fifty Years Progress in Canadian Mining

The fiftieth anniversary number of the *Canadian Mining Journal* (August, 1929), contained a valuable series of historical and descriptive papers contributed by prominent authorities in the various branches of mining and mineralogy in Canada. The introduction points out that "fifty years ago the mining industry of this country was of very small proportions; to-day it is the third basic industry of this land". Some record of this progress is given in the issue, which is dedicated "to the memory of the pioneers, of the prospectors, of the engineers, and of the geologists, who pointed the way and showed us the promise, and who have passed on; and to the men of the industry to-day, who have taken up the burden; and who are bringing Canada to the forefront of the mineral producing nations of the world."

The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, contributes a general introduction, showing the extent and importance of the industry in Canada. "Canada's mineral industry to-day," the minister says, "represents an investment amounting to nearly \$75 for every man, woman, and child in the Dominion. Not only is the main strength of the industry built upon the foundation of invaluable basic minerals, some of which are in large measure confined to Canada, but discoveries of rare minerals, such as platinum, have rewarded the efforts of the prospector and indicate the possibility of future industrial developments."

"While Canada produces about 70 different metals or mineral products of economic value, 18 of these constitute about 98 per cent of the total annual output value. The world's production and consumption of the base metals, copper, lead, and zinc, have reached enormous proportions and Canada's resources in these metals will increasingly contribute to the world's needs."

Mr. Stewart anticipates that "Canada's progress in the past is as nothing compared with its future through the exploitation of its mines. Its resources of base metals will give employment to many workers and add to the industrial activity and prosperity of the Dominion."

Federal activities in mining are described in the first section of the Anniversary Number which contains the following papers:—

"Half a Century in Canada's Minerals industry, 1879-1927," by S. J. Cook, chief of the Mining Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

"The Dominion Department of Mines," by Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa.

"The Geological Survey of Canada," by W. H. Collins, Director, Geological Survey of Canada.

"The Mines Branch and its Functions," by John McLeish, Director of the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines.

The Provincial Historical section contains the following papers:—

"Fifty Years of Mining in Ontario," by Hon. Charles McCrear, Minister of Mines.

"A History of Mining in British Columbia," by Robert Dunn, Deputy Minister of Mines.

"Historical Sketch of Mining in Quebec," by Hon. J. C. Perrault, Minister of Mines.

"A Record of Mining Enterprise in Manitoba," by J. P. de Wet.

"Mining Development in Alberta," by Hubert Norbury.

"Mining in Nova Scotia," by the Hon. Col. Harrington, Minister of Mines.

The Technical Progress section is made up as follows:—

"Developments in Mining Practice," by W. G. McBride, Professor of Mining Engineering, McGill University.

"Fifty Years of Development in Ore Dressing," by C. S. Parsons, Engineer in Charge of Ore Dressing, Dept. of Mines, Ottawa.

"The Development of the Flotation Process," by Robert Lord.

"Half a Century of Cyanidation," by A. Anable.

The Transportation section contains the following papers:—

"The Canadian National Railways and Natural Resources Development," by Arthur E. Kelsey.

"The Development Branch of a Railway and How it Works," by G. G. Ommanney.

"Temiscaming and Northern Ontario Railway Development,"

"The Development of travel in the Canadian North," by R. C. Rowe.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### 46th Session of Governing Body

The 46th session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Geneva early in October, when the following subjects were discussed:—

The agenda of the 1931 International Labour Conference;

Proposals to establish committees on handicraftsmen, on automatic coupling, and on salaried employees;

A report on the working of the Convention on the minimum age for the admission of children to industrial employment;

Effect to be given to the Resolutions adopted by the Conference at its Twelfth Session;

Proposals concerning the reports to be furnished by the governments under Article 408;

Consideration of the decisions of the Assembly of the League affecting the International Labour Organization;

Report of the committee on working conditions in the textile industry;

Record of the meeting of the safety sub-committee.

### Historical Study of Migration Statistics

The September issue of the *International Labour Review* (Geneva), opens with the first section of an article describing the work of the 12th session of the International Labour Conference. This is followed by a historical study of migration statistics, by Dr. Imre

Ferenczi, of the Research Division of the International Labour Office. The inquiry into immigration was undertaken by the Office on a suggestion emanating from the United States, that it should collect migration statistics for every country in the world since the beginning of such figures, and more especially since the beginning of the nineteenth century, and that all the data as far as possible should be summarized in international tables. The inquiry was intended to cover all migration movements, both continental and intercontinental, irrespective of the nationality, class, or race of the migrants. The proposal, accompanied by an undertaking to cover the cost of the inquiry was accepted by the Governing Body; the Director entrusted Dr. Ferenczi with the task, the results of which have recently been published in a substantial volume of over 1,100 pages, containing 641 national tables and 36 international tables.

The author gives in the *Review* a short account of migration movements and of the development of the statistics in the 19th and 20th centuries. The inquiry suggests the possibility of a development of national statistics on more uniform lines and subsequently of the compilation of really comparable international statistics of migration. It has also led to the discovery of numerous official sources and records stretching back over a long period concerning modern migration movements, which may well be of service in other spheres than that of statistics.

### Laws Relating to the Work of Women

The International Labour Office has issued from Geneva the results of a comparative study of the legislation relating to the employment of women in the countries that are members of the "I. L. O.," with appendices containing tables and a summary of the State laws in the United States of America.

The aim of the present study is to give a general view of the laws by which the principal aspects of women's employment are regulated and to enable these laws to be compared with each other and with relevant Conventions. National laws were searched for provisions relating to every kind of employment outside of agriculture and domestic service. "This examination," it is stated, was not limited to provisions relating to women as distinct from other workers; the provisions relating to hours, for example, in most cases apply to both women and men. The study is not one of discriminatory legislation in

favour of women, though that aspect was not overlooked, and the work can be used to ascertain which laws are discriminatory and which are not."

The following features of employment are considered; hours, rest intervals, overtime, night work, weekly rest, dangerous and unhealthy occupations, industrial home work, and special accommodation, i.e., the provision of seats and service facilities. The principal aspects not touched on are wages, annual holidays, and hygiene and safety provisions concerning all workers. Some doubt was felt about wages as a few laws contains minimum wage provisions for women. But the practical utility of such provisions is probably small seeing that wages are usually fixed by agreements or orders, or industrial awards; it was therefore decided to omit them.

All laws found up to the end of February, 1929, are included.

### Canada

The general summary of Canadian laws is in part as follows:—

“The only province which has passed legislation to apply any of the Washington Conventions relating to women is British Columbia; the laws do not come into force until similar legislation has been passed by other Provinces. The Dominion Government has adopted the Berne Phosphorous Convention, and it is everywhere applied.

*Hours.*—Only the Province of British Columbia prescribes an 8-hour day and 48-hour week for women in factories. In Saskatchewan there is a statutory 48-hour week for such women. In Manitoba the Minimum Wage Board orders limit hours for women to nine in the day and 48 in the week with a weekly half holiday in most factories. In Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick the only legal limitation on hours of women in factories is that imposed by the factory legislation—a 10-hour day and 60-hour week (55-hour week in Quebec cotton and woollen factories). There is no limitation in the Nova Scotia Factories Act on the hours of women in normal times. All the Provinces but New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have enacted minimum wage laws. No administration board has been appointed in Nova Scotia. The Quebec Minimum Wage Act gives the Board no power to regulate hours of labour, and in Ontario the Board is authorized only to specify the hours for which the specified rates of pay are to be paid and to fix other rates for longer hours.

*Overtime.*—All provincial Factory Acts permit working hours in excess of statutory limit under specified circumstances and with the permission of the inspector, but a further limit is placed on such overtime by all the laws except that of Alberta.

*Night Work.*—All Provinces except Alberta place some restriction on the employment of women at night in industry. By-laws under the Early Closing Acts regulate hours in shops, and Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia have statutes governing the hours of women in retail shops. Saskatchewan and Manitoba Minimum Wage Orders further restrict hours for women in shops.

*Weekly rest and holidays.*—Work on Sundays is forbidden in all provinces by the Acts relating either to work in factories and shops or to Sunday observance.

*Dangerous, unhealthy and prohibited occupations.*—As regards mines, a statement made by the Dominion Department of Labour is quoted to the effect that it is very improbable that any woman was ever employed below ground in Canada. The Alberta, Ontario and Quebec laws prohibit the employment of women in or about any mine except in office work, and the employment of women underground has never occurred in the first two. It is unlikely to have occurred in Quebec unless in the very early days before Confederation in 1867. The Province of Saskatchewan has no deep mines.

The prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches prevails everywhere.

In Saskatchewan employers in laundries, restaurants, etc. are required before employing women to procure a license, and in British Columbia no person may employ a woman in any hotel, restaurant, laundry or place of business where the chief of the police of the municipality thinks it undesirable.

The Manitoba statute prohibiting the employment of white women by Orientals is to come into force on proclamation to that effect. Such proclamation has not been issued, but the Winnipeg City Charter contains a clause enabling the City Council to pass a by-law requiring licences for the employment of women in a hotel, restaurant or laundry owned or conducted by Chinese. In Ontario (subject to the proclamation of this section as being in effect), no person may employ any white woman in any factory, restaurant or laundry owned or conducted by Chinese. Alberta, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island have no similar legislation.

The fifteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets of Saskatchewan for the twelve months period ended April 30, 1929, reviews the activities of the co-operative organizations of that province which are administered under the Co-operative Associations Act, 1928. During the year reports were received from 216 associations, as compared with 243 in the previous year. The number of shareholders in these 216 associations was 13,819, and the paid up capital invested was \$569,829.17. During the year, 11 associations marketed live stock, shipping 167½ cars, the receipts of which amounted to \$249,767.55. The value of farm products marketed through the associations amounted to \$17,749.30, while the total value of supplies sold amounted to \$3,621,256.16. The total sales of the associations amounted to \$3,879,773.01, the net savings being \$135,963.33.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN AUGUST, 1929

The following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in August was 6,908, their employees numbering 1,093,735 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for

July was 1,709, having an aggregate membership of 204,547 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1929, as Reported by the Employers

As often happens in the early autumn, there was a slowing-up of industrial activity at the beginning of September, but the situation continued considerably more favourable than in any month of the years 1920-28. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received data from 6,908 firms with a combined working force of 1,093,735 persons on September 1, as against 1,102,033 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 126.8, compared with 127.8 on August 1, 1929, and with 119.1, 111.0, 106.2, 97.8, 94.2, 101.2, 94.8 and 89.8 on September 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

Logging, mining, communications, transportation and trade showed heightened activity, while there were heavy seasonal losses in construction, and manufacturing was also quieter.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

All provinces reported contractions, that in Ontario being most pronounced.

*Maritime Provinces.*—For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a slight slackening in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but this reduction involved a much smaller number of workers than that registered on September 1, of other years of the record. Most of the loss took place in logging and construction, while gains were noted in transportation and trade. Statistics were received from 531 firms, whose staffs aggregated 85,373 workers, compared with 85,468 in the preceding month. The index

was many points higher than on the same date in any year since 1920.

*Quebec.*—A contraction was noted in manufacturing and transportation, while logging, mining and construction were brisker. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decreases were in iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, lumber and tobacco factories. The working force of the 1,579 co-operating employers stood at 302,038 persons, as against 303,910 on August 1. Advances were registered at the beginning of September, 1928, but the index then was several points lower.

*Ontario.*—In this province, 3,114 firms reported that they had reduced their staffs by 3,724 employees to 445,631. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel, and construction, chiefly railway construction, released employees. On the other hand, logging camps recorded considerable seasonal activity, and communications and trade also showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than in the early autumn of 1928, or in that of any other year since the series was commenced.

*Prairie Provinces.*—Following five months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a reduction in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index continued much higher than on the same date last year. Returns were tabulated from 958 employers of 166,018 workers, as compared with 167,734 at the beginning of August. Mining, transportation, communications and wholesale trade afforded

heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker, and there were also losses in manufactures, notably in iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper plants.

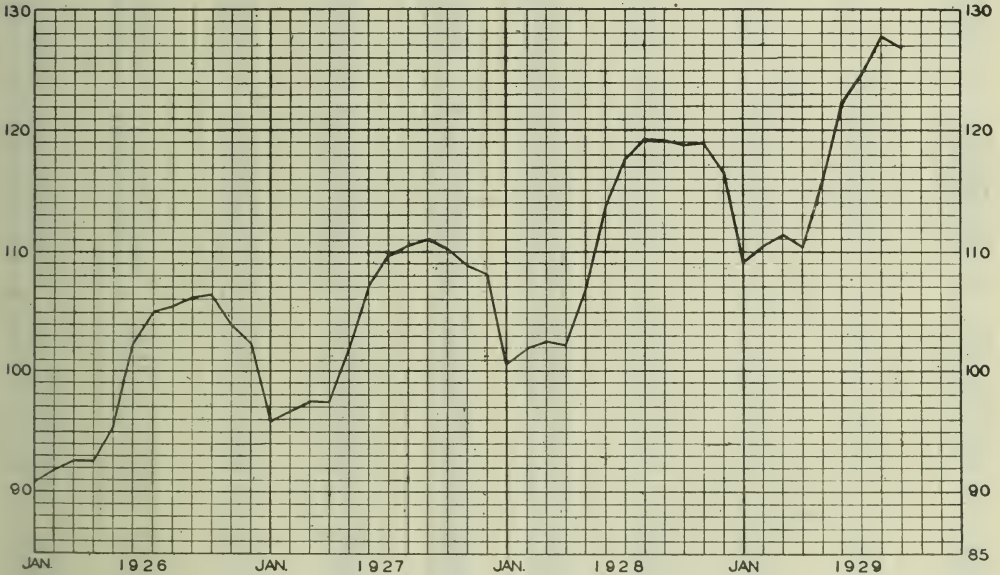
*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed its first decrease since the winter; this took place chiefly in construction, while communications, mining, transportation and logging showed improvement, and no general change occurred in manufacturing. The working force of the 726 firms furnishing data declined from 95,566 persons on August 1 to 94,675 at the beginning of

the pay-lists of the 840 co-operating firms, who employed 146,654. Manufacturing (except of electrical apparatus, leather, food and rubber products) reported general contractions; transportation was also slacker, while improvement was noted in construction. The index continued higher than on the same date in any other year for which statistics are available.

*Quebec.*—Heightened activity was indicated in Quebec, according to 117 employers of 13,737 persons, as compared with 13,614 in the preceding month. The gain took place mainly

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS**

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



September. The contraction involved about the same number of workers as that indicated on September 1, 1928, when employment was in smaller volume.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

**Employment by Cities**

Employment advanced in Quebec, Toronto, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg curtailment was registered.

*Montreal.*—Employment in Montreal showed its first falling-off since the beginning of the year, 2,363 workers being released from

in trade, transportation and manufacturing. Employment was at its maximum for the five years' record of this city.

*Toronto.*—Manufacturing, communications and trade afforded more employment, while only slight changes were noted in other industries. Statements were received from 908 firms with 128,173 workers, or 2,085 more than on August 1. Much smaller increases had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment then was below its present level; on the date under review it was, in fact, at its peak in the record for this city.

*Ottawa.*—There was a small decline in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, while con-

NOTE: The "relative weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Sept. 1.....	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
1922						
Sept. 1.....	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
1923						
Sept. 1.....	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
1924						
Sept. 1.....	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
1925						
Sept. 1.....	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
1926						
Jan. 1.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.5	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	105.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	113.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.2	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.8	27.6	40.7	15.2	8.7

struction was brisker. The 138 firms furnishing returns reported 13,482 employees, compared with 13,643 in the preceding month. On September 1, 1928, a reduction involving almost the same number of workers had been noted, but the index then was rather lower.

*Hamilton.*—Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel and textile products, reported contractions in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 222 employers recorded 39,415 persons on their pay-

rolls, as against 40,816 on August 1. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of September a year ago, or at the same period in any other year for which data are available.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—An advance was registered in the Border Cities, where the 131 co-operating firms reported 17,770 workers, as against 17,646 in the preceding month. Automobile plants afforded slightly increased employment, and services

NOTE. The "relative weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Sept. 1, 1923	91.7		97.6				101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1924	94.8		99.0	114.5	97.1		92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1925	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6		88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1926	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	95.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
1927								
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1, 1928	95.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Sept. 1, 1929	13.4	1.2	11.7	1.2	3.6	1.6	3.1	2.8

were also more active. A large gain had been indicated on the same date last year and the index number then was considerably higher.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed a decline following a period of steady expansion during the summer; the situation was practically the same as on September 1, 1928. Manufacturing, construction and trade recorded most of the reduction. An aggregate working force of 34,061 persons was reported by the 313 employers whose returns were received; these firms had 34,660 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver.—There was a slight gain in activity in Vancouver, according to the statements received from 269 firms employing 30,592 workers, as against 30,440 on August 1. Manufacturing and communications reported increases in personnel, while only small changes took place in other groups. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date a year ago, when smaller additions to staffs had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE: The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—		All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Sept.	1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept.	1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.6	87.7	90.1
Sept.	1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept.	1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept.	1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb.	1	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar.	1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
April	1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May	1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June	1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July	1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug.	1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept.	1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct.	1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov.	1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec.	1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April	1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May	1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.1	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2 <sup>a</sup>	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1929		100.0	52.3	1.9	4.9	2.8	12.3	15.9	2.2	7.7

**Manufacturing**

Iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, rubber and edible animal product factories showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal character, while the vegetable food, electrical apparatus, leather, fur and chemical divisions recorded improvement. Statements were received from 4,173 manufacturers employing 571,744 operatives, as compared with 580,295 at the beginning of August. Employment on

September 1, 1928, had advanced slightly, but the index then was several points lower than on the date under review.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Declines were shown in meat-preserving and fish canneries, chiefly in the Maritime and Western Provinces, while other divisions reported only slight changes. The payrolls of the 223 co-operating factories aggregated 19,905 employees, as compared with 20,437 in the preceding month. Employment on September 1, 1923,



TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 1, 1929	Aug. 1, 1929	Sept. 1, 1928	Sept. 1, 1927	Sept. 1, 1926	Sept. 1, 1925	Sept. 1, 1924
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.3	119.8	121.6	115.9	106.8	104.8	96.8	91.5
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	121.0	123.6	125.9	117.6	111.6	107.3	103.2
Fur and products.....	.2	104.3	99.0	99.3	99.9	100.8	98.6	102.2
Leather and products.....	1.6	96.4	94.4	97.4	103.9	100.1	92.2	93.9
Lumber and products.....	5.7	120.7	124.5	120.5	114.4	118.9	114.5	109.9
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.6	122.0	125.8	121.8	119.6	128.9	124.4	122.6
Furniture.....	.9	121.7	126.2	116.5	105.8	98.4	91.6	.....
Other lumber products.....	1.2	115.6	119.0	117.9	102.7	102.6	98.7	89.2
Musical instruments.....	.3	99.4	99.5	104.2	97.2	105.0	86.9	86.7
Plant products—edible.....	3.2	123.4	118.4	112.9	109.4	108.9	106.0	93.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.2	113.1	115.1	108.8	108.8	105.0	94.9	92.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.0	110.9	113.2	115.8	112.3	109.8	93.2	89.9
Paper products.....	.8	115.3	113.7	121.0	107.6	100.4	96.5	95.1
Printing and publishing.....	2.4	115.3	118.1	109.4	104.5	99.7	96.9	95.8
Rubber products.....	1.6	140.6	145.2	137.4	115.7	99.5	102.9	77.0
Textile products.....	7.3	104.8	105.7	104.0	104.4	99.6	94.7	86.0
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.5	100.6	104.4	111.9	111.0	98.9	94.2	79.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	113.1	107.2	103.6	97.7	100.5	90.3	80.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	105.7	105.1	101.8	98.9	100.3	98.0	98.3
Other textile products.....	.9	100.9	108.4	107.0	109.6	98.6	94.9	86.5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.4	120.0	128.1	121.5	111.3	104.1	105.8	101.1
Tobacco.....	.7	103.3	115.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	146.1	148.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	150.8	171.4	138.8	104.1	84.0	73.5	105.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	.7	120.6	117.9	109.9	104.4	100.2	94.9	98.1
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.3	139.9	141.2	124.6	109.5	111.8	91.9	91.7
Electric current.....	1.5	136.8	139.4	129.3	117.2	106.3	109.8	105.5
Electrical apparatus.....	1.4	154.7	146.1	123.1	107.8	101.3	88.1	86.6
Iron and steel products.....	14.4	122.3	126.3	117.6	100.1	102.1	88.0	81.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	133.3	138.1	122.7	106.9	102.3	81.9	69.4
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	131.9	136.5	128.8	112.2	100.8	94.6	86.8
Agricultural implements.....	.9	108.3	125.9	97.4	94.3	97.1	69.7	48.4
Load vehicles.....	6.3	114.6	117.6	117.9	94.6	102.8	90.0	86.0
Automobiles and parts.....	1.6	129.1	130.3	171.0	89.7	106.0	86.0	50.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.5	142.1	149.4	107.1	92.0	98.1	96.6	91.2
Heating appliances.....	.5	130.8	132.7	121.4	105.4	103.0	96.1	94.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	1.0	181.3	182.6	145.6	116.6	101.2	79.9	78.1
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	128.3	123.8	121.7	96.3	97.5	87.9	76.9
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	114.2	117.2	114.4	105.5	103.3	90.0	84.9
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	133.6	136.7	124.1	111.5	105.7	86.1	80.2
Mineral products.....	1.3	148.8	147.8	135.0	106.9	103.2	105.9	103.2
Miscellaneous.....	8.4	118.4	113.0	108.6	101.2	96.8	93.4	93.5
<i>Logging</i> .....	1.9	83.6	74.0	75.0	78.7	66.8	69.5	79.0
<i>Mining</i> .....	4.9	123.8	122.1	115.7	109.9	101.7	98.0	103.7
Coal.....	2.5	105.9	104.2	102.9	104.4	98.9	89.6	104.0
Metallic ores.....	1.5	147.2	145.1	131.4	118.5	104.5	106.0	100.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.9	153.2	151.8	138.5	117.8	109.2	105.1	97.9
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.8	123.8	126.0	114.8	107.2	103.2	98.6	97.1
Telegraphs.....	.6	140.3	133.7	125.1	113.0	108.0	101.7	97.2
Telephones.....	2.2	125.7	123.9	112.1	105.7	101.9	97.8	97.2
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.3	117.2	117.2	111.5	105.9	104.7	100.4	99.6
Street railways and cartage.....	2.4	134.3	130.5	117.7	108.6	104.4	101.5	101.4
Steam railways.....	8.1	112.2	113.3	110.8	104.6	103.4	99.4	99.5
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	121.2	120.8	107.0	108.6	112.7	104.4	98.0
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	15.9	181.3	186.8	158.7	150.4	133.5	107.7	101.4
Building.....	6.2	174.8	170.2	137.7	134.7	124.8	92.1	88.2
Highway.....	4.7	293.5	298.2	243.7	238.8	188.1	164.1	126.5
Railway.....	5.0	137.7	153.8	145.6	129.1	121.2	102.4	103.9
<i>Services</i> .....	2.2	146.6	146.6	132.5	120.0	110.4	105.2	101.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	158.3	159.3	137.5	126.0	116.9	115.7	110.6
Professional.....	.2	124.5	122.6	121.9	100.7	101.0	94.1	87.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.7	133.2	132.9	128.3	116.4	103.6	91.8	90.6
<i>Trade</i> .....	7.7	127.8	126.1	116.0	108.4	98.1	94.8	91.4
Retail.....	5.4	130.1	129.4	118.3	108.1	96.1	93.2	88.1
Wholesale.....	2.3	122.7	118.7	111.0	109.2	102.2	98.0	97.8
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	126.8	127.8	119.1	111.0	106.2	97.8	94.2

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

had also increased, and the index number then was higher.

*Leather and Products.*—A further gain was shown in leather factories, in which it largely exceeded that noted at the beginning of September last year, when the level of employment was rather higher. Statements were received from 173 manufacturers having 16,962

persons in their employ, as against 16,630 on August 1. Quebec and Ontario firms reported most of the increase.

*Lumber and Products.*—The commencement of seasonal inactivity in sawmills caused a reduction in employment, and furniture and vehicle factories also released help. The decrease, which was reported to a considerable

extent in Ontario, was greater than that noted on September 1, 1928; the index then was practically the same as on the date under review. A combined working force of 61,837 persons was registered by the 716 establishments from which returns were received, which had employed 63,459 in their last report.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Biscuit, confectionery, chocolate, cocoa, fruit and vegetable factories reported heightened activity; the improvement was on a much larger scale than on the same date last year. Data were compiled from 365 firms in the vegetable food group, whose payrolls rose from 33,808 on August 1, to 35,421 at the beginning of September. All provinces reported advances, that in Ontario being most pronounced.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—Employment in this group showed a reduction, mainly in pulp and paper mills and printing shops; the tendency was also downward on September 1 last year, when the index was several points lower than on the date under review. The forces of the 529 co-operating establishments included 67,752 persons, as compared with 68,948 in the preceding month. A large proportion of this decline took place in Quebec and Ontario.

*Rubber Products.*—Contractions were indicated in rubber factories, 37 of which employed 17,825 workers, or 575 less than in their last report. Practically all the decline took place in Ontario. A gain had been registered on September 1, 1928, when the index was lower than on the date under review.

*Textile Products.*—Continued decreases were noted in textile factories, 565 of which had 79,579 employees, as against 80,384 on August 1. Most of the reduction took place in Quebec. Woollen, cotton and cordage factories registered the bulk of the loss, while knitting mills were busier. Employment on the same date last year was in practically the same volume.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—A loss was noted in this industry on September 1, when 928 persons were released from the payrolls of the 149 co-operating factories, which employed 15,494 operatives. A large share of the decline took place in tobacco plants in Quebec, on account of repairs. The level of employment was slightly lower than at the beginning of September, 1928, when a gain had been indicated.

*Chemical Products.*—Employment in this division showed improvement, according to statistics from 116 employers of 8,102 persons, compared with 7,914 on August 1. On-

tario plants absorbed most of these extra workers. The situation was better than on the same date a year ago.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Stone works released some employees, while the other divisions showed only small changes. Statements were received from 144 plants, having 14,003 workers, as against 14,186 in the preceding month. The Prairie Provinces registered a large proportion of the decrease. An advance had been noted on the same date last year, but the situation then was not so favourable.

*Electric Current.*—For the first time since the beginning of this year, a reduction was shown in electric current plants, 93 of which employed 16,543 persons, compared with 16,831 in their last report. Quebec recorded most of the decline. The index was higher than on September 1, 1928.

*Electrical Apparatus.*—Employment in this group increased substantially at the beginning of September, when 890 workers were added to the forces of the 49 co-operating establishments, which had 15,694 employees. This gain occurred mainly in Quebec and Ontario; it was considerably larger than that noted on the corresponding date in 1928, when the index was many points lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—Agricultural implement, railway car, shipbuilding, rolling mills and some other branches of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment; there was a reduction of 5,188 in the forces of the 669 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 157,727 persons. activity decreased chiefly in Quebec and Ontario. The trend on September 1, 1928, was also unfavourable, but the index number then was lower than on the date under review.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The precious metal division reported lowered employment, while there were only small general changes in other branches of this group; 104 manufacturers employed 20,207 operatives, as against 20,682 on August 1. Although an advance had been indicated on the same date last year, employment then was in much less volume.

### Logging

The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps caused a large increase in employment, chiefly in Ontario. The 198 co-operating firms reported 20,983 workers, compared with 18,729 in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than on September 1, 1928, when smaller gains had been reported.

### Mining

*Coal.*—Data were received from 79 operators having 27,185 men on their payrolls, as compared with 26,756 at the beginning of August. The expansion was largely confined to the Prairie Provinces. Advances had also been registered on the same date a year ago, but the index number then was slightly lower.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in metallic ore mines continued to improve, according to returns from 69 firms whose forces rose from 16,623 persons on August 1 to 16,991 at the beginning of September. Ontario and British Columbia recorded most of the increase. A smaller gain had been shown on September 1, 1928, when the index number was some 16 points lower.

### Communications

Further large additions to staffs were noted in both telegraphic and telephonic communications. Statistics were compiled from 171 companies and branches employing 30,957 workers, as against 30,275 in their last report. Employment continued in greater volume than on the same date in 1928 or any other year of the record.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—Considerable expansion was shown in local transportation on the date under review, when 819 employees were added to the forces of the 125 firms furnishing data, who had 26,433 in their employ. A large proportion of this advance was in the Prairie Provinces. The index number was many points higher than at the beginning of September, 1928, when a smaller gain was indicated.

*Steam Railways.*—There was a decrease in the number employed in steam railway operation on September 1, according to the 105 companies and branches from which returns were received, and which reported 88,463 employees, compared with 89,372 on August 1. Employment was at a higher level than on the same date last year, when contractions were also noted. Practically all the loss took place in the Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the changes were slight.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—There was another marked increase in employment in water transportation, in which activity was rather greater than on the same date in 1928. Statements were received from 72 employers of 19,436 workers, as against 19,044 in the preceding month. Most of the advance was

reported in British Columbia, and the Maritime Provinces.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—Further important expansion was shown in building construction, bringing the index number to 174.8, its maximum since this series was instituted in 1920. Data were received from 676 contractors, whose payrolls rose from 65,412 on August 1 to 67,695 persons on the date under review. The trend was particularly favourable in Quebec.

*Highway.*—There was a shrinkage in this group, 594 men being released from the forces of the 239 co-operating employers, who had 51,525 workers; there were declines in all provinces. Activity was greater than on September 1 of last year.

*Railway.*—A large, seasonal contraction in employment was indicated by the 45 firms furnishing data in this division, who employed 54,242 persons, as against 60,632 in the preceding month. Practically all the curtailment was in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Although more pronounced losses had been noted on the corresponding date of 1928, the index number then was some points higher.

### Services

No general change was registered in the service group, which has shown unusual activity this year. Employment on the date under review was at the maximum so far reached in this record. The 211 establishments furnishing returns reported 24,171 assistants, as against 24,131 on August 1.

### Trade

There was an increase in staffs in both retail and wholesale trade; employment continued at a higher level than in the autumn of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. Returns were received from 675 establishments employing 84,024 persons, compared with 83,161 at the beginning of August.

### Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

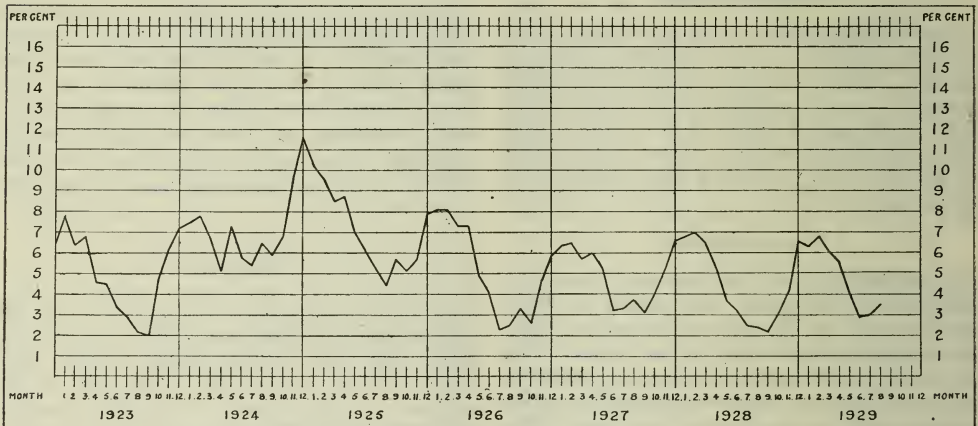
## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1929

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

shared in the reductions reported during August over the same month last year, Alberta unions as in the previous comparison reporting the most noteworthy declines.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Halifax, Winnipeg and Regina unions during August reported a greater volume of work available to their members than in July, while employment for Saint John, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver unions was somewhat curtailed. The changes, however, were not particularly noteworthy in any city.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The unemployment volume among local trade unions at the close of August, showed a nominal increase when compared with the returns for the previous month, the 1709 organizations from which reports were received with a total membership of 204,547 persons indicating 3.5 per cent of inactivity compared with an unemployment percentage of 3.0 in July. The situation was also less favourable than in August last year when the percentage of idle members stood at 2.4. Alberta unions with a decline in employment of 3 per cent over July showed the most substantial change during August, due chiefly to dullness in the coal mines of the provinces, while from Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia lesser contractions in employment were registered. In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan employment remained at the same level as in July, while Quebec and Manitoba unions reflected nominally improved conditions. All provinces

When compared with the returns for August of last year the tendency in all cities, with the exception of Halifax, was toward lessened employment the contractions ranging from 3.3 per cent in Edmonton to .3 per cent in Saint John while the improvement recorded from Halifax was very slight.

The accompanying chart illustrates the trend of unemployment from January 1923 to date. The projection of the curve during August was slightly upward from that of July indicating a reduction in the volume of employment afforded and at the end of the month the curve rested at a level somewhat above that shown at the close of August last year.

The manufacturing industries showed very slight change during August from the previous month the tendency, however, being unfavourable. Reports were tabulated at the close of the month from an aggregate of 479 unions with 59,557 members, and of these



2,326, or a percentage of 3.9, were idle, compared with 3.6 per cent in July. Among pulp and paper makers, leather, glass, jewelry and garment workers increased activity, on a small scale, was registered during August. This was, however, slightly more than offset by the reductions reported among printing tradesmen, iron, steel and textile workers, bakers and metal polishers. Compared with the situation shown in August, 1928, in the manufacturing industries, when 3.5 per cent of idleness was recorded, employment for iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen, textile and glass workers, hat and cap makers, metal polishers and bakers was at a somewhat lower level dur-

ing the month under survey. On the other hand, wood, garment and leather workers were rather more fully engaged.

From unions of coal miners 46 returns were tabulated during August showing a membership of 16,590 persons, 845 of whom, or a percentage of 5.1, were without work on the last day of the month, compared with 1.8 per cent of inactivity in July, and with 1.3 per cent in August 1928. Unemployment among Alberta miners accounted largely for the unfavourable situation reported in comparison with July, although Nova Scotia miners, in a much smaller measure, contributed to the total decline. In British Columbia all miners were reported at work as in July. In making a comparison with the returns for August last year Alberta and Nova Scotia unions as in the preceding comparison reflected a lower employment level during the month under review, while in British Columbia no miners were reported idle, compared with a fractional unemployment percentage in August last year. A large number of coal miners continued to show greatly reduced time.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N. S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Aug., 1919.....	5.4	1.5	2.7	1.3	8	2.0	1.1	4.1	2.2
Aug., 1920.....	3	1.0	7.5	1.7	3	5	7	4.7	3.3
Aug., 1921.....	7.4	8.3	11.5	8.0	3.5	3.1	4.8	12.7	8.7
Aug., 1922.....	2.4	2.8	5.4	2.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	6.1	3.6
Aug., 1923.....	5	4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.2
Aug., 1924.....	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	9.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	5	8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	7	2.6	2.6	1.8	6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	7	4.0	1.9	1.4	8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	9	5	3.5	1.2	1.2	6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	9	0.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
March, 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5

The situation in the building and construction trades during August remained much the same as in the previous month, as indicated by the reports received from a total of 208 unions embracing a membership of 30,451 persons. Of these 2,201, or a percentage of 7.2, were without employment on the last day of the month, compared with 7.0 per cent of unemployed members in July. Moderate reductions in activity were reported during August by carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers. These reductions were in a large way offset by the improvement shown among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone cutters, bridge and structural iron workers, painters, decorators and paper hangers and plumbers and steam fitters. The building trades, as a whole reflected less favourable conditions during August than in the same month a year ago, when 3.5 per cent of the members reported were without work. In this comparison unemployment among bricklayers, masons and plasterers and carpenters and joiners was more prevalent during the month reviewed, while contractions of lesser magnitude were manifested by electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paper hangers, plumbers and steam fitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers. Bridge and structural iron workers alone reported a better situation than in August last year, the im-

provement being fairly substantial when viewed from a percentage basis though involving a small number of workers.

The unemployment level in the transportation group during August was unchanged from that of July, the 723 unions from which reports were tabulated with 70,574 members indicating 1.9 per cent of idleness in both months. Fluctuations occurred, however, in the various divisions of the group. Steam railway employees (whose returns constitute about 80 per cent of the entire group membership reporting) were scarcely so fully engaged as in July, and street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs also registered nominal employment recessions. These were, however, offset by the expansions recorded among navigation workers. Comparing with the situation in the transportation industries during August last year, when 1.7 per cent of inactivity was registered, employment for navigation workers was at a considerably higher level during the month under review. Among steam railway employees moderate declines in work available were registered and teamsters and chauffeurs and street and electric railway employees showed nominal curtailment of activity.

The returns on unemployment from long-shore workers, owing to the casual nature of their employment are tabulated separately each month. Reports for August were received from 14 associations of these workers, covering a membership of 6,914 persons, of whom 932, or a percentage of 13.5 were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with an unemployment percentage of 13.4 in July. Some slight improvement was noted in comparison with August last year, when the percentage of idle members stood at 17.2.

A very favourable situation was indicated by retail clerks at the close of August, the 7 unions with 1413 members from which reports were tabulated, showing .1 per cent of idleness compared with .3 per cent in July and with .8 per cent in August last year.

Adequate work was supplied for civic employees during August, as indicated by the

reports received from 69 unions embracing 7,220 members, while in the previous month and in August, 1928, fractional unemployment percentages only were recorded.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 119 reports were received during August, combining a membership of 5,969 persons, of whom 277, or a percentage of 4.6, were idle at the end of the month, contrasted with 3.6 per cent in July and with 3.3 per cent in August last year. Hotel and restaurant employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen reported slight reductions in activity when compared with July, while conditions for theatre and stage employees were somewhat improved. As compared with August last year stationary engineers and firemen and hotel and restaurant employees were not so fully engaged. Slight advances in employment were, however, indicated by theatre and stage employees and barbers.

Fishermen reported very little change in the level of activity in the three months used here for comparison, the 3 unions reporting at the close of August, with 765 members, indicating 1.6 per cent of idleness compared with 1.3 per cent in July and with .7 per cent in August last year.

Unemployment for lumber workers and loggers showed a noteworthy increase during August over the previous month, although a much improved situation was manifested when compared with August last year. Returns for August were supplied by 4 unions of these workers, with 991 members, of whom 6.9 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, in contrast with 1.1 per cent in July and with 12.5 per cent in August, 1928.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for August each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table II.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1929

During the month of August, 1929, the reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed an increase of nearly 44 per cent in the average daily placements over those of the preceding period, while a decrease of 31 per cent was registered when a comparison was made with the average daily placements effected during the corresponding month a year ago. This loss was

almost entirely due to decreased farm placements, though lesser declines were registered in all other groups, except logging, where a 15 per cent gain was shown. In comparison with the preceding month farming showed the highest gain, followed by smaller increases in logging, services, construction and maintenance, and trade, while fewer placements were made in manufacturing, transportation and mining.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1927, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications rose steadily throughout the month, and at the close of the period under review was practically on the same level as that shown at the close of the corresponding period last year. The curve of placements, however, recorded a nominal decline during the first half of August, but during the latter

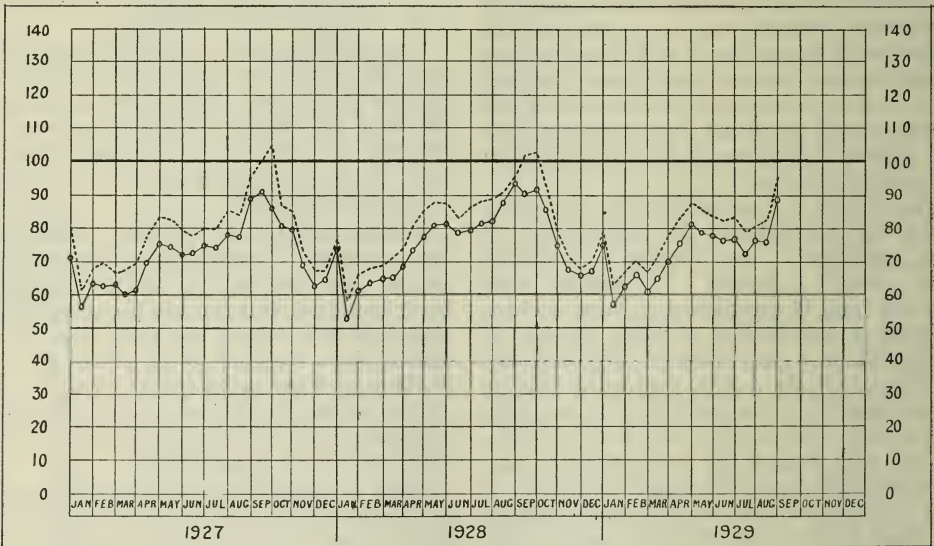
was 2,047, as compared with 1,418 during the preceding month and with 2,828 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,271, in comparison with 1,777 in July, 1929, and with 3,011 during August last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1929, was 1,901, of which 1,458 were in regular employment and 443 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,325 during the preceding month. Placements in August a year

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o-o



half of the month showed a sharp upward trend; nevertheless, at the close of the period, it was still some few points lower than that reached at the close of August, 1928. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 82.6 during the first half and 95.3 during the second half of August, 1929, in contrast with the ratios of 90.8 and 95.8 during the corresponding periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 76.1 and 88.9 as compared with 87.6 and 93.5, respectively, during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1929,

ago averaged 2,750 daily, consisting of 2,256 placements in regular and 494 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 52,581 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 51,313 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 39,361, of which 33,829 were of men and 5,532 of women while placements in casual work totalled 11,952. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 42,774 for men and 12,480 for women, a total of 55,254, while applications for work numbered 61,317, of which 47,302 were from men and 14,015 from women.



## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Un-placed at end of period	Regular Place-ments same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis-tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	734	85	764	726	344	350	482	230
Halifax.....	361	55	316	276	133	143	228	42
New Glasgow.....	189	22	226	228	129	68	150	87
Sydney.....	184	8	222	222	82	139	104	101
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	827	38	891	843	324	519	369	366
Chatham.....	74	11	90	85	56	29	92	49
Moncton.....	361	24	385	369	188	181	33	140
St. John.....	392	3	416	389	80	309	244	177
<b>Quebec</b> .....	2,722	356	4,496	3,075	2,699	308	966	3,348
Hull.....	556	130	625	499	499	0	61	537
Montreal.....	1,396	165	2,578	1,632	1,499	2	630	1,891
Quebec.....	327	13	633	417	336	20	120	573
Rouyn.....	55	3	47	37	37	0	4	.....
Sherbrooke.....	171	17	331	208	158	6	93	140
Three Rivers.....	217	28	282	282	170	0	58	207
<b>Ontario</b> .....	14,838	2,315	17,926	13,501	8,717	4,177	5,919	11,589
Belleville.....	143	0	155	137	95	42	68	180
Brantford.....	444	13	625	455	266	132	311	195
Chatham.....	294	9	353	297	189	108	100	453
Cobalt.....	159	27	212	156	155	1	63	218
Fort William.....	294	0	379	326	227	99	83	896
Guelph.....	136	55	266	128	42	55	240	103
Hamilton.....	948	5	1,547	963	416	547	753	516
Kingston.....	915	38	369	287	183	104	160	218
Kitchener.....	289	74	607	276	176	70	226	168
London.....	524	59	605	518	304	133	206	355
Niagara Falls.....	362	22	286	295	199	94	72	151
North Bay.....	303	9	337	337	290	47	0	402
Oshawa.....	607	0	661	590	396	194	103	495
Ottawa.....	1,008	281	1,079	902	635	201	436	607
Pembroke.....	217	101	256	229	193	36	12	167
Peterborough.....	231	33	230	212	182	20	71	167
Port Arthur.....	746	0	723	723	601	122	47	1,137
St. Catharines.....	316	21	498	297	140	157	353	268
St. Thomas.....	255	32	232	237	127	110	33	171
Sarnia.....	158	0	157	156	92	64	52	342
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,103	533	671	519	427	75	78	519
Sudbury.....	959	376	624	598	546	52	2	277
Timmins.....	270	47	260	203	191	10	46	277
Toronto.....	4,124	556	5,998	4,038	2,240	1,387	1,917	2,756
Windsor.....	633	24	796	622	405	217	473	692
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	7,664	174	8,580	7,935	5,669	2,158	625	8,207
Brandon.....	1,016	35	996	967	901	66	7	1,398
Dauphin.....	312	39	311	259	237	22	2	332
Portage la Prairie.....	534	8	532	532	532	0	5	326
Winnipeg.....	5,802	92	6,741	6,177	3,999	2,070	611	5,551
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	13,121	2,155	9,364	9,227	8,130	1,082	869	10,358
Estevan.....	674	288	237	240	231	9	1	330
Melfort.....	196	0	196	196	196	0	0	317
Moose Jaw.....	3,232	333	2,278	2,241	2,064	168	196	3,724
North Battleford.....	504	107	350	350	274	76	0	249
Prince Albert.....	480	56	399	387	313	74	16	243
Regina.....	3,527	783	2,571	2,510	2,145	357	538	2,002
Saskatoon.....	2,537	354	1,850	1,834	1,584	250	109	1,369
Swift Current.....	704	69	541	541	490	51	0	970
Weyburn.....	852	124	594	587	579	10	4	629
Yorkton.....	415	41	348	341	254	87	5	475
<b>Alberta</b> .....	8,653	191	9,379	8,673	7,353	1,309	773	14,858
Calgary.....	4,386	49	4,258	3,914	3,384	529	164	5,148
Drumheller.....	425	22	545	404	330	74	77	958
Edmonton.....	2,090	47	2,849	2,735	2,386	339	505	5,919
Lethbridge.....	955	47	1,044	928	614	314	27	1,622
Medicine Hat.....	797	26	682	692	639	53	0	1,211
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	6,695	143	9,918	8,601	6,125	2,329	1,150	11,953
Cranbrook.....	394	6	361	388	131	257	2	284
Kamloops.....	251	9	334	239	209	10	20	454
Kelowna.....	56	0	109	66	56	10	10	193
Nanaimo.....	110	5	78	74	41	33	34	36
Nelson.....	162	5	187	187	184	3	0	623
New Westminster.....	352	6	671	598	516	82	91	1,064
Penticton.....	239	8	252	246	201	42	18	222
Prince George.....	82	1	383	383	383	0	0	649
Prince Rupert.....	76	0	158	137	111	27	21	518
Revelstoke.....	85	2	182	69	59	10	30	66
Vancouver.....	3,840	84	5,890	4,928	3,538	1,269	789	6,767
Vernon.....	99	4	123	142	128	14	0	329
Victoria.....	949	13	1,190	1,144	568	572	165	748
<b>All Offices</b> .....	55,254	5,457	61,317	52,581	39,361	11,952	11,174	60,909
Men.....	42,774	3,657	47,202	40,870	33,829	6,806	7,611	54,861
Women.....	12,480	1,800	14,015	11,711	5,532	5,146	3,563	6,048

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (8 months).....	176,341	89,117	265,458

#### NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of August, 1929, positions offered to employment offices in Nova Scotia were over 20 per cent lower than in July, but nearly 3 per cent higher than in August last year. Placements likewise showed a loss of almost 13 per cent in comparison with the preceding month and a gain of about 15 per cent over those of August, 1928. This latter gain was chiefly accounted for by increased placements in construction and maintenance, declines showing in all other groups, except logging and transportation, where increases were nominal only. Placements by industrial groups included: logging, 47; construction and maintenance, 258; trade, 52; and services, 257, of which 173 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was secured for 292 men and 52 women.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decrease of almost 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in New Brunswick during August, 1929, when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 2 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were about 10 per cent less than in July but over 3 per cent more than in August, 1928, all changes under the latter comparison being of minor importance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were offered during the month were: manufacturing, 65; construction and maintenance, 181; trade, 43; and services, 484, of which 400 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 289 of men and 35 of women.

#### QUEBEC

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in Quebec during August, 1929, decreased more than 3 per cent from

the preceding month and declined 27 per cent from that of the corresponding month last year. Placements showed a gain of 8 per cent over July, but a decrease of nearly 20 per cent from those of August, 1928. Declines were shown in all divisions except logging and transportation, the higher gain being in the former group and the largest decline in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 113; logging, 1,062; farming, 66; transportation, 89; construction and maintenance, 699; and services, 638, of which 340 were of household workers. During the month under review, 2,228 men and 471 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

During August, 1929, orders received at employment offices in Ontario called for 11 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 23 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There were also decreases of 14 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, in placements from July, 1929, and from August, 1928. Logging showed a substantial gain under the latter comparison, but this increase was more than offset by declines in all other groups, the most marked being in construction and maintenance, farming, manufacturing and transportation. The number of placements effected during the month under review by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 2,070; logging, 1,217; farming, 1,120; mining, 75; transportation, 465; construction and maintenance, 2,751; trade, 592; and services, 4,533, of which 2,499 were of household workers. During the month regular employment was found for 7,091 male and 1,626 female workers.

#### MANITOBA

Orders listed at employment offices in Manitoba during August, 1929, called for nearly 88 per cent more workers than those of the preceding month, but there was a decline of about 34 per cent from the total of the corresponding month last year. There was also an increase of over 89 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a decrease of about 26 per cent when compared with August, 1928. This decline from last year was almost entirely due to fewer placements in farming, the decrease in that group representing over 84 per cent of the net loss. Logging and mining alone showed nominal gains. Industries in which most of the placements were effected were: farming, 4,518; manufacturing, 159; logging, 71; construction and maintenance, 494; trade, 243; and services,

2,253, of which 1,783 were of household workers. There were, during the month, 5,029 placements of men and 640 of women in regular employment.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at offices in Saskatchewan during August, 1929, were 298 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but over 22 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month last year. Placements increased more than 197 per cent over July, but declined nearly 22 per cent when compared with August, 1928. Though nearly 65 per cent of the entire placements for the province was in farming, yet the total effected was considerably less than in August last year, and was mainly responsible for the reduction under this comparison. Lesser declines were shown in all other groups except manufacturing, logging and construction and maintenance, where minor gains occurred. Placements by industries included: manufacturing, 246; farming, 5,960; transportation, 97; construction and maintenance, 1,205; trade, 200; and services, 1,468, of which 920 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 7,254 men and 876 women during the month.

#### ALBERTA

There was an increase of over 165 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Alberta during August, 1929, when compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of 51 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements showed an increase of 167 per cent when compared with July, but were over 46 per cent less than in August, 1928. The bulk of the placements during the month was in farming, though less than half the number recorded in August, 1928, were effected during the corresponding month this year. Construction and maintenance also showed a marked decline, as did all other groups, except transportation and services, which showed slight improvement. Industrial groups in which employment was found for the majority of the workers included: manufacturing, 376; farming, 5,899; mining, 83; transportation, 205; construction and maintenance, 704; trade, 183; and services, 1,175, of which 798 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,821 of men and 532 of women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during August, 1929, were

more favourable than those shown during the preceding month and the corresponding month last year, there being an increase in the demand for workers of 37 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. Placements showed an increase of nearly 79 per cent over July, but were 40 per cent lower than in August, 1928. A large part of the placements effected during the month were transfers of harvesters to the Prairie Provinces, but this number was considerably less than in August a year ago, and was responsible for the decline under this comparison. Losses were also noted in manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, and trade, and these also contributed, though in a lesser degree, to the total decline registered above. Services alone showed a small increase. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 924; logging, 337; farming, 3,712; mining, 116; transportation, 233; construction and maintenance, 1,109; trade, 272; and services, 1,722, of which 797 were of household workers. During the month 4,825 men and 1,300 women were placed in regular employment.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 39,361 placements in regular employment of which 29,342 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 4,014 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate 2,746 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,268 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Of the 392 persons who were transferred by Quebec offices at the special reduced rate during August 96 went to provincial employment and 296 to points in other provinces. The provincial movement included 87 loggers and 6 saw mill labourers going from Montreal and 3 carpenters from Quebec to centres within their respective zones. The transfers outside the province were all of bush workers who received their certificates at Montreal for Sault Ste. Marie and vicinity.

Certificates for reduced transportation were granted by Ontario offices during August to 383 workers, 315 of whom travelled to provincial centres, the balance representing an interprovincial movement. Within the pro-

vince 259 of the transfers were of bush men, mainly for points around Sudbury and Timmins, the majority of whom secured their certificates for reduced transportation at the Toronto, Sudbury, Pembroke and North Bay offices. From Pembroke also 2 lumber workers went to Sault Ste. Marie and one cook to Sudbury, and from Toronto 10 labourers were conveyed to Peterboro. North Bay, in addition, shipped 2 lumber workers to Cobalt and 5 general labourers and 3 lumber workers within its own zone, while from Sudbury one saw mill hand proceeded to employment within that zone. Travelling from Port Arthur were 7 carpenters going to Guelph and 4 fire fighters and 3 cooks to employment within the Port Arthur zone. The Fort William office was responsible for the transfer of 5 construction labourers to Guelph and of 3 mill hands within its own zone. Kingdom received one stonemason from Hamilton; North Bay 5 bricklayers from London and 2 from Sault Ste. Marie; and Ottawa 2 stonemasons from Windsor. Of the persons transferred outside the province 64 were for the Winnipeg zone including 22 farm hands and one saw mill labourer travelling from Fort William, 22 farm hands and 3 construction workers from Port Arthur and 16 miners from Sudbury. In addition, 2 muckers were sent from Cobalt to the Quebec zone, one farm hand from Port Arthur to Brandon and one diamond drill runner from Timmins to Rouyn.

Manitoba offices effected transfers of 1,515 workers, during August, 1,048 of whom went to employment within the province and 467 to situations in other provinces. Within the province, the Winnipeg office despatched 19 farm generals, 5 farm hands, 8 carpenters, 5 hotel workers and one cook to the Brandon zone, 2 hotel employees, one farm domestic and one housekeeper to Dauphin and 900 harvest hands, 72 mine workers, 17 highway construction workers, 11 brickyard labourers, 3 hotel employees, one engineer and one blacksmith within the territory covered by the Winnipeg office. In addition, one farm hand travelled from Portage la Prairie to Brandon. The Saskatchewan harvest fields claimed a large share of the workers going to employment outside the province, 388 harvest hands and 2 farm household workers having secured certificates to various points of employment within that province. Of these 2 were granted their certificates for reduced transportation at Brandon and the balance at Winnipeg. From Winnipeg also 5 harvest hands and one farm domestic proceeded to Alberta rural districts. Port Arthur and vicinity was the destination of 12 saw mill labourers, 12 mine workers, 5 cooks, 3 cookees, 2

hotel employees, one farm housekeeper and one bush man conveyed from Winnipeg while from the same centre Sault Ste. Marie received 18 bushmen and 8 dam construction labourers, Ottawa 5 stonemasons, Calgary 2 electricians, Swift Current one hotel manager and Yorkton one cookee.

In Saskatchewan 315 certificates for reduced transportation were issued during August, 308 provincial and 9 interprovincial. Of the former 261 were granted to harvest workers, Moose Jaw transferring 67 harvest hands and 6 farm household workers, Regina 114 farm hands and one farm domestic, and Saskatoon 71 harvest workers and 2 farm household workers to employment at various centres throughout the province. To points within their respective zones Moose Jaw despatched 12 railroad construction workers, 4 highway construction teamsters, one carpenter and one hotel employee, and Saskatoon 4 teamsters. From Regina, in addition, 4 highway construction teamsters were conveyed to Swift Current, one miller to North Battleford, 5 highway construction teamsters to Estevan and 4 highway construction workers within the Regina zone. The remaining provincial certificates, 9 in number, were issued at Prince Albert to construction teamsters travelling to North Battleford. The movement outside the province was entirely from Moose Jaw, from which centre 7 carpenters were carried at the special rate to Dauphin, and one farm hand each to the Lethbridge and Edmonton zones.

The number of workers travelling at the reduced rate from Alberta centres during August was 1,113, of whom 716 went to points within the province and 397 to other provinces. Provincially the Calgary office transferred one cook to Drumheller, 2 mine workers and one cook to Edmonton, one flunkey to Lethbridge and 48 harvest hands and 6 farm household workers to the agricultural localities of the province. The labour movement from Edmonton comprised the transfer of one teamster, one engineer and one labourer to Calgary, one saw mill engineer to Lethbridge, one hotel cook to Drumheller, 23 mine workers, 11 highway construction labourers, 33 saw mill labourers, 3 loggers, one hotel employee, 4 labourers and one shoe repairer to points within the Edmonton zone, and of 573 harvest workers and 3 farm domestics to various provincial farm areas. With the exception of 2 stone masons who were carried at the reduced rate from Calgary to Ottawa the movement outside the province was of harvest workers going to Saskatchewan rural points, including 391 harvest hands

and one farm domestic despatched from Edmonton and 3 harvest workers from Calgary.

Offices in British Columbia issued 296 certificates for reduced transportation during August, 265 of which were to provincial points and the remainder to stations in other provinces. Included in the provincial movement from Vancouver were 58 bush workers, 9 railroad construction workers, 3 plasterers, one pipe fitter and one blacksmith going to Kamloops; 15 bushmen, 14 mine workers, 4 farm hands, 2 carpenters, one auto mechanic, 2 engineers, one hotel employee and one blacksmith to Penticton; 13 railroad construction workers, one steel sharpener and one engineer to Nelson; 8 mine workers and 3 building construction workers to Revelstoke; 4 farm hands and one miner to Cranbrook; 2 cooks and 2 flunkeys to Prince George; one fruit picker each to Kelowna and Vernon; and 22 bush workers, 12 railroad construction labourers, 8 tunnel construction workers, 6 mine workers, one shingler, 3 power construction flunkeys and one engineer to various points within the Vancouver zone. The Kamloops office transferred one labourer, Nelson 45 farm hands and one teamster, and Prince Rupert 2 cooks and one teamster to stations within their respective zones. From Prince George one logger went to Prince Rupert and 3 highway construction workers and 3 lumber workers within the Prince George zone. The remaining 6 transfers provincially were of fruit pickers who travelled from New Westminster to employment in the Kelowna zone. The interprovincial movement was of harvest workers for the Prairie Provinces, Alberta receiving 19 harvest hands and 3 farm domestics; Saskatchewan 5 farm hands and 3 farm household workers; and Manitoba one farm

hand. Several of the offices were responsible for the transfer of these workers.

Of the 4,014 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August, 1,081 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 2,884 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 35 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 14 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In addition to the transportation facilities afforded workers at the 2.7 cents per mile rate referred to in the above, the railway companies granted a special harvest rate during August as in other years, from British Columbia points to the Prairie Provinces. The movement of harvest workers to the Prairie Provinces from British Columbia was recruited entirely by the offices of the Employment Service and this special rate was granted by the railway companies to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate furnished by the Employment Service. Such certificates entitle the holder to a rate of \$11 from Victoria and \$10 from Vancouver or other British Columbia points (with the exception of Cranbrook, Revelstoke and Nelson, where the 2.7 cent per mile rate was in effect) to Calgary or Edmonton, beyond which point the fare is one-half cent per mile. From August 19, the date on which this reduced rate became effective, until the close of the month, 3,040 persons availed themselves of the opportunities afforded through this special rate from British Columbia centres, 2,040 harvest hands and 276 farm household workers going to Saskatchewan centres, 541 harvest workers and 166 farm domestics to Alberta points and 10 harvest hands and 7 farm domestics to Manitoba rural districts. Of these 1,114 were carried by the Canadian National Railways and 1,926 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1929

There was a slight seasonal decline in the value of the building permits issued during August, 1929, as compared with July, but in the more significant comparison with August last year there was a considerable increase; during the month under review the 61 co-operating centres authorized building estimated cost \$21,560,361, as compared with \$22,841,709 in July, 1929, and \$17,448,542 in August, 1928. There was, therefore, a decrease of 5.6 per cent in the first comparison, and an increase of 23.6 per cent in the second. The aggregate for the elapsed months of this year continued higher than in the same months of any other year since 1920, exceeding the previous high level in 1928 by 16 per cent.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued nearly 1,400 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$6,000,000 and over 2,800 permits for other buildings valued at about \$13,500,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 1,500 dwellings and 2,900 other buildings, estimated at about \$7,000,000 and \$15,000,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported gains as compared with July, 1929, that of \$1,245,015, or 97.2 per cent, in Saskatchewan being most noteworthy. Of the reductions elsewhere registered, that in British Columbia of \$1,502,218 or 55.0 per cent was greatest.

New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in August of last year, Ontario and Alberta showing the largest increases. Declines in this comparison were recorded in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia, that of \$424,416 or 9.2 per cent in Quebec being most pronounced.

Of the larger cities, Toronto showed improvement as compared with August, 1928, but the total was smaller than in July, 1929, while Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported decreases in both comparisons. Of the other centres, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Brantford, Fort William, Galt, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Niagara Falls, Owen Sound, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nanaimo and New Westminster registered gains in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Eight Months, 1929.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during August and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926—100).

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of Value of permits issued, first eight months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1929.....	21,560,361	168,606,059	195.4	99.6
1928.....	17,448,542	145,247,485	168.3	97.5
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	146.8	96.8
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	126.5	101.7
1925.....	9,511,008	88,223,328	102.2	104.3
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	94.7	109.1
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	113.0	111.7
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	121.9	108.4
1921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	90.0	128.6
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	100.0	156.3

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year was 16.1 per cent greater than in 1928, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continue lower than in most years of the record. The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during July and August, 1929, and August, 1928. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	August, 1929	July, 1929	August, 1928	Cities	August, 1929	July, 1929	August, 1928
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Isl.</b> .....				*St. Thomas.....	31,175	12,900	11,980
Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	52,496	54,620	48,269
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	382,105	681,845	432,270	Sault Ste. Marie.....	199,695	214,790	63,106
*Halifax.....	341,280	508,700	407,045	*Toronto.....	4,068,975	4,892,224	3,719,454
New Glasgow.....	22,875	94,560	5,275	York and East York Townships.....	882,128	1,172,220	628,005
*Sydney.....	17,950	78,585	19,950	Welland.....	21,405	179,500	19,345
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	447,900	46,138	66,600	*Windsor.....	365,645	474,760	276,905
*Fredericton.....			Nil	East Windsor.....	46,450	30,768	112,300
*Moncton.....	420,575	15,040	43,045	Riverside.....	16,500	22,500	28,600
*St. John.....	27,325	31,098	23,555	Sandwich.....	17,590	24,775	16,300
<b>Quebec</b> .....	4,203,303	5,033,345	4,627,719	Walkerville.....	52,000	115,000	173,000
*Montreal—Maison-neuve.....	3,312,625	3,689,065	3,634,211	Woodstock.....	9,850	29,762	16,045
*Quebec.....	286,135	525,075	607,408	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	939,639	1,520,832	1,270,115
Shawinigan Falls.....	251,153	47,680	12,400	*Brandon.....	61,374	83,702	137,330
*Sherbrooke.....	50,330	133,200	17,200	St. Boniface.....	2,465	82,490	85,735
*Three Rivers.....	153,960	38,825	63,150	*Winnipeg.....	875,800	1,354,650	1,047,050
*Westmount.....	149,100	599,500	293,350	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	2,525,395	1,280,380	1,864,897
<b>Ontario</b> .....	9,006,710	9,485,114	6,940,000	*Moose Jaw.....	28,141	25,800	21,650
Belleville.....	50,900	201,775	19,000	*Regina.....	2,170,429	799,785	1,338,620
*Brantford.....	93,32	90,755	82,022	*Saskatoon.....	326,825	454,795	504,627
Chatham.....	37,930	9,150	78,875	<b>Alberta</b> .....	2,826,001	2,062,529	899,775
*Fort William.....	80,025	76,475	44,700	*Calgary.....	1,849,651	1,473,729	692,880
Galt.....	63,086	41,990	50,052	*Edmonton.....	888,075	6,673,735	171,155
*Guelph.....	33,840	37,507	39,105	Lethbridge.....	75,100	100,925	24,520
*Hamilton.....	1,327,600	438,800	443,400	Medicine Hat.....	13,175	24,140	11,220
*Kingston.....	279,461	51,655	26,372	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	1,229,308	2,731,526 <sup>1</sup>	1,347,166
*Kitchener.....	126,835	120,892	52,682	Kamloops.....	16,645	19,112	4,100
*London.....	171,915	250,235	155,670	Nanaimo.....	26,575	8,720	750
Niagara Falls.....	166,510	42,502	58,680	*New Westminster.....	124,375	57,525	63,175
Oshawa.....	68,220	283,550	205,445	Prince Rupert.....	2	15,675 <sup>1</sup>	1,595
*Ottawa.....	121,743	321,700	400,220	*Vancouver <sup>2</sup> .....	908,340	2,534,230	1,102,825
Owen Sound.....	400,250	22,000	3,200	North Vancouver.....	38,550	15,075	38,590
*Peterboro.....	35,938	27,650	74,095	*Victoria.....	114,823	81,189	136,131
*Port Arthur.....	40,700	65,336	36,645				
*Stratford.....	21,536	73,586	16,409	<b>Total—61 cities.....</b>	<b>21,560,361</b>	<b>22,841,709<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17,448,542</b>
*St. Catharines.....	123,250	102,737	40,119	<b>*Total—35 cities.....</b>	<b>18,663,168</b>	<b>19,988,440</b>	<b>15,230,045</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes Prince Rupert not shown in the July report. <sup>2</sup>Report not received. <sup>3</sup>Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver formerly given separately. From Jan. 1929, when the amalgamation of these cities was effected, the total for Vancouver includes the "Greater Vancouver" aggregate, instead of that for the area formerly known as Vancouver

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during August is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the September issue relates to the situation existing in July, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for July and previous months taken from the September, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

### Great Britain

There was little change in the general state of employment during August, apart from temporary fluctuations during the holiday period. There was an improvement in the coal-mining industry, in the jute industry, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery industry. On the other hand, there was a further decline in the building trade and in public works contracting, and there were increases in unemployment in the engineering and motor vehicle industries, in shipbuilding, in silk and artificial silk manufacture, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the clothing trades.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 26th August, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 10·1, as compared with 9·9 at 22nd July,

1929, and with 11·6 at 20th August, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 26th August, 1929, was 11·0, and for females 7·6; at 22nd July, 1929, the percentages were 11·0 and 7·1. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th August, 1929, was 7·7 as compared with 7·4 at 22nd July. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th August, 1929, was approximately 1,190,000, of whom 899,000 were men and 218,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 29th July, 1929, it was 1,188,000, of whom 914,000 were men and 208,000 were women; and at 27th August, 1928, it was 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States decreased 0·2 per cent in July, 1929, as compared with June, and pay-roll totals decreased 3·8 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of May and June, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of July. The number of employees in Class I railroads as at June 15 totalled 1,719,274, representing an increase of 1·3 per cent since May 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of June was \$237,758,344, representing a decrease over the previous month of 2·1 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased 0·6 per cent in July as compared with June and pay-roll totals decreased 4·5 per cent. July in manufacturing industries is regularly the season for inventory taking and repairs, while pay-roll totals are further reduced by shutdowns on July 4. These shutdowns this year, in many instances, were prolonged over the following week-end, owing to the 4th falling on Thursday. The decrease in employment, however, was smaller than in any July since the bureau began the present series of reports in 1922.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing indus-

tries for July, 1929, is 98.2, as compared with 98.8 for June, 1929, and 92.2 for July, 1928; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for July, 1929, is 98.2, as compared with 102.8 for June, 1929, and 91.2 for July, 1928. The monthly average for 1926 equals 100.

The slaughtering, ice cream, and flour industries of the food group reported increased employment in July as compared with June, while each of the 10 industries of the textile group showed fewer employees. The outstanding decrease in this group was in women's clothing and was partly seasonal in character and partly the result of labour difficulties in certain sections. In the iron and steel group cast-iron pipe, structural ironwork, and machine tools gained in employment in July, while the iron and steel industry reported decreased employment of 0.7 per cent. Increased employment was shown also in furniture, leather, boots and shoes, paper boxes, book and job printing, fertilizers, petroleum refining, cement, brick, wagons, electric-railroad car repairing, electrical machinery, rubber boots, and ship-building. The automobile industry reported a drop in employment of 2.4 per cent, this being the third month of decreased employment since this industry reached its peak in April.

The rayon and radio industries, which are not yet included in the bureau's indexes, both added to their employees in July; the rayon increase was 4.1 per cent and the radio increase was 24.5 per cent.

The report for July, 1929, is based upon returns for 12,683 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments in July had 3,526,174 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$93,576,416.

Five of the nine geographic divisions had more employees in manufacturing industries in July than in June—the Middle Atlantic, the West North Central, both the East and West South Central, and the Pacific. The West South Central division, however, alone reported a marked increase.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 11 per cent; June, 9 per cent; July, 9 per cent.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Governments of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle range, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the

transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wages Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current



rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rate so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as

"B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the

wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams.)

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

**Contracts Awarded Recently**

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

**DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a new Indian residential school at Brandon, Man. Name of contractor, J. H. Simmons, Winnipeg, Man. Amount of contract, \$147,742. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 45	8
Carpenters.....	1 10	8
Electricians (inside wiremen).....	1 10	8
Painters.....	0 90	8
Plasterers.....	1 35	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 20	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 80	8
Sheet Metal workers.....	0 80	8
Concrete workers.....	0 45	9
Labourers, building.....	0 45	9
Labourers, common.....	0 35	9
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 70	10
Truck driver.....	0 40	10

Reconstruction of an Indian residential school on the Blackfoot Reserve near Gleichen, Alta. Name of contractors, Wyndels Construction Co., St. Boniface, Man. Amount of contract, \$43,178. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Cement finisher.....	1 45	8
Cement mixers.....	0 50	3 to 10
Engineer—hoisting.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 60	8
Labourers—building.....	0 50	8
Labourers, common.....	0 45	8 to 10
Lathers—wood.....	\$4 00 per M.	8
Lathers—metal.....	\$0 09 per yd.	8
	per hour	
Marble setters.....	\$1 45	8
Painters.....	0 95	8
Plasters.....	1 45	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 80	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 15	8
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 75	8
Roofers—patent.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Tile setters.....	1 45	8
Teamstr with team and wagon....	0 90	8 to 10
Truck driver.....	0 50	8 to 10

**DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a combined lighthouse and dwelling at Eddy Point, Guysboro County, N.S. Name of contractor, Wilfred M. Gerroir, Guysboro, N.S. Date of contract, July 11, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,750. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a fog alarm building at Pea Point, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractor, J. E. Kane, Saint John West, N.B. Date of contract, August 17, 1929. Amount of contract, \$4,495. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE**

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Laying of new floor in the Drill Hall at the University Avenue Armouries, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Vulcan Asphalt & Supply Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$9,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 30	8	44
Cement finishers.....	0 75	8	44
Stone cutters.....	1 20	8	44
Tile setters.....	1 25	8	44
Granite cutters.....	1 00	8	44
Marble setters.....	1 30	8	44
Carpenters.....	1 00	8	44
Bridge and structural ironworkers..	1 00	8	44
Electricians, Class A.....	1 15	8	44
Electricians, Class B.....	1 00	8	44
Steam hoist engineers.....	1 00	9	44
Cement mixer engineer.....	1 00	9	44
Lathers, metal.....	1 32½	8	44
Plasters.....	1 32½	8	44
Plasters' labourers.....	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8	44
Painters.....	0 90	8	44
Roofers—composition.....	0 75	8	44
Roofers—slate and tile.....	1 00	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	1 07½	8	44
Terrazzo workers.....	1 05	8	44
Terrazzo workers helpers.....	0 50	8	44
Asbestos workers.....	1 00	8	44
Composition floor finishers.....	1 10	8	44
Labourers (ordinary).....	0 45	9	54
Labourers (building).....	0 65	9	54

Note.—Time and one-half for all overtime worked beyond above hours.

Construction of a competitors' hut at Bedford Rifle Range, Bedford, N.S., Name of contractors, Hanratty & Bianco, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,994. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers.....	\$1 00	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8	44
Electricians.....	0 80	8	44
Painters.....	0 60	9	54
Labourers.....	0 30	9	54
Carpenters.....	0 60	9	54

Erection of a beef house and refrigerating plant at the Royal Canadian Naval Barracks, H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, A. S. MacMillan, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 14, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,149. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours	
	per hour	per day	per week
Bricklayers.....	\$1 00	8	44
Masons.....	1 00	8	44
Plasterers.....	1 00	8	44
Carpenters.....	0 73	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 77	8	44
Painters.....	0 73	8	44
Labourers.....	0 40	9	54

Overtime in accordance with prevailing custom in the district.

Installation of new boilers at H. Q. Ordnance Depot, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 17, 1929. Amount of contract, \$8,100. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Labourers.....	\$0 45	8-9
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	8
Concrete layers.....	0 45	8
Concrete finishers.....	0 75	8
Bricklayers.....	1 25	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 25	8
Stonemasons.....	1 25	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 95	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90	8
Lathers, metal.....	0 75	8
Plasterers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Stationary engineer.....	0 75	8
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	8-10
Driver, team and wagon.....	1 00	8-10
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8-10

Construction of a new roadway at the Quebec Drill Hall, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Oscar Dumaine, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,508.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Supply and erection of a complete Seed Cleaning Plant at Moose Jaw, Sask. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 24, 1929. Amount of contract, \$230,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 45	8
Hollow tile setters.....	1 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 35	8
Marble and tile setters.....	1 35	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Painters.....	0 87½	8
Plumbers.....	1 12½	8
Carpenters.....	1 00	9
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	9
Teamsters with team and wagon..	0 90	9
Electricians.....	0 90	9
Hoisting engineers.....	\$0 75 to 0 90	9
Building labourers.....	0 50	9
Cement mixers.....	0 50	9
Common labourers.....	0 45	9
Truck driver.....	0 45	9
Teamsters.....	0 45	9

Supply and erection of an airplane hangar at Montreal Air Harbour, at St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, St. George & Gauvreau, Ltd., Rosemount, P.Q. Date of contract, August 26, 1929. Amount of contract, \$61,580. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Concrete foreman.....	\$0 60	10
Mixers and spreaders.....	0 40	10
Plasterers.....	1 12½	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	9
Bricklayers.....	1 20	9
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	8
Roofers and sheet metal workers.....	\$0 75—\$0 85	9
Labourers (common).....	0 35	10
	per week	
Carters.....	\$18 00	
Teamsters.....	20 00	
	per hour	
Steamfitters.....	\$0 85	8
Steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Plumbers.....	0 85	8
Plumbers' helpers.....	0 45	8
Structural steel foreman.....	1 10	9
Structural steel erector.....	1 00	9
River heaters and riveters.....	1 00	9
Sticklers and heaters.....	0 50	10
Carters (one horse and cart).....	0 70	10
Teamsters (two horses and wagon).....		

Construction of wharf repairs at Bella Coola, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 7, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,036.59. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day	
Piledriver foreman.....	\$10 00	8
Piledriver engineer.....	9 00	8
Piledriver man.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Boorman.....	8 00	8
Derrickman.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Construction of a pile, breakwater and float at Campbell River, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 7, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,772.69. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day	
Pile driver foreman.....	\$10 00	8
Pile driver engineer.....	9 00	8
Pile driverman.....	8 00	8
Pile driver boomman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Derrickman.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8
Carpenters.....	\$1.00 per hr.	8

Construction of a public building at Fort Frances, Ont. Name of contractors, The John East Co., Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1929. Amount of contract, \$61,612.70. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Labourers, skilled.....	\$0 50	10
Labourers, common.....	0 40	10
Stonemasons.....	1 25	9
Bricklayers.....	1 25	9
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 80	10
Terrazzo layers.....	0 72½	9
Marble setters.....	1 25	9
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	10
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 75	10
Plasterers.....	1 25	9
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	10
Plumbers.....	1 00	10
Steamfitters.....	1 00	10
Electricians.....	0 90	9
Driver, one horse and cart.....	0 70	10
Driver, two horses and wagon.....	0 90	10

Time and one-half beyond hours of work shown above.

Construction of a public building at Hantsport, N.S. Name of contractor, John Stewart Parker, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 10, 1929. Amount of contract, \$20,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours
	Per hr.	Per day Per wk.
Bricklayers.....	\$1 00	8 44
Masons.....	1 00	8 44
Plasterers.....	1 00	8 44
Stone cutters.....	0 90	8 44
Cement finishers (wall).....	1 00	8 44
Cement finishers (floor).....	0 60	9 54
Concrete foremen.....	0 60	9 54
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 55	9 54
Electrical workers.....	0 55	9 54
Carpenters.....	0 55	9 54
Painters.....	0 55	9 54
Sheet metal workers.....	0 55	9 54
Mechanics (helpers).....	0 45	9 54
Roofers.....	0 55	9 54
Labourers (common).....	0 30	9 54
Labourers (skilled).....	0 35	9 54
	per day	
Driver with horse and cart.....	\$4 50	9 54
Driver with team and wagon.....	7 00	9 54

Construction of dolphins and floating fender logs at Ogden Point Piers, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractor, William Greenless, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 16, 1929. Amount of contract, \$19,170. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day	
Foreman pile driver.....	\$10 00	8
Pile driver engineer.....	9 00	8
Pile driver man.....	8 00	8
Pile driver boomman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Derrickman.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Labourers.....	3 60	8
Carpenters.....	8 00	8

Construction of a breakwater and repairs to the approach, Digby Island, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractors, John Currie and Charles J. Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, September 16, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,390.55. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day	
Pile driver foreman.....	\$10 00	8
Pile driver engineer.....	9 00	8
Pile driver man.....	8 00	8
Pile driver boomman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Derrickman.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8
Carpenters.....	8 00	8

Installation of electric wiring and fittings at the Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Comstock Co., Ltd., of Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 26, 1929. Amount of contract, \$13,371. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Foreman electrician.....	\$0 90	8
Electricians.....	0 70	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 45	8
Labourers.....	0 35	10
Carters with horse and cart.....	0 50	10
Teamsters with team and wagon..	0 70	10
Trenching machine operators.....	per day 6 00	10

Clearing, grading, foundation, excavation, concrete etc., for grain terminal yard at Prescott, Ont., and connections to C.P.R. and C.N.R. Name of contractors, Curran & Briggs, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$159,308.36. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Labourers.....	\$0 35	10
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	per day 7 00	10
Rock drillers.....	per hour \$0 50	10
Powdermen.....	0 60	10
*Steam shovel operator.....	1 20	10
Concrete mixers.....	0 35	10
Concrete spreaders.....	0 35	10
Painters.....	0 65	10
*Steam shovel firemen.....	0 72	10
*Cranesmen.....	0 96	10

Classes marked \* receive time and one-half for overtime.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Short Beach, Yarmouth Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Alex. R. Voye and Bruce Simmons, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, August 10, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,256.62. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of superstructure of new greenhouse at Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, King Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,771. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to the public building at Hawkesbury, Ont. Name of contractor, Olivier Menard, Hawkesbury, Ont. Date of contract, August 21, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Chegoggin Point, Yarmouth Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Joseph W. Comeau, Ed. J. Gaudet and Sifroi Comeau, all of Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, August 28, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,553.88. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of wharf repairs and a seawall at Upper Port Latour, Shelburne Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Dennis M. Lyons, Crowell's Post Office, Shelburne Co., N.S. Date of contract, August 31, 1929. Amount of

contract, \$9,408.30. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Wharf repairs at Kamouraska, P.Q. Name of contractors, Adelard Guay and Adolphe Paquet, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, September 9, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,948.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing the Dredge PWD. No. 305 ("King Edward"). Name of contractors, B. C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 10, 1929. Amount of contract, \$3,832. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and erection of main and parking fences at the Airport Ground, St. Hubert Airport, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Security Fence Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 10, 1929. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of revetment wall at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q. Name of contractors, Adelard Guay and Adolphe Paquet, Levis, P.Q. Date of contract, September 10, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,831.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the pier-head of the wharf at Hurd's Point, and for the construction thereon of a shed 26 by 48 feet. Name of contractors, Everett McLeod and Duncan MacKenzie, French River, P.E.I. Date of contract, September 11, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,158. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Kimberley, B.C. Name of contractors, Moncrieff & Vistaret, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, Sept. 11, 1929. Amount of contract, \$25,989. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of the wharf in concrete, St. Andrews, Argenteuil Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, John A. and James McLaughlin, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,767.45. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Pointe-aux-Outardes, County of Saguenay, P.Q. Name of contractor, Joseph Gagnon, Betsiamites, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1929.

Amount of contract, approximately \$18,852.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to harbour works, consisting of crib-work reconstruction, rubble mound break-water, and close pile protection, Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors, Arthur E. Farley and Percy R. Grant, Ottawa and Hazeldean, Ont., respectively. Date of contract, Sept. 16, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$32,799.08. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of chutes, conveyors, distributors, etc., in Postal Station "A," Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, the Mathews Conveyor Co., Ltd., Port Hope, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 17, 1929. Amount of contract, \$37,120. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Harbour improvements at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 5, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$16,784.15. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of west pier at Port Maitland, Ont. Names of contractors, Norman K. Cameron and Donald E. Phin, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$99,221.12. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Clearing of right of way on Government telegraph line between Island Hill and Ile La Crosse, Saskatchewan. Name of contractor, Jules Marion, North Battleford, Sask. Date of contract, September 9, 1929. Amount of contract, \$11,500. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of the substructure for the International bridge over the St. John River between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Maine. Name of contractors, McDougall Bros., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$35,009.25. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening channel between river mouth and town, Courtenay, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 27, 1929. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening channel at mouth of harbour, Liverpool, N.S. Name of contractors, Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 28, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$40,258.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging shoals in Upper St. Lawrence River, near Brockville, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, September 3, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$303,420. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening approaches at the new Ontario wharf and at the Algoma Central Railway Coal Wharf at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, Alex. B. McLean, Roderick A. McLean and John McLean, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,268.40. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening and widening the channel at Clark Island Turning on the mainland side of the river, and removal of Robinson Shoal at the west end of Old Mill Island, at Byng Inlet, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$92,404.20. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening approach and slipways into the proposed new terminal for the Canada Steamship Lines at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, The R. C. Huffman Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$84,875. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Widening slip east of elevators and the existing turning basin in inner harbour, Goderich, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boone Dredging and Construction Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 5, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$96,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening entrance channel and a turning basin and berth at the site of proposed wharf of the British Metals Corp. (Canada), Ltd., Fourchu, Cape Breton. Name of contractors, The Halifax Dredging Company, Ltd., Hali-

fax, N.S. Date of contract, September 16, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$36,562.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Buctouche, N.B. Name of contractors, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, August 31, 1929. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction and installation of interior fittings for the public building at Transcona, Man. Name of contractors, The Canadian Office & School Furniture Co., Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, September 18, 1929. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Erection of a 40,000 imperial gallon steel water tank on the I. C. R. at Ste. Rosalie, P.Q. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,610. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of standard section foreman's dwelling at Hazel, and of standard sectionmen's bunk houses at Robinson, Millidge, Wade and Linko on the Transcontinental Railway. Name of contractors, Boland Bros., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 8, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,380. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to the station building at Graham, Ont. Name of contractors, Boland Bros., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, June 8, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,300. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and erection of the superstructure of the vertical lift bridge over Welland Ship Canal at Allanburg, Ont. (Bridge No. 11). Name of contractors, The Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$505,667.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of a 40,000-gallon steel water tank on the I.C.R. at Ste. Helene, Que.

Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,620. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in August and September, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:

Nature of Orders	Amount of orders	
	\$	cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	466	35
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	155	04
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	11,654	45
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	359	20
Bag fittings.....	20,883	12
Scales.....	429	65
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	1,018	30
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.....	277	46
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	15,847	84
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	316	96
Bag fittings.....	33,315	66
Scales.....	238	60

### Fair Wages Conditions in Harbour Commission Contracts

Under the Fair Wages Order in Council it is provided that certain conditions, referred to therein as "A" conditions, shall, as far as practicable, be observed by the department or departments of Canada, in connection with all agreements made by the Government involving the grant of Dominion public funds in the form of subsidy, advance, loan, or guarantee for any of the purposes mentioned." Under this authority, fair wages conditions are prepared from time to time in the Department of Labour for insertion in contracts awarded by the Harbour Commissions throughout Canada. The labour conditions in question are similar to those which are applicable to contracts awarded by the several departments of the Dominion Government and take the form of either the General Fair Wages Clause or a fair wages schedule.

Returns have been received in the Department of Labour showing that the following construction contracts have been executed recently by Harbour Commissions to which fair wages conditions applied:—

#### HALIFAX HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

Construction of Transit Shed No. 27 at the Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, A. S. MacMillan, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 7, 1929. Amount of contract, \$264,269.17. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours	
	per hour	Per day	Per week
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 73	8	44
Painters and decorators.....	0 73	8	44
Millwrights.....	0 73	8	44
Cement plasterers.....	1 00	8	44
Tile setters.....	1 00	8	44
Bricklayers.....	1 00	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 77	8	44
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	8	44
Electrical workers.....	0 80	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 85	8	44
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8	44
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 45	8	44
Roofer.....	0 65	8	44
Cement floor finishers.....	0 60	9	54
Concrete foreman.....	0 65	9	54
Labour foreman.....	0 45	9	54
Labourers.....	0 40	9	54
Certificated hoisting engineers.....	0 75	9	54
	per day		
Driver with horse and cart.....	\$5 00	9	54
Driver with team and wagon.....	7 00	9	54
	per month		
Steam shovel operator.....	\$200 00		

Time and a half for overtime up to midnight for foregoing, excepting steam shovel operators; double time after midnight, Sundays and holidays.

Restoration of concrete work at Transit Shed No. 2, Deep Water Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, the Metalkote Company (Maritime) Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 20, 1929. Amount of contract, \$18,519. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Renewing the roofing of Transit Shed No. 2, at Deep Water Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, James Donohue, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 6, 1929. Amount of contract, \$11,685. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.



Additions to Grain Elevator and alterations to Track Shed at Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, the Folwell Engineering Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 19, 1929. Amount of contract, \$395,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was embodied in the contract.

Installation of a car unloader at the Track Shed, Grain Elevator, Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 6, 1929. Amount of contract, \$50,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was embodied in the contract.

Additions to grain conveyers from the grain elevator at the Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, the Folwell Engineering Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1929. Amount of contract, \$229,000. The Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Paving of marginal roadway at Ocean Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, R. S. Allen, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 27, 1929. Amount of contract, \$38,414.88. The General Fair Wages Clauses was inserted in the contract.

SAINT JOHN HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

Construction of substructure for grain elevator and construction of piers at West Saint John, N.B. Name of joint contractors, Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., and the Standard Dredging Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 27, 1928. Amount of contract, approximately \$2,000,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of Grain Elevator at West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, The E. G. M. Cape Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 5, 1928. The

General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging work in harbour, West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, the Standard Dredging Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$35,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of timber grain conveyer galleries at West Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, the MacDonald Engineering Co., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 6, 1929. Amount of contract, \$123,572. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours	
	per hour	Per day	Per week
Carpenters.....	\$0 60	8	48
Painters.....	0 60	8	48
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	8	48
Electricians.....	0 60	8	48
Sheet metal workers.....	0 60	8	48
Riggers.....	0 60	8	48
Mechanics' helpers.....	0 45	8	48
Hoisting engineer.....	0 60	9	54
Labourers.....	0 35	9	54
Driver with horse and cart.....	\$5 00	9	54
Driver with team and wagon.....	7 00	9	54

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF QUEBEC

Construction of a wharf in the estuary of the River St. Charles, in Quebec Harbour, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Ludger Lemieux Ltee., of Ste Marie, Beauce County, P.Q., and associates, Messrs. Louis Letourneau of Quebec, and Louis Odilon Roberge, of Ste. Marie. Date of contract, April 20, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$400,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these important schedules of

wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS UNION, LOCAL No 201.

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1929, to May 26, 1932, and from year to year until notice is given by either party 60 days prior to

the expiration date in any year. (A summary of this local union's agreement with job printing offices was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June.)

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 45 per week for day shift and 42 for night work.

Overtime: time and one half for first three hours; thereafter, double time; work on Sundays for day workers and work on Saturday night for night workers, double time. Work on national holidays also at the overtime rate. If called back to work after leaving, \$1.00 to be paid in addition to overtime pay.

Wages per week for journeymen pressmen: \$47.25 for day work from May 27, 1929, to May 26, 1931 and \$48.00 for day work from May 27, 1931, to May 26, 1932. Night scale \$3.00 per week extra; lobster shift (part day and part night) \$5.00 per week extra.

Wages for apprentice pressmen: one quarter of journeymen's scale for first year, one third for second year, one half for third year, two-thirds for fourth year and three fourths of journeymen's scale for fifth year.

Not more than one apprentice for every five journeymen employed.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years of age and be accepted by the apprenticeship committee. They are to serve five years.

The foreman to have the right to employ help and to discharge for certain specified reasons. If necessary to reduce the staff, the man last employed to be laid off first.

A joint standing committee to be formed consisting of two representatives of each party, to whom all disputes between the parties will be referred. If unable to agree, this committee will elect a fifth party and form a board of arbitration for the settlement of the dispute. If unable to agree on the fifth party, he shall be selected by the president of the International Union and the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Union members will not be required to execute struck work for unfair employing printers or publications.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA MASTER PLUMBERS ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 71.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1932, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before the expiration date in any year.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1927, with the following changes:

Wages per hour for journeymen: from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, \$1.00; from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1932, \$1.05.

The clauses with regard to apprentices have been omitted. Improvers to be paid 55 cents per hour for first six months and 70 cents per hour for the second six months of the year.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS, LOCAL No. 498.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931, and from year to year until

90 days' notice is given by either party on or before May 1, of any year.

Union members only to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime and all work on holidays, time and one half.

Wages per hour: from May 1, 1929, to July 31, 1929, 80 cents; from August 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, 85 cents; from May 1, 1930 to April 30, 1931, 90 cents.

Any dispute to be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of two members of each party and a fifth selected by them.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No 27.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930. Three months notice to be given before expiration of agreement if any alteration is desired, and if requested a conference will be held to consider a new agreement.

Only union members to be employed. Foremen must be union members.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime, time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers \$1.25 per hour. For all sewer and conduit work \$1.35 per hour; pit and tunnel work \$1.50 per hour.

Wages for apprentices: first year 40 per cent of journeymen's wage, second year 50 per cent, third year 70 per cent, fourth year 80 per cent.

Union men will not leave work until any dispute is brought before a joint committee, and in case of trouble with any other mechanics, union members will not be withdrawn from work without arbitration.

WELLAND, ONTARIO.—THE MASONS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 32.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1931.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday.

Overtime: time and one half to midnight; after midnight and all work on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers \$1.25 per hour.

No union member will be permitted to work for a private citizen unless he is paid 15 cents per hour above the union scale. This rate applies to the speculative contractor and real estate man, but not to bona-fide building corporations or municipal, provincial or federal works, subject to the approval of the joint arbitration board and the executive of the union.

Union members not to go on strike before a dispute has been brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee for settlement, and no sympathetic strike to occur except with authority of the international union. Any violation of the agreement to be dealt with by the Joint Arbitration Committee.

The Joint Arbitration Committee to consist of three members of each party and to meet at least every three months.

**WELLAND, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PLUMBERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 595.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, and for another year unless 60 days notice is given by either party before the expiration date.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: all overtime and work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, \$1.00; from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, \$1.05.

One apprentice allowed for every six journeymen.

For work out of the city, fare and board to be paid and travelling time.

**ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.—ST. CATHARINES BRANCH OF THE MASTER PAINTERS, DECORATORS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 407.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, and from year to year until notice is given by either party by October 1, of any year.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one half to midnight; after midnight double time; work on New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and local civic holidays, time and one half; work on Sundays, Christmas Day and Labour Day, double time.

Wages per hour: 80 cents.

No union member to take contracts or work for himself while employed by a member of the Master Painters' Association.

Any dispute to be referred to a committee of three members of each party. No strike to be called unless the agreement is persistently violated and if possible, no action to be taken until the dispute has been referred to the committee.

**SAULT STE. MARIE, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 446.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. If either party wishes a change, three months notice to be given.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays, Christmas Day and Dominion Day, Labour Day, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters and joiners: 85 cents per hour. If any man incapacitated by old age, accident or other cause, he may work at a rate mutually agreed on, subject to the approval of the union.

All foremen must be union members, except where contractor acts as foreman.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the representatives of the parties, is to be referred to arbitration, the arbitrators to be selected as the occasion may arise.

No union member to undertake any work by wage or contract after regular days work for employer.

**FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 25.**

Verbal agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. If any change in wage schedule is desired, three months notice to be given by either party.

Hours: 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays. When working two or more shifts, no member to work more than 8 hours out of 24. On three shifts, 8 hours to be paid for 7 hours work.

Overtime and work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers and masons: \$1.25 per hour. If a contractor brings in men from other places, where wages are higher, the higher rate to prevail with all men on the job. For all out of town work, where members cannot get home daily, \$1.40 per hour to be paid.

Provision is made for the enforcement of safety rules.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON MASTER PAINTERS ASSOCIATION AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 1016.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1932. If either party wishes a change, 60 days' notice to be given before the expiration of the agreement.

Only union members to be employed if available. If none available, non-union men who intend to join the union may be employed.

Union members will not work for anyone not a member of the Master Painters' Association or those who intend to become members, except in the case of public bodies, institutions or corporations regularly employing painters for maintenance work.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Wages per hour: from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, 95 cents; from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1932, \$1.00.

Overtime to 12 p.m. time and one half; double time for work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays.

For work out of town, transportation to be paid and any excess in the cost of living not exceeding 50 cents per day.

One apprentice allowed for every four journeymen. Apprentices must not be over 21 years and shall serve at least three years.

A standing committee consisting of three members of each party to meet to discuss all matters pertaining to either organization.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL SHEET METAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 371.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930.

The union agrees to discipline any of its members doing sheet metal work except in a legitimate shop, this clause not to apply to government work.

Hours: 44 per week, except during the months of December, January, February and March, when, at the option of the employer, it shall be determined that shorter hours shall prevail in accordance with the state of trade. For work out of the city, ten hours per day may be worked.

Overtime: time and one half for work from 5 p.m. to midnight and on Saturday afternoons to 5 p.m.; double time for overtime after midnight on other days and after 5 p.m. on Saturdays; double time also for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers; \$1.10 per hour.

One apprentice to be allowed to every three journeymen employed. Apprentices must be registered with the union.

An improver is an apprentice who has served three years or more at the trade. One improver allowed to each shop and one improver to each additional two journeymen. After serving one year as improver, a man may be examined by a joint examining board whose decision shall be final as to whether he is competent to become a journeyman sheet metal worker.

Wages for improvers to be three quarters of journeymen's scale.

For work out of the city, fare and board to be paid.

The shop steward to try to settle with employers any dispute arising. If unable to do so, the dispute to be referred to a joint executive committee.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1875 (FLOORLAYERS).**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. If either party wishes to change wages or hours, 60 days notice to be given.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1928, page 673, with the following exceptions:—

For the months of December and January, 7 hours per day to be worked, a 35-hour week. (The 40-hour week remains in force for the other months.)

The provisions that non-union members may be employed if they intend to join the union, and that any man working overtime must get permission from the business agent or shop steward have been omitted.

The wages remain unchanged at \$1.12½ per hour for floorlayers and scrapers and \$1.10 per hour for finishers.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN ROOFING AND SHEET METAL FIRMS AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 280.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 2, 1929, to June 30, 1930, until notice of change is given by either party ninety days prior to the expiration date in any year.

Only union members to be employed, if available, and union members are only to work for contractors or sheet metal firms who agree to the conditions of this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen sheet metal workers: \$1.12½ per hour.

One apprentice allowed for every three journeymen and one advanced apprentice to every four journeymen. Apprentices to be regulated by the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council.

For work out of the city, transportation, board and travelling time to be paid.

The contractor will not request union members to install any material that is considered unfair, unless same is covered by patent rights.

Any dispute shall be discussed, and if possible, settled by a meeting of the representatives of both parties. If unable to agree, the matter will be referred to a Board of Conciliation consisting of three members of each party. If this board is unable to agree, the dispute will then be referred to the President of the Building and Construction Industries Exchange and the general office of the international union who shall appoint representatives to settle it.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation**

**AMHERSTBURG, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN DREDGE OWNERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 504-1 (INTERNATIONAL SURFACE AND DRILL BOAT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION).**

Standard international agreement, accepted by three local dredge owners, to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1932. If either party desires a change, notice to be given on or before January 1, 1932, and a conference will later be held at Detroit, Michigan, to negotiate a new agreement.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for June, 1928, with the following exception:

Wages: day foreman \$291 per month, night foreman \$275.25 per month; licensed engineer (who shall be employed where required by law) \$8.40 per day, blaster \$8.40 per day, driller \$8.35 per day, fireman \$7.60 per day, driller's helper, \$7.10 per day.

**Service: Hotel and Restaurant**

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, LOCAL No. 28.**

The agreement which was in force in 1928 and was summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for October, 1928, has been renewed without change to May 22, 1930.

**Service: Personal and Domestic**

**VANCOUVER, B.C.—EMPLOYING BARBERS AND THE JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 120.**

This agreement, which has been in effect since May 12, 1924, has been extended to June 1, 1930.

No barber to be allowed to start work in a union shop without a permit from the union.

Hours: from 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays with an hour off at noon; on Wednesdays, hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.; on Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. with one hour at noon and one half hour for supper.

Wages: \$25 per week guaranteed and 60 per cent commission on all receipts over \$39.50 for each journeyman barber employed. Swing shift man (not more than one allowed in any one shop) to work 6 hours per day with a guarantee of \$17 per week and 60 per cent commission on receipts over \$26.50 per week. Full pay for specified holidays.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being unchanged, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was somewhat lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.64 at the beginning of September, as compared with \$11.63 for August; \$11.15 for September, 1928; \$10.87 for September, 1927; \$10.94 for September, 1926; \$10.81 for September, 1925; \$10.28 for September, 1924; \$10.46 for September, 1923; \$10.28 for September, 1922; \$11.82 for September, 1921; \$15.95 for September, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.31 for September, 1918; and \$7.83 for September, 1914. Potato prices were substantially lower, while less important declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton and lard. The prices of eggs, milk, butter, cheese, bread, flour, salt pork, bacon and prunes advanced. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was unchanged at \$21.90 for August and September, as compared with \$21.38 for September, 1928; \$21.05 for September, 1927; \$21.15 for September, 1926; \$21.02 for September, 1925; \$20.65 for September, 1924; \$20.97 for September, 1923; \$20.90 for September, 1922; \$22.37 for September, 1921; \$26.38 for September, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.11 for September, 1918; and \$14.33 for September, 1914. In fuel a slight increase in coal prices was offset by somewhat lower levels for wood. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, declined to 97.3 for September, as compared with 98.1 for August; 95.5 for September, 1928; 97.1 for September, 1927; and 98.5 for September, 1926. The decrease was due mainly to lower prices for grains and livestock. Sixty-eight prices quotations were lower, eighty-four were higher and three-hundred and fifty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component material five of the eight groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. The Vegetable and Vegetable Products group and the Animals and their Products group were considerably lower, the former due to decreases in the prices of wheat, barley, rye, raw rubber and fresh foreign fruits, which more

than offset higher prices for flax, oats and vegetables, and the latter due to lower prices for livestock and fresh and cured meats, which more than offset advances in the prices of milk, butter and eggs. Three other groups showed minor declines; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for certain lines of lumber; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of tin and zinc; and the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due to declines in the prices of crushed stone. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group was slightly higher, due mainly to increased prices for raw cotton and raw silk. The Chemicals and Allied Products group also advanced somewhat. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were lower, because of declines in the prices of footwear, flour, fresh foreign fruits, meats and rice, which more than offset increases in the prices of milk, butter, vegetables and fuel. Producers' goods showed a slight decline, due mainly to lower prices for materials for the meat packing industry and for the milling and other industries, while slight declines occurred also in materials for the metal working industries and for the chemical using industries. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur and leather goods industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials, advanced.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods and fully or chiefly manufactured goods were lower, the former due to declines in the prices of fresh foreign fruits, grains, livestock and lumber, and the latter due to declines in the prices of flour, cured meats, footwear, wool yarn and fuel oil. Domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were slightly lower. Articles of marine origin advanced.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The

prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the **LABOUR GAZETTE**.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the **LABOUR GAZETTE** resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was

estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the **LABOUR GAZETTE** a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the **LABOUR GAZETTE**, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1926, and monthly since January, 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1;

(Continued on page 1172)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	1900		1905		1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1916	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1921	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1923	Sept. 1924	Sept. 1925	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927	Sept. 1928	Aug. 1929	Sept. 1929
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin....	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	50.6	52.4	77.4	81.2	64.2	60.4	59.0	58.6	58.4	60.2	63.4	72.6	76.8	75.2		
Beef, shoulder..	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	35.0	35.0	55.4	51.2	35.4	32.4	30.8	30.0	30.6	32.2	34.8	42.6	46.0	46.6		
Veal, shoulder..	1 "	10.0	11.2	12.8	15.7	18.0	19.8	27.6	28.7	20.2	18.4	18.4	17.8	18.0	19.4	20.6	23.6	24.6	24.6		
Mutton, roast..	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.4	23.8	36.8	35.6	27.1	27.3	27.9	28.2	28.8	30.2	28.8	30.5	32.1	31.6		
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.8	22.8	39.3	41.5	33.3	31.1	27.2	25.7	29.3	31.4	28.4	31.2	32.6	32.6		
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.4	39.2	70.0	74.0	59.6	53.8	50.6	46.8	52.6	57.0	52.4	54.8	56.4	57.2		
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.7	29.9	51.1	58.8	48.7	42.5	38.9	33.7	40.6	45.1	38.5	40.8	41.0	41.3		
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	41.0	74.0	73.8	48.0	45.0	44.8	45.9	49.0	49.8	43.6	45.0	44.0	43.8		
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	31.7	37.2	55.7	70.6	46.3	35.8	38.3	39.2	43.3	41.4	46.3	46.3	39.4	47.4		
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	30.1	33.7	50.8	64.3	44.3	32.4	34.0	34.6	39.2	37.1	42.2	41.4	34.8	41.5		
Milk.....	6qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	50.4	52.2	74.4	90.6	79.2	69.0	69.0	71.4	69.0	69.0	70.2	70.8	72.0	72.6		
Butter, dairy..	2lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	58.0	68.4	95.8	124.0	79.6	73.4	72.8	73.6	77.4	74.6	78.6	82.6	80.4	83.6		
Butter, cream-ery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	33.8	38.9	52.8	68.4	47.3	42.8	41.4	41.9	44.2	40.9	44.1	45.9	44.9	46.0		
Cheese, old....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	21.1	26.3	33.3	40.8	36.4	30.7	\$31.2	\$28.8	\$31.8	\$31.2	\$31.2	\$33.2	\$33.2	\$33.2		
Cheese, new....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.1	23.0	31.0	38.8	32.5	26.6	\$31.2	\$28.8	\$31.8	\$31.2	\$31.2	\$33.2	\$33.2	\$33.2		
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	66.0	78.0	117.0	145.5	121.5	103.5	102.0	106.5	118.5	114.0	117.0	115.5	117.0	118.5		
Flour, family..	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	43.0	68.0	83.0	64.0	48.0	\$44.0	\$49.0	\$57.0	\$54.0	\$54.0	\$51.0	\$53.0	\$54.0		
Rolled Oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.5	24.5	40.0	44.0	31.0	28.0	27.5	28.0	30.5	29.0	31.5	31.5	32.0	32.0		
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	13.6	23.8	33.4	19.0	18.6	\$20.4	\$21.0	\$22.0	\$21.8	\$21.4	\$20.8	\$20.6	\$20.8		
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.4	19.8	33.8	23.6	17.2	17.8	17.6	16.6	16.8	15.6	16.0	18.4	23.8	23.8		
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.7	13.4	23.2	29.5	20.7	25.0	19.6	19.2	20.5	19.8	19.0	21.7	21.4	21.5		
Prunes, medium	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.2	18.1	18.3	27.2	18.0	20.1	18.4	15.9	15.9	15.8	14.7	13.6	13.9	14.2		
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	29.6	36.4	47.2	92.4	41.6	36.0	45.2	40.4	32.8	31.6	32.8	31.2	28.4	28.4		
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	13.6	17.0	21.8	43.8	19.8	17.0	21.6	19.2	15.6	15.0	15.6	15.0	13.6	13.6		
Tea, black.....	4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.9	15.2	15.5	13.7	14.2	\$17.0	\$17.5	\$18.0	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.8	\$17.6	\$17.6	\$17.6		
Tea, green.....	4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.3	14.5	17.1	15.0	15.6	\$17.0	\$17.5	\$18.0	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.8	\$17.6	\$17.6		
Coffee.....	4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.1	9.9	11.4	15.6	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.8	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1		
Potatoes.....	1/2 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	34.3	63.2	70.7	81.2	83.4	48.2	66.3	57.6	54.7	74.4	59.2	49.6	94.4	75.0		
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>8.97</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>15.95</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>10.81</b>	<b>10.94</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>11.64</b>		
<b>Starch, laundry</b>	1/2 lb.	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>		
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.5	57.2	77.9	118.3	109.3	117.8	111.2	104.9	104.3	105.1	101.7	101.3	100.2	100.3		
Coal bituminous.....	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.2	39.1	60.8	85.6	74.9	75.1	70.8	65.6	63.2	63.2	63.4	62.9	62.6	62.8		
Wood, hard.....	1 cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.8	43.1	72.1	83.1	83.2	78.6	79.3	77.7	76.2	75.7	75.5	75.6	76.6	76.0		
Wood, soft.....	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.4	31.0	54.1	66.2	61.4	59.6	58.9	57.3	55.6	55.8	55.9	55.7	54.9	54.4		
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.6	23.0	28.0	39.2	32.2	31.0	30.4	30.9	30.3	31.3	31.2	31.0	31.1	31.0		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.25</b>		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>Rent.....</b>	1 mo.	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>6.90</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>6.88</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>6.93</b>		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>9.37</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>14.33</b>	<b>15.01</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>26.38</b>	<b>22.37</b>	<b>20.90</b>	<b>20.97</b>	<b>20.65</b>	<b>21.02</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>21.35</b>	<b>21.90</b>	<b>21.90</b>	<b>21.90</b>		

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.66	8.60	13.51	16.37	12.06	10.35	10.80	10.49	10.99	11.17	10.85	11.11	11.15	11.55			
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.75	7.75	11.72	14.13	10.56	9.66	9.35	9.42	10.03	10.43	9.86	9.90	10.19	10.52			
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.70	8.81	13.21	15.58	11.83	10.36	10.84	10.54	10.89	10.87	10.90	11.08	10.94	11.42			
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	5.33	6.87	7.35	8.65	12.70	15.03	11.08	9.78	9.84	9.51	10.13	10.30	10.09	10.37	10.52	10.61			
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.30	7.20	7.77	9.18	13.27	15.91	11.97	10.18	10.52	10.21	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.92	11.17	11.67	11.60		
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	8.65	12.86	16.65	11.42	9.75	9.88	9.56	10.34	10.13	10.27	10.83	11.33	11.41			
Saskatchewan.....	6.85	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.29	8.87	13.10	16.05	11.42	9.92	10.11	11.22	10.71	10.99	10.81	11.29	12.09	12.62			
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.15	8.86	13.32	15.60	11.27	10.00	9.95	10.46	10.85	10.68	10.62	11.22	12.12	12.10			
British Columbia..	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.04	9.30	14.28	17.07	12.68	11.59	11.37	11.36	12.19	11.87	12.01	12.16	12.93	12.84			

†December only. §Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text.

‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	37.6	32.4	29.6	23.3	19.2	24.6	31.6	32.6	28.6	41.3	45.6	64.6
Nova Scotia (average)	39.4	33.8	30.4	24.5	20.7	18.9	26.1	31.3	28.0	39.9	43.7	61.7
1—Sydney	43.7	35	33.6	27	20.7	16.7	25	33.5	28	41.6	45	63
2—New Glasgow	36	35	29.3	25	20	18.5	23.2	31.2	25.5	40.7	44	57
3—Amherst	35.3	30	27.5	20	17.5	18	27.5	30	28.4	40	43.7	62.5
4—Halifax	42.5	34.2	31.7	23.7	22.2	19.2	30	31.6	28.7	40	43.5	64.4
5—Windsor	40	35	30	28	23	22	25	30	27.2	37.3	42.2	63.5
6—Truro	32.5	30	27.5	21.5	18	16.5	30	34	26.8	38	40.4	60
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	37.4	30.6	27.9	22.7	17.7	20.5	30.0	29.8	26.2	40.2	45.5	65.7
New Brunswick (average)	33.7	28.7	21.2	17.7	15	24	35	32.5	27.3	41.5	46.6	63.7
8—Moncton	43.7	31.2	30.7	24.7	18	21		30	25.4	41.8	46.2	69
9—St. John	38.8	32.5	32.5	25.8	19.8	16.8	25	30	27.4	40	45	64
10—Fredericton	33.3	30	27.2	22.6	18	20		26.6	25	37.5	44.3	66.2
11—Bathurst	31.6	29.7	29.9	20.2	15.2	19.9	28.2	28.1	26.4	39.7	41.7	64.5
Quebec (average)	32.2	30.4	26.4	20.9	14.5	23.7	30.5	27	26.9	38.6	41.6	60.6
12—Quebec	31.7	30.1	29.2	19.2	15.6	23.7	25.2	26	26.4	41.7	47.5	68.7
13—Three Rivers	41.7	35.7	34.1	28.5	17.5	20	33	31.5	25.7	42.5	44.2	70
14—Sherbrooke	27.2	28.7	25.7	17.7	14.2	15.6	26.2	24.1	25.5	45		65.8
15—Sorel	26.6	27.8	25.4	20	15.8	21	26.7	25	25.3	38.3	40	60.7
16—St. Hyacinthe	27.5	29.5	25	17.5	14.2	19.7	26	28	26.7	36	39	61.7
17—St. John's	23	21	20	15	13	22	25		25.7			60
18—Thetford Mines	38.5	33.4	35	20.4	16.3	15.2	33.5	30.2	27.8	38.8	39.2	67
19—Montreal	35.8	31	30.4	22.5	15.8	18	30.8	32.9	28.3	36.6	40.4	66.1
20—Hull	39.4	33.9	31.1	24.8	20.9	27.5	31.8	34.4	29.6	39.3	43.3	66.0
Ontario (average)	37	31.4	29.5	23.7	16.9	23.7	32	31.3	26.4	39.4	43	66.4
21—Ottawa	43.6	36.2	32.4	22.6	21.7	22.8	33.3	33.6	27	42.4	45.1	65.6
22—Kingston	37.2	32	29.7	24	17.2	25	29	33	27.4	36.9	41.2	63.1
23—Belleville	36.6	30	32.4	24.2	18	26.8	33	33.4	27	43	46.6	67.1
24—Peterborough	37.7	32.5	30.8	23.3	20	30	35	34	28.5	38.7	44.2	67.4
25—Oshawa	40	35	29.2	24	23.3	31.5	34.3	34.4	28	42.3	45.9	64.4
27—Orillia	41.1	34.5	31.1	25.9	23.8	24.6	30	33.3	28.5	37.7	40.5	65.7
28—Toronto	41.9	35	33.7	25.1	22.2	28.2	33	33.6	31.7	42.1	47.2	67.2
29—Niagara Falls	42.8	36.3	34.8	27.5	19	30.8		35	39.5	42.3	46.3	69.4
30—St. Catharines	38	32.6	32.3	23.6	17.6	29.7	28	33.3	25.8	35.7	39.4	65.9
31—Hamilton	39.3	34.4	32.2	24.9	20.3	29.3	24	32.7	36.2	37.4	41.5	66.6
32—Brantford	40.9	36	30.9	26.7	21.9	29.9	33.8	36.9	30	38.6	42.5	67.7
33—Galt	38	35	30	25	21	25	29	35		40.1	44.3	67.4
34—Guelph	38.6	33.1	31	23.8	19.7	27.2	32.5	34		37.7	40.9	64.4
35—Kitchener	36.6	32.8	27.4	24.1	21.1	27.8	37.5	32.2		34.5	38.3	65.5
36—Woodstock	40.5	35	30.8	23.8	19.3	27.8	32	37	32	37	39.4	62.5
37—Stratford	39.2	33.6	28.4	23.6	22.8	28.2	35	33		38.5	41	65.7
38—London	37.9	32.8	29.9	23.9	18.6	26.7	29.4	33.2	28.7	37.9	42.5	65.1
39—St. Thomas	40.4	35.1	30.6	24.8	21	29.5	30	36.2	27.5	39.7	43.5	68.9
40—Chatham	38	35.1	31.4	26.3	19.6	29.7	32.6	33.6	28.3	38.1	42.3	65.4
41—Windsor	39.1	33	30.2	24.6	19.4	28.2	35	34	29	37.7	42.7	67.2
42—Sarnia	39.5	33.8	32.5	26.5	22.5	29.5	32.5	37	30	39.3	44	67.9
43—Owen Sound	37.7	32		25	20.3	26.5	25	29.3	30	41.7	44.6	65.5
44—North Bay	42.6	39	35	25.2	19.4	26.5	32.5	34.6	30.3	39.8	44	65
45—Sudbury	44.7	37.2	34.9	28.6	21.8	29.4	32.5	37	30.6	40.4	47.6	69.3
46—Cobalt	38.2	32.6	29.2	26	21.2	25		38	31	39.5	44.1	65
47—Timmins	38.6	33.4	32	26	20.4	26.8	34.5	36.8	29.2	37.3	40.6	65
48—Sault Ste. Marie	40	33.3	28.3	24.3	16.7	27.3	30	36	31	39	43.3	61.7
49—Port Arthur	39.2	32.5	31.7	25	19.9	27.4		35.7	30	43.1	47.5	67.3
50—Fort William	38.4	30.8	28.7	23.3	19.8	24.2	31.8	35.7	30.4	42.6	48.4	65
Manitoba (Average)	34.5	27.8	26.6	19.4	15.8	21.2	28.6	30.9		39.9	48.3	61.9
51—Winnipeg	35.8	28	27.6	18.3	16.7	20.7	27.2	32.7	27	37.2	47.6	62.9
52—Brandon	33.2	27.5	25.5	20.5	14.8	21.7	30	29		42.6	49	60.8
Saskatchewan (average)	35.8	29.8	27.2	21.5	16.5	22.9	33.8	29.5	28.0	46.8	53.1	64.3
53—Regina	35.6	28.7	25.7	19.5	17.1	21.4	33.1	29	25	42.8	51.1	66
54—Prince Albert	32.5	27.5	25	21.2	17	24.2	32.5	27.5	27.5			60
55—Saskatoon	35.5	30.1	29	22.2	16.2	22.3	36	29.3	27	48.2	53.7	62.1
56—Moose Jaw	39.6	32.8	29.2	23.2	15.8	23.8	33.7	32.2	32.5	49.5	54.5	69
Alberta (average)	34.8	29.3	27.3	20.9	17.1	24.0	33.2	30.5	27.6	43.4	49.1	59.5
57—Medicine Hat	31.2	28.2	27	21.2	1.75	25.5	34	31.2	27.5	48.3	54.1	59.1
58—Drumheller	35	30		25	20	25	35	33				60
59—Edmonton	34.6	29	29.6	19.1	16	23.7	33.5	30.6	28.1	39.4	45.6	58.5
60—Calgary	36.1	29.1	25.8	18.5	16	22.8	32.1	31.4	26.2	44.4	51.5	62.9
61—Lethbridge	37	30	25.1	20.8	16	22.9	31.6	26.5	26	41.3	45	57.2
British Columbia (average)	40.8	34.7	30.0	23.9	21.4	28.2	37.9	35.6	30.9	49.3	54.8	65.5
62—Fernie	39	33.5	31	23.5	19	28	35	36.5	29.5	51.6	55	61
63—Nelson	42.2	33.5	26	23.5	23.5	27.5	40	37.5	30	46.2	52.5	67.5
64—Trail	39.3	37.3	30	25.5		28.3	40	36.6	30	51.2	60	63.7
65—New Westminster	40	35	30	22	19.3	27.6	34	30.5	31	48	54.5	67
66—Vancouver	42	35	31.4	22.7	22.1	27	38.6	35.7	31.2	48.8	51.9	68
67—Victoria	42.1	34.6	32.1	23.9	21.8	28.3	36.2	34.4	30.4	48.8	52.2	68
68—Nanaimo	41.6	34	32.3	26.6	25	31.6	42.5	35.6		50.7	53.7	68.7
69—Prince Rupert	40	35	27.5	23.7	17.5	27.1	36.5	37.7	34	49.2	58.2	64.3

a Price per single quart higher.

c Price in bulk lower.



RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1929

Fish								Eggs				Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
15-9	30-3	21-3	13-9	59-5	21-0	20-7	37-0	21-9	47-4	41-5	12-1	41-8	46-0	
14-0	31-3			55-0	18-8	18-1	28-6	22-7	50-6	44-7	12-2	43-3	49-5	
10	30			60	18-8			27	57-8	48-5	13-15	42-6	48-7	
12	30			50-60	19			29-1	46-2	41-7	12-13	44-5	50	
16	35			50	19-2	20	29-5	21-1	44-9	39	10	43-1	48-2	
12	30			60	17-9	16-2	24-5	23-2	55-4	48	12-5	38-3	48-5	
				20			27-5	24	49			45-5	51-7	
20				50	17-8	18	34	23-2	50	46-5	12	45-6	50	
15-0				60	18	20	28-2	22-8	38-8	30-5	10-12	35-3	43-5	
12	36-7		10-0	60-0	18-8	18-4	35-5	22-8	46-8	41-5	12-1	41-2	46-3	
12	35		10	60	18-7	19-3	34-4	22-8	49-2	42-8	10-12	42-6	46-8	
18	35		10	60	19-2	16	41-3	22-2	53-1	43-2	a 13-5	45	49-2	
20	40			60	19-3	20-2	38-9	21	45-9	42-3	12	42	45	
10				60	18	18	27-5	25	39	37-5	12	35	44	
17-5	29-8	19-3	9-6	57-5	20-9	22-7	31-9	22-2	48-3	40-4	10-8	41-0	43-2	
	25	20		50	20	21-2	32	22	49-6	39-2	12	40-5	43-2	
15	30-35	25	10	60		22	29	24-5	53	43-9	12	42	43-4	
20	25	15	10		20-7		34-5	22-9	50-1	36-8	a 10	41	43-8	
		20			25	25	34	21-5	41		10	42	45	
15		20		60	20		24-6	20-3	43-2	39	8	42-3	46	
		10		55		25	41-6	20-7	46-2	40-5	10	42-7	47	
15-20	35-38		8	60	19-9	23-2	25	24-2	41-3	38	10	38-3	43-8	
		15		60	20	20	33-2	20-3	59-1	45-1	13	43-7	45-1	
17-7	30-9	22-9	12-8	66-0	21-2	19-5	39-5	20-8	50-8	40-3	12	40-2	42	
20	35	25			23-1	21	41-9	20-6	50-1	42-3	12	40	44-9	
15	32	22			20-5	16-5	38-6	21-7	44-8		10	43	45-2	
15	35	25	10-20		20	17	36-9	19-1	42-3	36-5	10	41-7	44-7	
20	30	25			23	20	37-3	21-3	37-9	34	a 9	47-2	47	
20	28	20		60		25	37-9	23-1	40-2	35	10	42	44-8	
							42-5	22-1	48-6	43	12-5	45	45-4	
20	25-30	20-22			20	18	39-9	21-6	40-4	39-5	a 11-4	42-6	47-3	
14	32	23			23	20-5	41-5	20-8	55-7	48-8	a 13-3	42-5	46-6	
22	35	27			25	25	39-1	20-1	52-2	52	c 13	40	46-4	
14	30	25			20	16	40-8	18-5	50-9	44	13	41-8	45-4	
20	35	25			22-5	25	45-3	19-8	51-9	47-1	a 12-5	42-5	46-7	
20	30-33	25	15		21-5	18-3	37-5	19-5	45-3	43-7	12	44-3	45-7	
15	35	25	12		20	20	38-1	19-4	44-7	43-5	a 11-8	44	45-8	
20	25	25					40-3	20	50-7	43-7	12	42-6	45-6	
		23			20		31-7	19-5	46-5	45	12	40-5	44-4	
20	25	25					36-5	20	47-5		11	44-5	36	
16		23			25	21-5	37-4	19-4	45-1	40-9	12	41-3	44	
15	25	22				16-5	39-8	20-9	46-3		11	42-5	44-5	
15	32	22		50-60	22-7	18	48-4	21-4	44-9	36-4	12	44-7	45-2	
16	30	20	12		26-5	17	37-1	19-8	38-5	33-2	1	41-8	45-8	
20	30	22			18	20	44	18-9	50-8	44-6	14		47	
		30			17		45-7	21-3	47	44-5	12	43-3	47	
		22			17-5	18	39-4	18-4	43	31-6	11	41-3	43	
						22	32-9	21	54-7	48-7	12	38	45-2	
	25	25	10	75	20	19	37-3	23-2	54-4	45-8	14	44	47-6	
	25-30	15		75	20	20	40-4	24-6	53-5		15		46-4	
		20			20		34-9	22-3	54-2	43-3	a 16-7		47	
		23			22-5		45-3	22-2	55	47-2	12	42-5	47	
		18			21-3	17	39-1	23	48-6	47-3	a 12-5		47-8	
		18		65	20	17	38-8	21-8	51	43-4	a 12-5	41	47-7	
20-28	28-37	16-24	12		18-5	20-6	39-2	21-3	45-2	35-3	12-0	39-3	41-5	
		18			20	21-2	41-8	19-5	48-6	38-9	c 12	41-5	44-5	
26-9	30-0	16-0	16-3		25-0	23-0	36-4	23-3	42-2	38-0	13-0	36-4	45-2	
25	30	15				19-2	35	20-5	43-7	38-7	14	38	45-3	
30	30	15	12-5		25	22-5		25		40	11	35	46-2	
25-30	30		20		25	23-7	36	23-9	43	38-9	13	36-5	44	
25	30	18			26-5	38-2	38-2	23-8	40	34-4	14	36-2	45-2	
22-7	28-8	19-4	17-5		22-4	23-4	38-8	22-7	40-5	35-2	11-9	40-0	45-1	
	35	25			17-5	27-5	39-5	23-3	33-7	30-4	12	39-1	47-2	
25	30	18			25	25	37-5	25	35	30	a 13	45	47-5	
25	23-25	15			22-5	23-4	34	21-4	46-3	38-8	a 12-5	39-8	43-4	
	30	15-18			25	20-7	40-5	22-4	45-2	43	11	38	44-1	
18	25	18			22	20-3	42-5	21-4	42-2	34	11	38	43-4	
22-9	27-4		18-2		22-0	22-1	39-5	21-6	50-4	46-1	13-0	45-2	48-7	
25	30	20			21-2	25	45-5	25	49-5	43	a 12-5		46-2	
30	35	20			25	25	39-4	25	46-6	45	a 14-3		46-5	
30	35	20			25	24	34-4	26-3	51	48-3	a 14-3		49-4	
20	25					35	21-6	47-5	46-7	46	11-1	46-2	49	
17-5	21	16			20	18-4	37-2	19-7	51-9	48	11	44-1	47-8	
18	28	20			20	19-8	38-7	20-8	52-3	48-7	a 14-3	47-4	51	
20	25				22-5	22-5	43-3	25	48-7	45	a 12-5	45	50	
	20	15			20	20	42-7	25	55-7	45	a 14-3	46-3	50	

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2's, per can.	Corn, 2's, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33.2	7.9	18.3	5.4	6.4	10.4	12.3	15.8	16.1	16.0
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	32.6	8.2	17.9	5.8	6.6	10.1	14.1	16.7	16.4	16.1
1—Sydney.....	35.4	8.2	17.3	5.8	6.7	10.1	13.6	16.5	16.5	16
2—New Glasgow.....	33	8.3-8.3	17.5	5.7	6.3	10.3	13.4	16.3	15.8	16.1
3—Amherst.....	30.7	8	18	5.6	6.2	9.4	13.3	16.5	18.5	15.7
4—Halifax.....	32	8	18	5.6	6.7	10.4	15	16.7	15	15.3
5—Windsor.....	33.3	8.7	19.5	6.3	7.5	10	15.7	19	17.2	17.7
6—Truro.....	31.3	8	17.3	5.8	6.1	10.3	13.5	15.4	15.3	15.8
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.2	7.4	18	5.5	5.7	9.8	11.5	16.1	15.1	15.6
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	33.5	8.7	18.2	5.7	6.4	10.7	14.3	15.7	16.4	15.3
8—Moncton.....	33.6	8.7	17.8	6	6.7	12.5	13.5	15.3	15.6	15
9—St. John.....	35	8.7	19.7	5.4	6	9.7	13.7	15.8	16	15
10—Fredericton.....	30.2	8.7	17	5.6	6.6	10.4	15	15	15.6	15
11—Bathurst.....	35	8.7	18.2	5.8	6.3	10	15	16.6	18.3	16.2
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	30.8	6.6	17.8	5.2	6.4	9.4	12.1	14.7	15.7	14.8
12—Quebec.....	28.1	7.5	17.5	5.3	6.4	9.8	12.8	15.4	16	15.7
13—Three Rivers.....	31.1	6.7	18.5	5.5	6.7	9.4	13.8	14.8	17.6	14.5
14—Sherbrooke.....	33.9	6-6.7	17.1	5.2	6.2	10.2	12	14.9	16.6	14.4
15—Sorel.....	28.3	6	18.2	4.7	6.3	9	10.5	14.7	15.8	15
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	29	5	17.2	4.6	6.4	9.5	12.3	14.2	15	15.4
17—St. John's.....	32.5	6-7.3	17	4.9	6	9.6	11.7	14.3	16.5	15
18—Thetford Mines.....	31.9	6.7	18.8	5.8	6.7	8.6	12.8	16	15.5	15.6
19—Montreal.....	32.1	6.8-7	18.3	5.5	5.8	10.1	11.8	14.7	14.6	14.8
20—Hull.....	29.9	6.7-8	17.4	5.7	6.4	8.3	11.4	13.2	13.4	12.9
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	32.8	7.5	17.5	5.0	6.2	10.8	12.8	15.1	14.9	15.1
21—Ottawa.....	34.5	8.8-7	18.1	5.8	6.6	11.6	11.7	15.2	14.9	15
22—Brockville.....	30	7.3	15	5.4	6.5	10.5	12	15	14.7	14.7
23—Kingston.....	32.4	6.7	15.3	5.3	5.5	9.8	12.1	13.7	13.3	13.5
24—Belleville.....	31.4	6.7	16.6	4.8	5.6	11.6	13.1	14.8	15.2	15
25—Peterborough.....	32.1	7.3	16.3	4.9	6.3	10.6	12.4	15	14.7	15
26—Oshawa.....	35.3	7.3	15	4.2	6	10.8	12.7	14.6	14.6	14.6
27—Orillia.....	32.5	7.3	18.5	5	5.7	11.2	12.6	15	14.6	15
28—Toronto.....	35.3	7.3-8	18.4	5	5.8	10.1	11.5	15	15.2	15
29—Niagara Falls.....	35	7.3	19.2	5.3	5.9	10.9	13.5	15.9	16.2	16.4
30—St. Catharines.....	32.2	7.3	18.1	4.8	5.7	11.2	12.3	14.5	14.1	14.5
31—Hamilton.....	34.6	7.3	18.4	4.5	6	11.7	11.9	14.9	14.9	14.8
32—Brantford.....	33.3	6.7-8	17.9	4.3	5.7	11.9	12.8	14.5	15	14.2
33—Galt.....	35.8	7.3	18.2	4.6	6.4	12.1	13.8	14.8	14.4	14.6
34—Guelph.....	34.8	7.3	18.8	4.7	6.4	10.5	12	14.5	14	14.8
35—Kitchener.....	29.7	7.3	18.3	4.3	5.3	9.6	10.7	14.2	13.6	13.6
36—Woodstock.....	32.7	6.7-7.3	16.5	4.7	5.8	9.2	11.3	15	14.1	14.5
37—Stratford.....	30.1	7.3	18.5	4.6	6.7	11.6	12.2	14.6	14.2	14.4
38—London.....	32.7	6.7-7.3	18.2	4.7	5.9	10.6	12.7	14.7	14.9	14.6
39—St. Thomas.....	32.2	7.3-8.7	18.4	4.8	5.6	12	13.6	17.5	17.3	17.1
40—Chatham.....	31.4	7.3	18	4.4	5.7	10.8	14.5	14.8	14.3	14.8
41—Windsor.....	32.4	8.9-3	18	4.6	5.7	10.8	13.1	14.4	14.7	16.7
42—Sarnia.....	35.8	7.3-8	18.6	4.8	6.4	11.4	14.5	15	15	15
43—Owen Sound.....	33.1	7.3-8	18.8	4.5	5.8	10.4	14.5	15.7	15.2	15.3
44—North Bay.....	32.5	8	16.5	5.8	6.5	11.3	13.7	15	16.2	15
45—Sudbury.....	32.7	8.8-7	17.1	5.9	6.7	10.2	15	15.4	15.9	15
46—Cobalt.....	32.1	8.3	15	5.7	7.5	10.3	14.1	17.6	18.4	17.8
47—Timmins.....	31.3	8.3	15	5.8	8.7	10	15	14.8	15	15
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	32.7	8.7	18.8	5.6	6.7	12	15	14.7	14.7	14.7
49—Fort Arthur.....	32.6	6.7	18.8	5.8	6.5	9.3	11.3	15.5	14.3	16.1
50—Fort William.....	31.4	6.7	16.9	5.9	6.3	10	11	17.6	16.8	15.2
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	34.2	7.5	18.1	5.7	6.8	11.1	12.9	17.6	16.5	16.6
51—Winnipeg.....	32.8	7.2-8	18.6	5.6	7.3	11.4	12.5	17.4	16.4	16.9
52—Brandon.....	35.6	6.9-7.7	17.5	5.7	6.2	10.8	13.3	17.7	16.5	17.2
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	35.1	8.7	19.3	5.7	7.1	10.5	12.2	18.0	17.7	18.1
53—Regina.....	35	8.8-9.2	20	5.6	6.4	11.3	12.4	17.6	17.6	17.6
54—Prince Albert.....	36.2	8	.....	5.5	7.5	8.6	11.3	18.1	18.1	18.1
55—Saskatoon.....	34.6	8.8	.....	5.7	7	11.6	12	17.5	18.1	18.3
56—Moose Jaw.....	34.6	8.8	19	5.8	7.5	10.5	13	18.6	17	18.4
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	35.1	9.2	19.3	5.6	6.5	11.0	10.8	16.8	18.1	18.7
57—Medicine Hat.....	37.8	8.8	20	6	7.5	12.5	13	17.5	18.6	20.1
58—Drumheller.....	37.5	8.9	18.5	5.9	6.9	12.5	11.2	17.7	18.7	19
59—Edmonton.....	34.1	8.8	20.4	5.5	5.9	10	9.6	16	18	18.1
60—Calgary.....	36.2	8.8	.....	5.3	6.1	11.2	10.6	16.5	18.8	19
61—Lethbridge.....	30	10-11	18.2	5.5	6.1	9	9.7	16.2	16.2	17.2
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	35.6	9.6	21.4	5.9	6.8	9.5	9.6	16.6	18.4	18.1
62—Fernie.....	34.8	10	19	5.9	6.3	11	10.4	17.9	18.5	18.9
63—Nelson.....	34	10	18.7	5.8	7.3	10.1	10.7	16.8	18.7	18.7
64—Trail.....	35	9.1	18.3	6.1	6.4	9.3	9.3	15	18.5	18.5
65—New Westminster.....	38.7	8.3-9.5	25	5.6	6.3	8.5	8.3	15.6	19.6	16.5
66—Vancouver.....	36	9-10.3	20.6	5.8	6.5	8.5	8.7	14.6	16.4	16
67—Victoria.....	36.9	10	24.5	5.9	7.3	8.6	8.9	15.6	15.8	16.5
68—Nanaimo.....	35	8.9	21.6	5.9	8	10	10	18.5	20.7	20.7
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.3	10	23.3	6.1	6	10.3	10.6	18.7	19.3	19.3

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1929

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		ApPles		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2/s, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
		Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
cents	cents	\$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
11.9	7.0	2.249	44.3	25.2	21.5	14.2	15.9	19.4	69.2	26.4	61.3	43.0
11.6	7.0	1.570	36.6	31.4	20.0	14.3	15.3	19.1	70.7	26.6	59.8	39.8
12.5	7	1.89	40.6		21.2	15.2	16	19.3	62	25.7	56.2	
11.6	6.9	1.583	38.5	32.5	18	13.9	14.9	17.8	72	26.9	55	38.8
10.8	6.8	1.50	31.8		24	14.5	14.6	19	69	27	62.5	45
11.2	6.2	1.65	39.1	35	18	14.6	15	19.6	73.5	25.3	56.3	41.4
11.5	8	1.233	37.5	33.3		14.3	16.6	20.6	75	25.6	55	35
11.9	7	1.562	32	24.7	19	13.2	14.6	18.5	72.5	24.4	64	38.7
11.5	8	1.717	33.3	16.5	19	15.8	14.4	16.5	66.7	28	54.5	40
10.8	7.6	1.517	34.8	23.1	20.6	16.2	15.0	19.0	70.4	26.7	65.5	45.6
10.8	7.3	1.476	35	25	22	16.8	15	17	77.5	29.2	65	50
10.7	7.8		40.8	21.7	20	18	14.7	20	65	24	57.5	48
11.1	7.2	1.825	40.8	22.5	20.2	14.5	14.2	19	74	27.4	73	43.5
10.5	8	1.25	22.5		20	15.6	16	20	65	26.2		41
11.2	7.3	1.648	32.1	27.5	20.6	14.2	16.8	17.7	71.8	25.5	66.5	46.3
12.2	7.6	1.362	29.1	26	20.5	17.6	15.8	16.8		25	75.7	40.2
12.8	8.9	1.352	26.5	35	24	14.3	19.1	19.6	85	26.2	72.5	41.7
10.8	7.7	1.617	32.8	28.6	22.2	13	16.9	18.5	67.5	26	68.3	40.5
12.2	6	1.70	34.4		18	13	16.8	18.2	67.5	23.6	75	41.6
10.2	6.3	1.343	25		19	13.6	16.6	15		25	60	39.2
8	8	1.45		25	17.5	14	18.3	17.3	65	27.5	65	45
8.7	6.8	2.325	37.5			15.6	18.4	15.7				43.7
11.9	6.5	1.773	34.9	33.1	22.2	13.4	15.7	17.8	85.7	25.4	61.3	37.6
13.8	7.7	1.906	36.2	17.2	21.2	13.3	14	20	60	25	54.5	41.2
11.9	7.4	2.137	42.3	24.2	20.8	13.7	15.4	19.8	67.6	26.0	59.8	39.1
11.7	7.5	2.09	41.4	26.7	20	14.2	15.2	21.1	65.5	28	54.2	40.1
11.9	8.2	2.67	45.8	18.7			15	18.2	65	26	64.7	42.7
11.7	7.8	2.45	51	26.1	20	13.2	14.5	18.5	64.2	25	54.2	39.6
11.4	9.3	2.33	47.9	25		13.5	15.7	18	68	25	65.5	36.4
12.3	7.7	1.92	38	23.1	20	14.1	15.6	19.6	79	27	62	37
12.1	6.8	1.63	38.6	30		12.7	14.3	19.3	62	26.7	67	40
12.1	7.7	2.03	41.4	21.5		13.1	15.5	19.3	72.5	25.5	62.3	35.7
11.3	6.8	1.89	36.4	27.9	22	13	15.4	20.1	74.3	26.2	60	38.7
12.7	6.8	2.38	44.3	24.3		15	16.5	20.7	75	24.4	75	38
12.4	6.7	2.26	42.7	26.7		14.8	15	19	63.7	24.6	50.3	37.4
12.1	7	1.804	38.6	25		13.6	15.5	19.4	72.5	23.9	52.7	37.2
9.5	6.4	1.86	39.5	26		13.3	15.4	18.6	70	25.5	51.3	35.8
10.8	7.1	2.02	40.6	22.6		13.9	14.1	18.9	60	24.4	65	36.1
11.8	7.4	1.75	37.1	17.5		15	14.5	17.8	65.5	25.6	50.7	36.7
11.2	6.8	1.75	33.3	18		12.5	13.3	18	59	22	62	36
10	7.5	1.88	38.3	20		12.5	14.2	17.5	63	23.3	55	36.7
11.9	7	2.07	39.3	19		13.8	15.8	20	65	25.2	61.8	39.7
12.3	7.2	2.14	39.1	23.7		11	13.7	18.3		25.6		36
12.3	7.6	2.09	40.3	26.8		13.9	15.1	20.6	73.7	28	67.5	39.7
10.9	5.9	1.86	36.3	34.6		14.3	14.7	19.3	70.5	26.4	56	37.3
12.8	5.7	2.033	36.5	27		14.3	15.7	19.2	55.7	24.5	70	38.5
12.6	6.3	2.00	35	27.6		11.8	15.6	19	72.5	29.6	60	37
12	6.3	1.88	38.3	18.3		13.6	14.4	20.3	61.7	27.8	57.5	38.4
12.5	8.6	2.28	46		18	14.2	16.5	21	54	28	57	43.3
12.5	8.3	2.18	50.5		23.8	14.6	17.3	21.2	76.4	28.3	65.5	42.5
14.4	9.2	2.70	49.2		24.2	15	19.3	21.3	79	28.3	65	45.7
12.5	8.3	2.56	51.3		21.3	13.2	15.5	23	72	26.7	51	41
9.4	6.7	2.67	50		18	14.2	19	22.5	75	30	60	45
12.4	7.5	2.48	53		21	13.8	15.3	21.3	64.2	24.7	59.2	41.5
12.7	8.4	2.44	47.8		20.7	15	15.4	23.5	62.9	24.3	53.1	42
13.2	6.3	2.718	55.0		21.3	14.2	15.9	19.7	66.4	27.9	57.2	44.6
13.2	6.4	2.586	47		17.6	15.3	15.5	20.6	62.7	25.8	52.4	44.2
13.2	6.2	2.85	63		25	13.1	16.2	18.7	70	30	62	45
12.7	7.3	3.042	61.8		24.4	15.0	17.9	22.0	70.6	26.7	62.9	49.5
12.6	6.2		55		23.3	15	18	24	66.8	26.6	61.6	47.4
14.6	8.1	2.25	51.2		25	15	19.5	22.5	74.2	27.5	60	50
13	7	3.275	65.8		25	15.2	17	21.8	71	26.1	68.8	48.1
10.5	7.8	3.60	75			14.6	17.2	19.6	70.3	26.6	61.1	52.6
13.1	6.3	3.542	62.5		24.1	14.0	17.6	20.6	72.6	27.2	63.5	49.5
14.1	7.3	4.47	75		25	14.3	20	22	77	30	71	52
13.7	8	4.25	75		25	13.7	19	22.5	77.5	27.5	67.5	50
12.1	5.2	2.70	47.5		22.2	13	16.6	20.6	66.2	26.4	57.2	48.2
13.5	5.5	3.317	60			14.8	16.8	19.2	71.6	26.8	61.9	50.3
12.1	5.5	2.975	55		24.2	14.3	15.7	18.8	70.7	25.5	60	47
12.5	5.8	2.974	53.8		23.2	14.1	15.7	18.2	69.4	27.3	61.0	48.1
14.3	6	3.681	73.7		22.3	15	15.5	19.5	74	32	69	50
11.7	6.5	3.50	56.6		25	13.3	16.8	19.3	73.7	30	65	50
11.6	8.1	3.325	60		25	13.3	15	19.1	65	25	56.6	50
10.2	5.5	2.20	40			17.5	15	16.8	68.3	26.6	57.5	40
11.3	4.5	2.254	42.9		17	12.5	13.9	16.3	60.8	23.6	53.6	43.5
12.6	4.5	3.037	54.5		25	12.7	14.9	16	70.5	26.7	60.6	48
15	5.5	2.725	50			13.7	17.5	20	70	28.3	66.6	53.3
13.1	5.7	3.068	52.5		25	15	16.8	18.7	72.5	26.2	58.7	50

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	cents 7.1	cents 6.8	cents 60.2	cents 70.5	cents 27.3	cents 15.8	cents 3.3	cents 67.3	cents 58.9	cents 12.3	cents 6.2	\$ 16.051
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7.6	7.1	65.5	69.8	28.0	13.1	3.4	70.6	47.9	13.5	6.8	15.500
1—Sydney.....	7.4	7.1	64.3	68	26.3	16.2	3.6	78	60	13	.....	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7.4	7	66.1	71.4	27.7	13.1	3.3	63.5	38.4	.....	7.4	.....
3—Amherst.....	7.8	7.4	63.7	65.5	27.5	11.5	3.4	75	.....	12.4	.....	.....
4—Halifax.....	6.7	6.3	64.7	69.1	29	13.8	3.1	70.7	57	13.7	6.6	15.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.5	68.3	73	28.7	12	3.6	76	44	15	6.2	.....
6—Truro.....	8	7.2	66.1	72	29	11.8	3.5	60.4	40	13.1	7.1	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6.9	6.4	62.5	63.9	26.5	16.5	3.2	70	40	13.3	6.2	15.40
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	7.4	6.8	64.1	73.2	27.4	12.3	3.1	69.8	38.6	12.5	6.7	16.188
8—Moncton.....	8.1	7.3	64.7	73.8	30	13.5	3.4	71	38	14.3	6.7	g 15.75
9—St. John.....	7.7	7	66.7	70.4	27.3	12	3.1	75	39.3	12	6.7	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.3	6.8	65	73.5	27.4	13.2	2.8	63.3	38.5	11.3	6.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6.6	6.1	60	75	25	10.6	2.9	70	.....	12.5	7	18.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6.7	6.4	59.5	68.7	26.9	14.6	3.2	65.3	63.1	11.3	6.0	15.222
12—Quebec.....	6.5	6.2	59.8	71.2	26.7	16.8	3.1	71	62.5	10.8	6.6	14.00-15.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.3	6.8	61.2	70.8	28.2	14.4	3.7	60.6	70	11.9	6.1	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.4	6.2	61.5	68.7	27.5	14.7	3.1	63.1	56	10.7	6.2	15.50-16.00
15—Sorel.....	7	6.6	56	62.4	28.3	12.5	3.9	65	75	12	6.2	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.2	6	60.6	68.7	27.6	13.6	3.7	64.3	71.7	10.5	5.7	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	6	6	58.3	68.3	26.5	15.5	3	75	65	12.5	6	15.00
18—Thetford Mines.....	7.2	6.7	62	71.2	26	14.7	3	58.7	48.3	12.3	5.7	16.50
19—Montreal.....	6.5	6.3	59.2	69.1	26.1	15.4	2.7	62.4	61.7	10.4	6	15.25-15.75
20—Hull.....	7	6.7	57	68.2	25.4	13.8	2.8	68	57.5	11	5.9	15.50
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7.0	6.7	61.3	72.5	26.2	14.3	3.3	67.9	60.9	11.3	6.0	15.522
21—Ottawa.....	6.8	6.4	64	73	27.5	14.3	3	80	61.9	11.3	6.1	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.6	5.9	61	70.7	26.2	13.5	3.8	65	52.5	10.5	6.3	15.00
23—Kingston.....	6.4	6.2	56	66.6	26.3	12.6	3.7	65	54.3	10.2	6	14.50
24—Belleville.....	6.8	6.6	65	69.7	25.5	14.6	3.5	65	65	12.4	5.7	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.1	6.8	60.6	71.6	25.6	14.9	3.7	65	57.5	10.9	5.6	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	7	6.8	60	78.3	26	12.5	2.9	65	53.3	11.5	7	15.00-15.50
27—Orillia.....	6.6	6.6	65	69.5	25	14.4	3.4	71.7	52.5	10.5	6.3	15.50-16.00
28—Toronto.....	6.7	6.4	62.1	70.9	25.4	11.7	3.2	70.8	55.8	10	5.8	14.90-15.40
29—Niagara Falls.....	6.9	6.6	62.7	77.5	26.4	15.4	3.6	76.7	65	10.6	6	13.75-14.25g
30—St. Catharines.....	6.5	6.5	62.5	72.3	24.6	12.5	3	68.3	58.8	11.6	6.3	14.00-14.50g
31—Hamilton.....	6.7	6.5	61.4	71.2	25.7	12.3	3.2	69.2	56.9	10	6.3	15.50
32—Brantford.....	6.5	6.3	60.9	72.7	25.3	13	3.2	70	62	10.5	6	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	7	6.7	63	72	25.4	14.4	3.3	68.5	65	9.8	5.6	15.00-15.50
34—Guelph.....	6.6	6.4	58	75	26	13	3.8	68.7	58	10.4	6	14.00-14.50
35—Kitchener.....	5.7	5.7	47.3	66	25	12.5	3.4	70	63.3	10	5.2	14.50-15.00
36—Woodstock.....	7.3	6.8	61.7	70	25	13.7	2.7	70	50	10.8	6.3	15.00
37—Stratford.....	6.8	6.6	57.2	71	24.9	13.3	2.8	69.4	55.7	10.9	5.8	14.50-15.00
38—London.....	6.9	6.8	66.7	72.2	25	14.5	3.4	68	66.7	10.8	5.8	15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	7.5	7	66.1	72	26.3	13.8	3.3	74	71.7	12.1	6.3	16.00-16.50
40—Chatham.....	6.8	6.8	54.8	68.3	24.8	13.8	3.5	67.1	68.3	11.4	5.4	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.4	6.2	58.3	74.3	25.6	14	2.8	65.6	60	10	6.3	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.5	6.5	66.6	76.6	26	14.6	3.2	69	66.3	10.5	6.2	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	6.6	6.4	68	75	25	13.6	4	71.3	69.7	12.8	6.2	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	8.7	8.3	73.3	75	28.3	16.7	3.5	55	60	13	7.3	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	7.9	7.7	67	75.8	28	19.6	3.7	70	70	14	5.6	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	7.9	7.2	60.8	74.5	30	15.5	3.7	66.2	55	14.2	6.2	18.00
47—Timmins.....	7.4	7	56.7	71.7	30	15.8	4	.....	.....	12.5	5.2	17.50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8	7.5	60	77.5	25	15	3.5	55	67.5	14	6	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	7	6.8	51.7	70.8	26.7	16.7	2.6	62.5	65	10.8	5.2	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	6.9	6.7	61.1	75	29	15.4	2.9	67.8	58.7	11.4	5.7	16.50-17.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7.6	7.4	57.1	66.8	28.8	14.6	3.0	60.0	51.9	12.1	5.8	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	7.6	7.5	54.1	65.5	28	14.6	3.2	60	50	12.1	6.3	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.6	7.3	60	68	29.6	14.5	2.8	64	53.7	12	5.2	22.00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7.3	7.2	57.1	72.4	29.5	20.9	3.1	65.4	58.8	14.3	6.4	23.625
53—Regina.....	7.5	7.4	57	72	29	21	3.2	68.7	60	15	6	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	7.3	7.2	53.7	75.6	31.2	21.6	3.7	61.7	60	15	6	7.8
55—Saskatoon.....	7	6.8	55.5	70	29.2	21.8	3.8	51.2	50	17.3	5	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.5	7.2	62.2	71.8	28.6	20.8	3.9	72.5	65	13.7	6.9	.....
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	7.7	7.2	54.7	67.7	29.9	18.7	3.4	68.9	62.2	13.9	6.9	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.2	8.1	57	73	29.8	21.2	3.7	74	77.5	14.5	6.6	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.5	8	50	67.5	30	21.7	3.8	75	60	15	6.5	.....
59—Edmonton.....	7.2	6.6	54.2	65.7	29	17.5	3.4	67.5	56	14	7.3	.....
60—Calgary.....	7.2	6.8	60	65.7	28.2	15.3	2.9	56.2	60	12	6.7	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7.4	6.8	52.5	66.8	28.2	17.5	3.3	71.6	57.5	14.1	5.3	.....
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	7.3	7.0	56.3	66.8	29.2	22.4	3.3	64.3	63.6	13.8	6.3	.....
62—Fernie.....	8.7	8	60	69.5	28	14.1	3.4	.....	75	13.7	5.7	.....
63—Nelson.....	7.4	7.8	57.5	70.8	28.3	30.8	3.5	66.3	60	15	6.6	.....
64—Trail.....	7.5	7.4	55.8	69.4	26.6	26.6	3.2	61.6	60	13.7	6.3	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6.8	6.5	56.2	62.5	30	17.5	2.8	57.5	70	15	6.5	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6.4	5.8	56	62.6	26.9	18.2	3.1	56	49	10.5	6.5	.....
67—Victoria.....	7.2	6.7	58.6	63.1	30.3	23.4	3.4	72.1	60	12.1	5.5	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	6.6	6.3	56.6	68.3	33.3	23.3	4	66.6	65	15	6	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7.7	7.1	50	68.1	30	21.5	3	70	70	15	7	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Rent				
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths, per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths, per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord		Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Six-roomed		Six-roomed	
									house with modern con- veniences, per month	house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month	house with modern con- veniences, per month	house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 0-042	\$ 12-776	\$ 12-165	\$ 14-587	\$ 8-708	\$ 10-930	\$ 9-808	c. 31-0	c. 11-5	\$ 27-924	\$ 20-022		
9-238	12-569	9-600	10-550	6-400	7-150	6-625	33-0	12-3	22-417	14-917		
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00		1
7-35					c8-00	c6-00	32	10	20-00	14-00		2
9-25		9-00	10-00	8-00	7-00	7-00	30	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00		3
11-25-11-75	d12-00-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-50	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00		4
10-50	13-50	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	7-00	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		5
9-00-9-75	d12-50-15-75	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	5-00	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00		6
10-50	13-25	9-75	10-75	6-75	7-50	7-50	30	15	21-00-26-00	11-00-14-00		7
11-000	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	30-9	11-8	27-000	19-250		
g10-50-12-50	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g	g32-35	12	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00		8
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00		9
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	7-00	c4-80-6-40	30	13	25-00	18-00		10
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		30	12	18-00	15-00		11
9-771	13-607	14-144	16-248	9-310	11-064	10-610	29-3	10-4	2-444	15-313		
10-00	12-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	8-3	27-00-35-00			12
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00			13
10-50	14-00	11-00	13-00	8-50	10-00	10-00	27-28	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00		14
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-33-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	c14-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00		15
				16-67	12-00		26	10	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00		16
9-00	12-50	15-00	16-00	8-00	9-00	c9-00	27-28	10	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00		17
	15-00		c15-00		c9-75	c6-75	30	15	16-00	11-00-18		18
11-90	13-50-14-50	14-00-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00		19
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	12-00	9-00	c9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00		20
10-583	11-755	13-222	15-851	9-750	12-367	11-754	29-3	10-5	29-357	21-333		
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00		21
9-25			c17-60		c14-80		30	10	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00		22
8-00		14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00		23
11-00	12-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	13-00	12-00	30	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00		24
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00		25
									25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00		26
9-50-11-50	12-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00		27
11-50	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00		28
g	g10-75	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00		29
g 9-00	g9-50-11-50	g 15-00	g 16-00	g 12-00	g 9-00	g 12-50	g 25	9-5	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00		30
11-25	11-50		15-00		13-00	8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00		32
10-00	12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00		33
10-50	10-00-11-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00		28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00		34
9-00-11-50	10-50-11-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00		35
10-00-12-50	11-50-12-00	12-00	15-00	6-00	10-50		27	16	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00		36
10-00-11-00	11-50-12-00	16-00	18-00		14-00	17-00	25	9	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00		37
12-00	11-00-12-00		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	27-28	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00		38
9-50	10-25-12-50	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c20-00	c20-00	25	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		39
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-00		c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00		40
g9-50	g11-50	g	g26-00	g	g22-00	g18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00		41
9-50	12-00-13-00		16-00		10-00	10-00	30	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00		42
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00		43
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		35	11	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00		44
12-00-13-50	13-50		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75	30	13	n	25-00		45
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00		46
14-00	14-00		15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00		35	8	p	25-00-35-00		47
11-00	10-00		12-75		9-75	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00		48
9-00-13-50	13-00	10-50	c12-00	10-00	c11-50		35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00		49
9-00-13-00	12-50	10-00	11-00	8-50	9-50		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00		50
10-688	15-625			9-250	10-125	8-500	33-5	14	35-000	24-500		
12-00	15-50			10-50	11-50	9-00	32	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00		51
6-75-12-00	d14-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00		52
9-988	17-325	8-000	12-000	8-000	10-000	12-000	34-4	14-2	35-000	23-750		
10-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00-50		53
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00		54
7-50-10-00	17-80	19-50	11-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30-35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00		55
10-00	116-75	c & i 15-00			c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	21-750		56
6-813	13-250				11-000		31-4	11-7	30-000			
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00		57
h6-50					12-00		35	15	r			58
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	8-00	7-00	30-35	12	35-00	25-00		59
h8-50-11-50	10-50				c13-00		28	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00		60
h4-00-6-50							30	10	30-00	18-00		61
10-025	12-120			9-500	10-417	5-398	35-4	13-3	26-750	20-938		
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	37-40	15	20-00	18-00		62
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	40	13-3	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00		63
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-00		37-15	15	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00		64
10-50-11-50	11-50				5-50		35	12-5	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00		65
10-50-11-50	11-50				7-50	4-50	35	9	29-00	25-00		66
9-50-10-50	9-00			7-50	c10-00	c4-49	27	13	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00		67
s7-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00		68
12-00-14-50							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00		69

Higher prices for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

## INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927	Sept. 1928	Aug. 1929	Sept. 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	98.5	97.1	95.5	98.1	97.3
I. Vegetable Products.	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	96.2	97.6	87.1	99.3	98.1
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	98.8	102.8	114.5	108.3	107.4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	99.5	93.1	93.9	91.1	91.2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	100.2	98.7	99.0	94.0	93.7
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	99.4	95.6	92.6	93.9	93.9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	99.6	89.0	89.7	98.5	98.2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	99.2	93.6	93.4	93.6	93.3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	100.3	97.9	94.6	96.0	96.2

(Continued from page 1164)

1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and

converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had advanced since the beginning of the year, were generally lower in September, sirloin steak being down from an average of 38.4 cents per pound in August to 37.6 cents in September; round steak from 33.1 cents per pound in August to 32.4 cents in September; rib roast from 30.7 cents per pound in August to 29.6 cents in September; and shoulder roast from 24 cents per pound in August to 23.3 cents in September. Mutton averaged  $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent per pound lower at 31.6 cents. Fresh pork was unchanged at an average price of 32.6 cents per pound, while salt pork was slightly higher at 28.6 cents per pound.

A substantial seasonal increase occurred in the price of eggs, fresh being up from an average of 39.4 cents per dozen in August to 47.4 cents in September and cooking from 34.8 cents per dozen in August to 41.5 cents in September. Increased prices were reported from most localities. Milk was slightly higher, averaging 12.1 cents per quart. Increases were reported from Sydney, New Glasgow, Toronto, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Butter prices were generally higher, dairy averaging 41.8 cents per pound, as compared with 40.2 cents in August, and creamery averaging 46 cents per pound, as compared with 44.9 cents in August. Cheese showed a slight increase, averaging 33.2 cents per pound.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1929\*  
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items		Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103	Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	150	167	156
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107	Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124	Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143	June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149	Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152	Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159	Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	157	166	158
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162	Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162	Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166	April 1927....	147	160	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173	May 1927....	147	159	156	154	166	155
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176	June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191	July 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200	Aug. 1927....	149	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194	Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190	Oct. 1927....	150	158	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175	Nov. 1927....	151	158	156	155	166	156
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165	Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165	Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161	Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157	Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156	April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157	May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157	June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159	July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156	Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157	Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159	Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157	Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153	Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154	Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156	Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156	Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155	April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
							May 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
							June 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
							July 1929....	150	157	157	157	166	156
							Aug. 1929....	158	156	157	157	166	159
							Sept. 1929....	159	156	157	157	166	159

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing 18½%; Sundries 20%.

Bread was up in the average from 7.8 cents per pound in August to 7.9 cents in September. Higher prices were reported from New Glasgow, Hull, Ottawa, Brockville, Sault St. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Lethbridge. Flour was again slightly higher, averaging 5.4 cents per pound. Onions were down from an average price of 7.7 cents per pound in August to 7 cents in September. Potatoes showed a seasonal decrease, the price being down from an average of \$2.83 per ninety pounds in August to \$2.25 in September. Increases were reported from most localities in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec, while prices in Ontario and the western provinces were substantially lower. Prunes were up in the average from 13.9 cents per pound to 14.2 cents. Anthracite coal was slightly higher, averaging \$16.05 per ton. Increases were reported from St. John's, Quebec, Toronto and Hamilton. Hardwood declined from \$12.25 per cord to \$12.17.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Grain prices, for the most part, continued toward lower levels. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged \$1.495 per bushel in September, as compared with \$1.58 in August. The lower prices were said to be due to better crop prospects in the Argentine and to lessened export demand. In coarse grains barley declined from 79 cents per bushel to 74.7 cents and rye from \$1.115 per bushel to \$1.082, while oats advanced from 68.2 cents per bushel to 68.5 cents and flax from \$2.608 per bushel to \$2.837. Flour declined from \$8.78 per barrel to \$8.60, while rolled oats rose from \$4 per ninety pound bag to \$4.40. Bran and shorts were lower, the former at \$34.46 per ton and the latter at \$36.46 per ton. Linseed oil advanced sharply from \$1.04 per gallon to \$1.28. The decline in raw rubber continued,

Ceylon being down from 20.6 cents per pound to 20.3 cents. Raw sugar at New York was 25 cents per hundred pounds higher at \$2.25, while granulated rose from \$5.18 per hundred pounds to \$5.27. The increase was said to be due to prospects of a smaller crop in Cuba. Turpentine rose from 83.1 cents per gallon to 86.8 cents. Livestock prices were generally lower, good steers at Toronto being down from \$10.11 per hundred pounds to \$9.35 and at Winnipeg from \$9.41 per hundred pounds to \$8.26. Hog prices showed declines ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.69 per hundred pounds and quotations ranged between \$11.52 per hundred pounds and \$12.44. Lambs also were substantially lower, the price at Toronto being \$11.70 per hundred pounds, at Montreal \$10.82 and at Winnipeg \$10.43. Decreases in prices oc-

curred ranging from \$1.20 per hundred pounds to \$2.13. Meat prices showed a movement similar to that in livestock, beef being down from 2 to 2½ cents per pound, lamb from 3 to 4 cents per pound and pork from 2½ to 3½ cents per pound. Beef hides rose from 11½-12 cents per pound to 13-13½ cents, and calf skins from 18½-19½ cents per pound to 19½-20½ cents. Creamery butter at Toronto advanced 1 cent per pound to 43.5 cents. Egg prices showed an average increase of approximately 3 cents per dozen. The price at Montreal was 54.4 cents per dozen and at Calgary 43.5 cents. Raw cotton at New York rose from 18.6 cents per pound to 18.9 cents. Wool prices were down 1 to 2 cents per pound at 26-27 cents. American anthracite coal at Toronto rose from \$13.27 per ton to \$13.37.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 135.8 for August, a decline of 1.2 per cent. A fall of 2.9 per cent in foods was due chiefly to lower prices for potatoes, apples and oranges. There were no marked changes among industrial materials.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-77=100, was 113.9 at the end of August, a decline of 1.1 per cent for the month. Food-stuffs declined 1.8 per cent, showing declines in all three groups, the most important reductions being in maize, flour and American wheat prices. Animal foods declined, although there was a substantial increase in butter prices. Among industrial materials, the only group showing an advance was minerals, due to the seasonal rise in the price of household coal. Textiles and sundries both declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 164 at August 31, an advance of one point since the beginning of the month, due to a rise in the food group. Eggs, flour and bread, milk and butter contributed to this advance, which was partly offset by a fall in

prices of potatoes. Rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries were unchanged.

### Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 138.1 for August, a rise of 0.2 per cent for the month, advances in cattle and foods of animal origin being partly offset by declines in foods of vegetable origin and fodder. Provisions advanced 1.0 per cent. Industrial materials varied only slightly, the only marked change being a decline of 5.6 per cent in rubber.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 154.0 for August, a decline of 0.3 per cent from July. There were no changes from the previous month of any importance in any of the groups.

### Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 474.05 for August, continuing the steady decline since March, and showing the lowest monthly average recorded since 1921. The chief declines were in animal and vegetable foods and in miscellaneous vegetable products.

### Australia

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Melbourne index number on the base 1911=1000, was 1799 for June, as compared with 1784 for May. There were advances in metals and coal, agricultural produce, etc., dairy produce and meat,

(Continued on page 1181)







INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Description of Index	Spain		Sweden		Switzerland		Egypt		South Africa		India		Australia		New Zealand		Chile		Peru		United States				
		1914	1914	July 1914	May 1914	June 1914	June 1914	July 1914	July 1914	Jan. 1913	July 1914	1910 = 1000	July, 1914	Cost of living, Bombay	46 foods and groceries, 30 towns	July 1914 = 1000	July 1914 = 1000	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	
1910																										
1913																										
1914—July	(b)	100	100	100	100	(a)	100	100	100	1138	100	100	1184	1106	1000	1000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1915—July	(b)	108	124	108	124	(a)	119	99	100	1228	100	100	1184	1106	1000	1000	111	107	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	
1916—July	(b)	116	(c)	140	123	(a)	140	123	118	1275	100	100	1275	1522	(g)	1183	111	(b)	111	(b)	111	(b)	111	109	107	
1917—July	(b)	125	177	157	180	(a)	180	190	157	1418	100	100	1418	1470	(g)	1274	1274	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	
1918—July	(b)	155	268	229	216	(a)	229	216	184	1457	100	100	1457	1523	(g)	1474	1474	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	
1919—July	(b)	175	310	281	268	(a)	281	268	201	1559	100	100	1559	1714	(g)	1463	1463	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	
1920—July	(b)	191	397	345	270	(a)	345	270	237	2049	100	100	2049	2260	(g)	1714	1714	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	
1921—July	(b)	189	232	236	270	(a)	236	270	249	188	100	100	188	1900	(g)	1714	1714	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	
1922—July	(b)	179	176	202	236	(a)	176	202	189	167	100	100	167	1876	(g)	1696	1696	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	
1923—July	(b)	172	160	174	190	(a)	174	190	157	158	100	100	158	1725	(g)	1433	1433	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	
1924—July	(b)	182	159	171	171	(a)	171	171	163	1339	100	100	1339	1913	(g)	1463	1463	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	
1925—July	(b)	186	169	176	176	(a)	176	176	157	1352	100	100	1352	1728	(g)	1463	1463	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	
1926—July	(b)	186	159	172	172	(a)	172	172	157	1357	100	100	1357	1849	(g)	1482	1482	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	
1927—July	(b)	186	159	172	172	(a)	172	172	157	1357	100	100	1357	1849	(g)	1482	1482	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	
1928—Jan.		178	151	169	147	(a)	151	169	147	1364	100	100	1364	1706	(g)	1435	1435	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	
April		175	155	171	148	(a)	155	171	148	1366	100	100	1366	151	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	
May		171	155	171	148	(a)	155	171	148	1371	100	100	1371	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	
June		172	157	173	149	(a)	157	173	149	1373	100	100	1373	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	
July		173	157	173	149	(a)	157	173	149	1378	100	100	1378	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	
Aug.		174	156	173	149	(a)	156	173	149	1328	100	100	1328	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	
Sept.		178	155	172	149	(a)	155	172	149	1331	100	100	1331	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
Oct.		179	153	172	149	(a)	153	172	149	1318	100	100	1318	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Nov.		181	152	172	149	(a)	152	172	149	1323	100	100	1323	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Dec.		187	151	169	147	(a)	151	169	147	1321	100	100	1321	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
1929—Jan.		184	150	170	146	(a)	150	170	146	1321	100	100	1321	145	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Feb.		183	151	169	146	(a)	151	169	146	1318	100	100	1318	145	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Mar.		184	152	170	146	(a)	152	170	146	1319	100	100	1319	146	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Apr.		184	150	171	146	(a)	150	171	146	1356	100	100	1356	146	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
May		182	149	169	146	(a)	149	169	146	1361	100	100	1361	143	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
June		179	149	169	146	(a)	149	169	146	1350	100	100	1350	143	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
July		177	151	169	146	(a)	151	169	146	1350	100	100	1350	145	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Aug.		177	150	169	146	(a)	150	169	146	1350	100	100	1350	145	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Sept.		177	150	169	146	(a)	150	169	146	1350	100	100	1350	145	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148

(a) Figure for previous month. (b) Average for year. (c) Index published quarterly. (d) 15th of month up to end of 1929; beginning of month thereafter. (e) Beginning of month. (f) Base is average for six capital cities. (g) 15th of month. (h) Four chief cities. (i) January 1913—December 1920, 22 foods. (j) Cost of food budget. (k) Gold prices hereafter, 1914=100. (m) figures hereafter, end of previous month. (n) New base 1927=100. (o) Figures for 1st of following month hereafter. (p) New index number in 1926. (q) Figures for following month. (r) Monthly figures hereafter. (s) New base 1927=100. (t) Figures for 1st of following month hereafter. (u) First half of year. (v) New index number on gold basis. (w) New provisional index number of cost of living in Santiago, base March 1928=100. (x) New series.



INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	France		Germany		Hungary	Italy		Latvia	Lithuania	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Russia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	
		Statistique Générale	1914	Federal Statistical Office	1913	Official	Bacchi (b)	Milan Chamber of Commerce	Official Statistical Bureau	34 imports	37 exports	Central Bureau of Statistics	Okonomisk Revue	Central Statistical Office	Official (r)	Dir. Gen. Statistics	Svensk Finans-tidning	Commerce Dept.
	Number of Commodities	45	1913	38	100	—	100	125	100	87	48	100	—	69	74	47	160	71
	Base Period	July, 1914	1913=1	July, 1914	July, 1914	1913=1	1913	1913	1913	1913	1913	1st half, 1914	1927	1913	1913	July 1, 1913—June 30, 1914	1913	July, 1914
1900		(h)	(j)	(j)												(c)		(g)
1905		88	87	88														
1910		91	100	100														
1913		100	100	100														
1914—July		(b)	(b)	106	100		92	460.00	128 (b)	144	(b)	109		100	(b)	101	(b)	116
1915—July		(b)	(b)	142	100		131	524.54	123 (b)	161	(b)	146		100	(b)	119	(b)	145
1916—July		(b)	(b)	153	100		193	538.65	122 (b)	191	(b)	236		100	(b)	145	(b)	185
1917—July		(b)	(b)	179	100		304	544.88	125 (b)	187	(b)	276		100	(b)	146	(b)	184
1918—July		(b)	(b)	217	100		329	667.83	121 (b)	159	(b)	304		100	(b)	166	(b)	204
1919—July		(b)	(b)	359	100		352	707	121 (b)	141	(b)	373		100	(b)	207	(b)	339
1920—July		(b)	(b)	1366	100		632	491.35	119	189	(b)	304		100	(b)	204	(b)	320
1921—July		(b)	(b)	1428	100		320	460.00	116	177	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
1922—July		(b)	(b)	332	100		332	460.00	116	177	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
1923—July		(b)	(b)	415	100		332	460.00	116	177	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
1924—July		(b)	(b)	491	100		332	460.00	116	177	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
1925—July		(b)	(b)	569	100		332	460.00	116	177	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
1926—July		(b)	(b)	854	100		332	460.00	116	177	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
1927—July		(b)	(b)	833	100		332	460.00	116	177	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
1928—Jan.		620	138-7	138-7	135	135	483	489.88	116	177	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
April		637	139-5	139-6	136	136	464	492.72 (s)	113	176	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
May		646	141-5	140-5	135	135	465	495.98	113	172	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
June		639	141-3	139-7	135	135	462	493.03	112	171	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
July		637	141-6	139-3	133	133	453	488.11	112	174	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Aug.		630	141-5	137-9	134	134	456	485.73	110	175	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Sept.		633	139-9	138-3	137	137	458	487.54	109	186	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Oct.		630	140-1	138-1	138	138	463	491.94	108	183	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Nov.		639	140-3	138-2	137	137	466	495.34	107	173	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Dec.		637	139-9	137-3	135	135	464	496.59	109	172	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
1929—Jan.		644	138-9	(p)	132	132	461	496.35	112	168	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Feb.		652	139-3	138-2	136	136	463	498.24	117	166	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Mar.		653	139-6	137-9	136	136	461	498.86	116	163	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
April		640	137-1	137-1	135	135	455	492.64	110	164	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
May		636	135-5	135-5	123	123	452	484.62	106	163	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
June		623	135-1	135-1	122	122	447	480.35	106	163	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
July		626	137-8	137-8	119	119	440	477.27	106	163	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Aug.		609	138-1	138-1	119	119	437	477.27	106	163	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363
Sept.		609	138-1	138-1	119	119	437	477.27	106	163	(b)	292		100	(b)	221	(b)	363

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES—Continued  
(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Authority	Egypt		South Africa		India		China		Japan		Dutch East Indies		Australia		New Zealand		Peru		United States			
		Dept. of Statistics	Jan. 1, 1913- July 31, 1914	Census and Office	1910=1000	Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta	Labour Office, Bombay	Bureau of Markets, Shanghai	Bank of Japan	Dept. of Agriculture, Commerce	Commonwealth Statistician	N.S.W. Statistician	Government Statistician	Official	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Bradstreet	Dun	Annalist	Irving Fisher				
No. of Commodities		23	188	75	43	—	56	92	1913	1911=1000	100	1000	1000	1911=1000	100	1909-1913=1000	—	1913	1926	106	200	25 foods	150
1900.....			1000																				
1905.....			1000																				
1910.....			1125																				
1913.....			(b)																				
1914-July.....			(b)																				
1915-July.....			(b)																				
1916-July.....			(b)																				
1917-July.....			(b)																				
1918-July.....			(b)																				
1919-July.....			(b)																				
1920-July.....			(b)																				
1921-July.....			(b)																				
1922-July.....			(b)																				
1923-July.....			(b)																				
1924-July.....			(b)																				
1925-July.....			(b)																				
1926-July.....			(b)																				
1927-July.....			(b)																				
1928-Jan.....			(b)																				
April.....			(b)																				
May.....			(b)																				
June.....			(b)																				
July.....			(b)																				
Aug.....			(b)																				
Sept.....			(b)																				
Oct.....			(b)																				
Nov.....			(b)																				
Dec.....			(b)																				
1929-Jan.....			(b)																				
Feb.....			(b)																				
Mar.....			(b)																				
April.....			(b)																				
May.....			(b)																				
June.....			(b)																				
July.....			(b)																				
Aug.....			(b)																				
Sept.....			(b)																				

(a) Quarter beginning in specified month. (b) Average for year. (c) Figures for previous month. (d) Following month. (e) Middle of month. (f) First of month. (g) End of month.  
(i) Monthly average. (j) For 1920 and 1921. (k) Quotations are included, and from January 1922, 100 quotations. (l) Gold prices hereafter on the base 100. (m) Revised figures for 1928.  
(n) New series. (o) New index number, base 1918=100, with 72 series of price quotations. (p) Index number discontinued. (q) New official index number, Labour Office. (r) End of 1926, "Gasplan." (s) New series based on 88 imports and 27 exports. (t) Revised series.

(Continued from page 1174)

while jute, leather, etc., groceries and building materials declined; the chemicals group was unchanged.

### New Zealand

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1000, was 1556 for July, as compared with 1547 for June. Advances were shown in foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin, textile manufactures, wood and wood products; on the other hand, there were declines in animal products, metals and their products, non-metallic minerals and their products and chemicals and manures.

### British India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 145 for July, an advance of two points over June. Foods rose five points showing increases in all groups except sugar, which was unchanged. Non-foods as a whole advanced only one point; substantial advances in oilseeds and hides and skins were offset by declines in raw cotton, textiles other than cotton, metals and miscellaneous products; cotton was unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the working class cost of living, Bombay, on the base July 1914=100, was 149 for August, an advance of one point over July. This was due to increases in the prices of cereals and pulses. Fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent were unchanged

### United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 147.6 for September, a decline of 0.7 per cent from August. There were declines in farm products, food products, fuels, metals, building materials, while there were advances in textile products and miscellaneous products; chemicals were unchanged.

Dun's index number, based on the estimated *per capita* consumption of each of the many articles included in the compilation was \$192,204 at October 1. There were advances in meat, dairy and garden produce and clothing. Declines were noted in breadstuffs, "other food," metals and miscellaneous products.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 162.9 for August, an advance of 0.8 per cent over July, due to small advances in all the groups viz. food, housing, clothing, fuel and light and sundries.

## Employment on Railways in the United States

The Bureau of Railway Economics of Washington, D.C., recently published a summary of statistics of railways in the United States of Class I, that is, railways with annual operating revenues above a million dollars. These railways operate about 91 per cent of the total railway mileage throughout the country, earning about 97 per cent of the total revenues. Switching and terminal company

statistics are not included in the return. The tabulations given are based upon official summaries of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the calendar years 1920 to 1928. The tables include the following information as to railway employees, their wages, hours, etc. The employees covered in the table are those working on an hourly or daily basis.

NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, WAGES, HOURS, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES

	Number of employees	Total hours paid	Average hours per employee	Aggregate wages	Average hourly pay per employee	Average yearly pay per employee
1920.....	2,022,832	5,446,740,533	2,692.6	\$3,681,801,193	\$ 0.676	\$ 1,820.12
1921.....	1,659,513	4,147,318,574	2,499.1	2,765,218,079	0.667	1,666.28
1922.....	1,626,834	4,311,097,145	2,650.0	2,640,817,005	0.613	1,623.29
1923.....	1,857,674	4,928,651,132	2,653.1	3,004,071,882	0.610	1,617.11
1924.....	1,751,362	4,534,878,818	2,589.3	2,825,775,181	0.623	1,613.47
1925.....	1,744,311	4,531,361,471	2,597.8	2,860,599,920	0.631	1,639.96
1926.....	1,779,275	4,671,735,589	2,625.6	2,946,114,354	0.631	1,655.79
1927.....	1,735,105	4,519,281,339	2,604.6	2,910,182,848	0.644	1,677.24
1928.....	1,656,686	4,313,568,030	2,603.7	2,827,590,471	0.656	1,706.78

## CENSUS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA

### Summary Tables for Manufacturing Statistics and Hours of Labour in 1926 and 1927

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. Summary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1926 and 1927 have been issued recently, and the accompanying tables give these figures in some detail, by groups and for the principal sub-groups. They include information concerning the hours per day worked by employees on wages, that is, the number of persons, working eight hours or less, nine hours, ten hours and over ten hours per day.

In Table I a comparative summary of the principal statistics for all manufacturing industries of Canada in recent years is given back to 1923. Table II gives these statistics (a) by provinces and (b) by groups of industries for the years 1926 and 1927. Table III consists of a statement of the statistics of the industries for the principal sub-groups for the years 1926 and 1927, except manufacturing of minerals and chemicals, for which the figures were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, pages 1305-1309, and electric current production for which the figures appear in table II under the heading "Central Electric Stations." Table IV shows the number and percentages of wage earners work-

ing specified hours per day in the manufacturing industries during 1926 and 1927.

In Table III the industries within the groups are listed approximately in the order of the number of wage-earners employed. It will be observed that in Table II the largest number of employees is in the wood and paper group, followed by the textile group and the iron and steel group. An examination of the figures in Table III, as to value of production, shows the pulp and paper industry to be the greatest, followed by flour and grist mills, slaughtering and meatpacking, central electric stations, sawmills, automobiles, butter and cheese, and rubber goods, all having a production exceeding one hundred million dollars in value. For the year 1927 the figures show an increase over 1926 in each item: the percentage increase in wages and in salaries paid, and in the numbers of wage earners being over six per cent; in capital invested approximately nine per cent; and in value added by manufacture nearly eight per cent. The figures by provinces and groups of industries also show increases in most of the items. Table IV indicates that approximately one-third of the employees on wages work eight and nine hours per day respectively, about one-fourth work ten hours per day, while less than five per cent of wage earners work more than ten hours per day.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS COMPARED FOR 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 AND 1927

Items	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Increase per cent in 1927 over 1926
Wage earners..... No.	446,994	432,273	466,602	499,733	533,450	6.75
Wages..... \$	428,731,347	420,269,406	452,958,655	501,144,989	531,593,250	6.07
Salaries..... No.	78,273	76,230	77,623	81,794	85,483	4.51
Salaries..... \$	142,738,681	139,614,639	143,056,516	152,705,944	162,348,978	6.31
Establishments..... No.	22,642	22,178	22,331	22,708	22,936	1.00
Capital invested..... \$	3,380,722,950	3,538,813,460	3,808,309,981	3,981,569,590	4,337,631,558	8.94
Cost of materials*..... \$	1,470,140,139	1,438,409,681	1,587,665,408	1,755,158,399*	1,789,574,604*	1.92
Gross value of products..... \$	2,781,165,514	2,695,053,582	2,948,545,315	3,247,803,438	3,425,498,540	5.47
Value added by manufacture..... \$	1,311,025,375	1,256,643,901	1,360,879,907	1,519,279,246	1,635,922,936	7.68

\*Central Electric stations not included in this item prior to 1926.



TABLE II (a).—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1926 AND 1927, BY PROVINCES AND GROUPS  
PROVINCES

Provinces and groups	Year	Establishments No.	Capital		Salaried employees				Wage earners		Cost of Materials \$	Gr as value of production \$	
			\$	No.	Male		Female		Male	Female			\$
					No.	\$	No.	\$					
Canada.....	1926	22,708	3,981,569,590	64,431	17,363	152,705,944	385,202	114,543	501,144,989	1,755,158,399	3,247,803,438		
	1927	22,686	4,337,631,558	65,886	19,597	192,348,978	413,634	119,816	531,583,250	1,789,574,604	3,425,498,540		
Prince Edward Island.....	1926	290	2,850,010	165	32	168,709	1,234	830	521,694	2,637,960	4,069,335		
	1927	291	3,081,504	156	29	168,632	1,232	815	519,217	2,855,438	4,493,628		
Nova Scotia.....	1926	1,164	118,050,902	1,260	331	2,451,268	11,811	3,380	10,563,439	39,137,265	73,505,642		
	1927	1,190	128,155,040	1,237	379	2,642,451	12,835	3,413	10,968,493	42,059,320	74,458,297		
New Brunswick.....	1926	910	95,661,154	1,273	306	2,868,984	12,359	3,736	11,740,750	44,074,961	74,122,239		
	1927	872	99,087,327	1,302	329	2,963,336	13,501	3,838	12,035,765	42,780,512	72,666,665		
Quebec.....	1926	7,164	1,216,975,958	18,106	4,149	42,621,203	114,024	44,390	146,704,852	442,927,613	905,300,824		
	1927	7,206	1,376,664,019	18,969	4,782	45,886,411	125,519	46,824	157,868,586	474,361,396	990,582,995		
Ontario.....	1926	9,457	1,985,165,921	33,575	10,635	82,705,144	184,410	51,733	252,459,095	908,044,673	1,677,933,504		
	1927	9,512	2,134,181,377	33,964	11,831	87,274,358	196,155	54,084	267,300,415	939,872,565	1,756,004,375		
Manitoba.....	1926	797	127,445,924	2,985	637	6,658,489	14,515	3,064	20,315,361	75,000,529	132,718,452		
	1927	859	151,373,047	3,041	785	7,123,588	15,822	3,353	21,806,338	79,310,766	142,089,678		
Saskatchewan.....	1926	674	33,943,060	1,086	188	2,135,585	3,277	353	4,261,960	29,128,035	47,108,097		
	1927	721	38,387,248	1,246	215	2,460,504	3,824	398	4,820,441	32,168,027	52,180,681		
Alberta.....	1926	749	72,468,286	1,705	379	3,711,398	6,995	1,154	9,097,156	49,826,532	83,425,631		
	1927	776	81,664,730	1,765	402	3,805,066	7,846	1,272	9,706,293	50,611,021	84,987,317		
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1926	1,495	329,008,375	4,276	706	9,385,074	36,577	5,903	45,480,682	137,846,624	249,619,714		
	1927	1,509	325,047,266	4,206	845	10,019,632	36,900	5,789	45,987,702	125,358,489	246,034,704		

TABLE II (b).—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, 1926 AND 1927, BY PROVINCES AND GROUPS.  
GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Provinces and groups	Year	Establish-ments	Capital	Salaried employees				Wage earners		Cost of Materials	Gross value of production
				Male		Female		Male	Female		
				No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	No.		
Vegetable Products.....	1926	4,529	449,259,094	7,654	19,479,894	2,155	19,479,894	43,622	20,477	55,869,692	658,320,716
	1927	4,793	494,176,054	8,456	21,201,169	2,446	21,201,169	46,169	21,229	60,629,565	712,700,080
Animal Products.....	1926	4,896	223,938,559	8,991	16,347,519	1,908	16,347,519	41,180	15,764	43,856,467	452,084,925
	1927	4,692	233,113,872	9,090	16,913,119	1,930	16,913,119	41,543	15,818	44,493,899	487,716,088
Textiles and Textile Products.....	1926	1,698	317,275,429	5,466	15,690,317	2,645	15,690,317	36,154	56,306	72,706,435	366,334,644
	1927	1,802	346,512,165	5,994	17,268,057	2,857	17,268,057	38,869	59,839	78,623,186	382,007,467
Wood and Paper Products.....	1926	6,751	929,589,278	13,759	34,865,789	4,203	34,865,789	106,365	9,860	126,050,940	600,064,661
	1927	6,811	1,023,301,749	14,232	37,260,725	4,193	37,260,725	121,637	10,448	130,735,009	629,576,166
Iron and Steel Products.....	1926	1,142	597,982,098	10,405	26,346,010	2,710	26,346,010	87,302	3,093	111,294,055	505,188,849
	1927	1,148	638,914,893	10,608	27,822,059	3,008	27,822,059	89,629	3,043	115,229,115	525,921,839
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	1926	403	202,503,426	4,391	10,608,057	1,434	10,608,057	20,589	3,681	28,593,090	183,501,723
	1927	401	208,957,166	4,076	11,384,812	1,970	11,384,812	23,262	3,935	32,569,853	200,369,961
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	1926	1,240	261,724,184	2,959	6,423,911	679	6,423,911	21,402	1,005	25,563,038	174,156,923
	1927	1,184	280,033,057	2,911	6,815,208	716	6,815,208	21,977	998	27,143,333	175,746,065
Chemicals and Chemical Products.....	1926	556	133,407,891	2,849	8,015,625	1,050	8,015,625	7,999	2,517	10,293,752	122,589,526
	1927	561	134,618,359	2,788	7,791,994	1,054	7,791,994	8,096	2,621	10,364,857	127,484,672
Miscellaneous Industries.....	1926	436	109,689,565	2,153	5,602,544	578	5,602,544	13,037	1,840	16,100,798	70,143,531
	1927	447	111,178,478	2,298	5,923,025	607	5,923,025	13,733	1,880	17,816,898	79,166,705
Central Electric Stations.....	1926	1,057	756,222,066	4,854	9,126,278	950	9,126,278	7,602	.....	10,816,722	115,467,940
	1927	1,097	866,825,285	4,793	9,768,810	1,216	9,768,810	8,699	.....	13,177,505	134,818,567
Total.....	1926	22,708	3,981,569,590	63,431	152,705,944	18,313	152,705,944	385,202	114,543	501,144,989	3,247,803,438
	1927	22,836	4,337,631,558	65,886	162,348,978	19,597	162,348,978	413,634	119,816	531,553,250	3,425,498,540

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, BY PRINCIPAL SUB-GROUPS, FOR 1926 AND 1927\*

Kinds of Industry	Year	Establishments No.	Capital employed		Salaried Employees				Wage Earners		Cost of Materials \$	Gross Value of Production \$
			\$		Salaries		Male	Female	Male	Female		
			No.	\$	No.	\$						
<i>Vegetable Products—</i> Bread and other Bakery Products.....	1926	2,214	37,416,979	549	1,258,897	11,059	1,542	13,473,242	1,782	32,928,065	62,920,009	
	1927	2,443	40,559,259	598	1,342,083	11,736	1,542	14,726,059	1,782	35,779,690	63,726,262	
Biscuits and Confectionery.....	1926	315	42,422,378	1,383	3,466,128	4,473	5,668	7,289,422	5,668	23,644,255	49,178,886	
	1927	294	46,448,311	1,559	3,901,618	4,433	5,930	7,497,976	5,930	23,139,428	53,128,888	
Rubber Goods.....	1926	32	48,178,763	843	2,094,444	3,343	3,897	7,201,415	3,897	39,659,013	61,578,393	
	1927	34	51,205,543	892	2,129,263	3,146	1,948	8,485,736	1,948	35,550,816	65,016,087	
Rubber Footwear.....	1926	7	14,482,939	519	1,031,890	3,895	2,066	4,410,274	2,066	10,213,176	22,929,744	
	1927	10	15,000,521	565	1,114,725	3,705	2,266	4,891,819	2,266	9,203,686	26,397,643	
Flour Mills.....	1926	442	53,181,355	937	2,145,172	3,933	183	4,841,113	183	145,989,909	158,534,279	
	1927	431	56,306,699	881	2,111,720	3,921	134	4,446,589	134	143,255,728	167,597,325	
Chopping Mills.....	1926	849	5,154,458	18	32,618	1,132	2	703,561	2	17,915,541	21,046,462	
	1927	854	5,695,314	23	41,157	1,203	1	773,204	1	20,456,869	24,144,145	
Breweries.....	1926	63	53,883,942	593	1,803,133	3,275	40	3,630,436	40	14,448,510	43,602,960	
	1927	73	62,338,117	755	1,996,084	3,763	44	4,440,636	44	17,471,298	51,523,024	
Sugar Refineries.....	1926	8	48,748,404	299	1,002,218	2,458	106	2,865,922	106	48,848,507	64,270,687	
	1927	8	50,039,122	290	993,896	2,253	112	2,845,592	112	47,138,854	60,502,604	
Fruit and Vegetable Canneries.....	1926	215	28,103,411	350	741,969	2,378	4,005	2,337,093	4,005	14,036,616	23,230,598	
	1927	212	26,807,630	367	777,960	2,155	3,894	2,144,768	3,894	13,103,786	21,623,071	
Cigars and Cigarettes.....	1926	84	33,335,516	964	2,399,560	1,838	3,269	3,359,872	3,269	16,090,776	50,011,400	
	1927	79	34,371,252	994	2,486,827	1,773	3,227	3,390,041	3,227	17,350,343	55,801,338	
Tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff	1926	38	9,053,740	126	794,052	780	1,136	1,069,306	1,136	6,496,375	15,173,361	
	1927	36	9,772,145	183	684,802	730	975	1,042,526	975	6,689,777	15,323,167	
Distilleries.....	1926	15	26,422,006	110	312,087	700	179	975,035	179	3,676,197	12,216,906	
	1927	17	37,528,954	209	513,873	916	227	1,381,211	227	6,351,689	25,660,985	
Starch and Glucose.....	1926	3	4,954,775	37	152,566	426	20	485,842	20	3,199,003	4,988,860	
	1927	4	5,151,901	418	155,769	418	16	456,124	16	3,379,075	4,936,025	
Coffee and Spice.....	1926	50	9,650,748	257	759,824	376	329	614,848	329	12,280,936	15,499,273	
	1927	61	13,593,564	407	1,291,015	648	420	991,983	420	20,392,675	26,288,506	
Cocoa and Chocolate.....	1926	4	3,866,497	106	250,079	246	209	395,658	209	2,364,882	3,906,087	
	1927	4	5,319,652	123	336,221	249	271	424,371	271	2,951,913	4,737,969	

TABLE III (Continued)—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, FOR 1926 AND 1927\*

Kinds of Industry	Year	Establishments No.	Capital employed		Salaried Employees				Wage Earners		Cost of Materials	Value of Production
			\$	No.	Salaries		Male	Female	Wages	No.		
					Male	Female						
Linseed Oil.....	1926	8	2,691,550	31	6	84,369	193	1	198,263	5,364,364	6,486,924	
	1927	8	2,341,733	28	5	87,659	205	1	220,943	4,840,168	5,839,314	
Wine.....	1926	27	3,678,458	53	9	152,624	123	19	142,196	1,349,787	2,485,136	
	1927	30	4,405,027	57	10	160,064	162	17	163,057	1,526,018	2,531,227	
Macaroni and Vermicelli.....	1926	11	1,286,097	49	14	106,091	133	121	144,378	960,373	1,560,510	
	1927	11	1,239,319	42	12	81,748	130	121	161,501	970,402	1,547,359	
<i>Animal Products—</i> Fish-curing and Packing.....	1926	831	28,868,071	501	45	733,760	10,216	6,801	4,889,077	22,084,129	36,180,764	
	1927	773	24,464,482	582	57	871,211	9,748	6,310	4,502,740	18,364,846	31,084,609	
Boots and Shoes, leather.....	1926	186	31,325,331	1,010	330	2,647,677	8,338	5,338	12,079,086	24,091,923	46,096,163	
	1927	191	31,921,002	1,063	333	2,647,626	8,562	5,330	12,280,218	24,566,423	47,372,549	
Slaughtering and Meat Packing.....	1926	73	55,712,724	2,399	442	5,118,148	7,160	684	8,639,490	139,200,096	167,127,091	
	1927	76	60,612,029	2,437	408	5,113,402	7,492	711	9,437,848	133,076,361	167,220,892	
Butter and Cheese.....	1926	3,021	39,964,526	3,710	608	4,498,652	6,641	265	6,918,331	92,200,617	120,193,417	
	1927	2,872	43,375,302	3,670	636	4,645,904	6,571	249	6,516,741	93,101,006	122,523,882	
Leather, tanned.....	1926	108	29,348,291	267	61	756,911	3,509	97	3,542,959	18,869,383	27,747,605	
	1927	98	32,320,323	254	53	751,454	3,679	102	3,746,752	22,347,228	32,489,889	
Fur Goods.....	1926	221	11,733,311	321	197	867,605	1,095	1,294	2,636,691	12,202,092	18,941,249	
	1927	233	12,664,996	345	197	980,690	1,228	1,311	2,733,683	13,177,957	19,747,364	
Fur Dressing.....	1926	11	1,588,357	45	5	126,262	597	108	698,173	237,258	2,834,439	
	1927	11	1,824,531	57	8	180,153	616	118	694,133	284,795	3,123,916	
Harness and Saddlery.....	1926	246	5,989,288	165	57	309,538	914	75	989,773	3,135,518	5,315,629	
	1927	233	5,950,857	174	52	324,594	891	77	975,283	2,193,625	5,117,452	
<i>Textiles—</i> Cotton Yarn and Cloth.....	1926	38	83,439,179	474	97	1,368,574	10,557	9,197	13,861,028	44,265,529	76,274,257	
	1927	39	84,927,745	518	111	1,487,427	11,463	9,261	15,659,500	39,297,188	75,818,876	
Clothing, men's factory.....	1926	188	25,826,383	984	374	2,619,747	4,523	5,266	9,878,835	21,944,919	41,784,131	
	1927	204	24,919,334	991	367	2,663,703	4,769	5,352	9,981,345	21,335,688	43,286,614	
Clothing, women's factory.....	1926	385	21,972,236	910	646	3,039,809	3,379	9,052	10,942,176	28,760,191	50,658,319	
	1927	428	24,259,925	1,009	694	3,280,433	3,757	10,137	12,270,063	31,899,654	56,316,064	

\*Except mineral and chemical products and Central Electric Stations.

Hosiery, Knit Goods and Fabric (Gloves).....	1926 1927	167 168	51,609,116 56,852,073	647 698	373 362	2,056,561 2,337,795	4,544 4,874	10,900 11,255	11,255,235 11,859,370	29,212,849 28,269,830	53,675,759 55,222,395
Woolen Cloth.....	1926 1927	54 55	20,735,523 20,170,185	259 234	55 50	675,749 612,880	2,285 2,086	2,076 1,879	3,297,545 3,092,630	8,680,304 7,991,590	15,503,083 14,318,369
Dyeing, Cleaning and Power Laundry Work.....	1926 1927	350 355	17,278,327 20,029,231	382 450	271 299	1,225,766 1,387,254	3,356 3,752	4,963 5,458	6,999,925 7,744,864	2,104,176 2,584,884	17,642,268 20,101,889
Hats and Caps.....	1926 1927	138 150	7,107,380 7,853,564	341 402	173 198	877,630 1,003,727	1,394 1,616	2,295 2,627	3,038,892 3,486,477	6,770,526 7,593,496	13,671,126 15,896,059
Furnishing Goods, men's.....	1926 1927	139 146	17,616,262 19,493,876	476 548	216 256	1,159,494 1,348,330	989 1,104	6,516 7,072	4,848,999 5,230,843	16,244,847 15,673,819	26,394,517 28,095,715
Woolen Yarn.....	1926 1927	17 17	8,417,685 9,761,057	44 40	20 20	161,467 173,311	653 714	723 870	983,104 1,117,048	4,062,118 4,465,941	7,006,877 6,944,765
Miscellaneous Woolen Goods.....	1926 1927	28 24	7,994,200 7,758,050	64 84	23 22	259,106 310,330	668 615	325 392	719,138 801,627	2,947,112 2,939,986	5,738,462 5,934,369
Silk and Silk Goods.....	1926 1927	12 14	10,019,519 22,327,818	131 149	67 57	337,808 389,197	781 946	1,450 1,738	1,627,192 1,950,774	3,472,965 4,016,631	8,507,153 9,570,917
Cordage, Rope and Twine.....	1926 1927	11 14	15,679,569 14,890,220	89 82	18 24	253,092 287,321	1,051 958	376 376	1,338,033 1,271,666	7,566,817 7,499,649	10,574,682 10,827,418
Corsets.....	1926 1927	16 16	4,129,882 4,806,157	146 183	142 209	485,563 385,598	69 63	950 896	695,491 613,897	2,241,554 1,925,962	4,048,926 3,791,748
Cotton and Jute Bags.....	1926 1927	14 17	5,565,514 6,746,733	76 83	22 29	257,877 281,467	282 300	595 625	672,902 670,613	12,277,373 10,906,850	14,072,099 12,932,779
Cotton Thread.....	1926 1927	5 5	4,154,688 4,279,408	75 69	26 24	171,066 181,660	174 182	499 503	515,792 536,212	2,360,350 2,091,749	4,538,217 4,640,536
Wood and Paper Products—Sawmills.....	1926 1927	2,780 2,720	175,186,704 169,378,939	1,980 1,705	254 238	3,889,747 3,999,948	33,075 49,571	69 84	31,035,644 30,421,596	78,921,416 77,438,700	135,192,592 133,620,554
Pulp and Paper.....	1926 1927	115 114	501,184,714 579,853,552	2,600 2,679	499 495	7,492,040 8,063,830	27,280 28,889	900 813	36,683,462 37,580,463	85,365,465 81,813,080	215,370,274 219,329,753
Sash, Door and Planing Mills.....	1926 1927	727 771	49,413,163 50,861,269	995 1,004	210 210	2,055,246 2,131,485	9,291 10,127	122 95	9,569,259 10,080,224	22,787,229 26,343,318	43,426,403 47,955,548
Printing and Publishing.....	1926 1927	701 720	50,888,011 55,831,150	4,135 4,235	1,671 1,512	9,163,128 9,671,199	7,547 7,892	1,358 1,389	12,152,218 12,368,971	13,757,474 14,502,065	57,042,223 62,030,896
Printing and Bookbinding.....	1926 1927	812 862	32,695,864 35,263,910	1,327 1,412	455 483	3,586,372 3,780,494	6,052 6,772	2,115 2,376	9,437,434 10,201,545	10,446,235 11,589,271	32,536,389 35,826,439
Lithography and Engraving.....	1926 1927	112 117	15,909,878 17,007,373	554 597	280 319	1,959,226 2,186,291	2,523 2,863	1,065 1,192	4,650,924 5,301,737	4,933,456 5,244,565	15,098,534 16,840,376

TABLE III (Concluded)—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CANADA, FOR 1926 AND 1927\*

Kinds of Industry	Year	Establish- ments	Capital employed	Salaried Employees		Wage Earners		Cost of Materials	Value of Production
				Male	Female	Male	Female		
<i>Wood and Paper Products—Con.</i>	1926	331	34,070,226	738	253	2,002,774	8,387	11,364,655	31,293,442
	1927	334	36,682,976	808	269	2,185,513	9,526	14,154,730	35,733,818
Boxes, Baskets and Crates	1926	124	9,523,699	233	44	530,164	3,026	4,691,008	9,763,360
	1927	123	10,016,524	196	39	479,725	2,812	4,359,447	9,073,306
Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs	1926	450	7,790,739	151	19	319,048	1,827	2,976,142	6,870,069
	1927	419	8,016,540	140	31	283,420	1,773	2,970,372	6,698,041
Boxes and Bags, Paper	1926	105	15,281,084	378	139	1,145,617	1,521	7,646,800	15,528,882
	1927	117	16,681,256	400	171	1,288,242	1,768	9,256,235	18,308,127
<i>Miscellaneous Industries—</i> Shipbuilding and Repairs	1926	41	40,270,657	433	55	1,019,051	4,310	4,148,310	12,965,633
	1927	37	39,824,683	480	51	1,040,720	4,291	5,463,000	16,407,127
Musical Instruments	1926	45	13,653,407	218	98	661,487	2,650	4,510,560	10,873,293
	1927	47	15,415,158	242	97	662,655	2,655	5,710,793	11,756,474
Bridge Building	1926	12	17,236,535	621	72	1,514,718	2,251	8,562,149	16,036,983
	1927	9	16,159,490	665	81	1,709,307	2,596	9,698,411	18,681,382
Springs and Mattresses	1926	55	6,599,910	175	49	523,228	1,007	4,178,874	8,139,570
	1927	59	7,131,382	163	51	578,293	1,106	4,677,255	9,290,998
Brooms, Brushes and Mops	1926	81	3,966,269	177	72	424,541	848	1,745,835	4,016,674
	1927	80	3,976,645	181	68	468,561	888	1,789,972	4,227,677

\*Except Mineral and Chemical Products and Central Electric Stations.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON WAGES WORKING SPECIFIED HOURS PER DAY IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY GROUPS AND FOR CERTAIN SUBGROUPS IN CANADA DURING 1926 AND 1927.

Industries	Year	8 hours or less		9 hours		10 hours		Over ten hours		Totals	Number of Establishments
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	columns 1 to 4	
<b>GROUPS</b>											
Vegetable Products.....	1926	17,595	20.0	30,978	38.8	24,585	30.8	6,608	8.3	79,766	4,529
	1927	21,200	25.3	31,316	37.3	25,735	30.7	5,606	6.7	83,857	4,793
Animal Products.....	1926	17,085	29.0	21,167	37.7	17,747	30.2	1,819	3.2	58,818	4,896
	1927	16,446	27.4	23,652	39.4	17,941	29.9	1,921	3.2	59,960	4,692
Textiles.....	1926	33,839	32.2	41,283	39.2	27,646	26.3	2,386	2.3	105,154	1,698
	1927	34,753	31.5	44,468	40.3	28,181	25.5	2,966	2.7	110,368	1,802
Wood and Paper.....	1926	63,750	41.2	30,828	19.9	55,487	35.9	4,508	2.9	154,593	6,751
	1927	61,782	37.9	38,858	23.8	58,445	35.8	3,955	2.4	163,040	6,811
Iron and Steel Products.....	1926	39,501	36.8	41,823	39.0	20,510	19.1	5,458	5.1	107,292	1,142
	1927	29,966	26.9	51,005	45.8	22,394	20.1	8,022	7.1	111,387	1,148
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	1926	17,001	60.0	8,744	30.8	2,037	7.2	563	1.9	28,345	403
	1927	16,919	55.8	8,891	29.3	3,847	12.6	651	2.2	30,308	401
Non-Metallic Metal Products.....	1926	10,385	38.4	6,496	24.0	7,777	28.7	2,389	8.8	27,047	1,240
	1927	10,328	37.2	6,593	23.7	8,526	30.7	2,329	8.3	27,776	1,184
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1926	4,869	39.5	5,210	42.1	1,958	15.8	320	2.6	12,357	556
	1927	5,485	43.6	4,449	35.6	1,991	15.8	645	5.1	12,570	561
Miscellaneous.....	1926	5,894	37.0	6,710	42.1	2,585	16.2	757	4.7	15,944	436
	1927	7,572	38.7	8,172	41.8	2,945	15.1	864	4.4	19,553	447
Central Electric Stations.....	1926	5,025	60.5	2,093	25.1	1,089	13.1	95	1.2	8,302	1,057
	1927	7,626	74.1	1,155	11.2	1,370	13.3	153	1.5	10,304	1,097
<b>Total.....</b>	1926	214,944	35.9	196,332	32.8	161,419	27.0	24,903	4.2	597,598	22,708
	1927	212,077	33.5	218,559	34.7	171,375	27.2	27,112	4.3	629,123	22,936
<b>SUB-GROUPS</b>											
<i>Vegetable Products</i>											
Biscuits and confectionery.....	1926	2,896	24.1	4,975	41.5	2,959	24.7	1,170	9.8	12,000	315
	1927	3,950	31.4	5,373	42.7	2,648	21.0	612	4.9	25,704	294
Bread and other bakery products.....	1926	2,765	21.1	7,866	60.0	2,281	17.4	209	1.6	13,121	2,214
	1927	4,735	33.3	6,055	42.7	3,072	21.6	339	2.4	14,201	2,443
Flour and feed mills.....	1926	1,542	26.2	569	9.7	3,252	55.2	531	9.1	5,894	1,291
	1927	1,783	29.9	549	9.2	3,248	54.5	380	6.4	5,960	1,315
Fruit and vegetables, canning, evaporating and preserving.....	1926	2,502	18.5	1,417	10.5	8,045	59.5	1,561	11.5	13,525	215
	1927	2,296	18.5	1,744	14.1	7,303	58.9	1,067	8.6	12,410	212
Rubber footwear.....	1926	280	4.4	4,589	76.8	1,021	17.1	102	1.7	5,992	10
	1927	240	4.9	5,203	75.3	1,202	17.4	161	2.3	6,809	3
Rubber goods (other).....	1926	2,901	40.4	2,152	29.9	1,966	27.4	170	2.4	7,189	94
	1927	3,098	38.1	2,402	29.5	2,287	28.1	346	4.3	8,133	30
<i>Animal Products</i>											
Leather, tanned, etc.....	1926	595	14.6	2,387	58.9	1,050	25.8	43	1.1	4,075	108
	1927	617	14.5	2,506	58.9	1,112	26.1	22	0.5	4,257	98
Leather footwear.....	1926	2,376	15.0	7,182	45.3	5,762	36.4	533	3.4	15,853	186
	1927	2,357	14.4	7,912	48.3	5,696	34.7	428	2.6	16,393	191
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	1926	4,362	47.5	2,785	30.4	1,487	16.2	543	5.9	9,177	73
	1927	3,831	39.2	3,193	32.6	2,022	20.7	737	7.6	9,783	76
<i>Textiles, etc.</i>											
Clothing (men's factory).....	1926	5,770	51.9	4,538	40.8	688	6.2	118	1.1	11,114	188
	1927	5,059	47.1	4,430	41.2	1,103	10.3	152	1.4	10,744	204
Clothing (women's factory).....	1926	9,889	67.3	4,356	29.6	319	2.2	132	0.9	14,696	385
	1927	10,035	64.0	5,199	33.2	248	1.6	192	1.2	15,674	426
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	1926	35	2	4,866	22.0	16,016	72.3	1,228	5.6	22,145	38
	1927	541	2.41	4,066	18.2	15,823	70.6	1,927	8.8	22,357	39
Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work.....	1926	4,789	52.9	2,797	30.9	1,299	14.4	168	1.9	9,053	350
	1927	4,265	41.9	4,004	39.4	1,766	17.4	139	1.4	10,174	355
Furnishing goods (men's).....	1926	4,751	56.4	3,066	35.2	467	5.5	137	1.6	8,421	139
	1927	4,833	52.9	3,692	40.4	606	6.6	2	0	9,133	146
Hats and caps.....	1926	2,861	65.0	1,182	26.9	320	7.3	36	0.8	4,402	138
	1927	8,621	70.9	1,173	23.0	289	5.7	21	0.4	5,104	150
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1926	4,141	22.7	10,530	57.8	3,383	18.6	156	0.9	18,210	158
	1927	3,431	19.4	10,270	57.9	3,759	21.2	275	1.6	17,735	159
Woollen cloth.....	1926	6	0.1	2,981	62.1	1,706	35.5	108	2.3	4,801	54
	1927	8	0.2	3,324	71.2	1,327	28.4	8	0.2	4,667	55
Woollen yarn.....	1926	125	8.1	803	51.9	572	36.9	49	3.2	1,549	17
	1927	.....	.....	1,055	61.9	603	35.4	47	2.8	1,705	17

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Employer must warn Employee undertaking dangerous work

A load of heavy lumber was being delivered by a firm of carriers at a door and window factory. The instructions given to the carriers was to place the lumber at the door of the factory. The factory foreman however asked the carriers' employees to place it inside the factory. One load was accordingly carried inside, but before the remainder was brought in the carters' helpers left for dinner. The factory foreman then ordered one of his men—the plaintiff in the case—to help the carters, and he himself went away to dinner. In order to make the work of unloading easier, the plaintiff brought out a bench from the factory, and this was used for the purpose, but in the handling of the heavy lumber the bench broke, the plaintiff being seriously wounded. He brought action against the factory owner, his employer, for personal injuries, and was allowed damages as a servant against his master by the trial judge, and subsequently also by the Quebec Court of King's Bench. On further appeal by the defendant in the Supreme Court of Canada, the original judgment was again affirmed.

The Supreme Court of Canada held with the lower courts that the foreman was guilty of imprudence in giving the order he gave to the plaintiff, who was without experience in such work, and was without the necessary tools, and in leaving the plaintiff to himself without the advice and direction of a superior. The work was unusual, difficult and dangerous, and should not have been turned over to a man without experience. In law, it was stated, the fault of the foreman involved the responsibility of the master. The foreman committed a fault in giving the order to one of his workmen to undertake this dangerous work without the instructions and aid that an inexperienced person should have. From the moment that he gave the order to one of the appellant's employees to help to unload, it was his duty to furnish the tools required, to direct the work, or at least, to give him proper instructions and warning in view of the hazardous nature of the work.

*Tremblay et al versus Proulx* (Supreme Court of Canada), Dominion Law Reports, 1929 (3), page 469.

### Independent Contractor may not claim for personal injuries as "employee"

A case involving the question of the proper definition of the term contractor, and of the claims of a person carrying on work for an

industrial firm under contract, for damages for personal injuries sustained by him in the course of this work, was the subject of a recent judgment by the Supreme Court of Canada, reversing an earlier decision by the Quebec Court of King's Bench. The Supreme Court found that a person is an independent contractor and not an employee, who contracts for the performance of certain work; who, under this contract, is to pay and have complete control over the selection and dismissal of the workmen employed by him, and as to the manner in which the work is to be done; and who is to be paid according to the amount of work done. The circumstances of the case were outlined in the course of the judgment by Mr. Justice Rinfret, as follows:—

"On November 7, 1927, G. Couture, the plaintiff respondent, was the victim of an explosion of dynamite which incapacitated him for life. He obtained from the Superior Court, sitting in the District of Beauce, a judgment ordering the company to pay him damages resulting from this accident. The majority of the Court of Appeal confirmed this judgment. . . .

"Couture had contracted with the company to mine the rock and to supply mineral rock of the required size in sufficient quantity to keep up the factory. For this purpose he employed many men. He engaged them, fixed their salary (except that he was not allowed to exceed for himself the maximum of salaries established by the factory); he paid them, managed them, and dismissed them. In order to carry out his contract, he was free to adopt any method which he chose. The only instructions that the foreman of the company would give him were to point out the places where he could mine. The company furnished the tools, the accessories and the dynamite. Couture received '20 cents a car.' He was responsible in damages if he failed in his contract to supply all the rock needed for the regular running of the factory.

"The mechanical shovel which loaded the rock on the wagon was worked by an employee of the company. When the latter came across block-holes too large to be sent to the mill, he put them to one side and there Couture was to blast them again. When Couture perforated one of the block-holes an explosion occurred; he was thrown into the air and seriously injured. . . .

"The judgments submitted to this court have considered Couture as an employee of the Asbestos Corp.; and it is in applying the



principles which govern the relations between employers and employees that they hold the appellant responsible for damages suffered by the respondent. They have found that the company failed in its obligations in regard to its employee, that it should have foreseen all the causes, not only the usual but also any possible cause of accidents and should have adopted all measures and necessary precautions in order to avoid them. They have specially declared that it was the duty of the company to make sure that there were no explosives in the piece of rock on which Couture was working at the time of the accident and that it had failed in this duty.

"But it is evident that the responsibility of the appellant ought to be considered from a different point of view if Couture, instead of having been its employee, was in reality an independent contractor.

"We are of the opinion that he was an independent contractor. We find in this case all the distinctive characteristics of the *contrat d'entreprise*: the method adopted for his remuneration; the right of choosing the men whom he employed, of fixing their salary, of directing and dismissing them; the responsibility in damages for failure to supply the factory; above all, the absence of a *lien de subordination* between Couture and the company and his independence in the management of the enterprise.

"The contract of lease and hire of work may be distinguished from the *contrat d'entreprise* principally by the subordinate character of the employee in the former contract. . . .

"Couture did his work independently of the direction and control of the company. All the latter had to do was to accept the work after it had been performed.

"The contract that we must interpret does not reserve to the Asbestos Corporation the right to give to Couture orders and instructions as to the manner of carrying out the duties that he had accepted. This right is the basis of the authority and subordination without which there can be no real employer.

"It is true that the company had insured the employees of the respondent against accidents; but they had done so as part of their contract with Couture. This stipulation itself, perhaps more than anything else, confirms the nature of the contract, since it had been made an express condition that the company assume the burden which otherwise would have fallen to Couture. He stated that it was he himself who had exacted this stipulation. Thus he fully realized his responsibility with regard to his employees,

concerning accidents, and, also his situation as an independent contractor."

After further discussion of the circumstances of the accident the judgment concluded:—

"Under these circumstances, we are of opinion that the Quebec Asbestos Corporation cannot be held responsible for the accident which happened to the respondent and that the action should be dismissed."

*Quebec Asbestos Corporation versus Couture* (Supreme Court of Canada), Dominion Law Reports, 1929 (3), page 601.

### Claim of "Servant" for Wages must follow Statutory Procedure

A mining engineer was employed by a coal mining company in Alberta to prepare plans and advise the company on its development work, on the understanding that he would be paid at a fixed rate for the time so spent, and also that he would be at liberty to work for other clients while he was not engaged on work for the company. Subsequently a new arrangement was made whereby the engineer was to devote his whole time to work for the company as superintendent of construction, being engaged at a monthly rate at the same annual salary as he was paid under the former agreement, his services being rendered wholly on the company's premises, subject to the managing director of the company. About seven months after the second agreement the engineer, not having received payment of his salary in full, made a claim for the balance under the provisions of section 113 of the Companies Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 27), which reads:—

113. The directors of the company shall be jointly and severally liable to the clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices thereof, for all debts not exceeding six months' wages due for service performed for the company whilst they are such directors respectively; but no director shall be liable to an action therefor, unless the company is sued therefor within one year after the debt becomes due, nor unless such director is sued therefor within one year from the time when he ceased to be such director, not unless an execution against the company in respect of such debt is returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

2. The amount unsatisfied on such execution shall be the amount recoverable with costs from the directors. R.S., c. 79, s. 85.

The Alberta Supreme Court held that, as to the time the claimant was employed under the earlier agreement, he was not a "servant" within the meaning of section 113, but that he was a servant during the period of the second agreement.

Certain irregularities having occurred in the procedure followed by the claimant in connection with the service of the notice of his claim,

the Court dismissed his action. On this subject the judgment stated as follows:—

“Clerks, labourers, servants and apprentices of a company have an extraordinary right given them by statute to enforce against the directors of a corporation a liability for the payment of a limited amount of wages which is imposed upon them by statute, but the enforcement of that right is dependent upon the return of an execution unsatisfied in whole or in part. This is a condition precedent, the performance of which is within the power of

the person seeking to enforce the right. This class or any member of the class having been given extraordinary rights, rights which are not given to any other class of creditors of a corporation, to enforce the payment by the directors of the corporation's debts, must comply strictly with the statute and see that the condition precedent has been strictly performed.”

*Stevens versus Spencer et al* (Alberta) Western Weekly Reports, 1929, vol. 3, part 4, page 129.

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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

**I**NDUSTRIAL activity in Canada in September continued at a high level, though a slight seasonal decline from the record of the preceding month was evident. According to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,027 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, the staffs of these firms aggregated 1,089,583 persons, as compared with 1,098,653 in the preceding month. Employment on the same date last year had also shown a reduction, but the situation then was not so favourable as on October 1, 1929, when the index (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base = 100) stood at 125.6 as compared with 126.8 on September 1, 1929, and with 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on October 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. At the beginning of October, 1929, the unemployment percentage recorded by local trade unions was 3.7 contrasted with 3.5 per cent of idleness at the beginning of September and with 2.2 per cent at the beginning of October, 1928. The October percentage was based on the returns received by the Department of Labour from 1,762 local unions with an aggregate membership of 206,617 persons. Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, when a comparison is made with the preceding month and also with September of last year.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.68 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$11.64 for September; \$11.28 for October, 1928; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921;

\$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was lower at 96.7 for October, as compared with 97.3 for September; 95.4 for October, 1928; 97.2 for October, 1927; and 98.1 for October, 1926.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during October was considerably less than that in the preceding month, and was also less than during October, 1928. Eleven disputes were in existence during the month, involving 771 workers and resulting in the loss of 6,219 working days. Corresponding figures for September, 1929, were: nine disputes, 864 workers, and 9,788 working days; and for October, 1928, sixteen disputes, 2,530 workers, and 36,838 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During October the Department of Labour received an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its motormen, conductors, shopmen, barnmen and trackmen, the application being made by the employees. The recommendations contained in the report of the Board, printed in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, in connection with a dispute involving the conductors and trainmen on the western lines of the two railway systems, were accepted by the parties concerned and are now in effect. A summary of recent proceedings under the Act appears on page 1205.

### Fair wages in municipal contracts in Quebec City

An Act to consolidate and amend the charter of the City of Quebec was adopted by the legislature of the Province at its last session (Statutes of Quebec, 1929, chapter 95), Section 191, relating to the contracts let by the city, contains a new pro-

vision as follows:—"Whosoever executes a contract for the city of Quebec shall pay his workman the same salary as the said city pays its workmen of the same class."

The administrative committee of the Council decided on October 23, that under this provision a minimum wage clause should be included henceforth in all contracts undertaken by the City of Quebec. The scale of wages paid to the workmen employed under such contracts must be at least as high as the scale followed by the civic authorities in paying its tradesmen and day labourers.

A labour delegation which waited on the mayor to express labour's appreciation of this decision, asked that an inspector should be appointed by the city to see that contractors observed the "fair wage" provision. Mayor Auger stated in reply that a civic employee was already doing the work of an inspector in enforcing the conditions laid down in civic contracts.

#### **Workmen's compensation in Quebec**

Mr. Robert Taschereau, chairman of the workmen's Compensation Board of the Province of Quebec speaking at Montreal on October 15 referred to the satisfactory results already reached by means of the Act of 1928. "The fact," he said, "that more than 24,000 cases have been disposed of, speaks volumes as to the efficiency and rapidity of execution of the new organization. Employers have told us that they were satisfied that the new law was a vast improvement on the old one. The criticisms more often heard relate to the alleged preference given by employers to younger men, because, it is said, their responsibilities, in case of accidents, are less than they would be for older men. It happens that the age of employees, according to the law, has nothing whatever to do with the charges imposed on the employers and the insurance companies."

The Montreal Branch of the Canadian manufacturers' association held a meeting on the following day, when legislative changes were discussed in view of the forthcoming session of the Legislature of the Province. On the subject of workmen's compensation certain amendments were suggested, it being noted that the existing law differs from the older Act in making no specific provision for paying compensation to dependents living outside Canada. In the case of workers killed or permanently totally incapacitated, the provision in the old law was for a lump sum payment to dependents living abroad; and for widows, there was lump sum payment in case of remarriage. Under the law now in effect,

however, dependents abroad receive compensation in the same manner as those living in Canada. Moreover, widows outside Canada may remarry but nevertheless continue to receive periodical compensation. The Montreal Branch will also ask for the definition of "average weekly wage" on the basis of weekly earnings over a definite period, and not on the calculation of six times one day's earnings, the method now used by the Workmen's Compensation Commission.

#### **Recommendation of Union of British Columbia Municipalities**

The Union of British Columbia Municipalities, at its 26th annual convention held at Harrison Hot Springs during October, adopted a resolution recommending that the age at which persons become eligible for old age pensions shall be lowered from seventy to sixty-five years.

Among other resolutions the Union suggested the enactment of legislation to provide for the maintenance of hospitals and of public funds, hospital boards to be elected like boards of public school trustees in the various municipalities' districts. The action of the Provincial Government in appointing a committee to report on maternity and health insurance (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 609) was approved by the convention.

#### **Progress of the work of Frontier College**

The calendar of Frontier College for the years 1929-31 has been issued from the offices of administration at Toronto. The college has the full status of a university under an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1922, with power to confer degrees; but besides making provision for higher education the college still carries on its original work of bringing education of a more elementary kind to the men on the job. It is claimed that the labourer teachers who have worked and taught in the camps during the past thirty years have made a unique contribution to educational methods. The system is described as follows:—

"Men, well equipped mentally and physically, are carefully selected from Canadian universities, supplemented by graduates from a few of the leading universities of the United States and those of the British Isles. These men possess, in addition; the human qualities that should make them important factors in their daily contact with their fellows. The instructor is known as a Labourer-Teacher. He works at lumber, mining, hydro, and other frontier camps, and railway extra gangs—in fact wherever large groups of men are segre-

gated. As a teacher in overalls he is employed at manual work during the day. He goes on the company's payroll simply as a labourer. In the evenings or at other convenient times he helps his fellow workers educationally, and for this phase of his effort he receives additional remuneration from the Frontier College. In his human relationships he is guide, philosopher, and friend to the men of the work group with whom he is employed. In this way the Frontier College has shown itself to be an effective and potent force not only in matters of general education, but also in Canadianization and welfare, particularly amongst the foreign-born, unreached by the usual agencies so generously provided in some of the larger cities and other urban centres".

The later activities of the College in promoting higher studies in the older communities are directed to assist men and women of mature years who because of the conditions of their life and work are unable to attend a centrally located university. All such persons having passed a provincial matriculation examination or its equivalent, may proceed by home study, and without attendance at college classes, towards a degree in Arts from Frontier College.

### Types of workers in lumber camps in Ontario

Mr. E. Appleton, of the Indian Lake Lumber Company, writing in the *Canada Lumberman*, November 1, states that one of the main causes of accidents in connection with lumbering in Ontario is the diversified character of the labour now employed in bush operations. "With us (that is, in the western portions of Ontario) the old-time Canadian lumberjack has almost entirely disappeared," he says, "and the crews of our logging camps are now almost entirely drawn from the ranks of immigrants from Central Europe. In the crews of camps in this part of the province the majority of the men will be found to be Russians, Poles, Austrians, Hungarians, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Finns—with some Swedes and Norwegians. It is safe to say that nowhere in the western part of Ontario would you find a camp manned entirely by French Canadians or Canadian lumberjacks. Then, too, as we are on the border of the western provinces, from whence large bodies of labourers from the harvest fields flock to the cities, the lumbering industry in the west has perforce to absorb a large number of these men. Our industry is a source of relief to the cities for the unemployment situation, which is as much aggravated by the length of our winters.

Fully 90 per cent of our bushmen are from the people I have named, and they become, after some years experience at the work, good and reliable workmen; but in the making they are the source of much tribulation to foremen and others. This you can readily understand—everyone is handicapped in the matter of language to begin with—tools are not what they have been accustomed to, and it is only by the exercise of lots of patience, and perhaps some impatience, that a foreman can keep up his standard of production to the satisfaction of the higher powers".

### Cost of sickness in Ontario

The Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health of Ontario, speaking in connection with a "health week" at Orillia on October 15, stated that illness costs the people of Ontario \$33,385,100 a year, and that a total of 73,740 persons continuously are ill every day, of whom 64,740 are cared for in their homes. The minister based his cost estimates on reports which showed that 9,000 persons are in the hospitals of the province on any one day, the average cost per patient being three dollars. For patients treated at home the average cost per day was fixed at the low minimum of one dollar per day. In fixing the hospital rate the minister took into consideration the average costs of 111 public hospitals, 17 out-post Red Cross hospitals, six hospitals for incurables, 10 public sanitariums, 72 private hospitals, and four private sanitariums as well as houses of refuge, orphanages and convalescent homes. He gave estimates of the cost of the three principal diseases, namely diphtheria, pneumonia and cancer.

Dr. Godfrey pointed out that his estimates took no consideration of the amount of money lost through the illness of wage earners, nor did he take into account the time lost by the people who care for the sick where nurses are not employed.

### Problem of the unfit employee in industry

The problem offered by the unfit worker was discussed at a meeting of the "Round Table" committee of the province of Quebec Safety League held at Montreal on October 18. The question arose in connection with a conference on the medical standards that should be applied by employers in engaging help, and a committee is to be appointed to study the best method of dealing with the labourer who is unacceptable to employers. Mr. Louis Guyon, deputy minister of Labour of the province of Quebec, suggested that if the governments contemplate the care of

the old and feeble, they could also include the care of those unfit for work. "It is unfair", he considered, "to expect that an applicant for work who cannot pass the medical examinations and tests set by an employer will be given work by the employer just the same as a man who is fit. However, a man may be unfit to work in one shop and be well able to work in another. Factory life is a battlefield and the whole question narrows down to one of insurance". Mr. Guyon stated that he had 41 years of experience with employers and employees, and that he had found that employers generally found work somewhere in their plants for an employee who had been injured or disabled while in their employment. But he thought it was unfair to ask the employer to take on as new hands men who were unfit.

Employers in some of the leading industries in the province contributed to the discussion, stating their policy in regard to the medical standards they applied to their workers.

#### **Value of an efficient employment service**

The Industrial Survey Commission appointed in 1926 by the Legislature of the State of New York, in a report presented at the recent session, recom-

mended that the legislature should give more consideration in future to the subject of unemployment. The commission was "impressed by the fact that while a vast amount of attention has been devoted in recent years to the problems of the workers and to bettering the conditions under which the work is performed, reasonably and adequately protecting the workers as to their safety, health and general economic conditions and defining their rights under Workmen's Compensation Laws, comparatively little attention seems to have been given to the problem of those who are out of work and who are seeking work. The past twenty-five years have seen the greatest advances in the matter of labour legislation, and yet with all these advances in protection for the workers, there has been no improvement in this State in the laws relating to persons seeking work. We do not suggest that there has been an undue consideration of the problems of the workers as distinguished from the work-seekers, but we do find that there has been little if any attention given to the problems of the work-seekers. The reasons for this lack of consideration are not entirely clear. Possible reasons that suggest themselves, among others, are that the methods of obtaining employment are rather diverse and to a considerable extent uncontrollable; that these problems

deal with the weakest members of society; namely the unemployed and needy, and the fact that effective organization is impossible among the ordinary job hunters, and as a consequence, they are unable to make their demands coherent and articulate."

The commission expressed the belief that "the matter of procuring employment for the residents of the State and procuring employees for the industries of the State is a matter of concern to the state itself and should not be delegated to the various localities. It is just as much a matter of state concern as a factory inspection or the requirements for safe and decent working conditions. It is a matter as to which the State should have the greatest concern for it affects the welfare of the poor and needy and the most helpless of our people."

The commission recommended more stringent regulation of private employment agencies, and that the Employment Service of the State should be made more efficient.

#### **Employment stability committees in Australia**

The Australian States, on the recommendation of the recent Premiers' Conference, have set up industrial stability committees whose task is to bring industry,

labour and private organizations into closer touch with a view to relieving unemployment. In the parliamentary debates expression was given to a general desire to provide work for the unemployed by means of relief works and development schemes. Long discussions, which often turned on questions of detail, took place on what particular work could, and should, be undertaken and on conditions of work in these undertakings. It is stated that the Parliaments were partly influenced by the clearly expressed opinion of the British Economic Mission to Australia to the effect that the Australian governments should proceed cautiously in the matter of initiation of new schemes involving the expenditure of borrowed money, and should submit them before initiation to the most rigorous scrutiny from the point of view of the prospect of their being self-supporting at a reasonably early stage. The various parliaments therefore hesitated to vote supplies for several of the works suggested. The opposition in some States urged that relief work provided no solution to unemployment, and in other States urged the government to increase public works beyond the program they had suggested.

The main suggestion related to railway development (especially in South Australia), land settlement by the improvement of transport, cultivation and irrigation, the building

of roads as feeders to existing railways, the development of hydro-electric power and harbour work in Adelaide and Brisbane.

The work of the British Economic Commission to Australia, mentioned above, was briefly outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, page 1002.

### Building Industry Council in South Africa

Some account of the National Industrial Council for the Building Industry in the Union of South Africa was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925, page 648. The council is composed of representatives, in equal numbers, of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers and of various employees' organizations, selected from all parts of the country. One of the chief functions of this council, which operates under the Industrial Conciliation Act, is each year to consider and confirm or amend the National Agreement governing employer and employee relations, which is country-wide in its application.

The agreement does not expire until August each year, but some months before it lapses—that is, in May—the employers and employees composing the council get together to settle wages and working conditions so that an amended agreement may become operative without delay and without the possibility of disputes or strikes that are generally occasioned whenever an agreement terminates without a prior settlement.

The *South African Builder* points out in a recent issue that the results arrived at by the representatives of employers and employees composing the National Industrial Council of the Building Industry of South Africa serve to emphasize the value to industry of settling wages and working conditions at a time when no evil passions have been aroused by acrimonious disputes or any high-handed action has been taken by one side or the other. Matters affecting both employer and employee can thus be discussed in a spirit of compromise and with due regard to the opinions of either side, that must make for easier settlement of all difficulties.

The *Contract Record and Engineering Review* (Toronto), in its issue of October 23, has the following comment on the South African Council:—

“The existence of legislation making it possible to settle labour relations so effectively undoubtedly makes for industrial peace and harmony, and a better appreciation by one side of all the hardships under which the

other side works. Certainly, the freedom from industrial disputes that seems to exist in South Africa is a justification for the methods of solving labour problems that have been put into operation there, but what is of particular importance is that proposed changes in the working agreement are discussed well in advance.”

### Training British migrants for Canadian farms

The Overseas Settlement Department of Great Britain announced during October that, with the concurrence of the Canadian Government, arrangements had been completed for training 3,000 single men between the ages of 19 and 35 in farm work in Great Britain during the autumn and winter, with a view to their placement in farm employment in Canada next spring. Accepted candidates will go to residential training centres established by the British Government, where they will receive instruction in elementary agricultural work, including the handling of horses, ploughing and milking, and the care of live stock.

Hitherto similar training schemes have been restricted to unemployed men. A feature of the present scheme is that it is open to single employed and unemployed men on equal terms, provided that they are within the prescribed age limits, and are provisionally approved by a representative of the Dominion Government. Agricultural labourers who are being paid under the Agricultural Wages Acts are not eligible for the scheme.

The duration of the course will be not less than 12 weeks, and the centres have accommodation and facilities for not fewer than 1,000 men in October. Candidates who apply early will have the advantage of a longer course of training, i.e., until such time as they are given their embarkation leave. Moreover, men who complete their training in time to proceed to Canada in the early spring will thus be in a position to secure engagements at the start of the farming season.

Besides receiving free training and maintenance, the men will be paid 4 shillings a week pocket money, plus 1 shilling for each completed week of training, on leaving the centre, and free railway fares to and from the centre. On completion of training a few days embarkation leave will be given. The men will then receive a free railway fare to the port of embarkation, and a free ocean passage and railway fare in Canada to the station nearest to their final destination.

### Unity of command in Russian Soviet industry

The Central Committee of the Communist Party in Russia recently published an Order laying down principles for the management of State industry. The

Order, which is published not merely for the use of the Communist Organizations, but also as a formal instruction to trade unionists and managers, lays down the principle of complete authority and responsibility of managers in State industrial undertakings.

Commenting on this decision of the Communist Party, *Izvestia*, the official organ of the Soviet Government, expressed the following views in its issue of September 7:—

"The importance of the decision taken by the central Committee of the Communist Party lies in the categorical declaration that the responsibility for the satisfactory working of undertakings rests entirely on the administration, i.e. on the managers, who must be in a position to exercise all the authority conferred on them for the development of production. Appointments, transfers and dismissals of administrative and technical staff may be discussed by the organized workers in the undertaking, but are not dependent on their approval. Neither the Communist cell nor the trade union organization nor any other public body has the right to interfere with the execution of the manager's orders. The administration can thus no longer excuse bad management on the ground of intervention of outsiders or the presence of friction or any other hindrances. The principle of unity of command will undoubtedly help to develop initiative in managers, and further the application of measures of rationalization and improvement in industrial undertakings."

During the month of October a total of 7,124 accidents were reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in the industries in Schedule 1 of the Act, 32 of which were fatal cases; in Schedule 2 industries 512 were reported, including 9 fatal cases; and in Crown industries 403 cases, 3 of which were fatal, were reported during the month, making in all 8,075 cases reported, of which 44 were fatal.

The Perth (Ontario) County Council, at a meeting on October 12, ordered that the members of the Old Age Pension Board of the county be paid the sum of \$5 a day for their services at meetings, and that the secretary of the Board be paid 50 cents on each application accepted till the end of the current year.

The Government of Saskatchewan has appointed a commission under the Public Inquiries Act to inquire into the Civil Service of the Province with a view to making recommendations as to the classification of members of the Service and the fixing of grades with a minimum and maximum salary, and such other recommendations as the Commissioners consider will tend to stabilize and improve the status of the Civil Service. The commission is composed of the following members:—the Hon. James Fraser Bryant, Minister of Public Works; Major James Coldwell, school principal, Regina; and Mr. Arthur Hayworth, civil servant, Regina.

Announcement has been made by New York University that ten men will receive scholarships in its courses in accident prevention. Mr. Arthur Williams, president of the Museum of Safety, will finance the training of these men, who will be selected by ten metropolitan organizations. They will be chosen regardless of previous academic training, provided they have qualities of leadership. First-hand studies will be made of factories and communities which are able to show success in their safety campaigns. A record of their work will reveal in a few years whether the way to relieve a distressing state of affairs has been found.

The inspector of scaffolding for Montreal announced in October that the by-law governing scaffolding and other structures used by contractors and builders in the city would be strictly enforced in future. Recently the Recorder's Court condemned a contractor to pay \$5 for every day he had made use of improper scaffolding. The by-law contains full specifications for the construction of scaffolding.

The Industrial Hygiene Committee of the Province of Quebec Safety League has invited the owners of industries in the province to reply to the following questions:—number of employees (male and female); is there a first aid or safety committee? number of nurses, full time or visiting? number of physicians; is there a lunch room for employees? is there a rest room for female employees?

The Saskatchewan Retail Clerks' Association recently submitted a request to the Provincial Government for the enactment of legislation to require that all clerks throughout the province, and not only those working in cities, should have a half holiday each week.



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of October to be as follows:—

In the Province of Nova Scotia all root and grain crops had been harvested and fall ploughing was well under way. Farmers reported an excellent yield of potatoes, both in size and quality, and a bumper crop of apples for the year. All fishermen reported fair catches. Logging, as yet, recorded little activity. Coal mining showed a very satisfactory output, with miners well employed. Manufacturing industries for the most part were busy, with some departments working to capacity. Seasonal curtailment occurred, however, in ice cream and mineral waters. Iron and steel were fully employed, while sawmills and woodworking factories were fair. All construction work was progressing favourably, with many skilled and unskilled workers engaged. Railroad transportation was steady, although steamship and automobile traffic showed the usual decline at the approach of winter. Seasonal trade continued good with collections fair. The demand for women domestics was up to the average, with a fair number of applicants registering and several satisfactory placements made.

As in Nova Scotia, farmers were busy with the usual fall work. Fishermen were well engaged and good catches of fish reported, though on some shores heavy storms hampered their activities. Logging in northern New Brunswick was brisk, with a good demand for woodsmen, and with wages satisfactory. Round about Saint John, woods operations were, as yet, scarcely under way. In the manufacturing industries, lumber, soft drinks, confectionery and foundry work were reported as fair, with pulp and paper brisk, and other manufacturing concerns showing some improvement. Building construction was particularly busy, with road work being rushed to completion during the period of favourable weather. Transportation showed considerable activity, while employment in the shipping industry was exceptionally heavy for this season of the year. Trade, both retail and wholesale, was good. There was the usual demand for women domestic workers.

The demand for farm workers still continued to show a considerable decline in the Province of Quebec, Montreal being the only office to report the request for workers in that industry to be fair. Marked activity was

maintained in logging, Quebec office stating that the call for bushmen was particularly brisk in their locality. Three Rivers was the only industrial centre where orders were received for quarry men, and where a few placements in mining were made. General conditions in manufacturing throughout the province were good. Boots and shoes, textiles, clothing, confectionery, printing and rubber were reported as busy, while in other lines conditions were normal. Those in paper, as reported by Three Rivers, were fair. Construction and maintenance continued steady throughout the month, with special mention of a period of increased activity for structural iron workers. Upon the approach of cold weather, there was a slackening in the municipal work in some of the larger centres, yet the amount of building going on continued to absorb in a satisfactory manner the surplus workers available. Water and rail transportation were fair, with several placements of longshoremen and railway maintenance workers in Montreal. The commercial situation was satisfactory, though somewhat less active than in previous weeks, owing to the close of the tourist season. Services continued steady, while there were many demands for women domestics, and a considerable number of placements were effected in household work.

Orders for farm workers in Ontario showed a decline, the majority of vacancies listed being for teamsters and plough men. An active demand continued for experienced bush workers, and though applicants were available, transportation to camps was somewhat handicapped through lack of funds on the part of those applying. Mining was quiet, as most of the mine operators were well supplied with workers. Manufacturing industries showed improvement, the textile group being particularly active in Belleville, Hamilton and London, while pulp mills were working to capacity in Northern Ontario. Leather shoe and rubber footwear remained steady. Building construction continued fairly active, due to favourable weather conditions, and work was available for the majority of building mechanics. Road construction was nearing completion, with the usual fall and winter surplus of unskilled labour on hand. Railroad labour was still in demand, as much unfinished work remained to be done. Calls for experienced women domestics were numerous and requirements were met with less difficulty.

Throughout the Province of Manitoba a continued decline was reported in the demand

for farm labour, the greater part of the orders being for winter choring. In logging, also, there was a noticeable falling off in the number of vacancies listed. Winnipeg stated that conditions in the manufacturing line were fair. With continued fine weather building

construction work was active, and nearly all local tradesmen were fully employed. Railway and road construction were somewhat quiet. Trade showed slight improvement. Women domestic workers were in demand with plenty of applicants available.

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		188,803,442	210,025,520	256,295,802	217,921,943	228,079,568
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		99,379,848	111,630,924	112,340,617	106,066,189	114,175,346
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		87,761,034	96,264,517	141,816,210	109,828,366	112,493,026
Customs duty collected..... \$		16,691,743	17,548,894	18,614,418	16,580,008	17,602,590
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		3,469,571,806	3,667,069,533	4,272,541,050	3,050,950,943	3,243,115,942
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		191,894,815	189,671,015	190,304,248	193,492,520	176,025,915
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,470,512,260	1,459,690,239	1,511,595,332	1,484,814,579	1,482,500,749
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,404,371,359	1,346,451,122	1,227,076,375	1,191,855,133	1,167,367,354
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	186.2	217.1	207.4	168.4	159.7	148.6
Preferred stocks.....	102.9	105.1	105.6	106.2	107.6	107.5
( <sup>1</sup> ) Index of interest rates.....	103.3	104.4	102.3	95.0	95.0	93.0
( <sup>2</sup> ) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	96.7	97.3	98.1	95.4	95.5	95.4
( <sup>2</sup> ) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.93	21.90	21.90	21.52	21.38	21.31
( <sup>3</sup> ) Business failures, number.....	175	164	132	157	118	136
( <sup>3</sup> ) Business failures, liabilities. \$	2,564,855	2,422,648	1,376,409	2,488,560	2,627,423	2,583,971
( <sup>2</sup> ) Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	125.6	126.8	127.8	118.8	119.5	119.3
( <sup>2</sup> ) ( <sup>4</sup> ) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.5
Immigration.....			15,022	8,041	11,663	25,340
Railway—						
( <sup>5</sup> ) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	318,050	321,992	282,957	371,473	348,936	279,597
( <sup>6</sup> ) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	20,445,780	19,757,687	18,879,865	26,126,225	21,398,394	20,317,318
( <sup>7</sup> ) Operating expenses..... \$			18,433,115	19,363,444	18,750,109	18,371,132
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		19,551,217	17,662,615	27,020,332	21,371,239	19,505,045
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		14,540,597	14,790,934	17,014,052	15,073,035	14,729,256
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,365,616,422	5,598,128,388	3,869,850,750	2,436,209,247
Building permits..... \$		17,107,963	21,560,361	21,508,672	20,374,149	17,448,542
( <sup>8</sup> ) Contracts awarded)..... \$	57,083,600	46,959,200	58,622,300	44,584,908	45,438,900	39,448,500
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	91,409	98,816	112,528	93,186	90,516	91,522
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	115,674	99,000	120,282	108,987	99,838	88,677
Ferro alloys..... tons	7,674	7,131	7,178	2,127	2,008	2,537
Coal..... tons	1,378,631	1,344,192	1,344,192	1,702,151	1,395,753	1,535,065
Crude petroleum imports..... tons	79,580,000	117,697,000	117,697,000	95,738,000	101,229,000	85,937,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.	4,274,000	6,449,000	6,449,000	6,593,000	6,295,000	5,480,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.	3,550,000	5,233,000	5,233,000	13,842,000	4,971,000	7,518,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		241,843,723	251,112,656	295,843,929	242,732,203	237,558,720
Flour production..... bbls.		1,607,000	2,130,000	2,130,000	1,892,000	1,158,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		69,217,000	100,092,000	77,478,000	77,691,000	78,141,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		49,231,000	46,689,000	47,111,000	42,681,000	42,372,000
( <sup>9</sup> ) Sales on insurance..... \$		43,520,000	43,032,000	55,351,000	38,500,000	43,136,000
Newsprint..... tons		227,665	225,873	217,290	186,396	200,480
Automobiles, passenger.....		10,710	11,037	13,016	16,572	24,274
( <sup>10</sup> ) Index of physical volume of business.....		171.7	188.6	180.9	161.2	169.5
Industrial production.....		174.5	193.6	187.2	171.7	181.6
Manufacturing.....		166.2	189.7	186.2	176.1	188.1

(<sup>1</sup>) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(<sup>2</sup>) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(<sup>3</sup>) Bradstreet.

(<sup>4</sup>) Figures for end of previous months.

(<sup>5</sup>) Figures for four weeks ending October 26, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(<sup>6</sup>) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(<sup>6</sup>) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(<sup>7</sup>) Including lines east of Quebec.

(<sup>8</sup>) MacLean's Building Review.

(<sup>9</sup>) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

The demand for farm workers in Saskatchewan, as in Manitoba, continued to show a decline, the majority of calls being for workers by the day or month until freeze-up. Prospects for employment for the season in the logging camps, especially in the district about Prince Albert, were very poor, with some camps closed until after Christmas and many men canvassing for work. Building construction was fair, but little activity was shown in the highway or railway groups. There was a fair call for women domestics, with sufficient applicants on hand.

With the exception of the harvesting of sugar beets, there was little activity in agricultural employment in Alberta. Several orders for chore men were listed, but few positions were offered with guaranteed winter employment. The outlook in logging appeared somewhat brighter, as several camps had decided to open. Conditions in the coal mining industry were fair, with little chance of improvement until early winter. The weather was favourable for out of door work in the building trades, and as this situation was temporary, full advantage of it was being taken. There was no demand for railway workers. Orders for women domestics were somewhat below the usual number, as was also the number of applicants for positions.

Farm orders in British Columbia were few, with an increased number of applicants for positions. In fruit and vegetable districts all work was about completed, as weather conditions had been ideal. Logging throughout the province was dull, few camps having opened up to the present time. Metal mining was less active in the larger camps, while coal mining showed little change. In both divisions a surplus of labour was reported. Building construction was only fair, though in some districts building tradesmen were more fully employed than in others. Railway orders were practically nil, and few men were sent out. Manufacturing was quiet, as was also shipping and longshoring in Vancouver. Trade showed little improvement. Victoria and Vancouver both reported a demand for women domestics with a shortage of applicants willing to take general household positions, many of the applicants available being immigrants who are unable to speak English, and thus difficult to place. Conditions throughout the province were for the most part very quiet, with little prospect of improvement as winter approaches, and in many districts the problem of the unemployed was already becoming acute.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORT

Industrial activity showed a further slight curtailment on October 1, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,027 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,089,583 persons, as compared with 1,098,653 in the preceding month. Employment on the same date last year had also shown a slackening, but the situation then was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index stood at 125.6, compared with 126.8 on September 1, and with 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on October 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The average number of persons employed by the reporting firms in the calendar year 1926, is taken in every case as the base equal to 100.

Ontario firms afforded greater employment, while elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in the Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces, there were further and larger losses, involving many more workers than did those registered on the same date last year, when the index was, however, decidedly lower. Construction, transportation and manufactures reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was favourable in logging and trade. In Quebec, manufacturing, logging, mining and trade registered greater employment, but transportation and construction showed less activity. In Ontario, continued improvement was indicated, particularly in manufacturing, logging and trade. On the other hand, there were marked losses in construction and smaller reductions in transportation. In the Prairie Provinces, the falling-off in employment repeated the movement noted on the corresponding date last year; the index number then, however, was lower. The curtailment took place chiefly in construction, but also in services, manufacturing and trade, while transportation and mining were more active. In British Columbia, further contractions were noted, mainly in construction, manufacturing, transportation and services, while mining, logging and trade reported heightened activity.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, but downward in Quebec City, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Montreal, manufacturing and trade reported the bulk of the reduction, while construction and transportation were slacker. In Quebec, practically all the loss took place in construction, services and transportation, while manufacturing showed improvement.

In Toronto, manufacturing was much busier, as were trade and building construction. In Ottawa, trade and manufacturing were more active, while other groups showed only small changes. In Hamilton, curtailment was registered in manufacturing, but construction was somewhat brisker. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, there was a falling-off in the number employed, mainly in automobile plants and construction. In Winnipeg, transportation was more active, but there were losses in manufacturing and building. In Vancouver, manufactures, transportation and services reported decreases.

An analysis of the returns of industries shows that there was an increase in manufactures, largely in vegetable food, textile, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, electrical appliance, electric current and leather factories. On the other hand, there were large seasonal losses in fish-preserving and saw-milling plants, as well as reductions in rubber, building material, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works. Logging, mining and trade registered considerable gains, those in logging being particularly noteworthy, but in construction and services there were extensive seasonal contractions, and transportation was also slacker, chiefly owing to the delay in the movement of grain.

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

**TRADE UNION REPORTS** The employment conditions among local trade unions remained much the same during September as in the previous month, the 1,762

labour organizations from which returns were received including 206,617 members showing 3.7 per cent of unemployment contrasted with 3.5 per cent in August. Moderate declines in activity were reported over September a year ago when the percentage of idleness stood at 2.2. Nova Scotia and Quebec unions alone reflected a better employment trend during September than in the preceding month though the improvement indicated in each province was nominal only. Of the reductions registered in the remaining provinces none were outstanding, those in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia being less than one per cent and in Manitoba slightly larger. All provinces contributed a share to the unemployment increase shown over September of last year, the reductions ranging from 3.5 per cent in Manitoba to .4 per cent in Quebec.

A review in greater detail of the unemployment situation at the close of September as indicated by local trade unions is printed elsewhere in this issue.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS** Reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of September, 1929, showed 44,580 references of persons to positions and a total of 43,056 placements, of which 30,196 were in regular employment and 12,860 in casual work. Regular placements totalled 24,810 for men and 5,386 for women. Vacancies reported to the Service numbered 46,099, of which 33,413 were for men and 12,686 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 40,423 men and 15,098 women, a total of 55,521. A marked decline was noted in the business transacted when the figures were compared both with those of the preceding month and with those of September a year ago, the report for August, 1929, showing 55,254 vacancies offered, 61,317 applications made, and 51,313 placements effected, while in September, 1928, there were recorded 86,503 vacancies, 84,545 applications for work, and 77,027 placements in regular and casual employment. In another section of this issue will be found a detailed report of the work of the offices for September, 1929, and for the quarterly period July to September of the current year.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during September was \$17,107,963, as compared with \$21,560,361 in the preceding month and with \$20,374,149 in September, 1928.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that "October made a new record for contracts awarded when compared with that month in any previous year. It was an increase of 21 per cent over September last and of 28 per cent over October a year ago. Construction for the year to date stands 17.6 per cent ahead of the same period of 1928." The *Review* estimates the total value of construction contracts awarded in Canada in October, 1929, at \$57,083,600 which is an increase of 21 per cent over September last and of 28 per cent over October a year ago. Of the October total, \$27,326,900 was for engineering purposes; \$12,564,500 was for business buildings; \$11,113,400 was for residential buildings and \$6,078,800 was for industrial buildings. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during October by provinces was as follows: Quebec, \$23,859,600; Ontario, \$14,369,000;

Nova Scotia, \$7,294,600; British Columbia, \$4,730,800; Manitoba, \$3,288,200; Saskatchewan, \$1,583,000; Alberta, \$1,103,400; New Brunswick, \$493,700; Prince Edward Island, \$361,300.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 1200.

Recession was shown in most lines of business activity during September compared with the preceding month, according to the *Monthly Review* published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The decline in general production during September was accentuated by the occurrence of five Sundays in a 30-day month, while August was a 31-day month with four Sundays. Newsprint was a bright spot in the economic situation, the monthly output at 227,665 tons in September being only exceeded twice before in the history of the industry. The iron and steel industry showed recession, one blast furnace at Saulte Ste. Marie being closed down during September. The output of automobiles showed further decline in September and imports of rubber and petroleum were in lesser volume. The movement of revenue freight showed curtailment owing mainly to the slow demand for Canadian grain in European markets. Carloadings at \$335,000 cars, after adjustment for seasonal tendencies, were less than in August. The Bureau's index of the physical volume of business was 171.7 in September compared with 188.6 in the preceding month. The number employed in Canadian industries on October 1 was less than on September 1, the official index being 125.6 compared with 126.8, although a slight increase is normally shown during September.

### EXTERNAL TRADE

A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in September, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$99,379,848, as compared with \$111,630,924 in the preceding month, and with \$106,066,189 in September, 1928. The chief imports in September, 1929, were: Iron and its products, \$22,049,621; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$16,393,069; Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$14,412,395.

The domestic merchandise exported during September, 1929, amounted to \$87,751,034, as compared with \$96,264,517 in August, 1929, and with \$109,828,366 in September, 1928.

The chief exports in September were: Wood, wood products and paper, \$24,737,651; Agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$16,406,175; Animals and animal products, \$15,081,955.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in October, 1929, was substantially less than that occurring in September, fewer workers being involved although two more strikes occurred. As compared with October, 1928, the figures for October, 1929, showed a considerable decrease, as in the earlier period a strike of carpenters at Vancouver and a dispute involving coal miners at Wayne, Alta., affected a large number of workers and caused a large time loss. There were in existence during the month eleven disputes, involving 771 workers and resulting in a time loss of 6,219 working days, as compared with nine disputes in September, involving 864 workers and resulting in a time loss of 9,788 working days. In October, 1928, there were on record sixteen disputes, involving 2,530 workers and resulting in a time loss of 36,838 working days. At the end of the month there were on record six disputes, involving approximately 330 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was little changed at \$11.68 for October, as compared with \$11.64 for September; \$11.28 for October, 1928; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. The prices of eggs, milk, butter, bread, prunes and sugar advanced, while the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, lard, potatoes, evaporated apples and cheese were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget was slightly higher at \$21.96 for October, as compared with \$21.90 for September; \$21.52 for October, 1928; \$21.18 for October, 1927; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$21.11 for October, 1925; \$20.67 for October, 1924; \$21.16 for October, 1923; \$20.87 for

October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.48 for October, 1918; and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was slightly higher, due to increases in the price of coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 96.7 for October, as compared with 97.3 for September; 95.4 for October, 1928; 97.2 for October, 1927; and 98.1 for October, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower, while one was higher. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was substantially lower, due mainly to decreases in the prices of grains, vegetables, coffee and

rubber. The other groups which declined were: the Textile and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw cotton, raw jute, hessian, hemp, sisal, raw silk and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to decreases in the prices of certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower quotations for black steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, lead, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due to decreases in the prices of gasoline, kerosene and certain building supplies; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due mainly to a fall in the price of copper sulphate. The Animals and their Products group advanced, lower prices for live stock and meat being more than offset by increases in the prices of fish, milk, cheese and eggs.

### Canadian Number of "American Federationist"

The *American Federationist*, the monthly publication of the American Federation of Labour, celebrated the holding of the 49th annual convention in Canada last month by an issue devoted mainly to Canadian topics. (A report of this convention was given in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.)

The *Federationist* for October contained the following articles:—

"The 45th Annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress," by Tom Moore, president, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

"Recent Industrial and Economic Progress in Canada," by Gilbert Jackson, University of Toronto.

"Old Age Pensions in Canada," by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.

"Canadian Statistics Relating to Labour," by R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

"Canadian Railway Workers Progressing," by R. J. Tallon, President, Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labour.

"Canadian Electrical Workers," by E. Ingles, vice-president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"Federated Association of Letter Carriers," by John J. Reaves, president.

"In the Spot Light," by John W. Bruce, general organizer, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.

"Public Employment Offices in the Dominion of Canada," by R. A. Rigg, director, Employment Service Branch, Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

"The International Association of Machinists in Canada," by James Somerville, general vice-president for Canada.

"Firefighters in Canada," by Donald Dear, vice-president, 13th District (Eastern Canada).

"Trade Union Organization in Canada," by Lyle W. Cooper.

### Central Electric Stations in Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued its annual report on the Central Electric Stations industry for the year 1927. The report states that the growth of the industry, as indicated by the output, has been rapid and fairly steady. In 1919, the first year for which the output was tabulated, 5,497,204,000 kilowatt hours were generated, in 1927, with an output of 14,549,099,000 k.w. hours it had increased by 165 per cent. The figures for the total output for the years 1926 and 1927 each show an increase of 20 per cent over the previous year's output.

Stations are required to report all employees with their total salaries and wages. During 1927 the number of employees on wages was 8,699, the number of salaried employees was 6,009. The number of employees on wages is the monthly average, and consequently gives the correct weight to seasonal employment. The number of employees increased 1,302, over ten per cent, for an increase in the payroll of \$3,003,315, or 15 per cent. The largest increase was in Quebec where 403 employees were added to the pay rolls. In British Columbia the increase was 368 employees and in Ontario 195 employees, whereas Alberta stations showed a small decrease. The number of power plants increased during the year by thirty-four.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1929

**D**URING the month of October an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from motormen, conductors, shopmen, barnmen and trackmen in the employ of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Three hundred and fifty men were stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which grew out of the dismissal from the service of the company of nine conductors and motormen who had reached the age of sixty-five years.

The October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* contained the text of the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Western Lines) and the

Canadian National Railways (Western Lines) on the one hand, and certain of their employees on the other hand being conductors, trainmen and yard service employees, members of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and David Campbell, K.C., nominated by the companies and employees, respectively. The report of the Board was unanimous and recommended certain wage increases for the classes of employees concerned. Word reached the Department during October to the effect that the Board's findings had been accepted by the employees and the two railway companies concerned and were being put into effect.

### ALBERTA LABOUR DISPUTES ACT

#### Report of Board in Dispute between Edmonton Theatre Proprietors and certain of their Employees

**T**HE Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by the Hon. the President of the Executive Council, with reference to the dispute between the Proprietors of the Capitol and Empress Theatres, Edmonton, and Locals 210 and 360 International Association of Theatre Stage Employees, as to the employment of a member of the American Federation of Musicians at each of these theatres to operate the non-synchronous machine and to regulate the volume of sound, reports as follows:—

(a) Five formal sessions of the board were held at Edmonton.

(b) At these sessions the witnesses produced by the parties were questioned by members of the board and by representatives of the parties (this evidence was taken down in shorthand by Mr. W. E. Ellis, Court Reporter, and the transcription has been duly forwarded to the Hon. the President of the Executive Council).

(c) A number of informal discussions took place between members of the board and representatives of the parties, resulting in an agreement being reached by which the threatened strike of members of Locals 210 and 360 was averted.

(d) By this agreement the Empire Theatre, operated by the proprietors of the Capitol

and Empress Theatres, agreed to employ two additional members of the A.F. of M. in its orchestra and Locals 210, and 360 I.A.T.S.E. agreed not to press their demands for a member of the Musicians' Union to regulate the volume of sound, and not to object to the operator playing the National Anthem at the end of the performance.

In view of the settlement the members of the board did not consider it advisable to express any opinion as to the merits of the dispute.

Dated at Edmonton, October 10, 1929.

(Sgd.) F. G. JAMIESON, Chairman.

(Sgd.) G. B. O'CONNOR, Member.

(Sgd.) H. G. TURNER, Member.

#### Investigation in Automobile Industry at Calgary

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the provisions of the Alberta Labour Disputes Act has been investigating recently a dispute between Local Union No. 1006, International Association of Machinists, Calgary, and Calgary Automobile Dealers' Association. The report of the Board in a dispute between the same parties last year was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1928, page 952.

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**T**WO new decisions were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Order of Telegraphers, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1929, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

#### Case No. 348.—Canadian National Railways (Atlantic Region) and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A conductor was dismissed from the service as the result of a collision between his train and another. The employees contended that the dismissed employee had not violated any known rule in the standard code of operating rules or time table rules or instructions, and they demanded his re-instatement, with payment for the time he was held out of service. The evidence taken at the inquiry showed that while the conductor did not read to, or deliver to the engineer the order and clearance before giving a signal to proceed, he had made reasonable effort to do so while train was still in station limits. The evidence also showed that the engineer was aware that he had no right on the main line until after the arrival of the other train. It appeared further that had the conductor delivered the clearance and train orders to the engineer before he gave "proceed signal" to leave the station it was probable that the accident would not have happened.

The Board decided that under the circumstances discipline by dismissal was unduly severe, and that the conductor should be reinstated. The Board also recommended to the company further consideration of the extent to which the conductor should suffer loss of compensation while held out of service.

#### Case No. 349.—Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

An engineer was ordered for a "turn around" trip from Belleville to Cobourg and return. On arriving at Cobourg he was required to change from his passenger engine to a switching engine, and to switch all the cars for the return trip. The employees contended that as a yard crew was employed at Cobourg and the engineer performed yard service similar to the service performed by this crew, he should be paid for the yard switching separately from his payment for the road trip, claim being made for payment at the yard switching rates for 8 hours. The company contended that only one yard shift was being worked at Cobourg and it was occasionally necessary to require a crew in road service to perform the switching required at this point. During the season in question, it was stated by the company, only one yard shift was being worked at Cobourg, and it was occasionally necessary, in order to avoid delay to the car ferries, to require a crew in road service to perform switching required at this point, outside of the hours that the regularly assigned yard crew were on duty. The company maintained that the claimant was properly compensated, in accordance with a provision of the Schedule of Rates of Pay and Rules governing the services of Engineers, Firemen, Helpers, and Hostlers, effective December 1, 1925; his time had been computed continuously from time required to report for duty at Belleville until released from duty at Belleville, in accordance with Article 7, Rule A., and he had been allowed way freight rates in accordance with Article 7, Rule G. The Company's contention was that the employees' claim could not be sustained by any schedule, rule or practice and was in effect, a request for a new rule.

The Board did not sustain the employees' claim, being of the opinion that under the terms of the agreement between the railway and its locomotive engineers, the service was properly classified as "turn around" service, under the provisions of Article 7, and that the engineer should be paid on the basis of continuous time or mileage from time of departure from Belleville until arrival at designated track switch on return trip, plus allowances for preparatory time, initial terminal delay, final terminal delay and inspection time.



## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during October was eleven, as compared with nine in the preceding month; but while there was only a slight difference in the number of workers involved, the termination in October of the dispute involving workers in a steel car factory in Hamilton caused a substantial decrease in the time loss for the month as compared with September. Compared with October, 1928, the figures for October, 1929, show a considerable decrease as a strike of carpenters at Vancouver and a dispute involving coal miners at Wayne Alta., affected large numbers of workers and caused a large time loss in October 1928.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*Oct., 1929.....	11	771	6,219
*Sept., 1929.....	9	864	9,788
Oct., 1928.....	16	2,530	36,838

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Four disputes involving 410 workpeople, were carried over from September (the strike of bakers at Montreal having terminated on September 29, 1929) and seven disputes commenced during October. Of these eleven disputes, five terminated during the month, three being in favour of the employer, one in favour of the workers and one resulting in a compromise. Information received too late for inclusion in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reveals the result of the strike of bakers terminating on September 29, 1929, as indefinite. At the end of October, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: composers, Nelson, B.C.; moulders, Montreal, P.Q.; pulpwood cutters and camp workers, Thunder Bay dis-

trict, Northern Ontario; coppersmiths, Toronto, Ont.; silversmiths, Toronto, Ont.; and stagehands, Ottawa, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not yet declared terminated. Information is available as to two such disputes namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing January 17, 1929.

A strike of ten cap factory workers in Montreal on August 13, 1929, was recently reported to the Department, the employer refusing the demand of the union for the discharge of a non-union employee. The employer stated that this worker had been in his employ for four years and that the union could not secure a union worker to take his place. On October 26 the strikers returned to work and the union reported that negotiations as to a new agreement were pending.

A strike of labourers on a construction job at Alert Bay, B.C., on September 13, 1929, was also recently reported to the Department. It appeared the employees had not been paid their wages when due and that the rates for board had been increased from \$1.25 per day to \$1.50. The employer being a sub-contractor, the main contractor paid the wages due and restored the rate of board to the previous figure, and work was resumed on September 19. After the resumption of work a dispute arose as to some points in the settlement and these were settled through the mediation of the resident officer of the Department.

A strike of boot factory employees in Montreal on September 6, 1929, was referred to in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, particulars not having been available at that date. Information since secured shows that the strike was against a reduction in piece rates and that following a compromise on the rate work was resumed on September 17. Another question in dispute was the right of the union officer to collect dues on the premises, and it was arranged that this should be done in the hall of the building.

Strikes of employees in pulpwood camps west of Lake Superior towards the end of October have been reported, but full particulars have not yet been received by the Department. The information available in-

icates that these disputes are of the same nature as that in the vicinity of Thunder Bay.

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

BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In the dispute involving bakers in certain shops in Montreal, reported in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as causing a cessation of work on September 7, 1929, while four employers signed an agreement with the union, at the end of September the case was referred to arbitration and the employees involved were

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to October, 1929.

MANUFACTURING— Vegetable Foods— Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....			Commenced Sept. 7, 1929; alleged lockout of workers demanding union working conditions. Terminated Sept. 29, 1929; indefinite.
Clothing (including knitted goods)— Factory workers (knitted silk goods), Toronto, Ont.....	110	660	Commenced Sept. 25, 1929; against lower piece rates on new type of work. Terminated Oct. 8, 1929; compromise.
Printing and Publishing— Compositors, Nelson, B.C.....	2	54	Commenced July 18, 1929; alleged violation of agreement re employment of excess apprentices. Underminated.
Iron, Steel and Products— Moulders, Montreal, P.Q.....	18	430	Commenced May 2, 1929; for increase in wages. Underminated.
Factory workers (steel railway cars), Hamilton, Ont.....	280	2,000	Commenced Sept. 4, 1929; for higher piece rates on new type of work. Terminated Oct. 18, 1929; in favour of employer.

(b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during October, 1929.

LOGGING— Pulpwood cutters and camp workers, Thunder Bay district, Northern Ontario.....	200	2,000	Commenced Oct. 14, 1929; for increase in wages. Underminated.
MANUFACTURING— Clothing (including knitted goods)— Boot factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.....	25	50	Commenced Oct. 1, 1929; against working under a certain foreman. Terminated Oct. 3, 1929; in favour of employer.
Other Metal Products— Coppersmiths, Toronto, Ont...	16	432	Commenced Oct. 1, 1929; for increase in wages. Underminated.
Silversmiths, Toronto, Ont....	90	540	Commenced Oct. 25, 1929; for increase in wages and union agreement. Underminated.
CONSTRUCTION— Canal, Harbour and Waterway— Construction labourers, Halifax, N.S.....	19	19	Commenced Oct. 4, 1929; for increase in wages. Terminated Oct. 5, 1929; in favour of workers.
Construction labourers, Halifax, N.S.....	10	10	Commenced Oct. 12, 1929; against discharge of worker. Terminated October 13, 1929; in favour of employer.
SERVICE— Recreational— Stage hands, Ottawa, Ont....	6	24	Commenced Oct. 28, 1929; against decrease in wages. Underminated.

reported to have returned to work on September 29.

**FACTORY WORKERS (KNITTED SILK GOODS), TORONTO, ONT.**—The strike of employees in one factory on September 25, 1929, against a reduction in piece rates was settled on October 8, 1929, through the mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labour for the province of Ontario, a compromise in the piece rates being arranged, and the previous rate to be continued on the type of skein used before the change.

**FACTORY WORKERS (STEEL RAILWAY CARS), HAMILTON, ONT.**—This strike, begun on September 4, 1929, to secure the restoration of piece rates which had been changed owing to the introduction of new methods of production, terminated on October 18, being called off by the organization of the strikers. The employer stated that during the dispute many of the strikers were replaced and that when it was called off nearly all had returned to work under the same conditions as before the strike. The strikers, however, were reported as claiming that changes in working conditions were made which considerably increased the earnings of the workers. Three of the strikers were arrested in connection with the breaking of glass where a returned striker lived, were convicted, and early in November sentenced to imprisonment from three to six months.

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS AND CAMP WORKERS, THUNDER BAY DISTRICT, NORTHERN ONTARIO.**—Employees of pulpwood contractors ceased work on October 14 and following days in several camps, demanding increases in wages from \$4 to \$5 per cord and increases in the monthly rates. The number of strikers reported ranges from 185 to 360. At the end of the month the dispute was un-terminated.

**BOOT FACTORY WORKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—The leather cutters in a shoe factory ceased work on October 1, 1929, refusing to work under a certain foreman. On October 3 the union ordered them back to work on the ground that the strike was not justified.

**COPPERSMITHS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Employees ceased work on October 1, 1929, demanding an increase in wages from a range of 55-80 cents per hour to a minimum of \$1. Negotiations between the employer and the union officials were brought about by the resident conciliation officer of the Department, but after several meetings no settlement was reached and at the end of the month the strike was un-terminated.

**SILVERSMITHS, TORONTO, ONT.**—Silversmiths in two establishments ceased work on October 25, 1929, because the employers refused to sign an agreement with the union which certain other employers had signed. This agreement called for increases in wages and provision for a shop committee. At the end of the month the dispute was un-terminated.

**CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS, HALIFAX, N.S.**—A number of labourers on a harbour construction job ceased work, October 4, for an increase in wages from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents which they claimed to be the prevailing rate required under the government fair wage provision in the employer's contract. The resident fair wages officer of the Department immediately interviewed the contractor, informing him that 40 cents was recognized as the prevailing rate, with the result that the contractor made the minimum rate for labourers 40 cents, but refused to re-employ the strikers on the ground that they were not efficient and replaced them with other workers.

**CONSTRUCTION LABOURERS, HALIFAX, N.S.**—Ten labourers engaged on harbour construction work at Halifax went on strike on October 12 against the discharge of a workman and were replaced.

**STAGE HANDS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—When all employees in a theatre were asked to accept a reduction in wages of twenty per cent, the stage hands ceased work and were replaced. At the end of the month the dispute was un-terminated and a sympathetic strike of the musicians was in prospect.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the

several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes beginning in August was 43, and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 53 disputes in progress during the month, involving 21,100 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of about 137,000 working days for the month. Of the 43 disputes beginning in September, 5 arose out of demands for increases in wages, 5 out of proposed reductions in wages, 11 on other wages questions, 14 respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on other questions respecting working arrangements, 2 on questions of trade union principle and 2 on other questions. Settlements were reached in 33 disputes, of which 9 were in favour of workpeople, 13 in favour of employers and 11 ended in compromises; in 4 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

At the middle of October, no settlement had yet been reached in the dispute involving about 3,000 shipyard workers at Belfast which began on April 23, and was mentioned in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

A coal mining dispute near Sunderland involved about 2,500 men from September 26 to September 30, owing to the alleged refusal to pay the minimum wage to certain men; work was resumed pending settlement.

### Belgium

During the month of August, 13 new disputes were reported and 10 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 23 disputes involving 5,498 workers. The time loss for the month was 56,772 working days.

About 15,000 coal miners in the Liège and Mons districts were involved in a five day strike from October 18, to secure increased wages. Later on October 24, it was reported that a 24-hour strike of miners throughout Belgium occurred as a demonstration for higher pensions and vacations with pay.

### Germany

For the second quarter of 1929, the number of disputes reported as terminating was 127, involving 2,139 establishments and 77,040 workers, with a time loss of 1,517,176 working days. Revised figures for the first quarter of the year show the number of disputes terminating as 76, involving 955 establishments and 111,942 workers, with a time loss of 1,469,735 working days.

### Sweden

For the year 1928, the number of disputes reported was 202, involving 777 establishments and 71,538 workers, with a time loss of 4,838,000 working days.

### United States

The number of disputes which began in the month of August was 53, while 81 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 15,189, and the time loss for the month was 524,099 working days.

During October, the strike of street car employees at New Orleans, Louisiana, which began on July 2, and was mentioned in the last three issues of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, was terminated when the strikers voted to accept the tentative agreement which they had previously rejected.

The strike of textile workers at Marion, North Carolina, mentioned in the October issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, continued during October. A number of strikers' families were evicted from company houses and troops were stationed at the town to maintain order.

Two short strikes of truck drivers occurred in New York City in October. The first involved about 2,000 produce truck drivers and resulted in an increase in wages. The second involved between 2,000 and 3,000 gasoline truck drivers.

### New British Widows' Pensions Bill

The British Government has introduced in the House of Commons a bill to amend the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, and previous Old Age Pension Acts. More than 500,000 widows will ultimately benefit if the bill becomes law. It provides that widows between the ages of 55 and 70, whose husband's lives were covered by the Health Insurance Act but who died before January 4, 1926, when the Pensions Act became operative, shall be entitled to pensions. The same provision applies to widows of men, who though they survived January 4, 1926, were then more than 70 years old, and, as non-contributors, were unable to qualify their widows for pensions under the Act of 1925. The 1925 Act limited widows, who had children under the age of 14, to pensions ceasing when the youngest child reached the age of 14 years, six months. The new bill prolongs the widow's right in these cases until the youngest child is 16 years. If the child is not 16 before the widow is 55, the pension continued throughout her life at 10 shillings weekly. Pensions already terminated because the youngest child reached the age of 14 years, six months will be revived.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Statistics for British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories to the End of the Third Quarter of 1929

THE accompanying tables give particulars of the operation of the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) up to September 30, 1929. Similar tables bringing the statistics up to June 30, 1929, were given in the September issue. The text of this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 375. It makes provision for the establishment of a Dominion-Provincial pension system to be effective in such provinces as have enacted special legislation for this purpose. The Old Age Pensions Act is now in full operation in the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. On March 1, 1929, the Act took effect also in the Northwest Territories, payments being made by the Dominion government. The Old Age Pensions Act of Alberta took effect on August 1, and statistics relating to that province are included in the accompanying tables for the first time; the full number of persons however who will ultimately receive pensions in Alberta will not be known until the provincial act has been in operation for a longer period. The Ontario Act took effect on November 1, 1929, and no payments were made under its provisions during the period covered by the present report.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as \$365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is \$240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds \$125 a year. The ad-

ministration of old age pensions is entrusted to the authorities appointed by the respective provincial governments. The Department of Labour of Canada pays quarterly to each province one-half of the total amount of the pensions paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

Country of Origin	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	N. W. T.	Total
Canada.....	1,864	2,170	1,666	185	1	5,885
England.....	1,237	717	503	117	.....	2,574
Scotland.....	429	285	204	28	.....	946
Austria.....	8	403	422	4	.....	837
Ireland.....	210	146	81	20	.....	457
United States.....	178	71	179	22	.....	450
Iceland.....	5	324	39	.....	.....	368
Poland.....	6	213	142	.....	.....	361
Russia.....	3	110	169	7	.....	289
Sweden.....	53	75	77	6	.....	211
Germany.....	43	46	78	6	.....	173
Norway.....	26	28	99	5	.....	158
Roumania.....	1	18	79	.....	.....	98
France.....	10	45	31	4	.....	90
Hungary.....	1	15	87	.....	.....	103
Belgium.....	14	31	11	3	.....	59
Newfoundland.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Italy.....	26	3	2	.....	.....	31
Finland.....	18	2	10	.....	.....	30
Denmark.....	11	6	7	4	.....	28
Wales.....	1	12	6	2	.....	21
Holland.....	5	4	2	.....	.....	11
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1	4	5	1	.....	11
Australia.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	10
Jugo-Slavia.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
British West Indies.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7
India.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	6
Channel Islands.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	5
Switzerland.....	1	2	2	1	.....	6
South Africa.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bahamas.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
British Guiana.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Peru.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Syria.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
Algeria.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
British East Indies.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chili.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Isle of Man.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Latvia.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Luxemburg.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
New Zealand.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Persia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Spain.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Turkey.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Madeira.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Labrador.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Malta.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bulgaria.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
Serbia.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Greece.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	4,214	4,743	3,920	416	1	13,294

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1929

—	British Columbia		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta*		Northwest Territories		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of pensioners..	4,214		4,743		3,920		416		1		13,294	
Percentage of pensioners to total population...	.71%		.71%		.45%		.06%		.01%		.....	
Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age.....	38.71%		42.38%		38.83%		5.51%		.92%		.....	
Total amount of pensions paid by province	\$1,520,652 64		\$1,052,712 57		\$801,156 04		\$14,516 32		\$51 68		\$3,389,089 25	
Average monthly pension.....	\$18 12		\$18 43		\$19 10		\$17 65		\$20 00		.....	
<i>Conjugal Condition—</i>												
Married.....	946	468	1,447	752	1,279	608	125	51	1	.....	3,798	1,879
Single.....	645	123	247	103	210	51	30	12	.....	1,132	289	
Widowed.....	699	1,114	806	1,379	719	1,034	79	116	.....	2,303	3,643	
Living apart.....	169	50	8	1	15	4	3	.....	.....	195	55	
	2,459	1,755	2,508	2,235	2,223	1,697	237	179	1	.....	7,428	5,866
<i>Classification of British Subjects—</i>												
Birth.....	3,871		3,373		2,484		352		1		10,041	
Naturalized.....	342		1,362		1,407		63		.....		3,174	
Marriage.....	41		8		29		1		.....		79	
	4,214		4,743		3,920		416		1		13,294	
<i>Number of Pensioners with previous residence in other provinces during the past 20 years—</i>												
Alberta.....	350		37		74		.....		.....		461	
British Columbia.....	.....		60		47		14		.....		121	
Manitoba.....	229		.....		311		14		.....		554	
New Brunswick.....	49		10		19		4		.....		82	
Nova Scotia.....	86		15		24		7		.....		132	
Ontario.....	334		222		410		53		.....		1,019	
Prince Edward Island	13		2		6		.....		.....		21	
Quebec.....	60		28		51		8		.....		147	
Saskatchewan.....	245		196		.....		22		.....		463	
Northwest Territories.....	2		8		1		.....		.....		11	
Yukon Territory.....	26		.....		.....		.....		.....		26	
	1,394		578		943		122		.....		3,037	

\* The Alberta Act, on September 30, had been in operation only for two months.

### Pension Authorities in Canada and in the Various Provinces and Cities

The Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, chapter 156) is now in full operation in five provinces, in addition to the Northwest Territories. These provinces, in order of their adoption of the Federal Act, are British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario.

The Old Age Pensions Act provides that the administration of pensions is to be in the hands of the authorities appointed by the provinces. Section 2 of the Act defines "pension authority" as meaning "the officer or body charged by law with the consideration of applications for pension or with the payment of pensions."

The Pension Authority in the four western provinces is as follows:—

British Columbia: The Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver.

Alberta: The Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton.

Saskatchewan: The Child Welfare Board, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Manitoba: The Workmen's Compensation Board, Manitoba.

Ontario: Pensions are distributed by local boards appointed by the various municipalities, the central pension authority being the Old Age Pension Board of Ontario.

The administration of pensions in the Northwest Territories is in charge of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

The officials by whom Old Age Pensions are administered in Canada are as follows:—

#### Dominion

Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

- H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister of Labour, Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
 G. H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour, Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
 J. D. O'Neill, departmental solicitor, department of Labour, Ottawa.  
 E. A. Thomas, departmental accountant, Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
 F. E. Harrison, auditor, Department of Labour, 306 Royal Trust Building, Vancouver, B.C.  
 W. M. Macintosh, auditor, Department of Labour, 712 Commercial Building, Winnipeg, Man.

### Interprovincial Board

- J. D. O'Neill, chairman, Department of Labour, Ottawa.  
 E. S. H. Winn, K.C., Vancouver, B.C.  
 F. J. Reynolds, Regina, Sask.  
 Major C. K. Newcombe, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Hon. Dr. D. Jamieson, Toronto, Ont.  
 Hon. Alex. Ross, Edmonton, Alta.

### Alberta

- Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier and Provincial Secretary, Edmonton.  
 Hon. Alexander Ross, chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton.  
 Walter F. McNeill, commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton.  
 James A. Kinney, commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton.  
 Frederick D. Noble, secretary, Workmen's Compensation Board, Edmonton.  
 G. W. Waistell, superintendent of Old Age Pensions, Edmonton.

### Alberta Board of Review

- Mr. Justice J. D. Hyndman, Appellate Division, Supreme Court of Alberta, Edmonton.  
 Elmer E. Roper, secretary, Alberta Federation of Labour, Edmonton.  
 Edward Rinchbeck, Spruce Grove, Alta.

### British Columbia

- Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Labour, Victoria.  
 E. S. H. Winn, chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver.  
 H. B. Gilmour, commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver.  
 Parker Williams, commissioner, Workmen's Compensation Board, Vancouver.

### Manitoba

- Hon. W. J. Major, Attorney General, Winnipeg.

- Major C. K. Newcombe, chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board, Winnipeg.  
 George E. Carpenter, director, Workmen's Compensation Board, Winnipeg.  
 Fred. G. Dixon, director, Workmen's Compensation Board, Winnipeg.  
 Nicholas Fletcher, secretary, Workmen's Compensation Board, Winnipeg.  
 P. V. E. Jones, assistant secretary, Workmen's Compensation Board, Winnipeg.

### Saskatchewan

- Hon. Dr. F. Monroe, Minister in charge of Child Welfare Act, Regina.  
 F. J. Reynolds, commissioner, Bureau of Child Welfare, Regina.  
 Edward J. Oliver, superintendent of Old Age Pensions, Regina.  
 Samuel J. Adlam, inspector, Bureau of Child Welfare, Regina.

### Ontario

- Hon. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Labour, Toronto.  
 Hon. Dr. D. Jamieson, chairman, Old Age Pension Commission, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.  
 J. A. Ellis, commissioner, Old Age Pension Commission, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

### Local Boards in Ontario—

#### CITIES

Belleville.—Mrs. W. C. Nickel, W. J. Hall, Charles Hanna, Miss Helena Lynch, secretary; Mayor Greenleaf, chairman.

Brantford.—Finance Committee—J. D. Ansell, E. A. Danby, T. E. Brittain, G. F. Sterne, W. J. Hempel, His Worship Mayor Beckett, E. J. Campbell, secretary.

Chatham.—W. M. Foreman, clerk-treasurer; A. J. McGregor, John McCorvie, Mrs. W. A. Hadley, Wm. Stead.

Fort William.—His Worship Mayor Darrell, F. W. Fraser, Mrs. T. E. Dean, Gilbert Hartley, J. R. Pattinson, A. McNaughton.

Galt.—Dr. W. S. McKay, chairman; James M. Knechtel, David Fraser, Mrs. Margaret Secord, Mrs. H. Zinn, Chas. T. Chesney, secretary.

Guelph.—John Armstrong, chairman; Robert G. Johnston, Mrs. J. J. Drew, Wm. Hilborn, Frank Howard, Wm. Stephens, secretary (pro tem).

Hamilton.—Board of Control (Relief Officer acting as secretary).

Kingston.—W. H. Craig, chairman; Samuel S. Corbett, Ambrose Shea, Dr. S. J. Keyes, Thos. W. Milo, W. W. Sands, secretary.

Kitchener.—J. E. Bilger, E. E. Ratz, chairman; M. Phillips; Rev. M. S. Hinsperger, Rev. G. Taylor Munroe, Miss D. M. Jackson, secretary.

London.—Ald. A. M. Towe, Ald. G. F. McKay, Ald. F. H. Curran, Ald. F. B. Kilbourne, S. Baker.

Niagara Falls.—The City Council, H. E. Goddard, secretary.

North Bay.—W. Aubury, C. O. Baker, Wm. J. Dreany, Mrs. Laura B. Kerby, A. T. Smith, H. Freeman, secretary.

Oshawa.—C. J. Wilcox, H. M. Gilchrist, Rev. Father Bench, Mrs. Frank Robson, Mrs. Edith C. Meyers, Miss Dorothy Farncomb.

Ottawa.—Controller Gerald Sims, chairman; Ald. T. E. Dansereau, Ald. Samuel Crooks, Major C. S. Ford, secretary; Mrs. Justina Sears.

Owen Sound.—Mayor D. A. Christie, chairman; C. C. Middlebro, secretary; Ald. A. M. Bunt, Ald. W. P. Clendenning, Ald. J. C. Tennant.

Peterborough.—F. Adams, chairman; S. R. Armstrong, secretary; Ald. W. Stocker, F. Fairen, J. T. Stenton, and A. D. Metherral.

Port Arthur.—The Finance Committee of Council, T. F. Milne, Esq., secretary.

St. Catharines.—Mayor John D. Wright, Ald. Frank C. McCordick, Ald. Walter D. Burns, Ald. Peter Brant, Ald. Frank A. Wilson.

St. Thomas.—Mrs. J. D. Lamont, Mrs. L. D. Marlatt, A. P. Conley, Ald. John Lane, Gladstone Whitworth, secretary.

Sarnia.—Mrs. Mary Norwood, W. R. Dawson, chairman; W. D. McCart, Ed. J. Blake, Omer F. Lewis, secretary.

Sault Ste. Marie.—John C. Shipley, chairman; H. Sargeant. Wm. J. Jeffreys, J. G. Blain, John J. O'Connor, Harold Tolley, secretary.

Stratford.—Mrs. John J. Neil, Thos. Ballantyne, Harry C. Clark, Wm. B. Osborne, Arthur J. Pigeon.

Toronto.—Dr. Gordon P. Jackson, M.B., D.P.H., chairman; Mr. J. O'Connor, vice-chairman; Mrs. W. L. McFarland, Mr. John Dillon, R. C. M. Carrie, Mr. Bert Merson, secretary.

Welland.—J. H. Staley, chairman; J. D. Watt, secretary; James A. Hughes, H. H. Hilder, John Volz, Frank Springer.

Windsor.—Dr. Reni Casgrain, chairman; Mrs. M. E. Fotheringham, secretary; Miss Helen Bartlett, Ald. Chas. D. Fraser, John A. McKeown.

Woodstock.—Mayor John W. Sales, chairman; Ald. Colin E. Sutherland, Ald. Fred Childs, Ald. John Utting, Ald. George A. Cuthbert, Arthur B. Lee, secretary.

East Windsor.—Theodore Pratt, chairman; Thos. Chick, John Hebert, O. W. Hiberdy, Bruce Williams, J. F. Foster, secretary.

#### COUNTIES

Brant.—R. J. McCormick, R.R. No. 4, Paris; Cuthbert M. Burt, St. George; Jeroam Kinsella, Cathcart; Wm. T. Thompson, Paris; Miss Ida Montgomery, Brantford, secretary.

Bruce.—James Byers, Wiarton; Wm. J. McKay, R.R. No. 2, Ripley; John W. Sinclair, R.R. No. 2, Tara; J. C. Tolmie, Southampton; Campbell Grant, Walkerton, secretary.

Carleton.—R. H. Washington, County Court House, Ottawa, secretary.

Board is composed of Wardens Committee: W. Hemphill, Richmond, Chairman.

Dufferin.—R. W. Brett, Shelburne; Robt. Lang, Grand Valley; John Burnside, Grand Valley; Wm. Ferris, Shelburne; W. H. Hunter, Orangeville, secretary.

Elgin.—W. S. Stalker, R.R. No. 1, Rodney; Dugald Blue, Dutton; Wilson H. Mills, Sparta; Dr. C. Sinclair, Aylmer; W. W. Keddie, R.R. No. 1, Belmont.

Essex.—D. M. Eagle, Sandwich, secretary; E. P. Tellier, St. Joachim; R. A. Halford, Maidstone; E. S. Scratch, Cottom; Ed. Crimmins, Amherstburg.

Frontenac.—County Council will act; J. W. Bradshaw, county clerk, secretary, Court House, Kingston; W. R. Aylesworth, Cataraqui, chairman.

Grey.—W. L. Taylor, Singhampton; Jos. H. Fretter, R.R. No. 2, Woodward; Chas. Widmeyer, Neustadt; Hector C. Moody, Dundalk, chairman; Fred H. Rutherford, county clerk, Court House, Owen Sound, secretary.

Haldimand.—W. H. Wingfield, Dunnville, chairman; Archie McDonald, Lowbanks; R. S. Colter, Cayuga; W. J. Saunders, Jarvis; Harrison Arrell, Caledonia, secretary.

Halton.—W. H. Morden, Oakville, chairman; J. W. Breekon, Burlington; G. E. Cleave, R.R. No. 1, Norvel; Donald Campbell, Moffat; J. W. Blain, Milton.

Hastings.—Chas. Thompson, R.R. Madoc, chairman; R. M. Mitchell, R.R. No. 6, Belleville; Henry Jaryett, Fort Stewart; Geo. A. Bailey, Harold; Jas. W. Haggerty, county treasurer, 228 Church Street, Belleville, secretary.

Huron.—W. J. Henderson, Wingham, chairman; Roland Kennedy, Seaforth; Robt. Higgins, Hensall; J. W. Craigie, Goderich; Geo. Holman, county clerk, Goderich, secretary.

Kent.—John Vance, Thamesville; N. A. Roszell, Ridgetown; J. A. McDonald, Wheatley; R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross; W. M. Abraham, county clerk, Chatham, secretary.



Lambton.—W. G. Connolly, Watford; F. C. Eastman, Arkona; Wm. Culbert, Wyoming; Fred Noyle, Mooretown; J. A. Huey, county clerk, Sarnia, secretary.

Lanark.—T. J. Devlin, Perth; Ben Willis, Lanark; Wm. Baird, Carleton Place; Peter McCallum, Almonte; R. N. McCreary, Pakenham.

Lennox and Addington.—County Council.

Leeds and Grenville.—James A. Sanderson, Oxford Station, chairman; James Holmes, Spencerville; Walden Myers, Portland; Walter M. Hanton, Jasper; Wm. Jelly, county clerk, Brockville, secretary.

Lincoln.—F. A. Oakes, Grimsby; R. E. Book, Smithville; S. H. Shields, Beamsville; J. A. Swayze, R.R. No. 2, St. Catharines; Jas. MacPhee, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Middlesex.—R. S. Douglas, R.R. No. 2, Ilderton, chairman; T. H. Martin, R.R. No. 1, Demfield; J. W. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; Bernie Galbraith, Appin; Alfred Comfort, R.R. No. 1, Mt. Brydges; John Stuart, county clerk, London, secretary.

Norfolk.—C. D. Renner, R.R. No. 5, Watford; Jonathan Porter, county clerk, Simcoe, secretary; Roy Marshall, Silver Hill; W. D. Robertson, R.R. No. 5, Tillsonburg; J. H. Misner, Port Dover.

Northumberland and Durham.—J. H. Davidson, Cobourg, chairman; O. C. Pomeroy, Castleton; C. H. Curtiss, Warkworth; T. H. Knight, Bowmanville; J. A. Vance, Cobourg, secretary.

Ontario.—Roy Park, R.R. No. 1, Cannington; James Reid, Uptergrove; Gordon McLean, Uxbridge; J. M. Kenny, Whitby; E. L. Chapman, R.R. No. 1, Whitby.

Oxford.—Henry Hanlon, Ingersoll, chairman; Andrew Baxter, Brownsville; Charles Brink, Beachville; James Dance, R.R. No. 2, Paris; R. B. Langdon, R.R. No. 5, Embro; A. E. Roth, clerk-treasurer, Woodstock, secretary.

Peel.—John T. Jamieson, Cooksville, R.R. No. 1; Wm. J. Beatty, Brampton; N. S. Lindsay, R.R. No. 3, Malton; B. C. Thompson, Port Credit; W. J. Wilson, Belfountain; David Wilson, Brampton, secretary.

Perth.—Arthur Mutton, Mitchell, chairman; J. J. Brown, Sebringville, R.R. No. 1, secretary; Dr. P. L. Tye, Milverton; Henry Leinweber, Tavistock; A. M. Cross, R. R. No. 3, Listowel.

Peterborough.—Members of County Council—H. B. Rye, Claraday, chairman; John Clark, Kinmount; Jas. Hawthorne, Warsaw; M. E. Smithson, R.R. No. 8, Peterboro; J. F. Breckenridge, R.R. No. 2, Havelock; M. E. Elliott, Court House, Peterboro, secretary.

Prescott and Russell.—J. A. Brisson, Casselman; Denis Harbie, Hawkesbury, joint secretaries.

Prince Edward.—Peter Collier, Picton, chairman; H. D. Cleminson, Wellington; M. B. Weese, R.R. No. 1, Rednersville; H. Y. Cooper, Bloomfield; Malcolm Parks, Woodrou; E. A. Adams, Picton, secretary.

Renfrew.—T. S. Church, Arnprior, chairman; Geo. D. Biggs, Pembroke, secretary; W. A. Moore, Renfrew; Andrew Moran, Killaloe Station; M. Quilty, R.R. No. 4, Renfrew.

Simcoe.—J. J. McKnight, Tottenham, chairman; Chas. Denney, Egbert; Michael Asselin, Perkinsfield; Jos. Spicher, Staynor; J. T. Simpson, Barrie, secretary.

Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.—Henry Williams, Cornwall, chairman; W. Hamilton, Chesterville, secretary; J. R. MaLachlan, Lancaster; G. D. Pollock, Berwick; J. A. McCrimmon, Dunvegan.

Victoria.—J. A. McGillivray, R.R. No. 2, Brechin, chairman; Charles Lamb, Lindsay; J. W. Elliott, Dunsford; A. D. McIntyre, Woodville; F. L. Weldon, Court House, Lindsay, secretary.

Waterloo.—Wm. J. Knight, R. R. No. 1, Millbank, chairman; Fred Debus, New Hamburg, secretary; C. T. Groh, R.R. Hespeler; Norman Snider, R.R. No. 2, West Montrose; Henry Griffin, Ayr.

Wellington.—James Beattie, Fergus, secretary; Robert J. Holton, R.R. No. 3, Clifford; George W. Dodge, R.R. No. 4, Kenilworth; William Whitelaw, R.R. No. 7, Guelph; The Warden of the County.

Wentworth.—S. H. McCombe, Stoney Creek, chairman; J. R. Routledge, 495 Wellington St. S., Hamilton, secretary; A. E. Smuck, Dundas; Mark Brooks, R.R. No. 1, Jerseyville.

York.—E. G. Westbury, 324 Silverthorn Avenue, Toronto; J. M. Leslie, 10 Rivercourt Road, Toronto; J. S. Osborne, R.R. No. 1, Newmarket; E. M. Legge, King; H. E. Beckett, Continental Life Bldg.; Toronto, secretary.

Haliburton.—Clayton W. Hodgson, Haliburton; James R. Finley, Tory Hill; Ben J. Sawyer, Maple Lake; H. B. Feir, Haliburton, clerk of the Board.

#### TOWNS

Brockville.—John J. Hall, chairman; Harry R. Phillips, Thomas J. Dunn, Newell L. MacDowell, Geo. K. Dewey, secretary.

Gananoque.—Garfield G. Hood, acting chairman; Jas. A. Thompson, acting secretary; J. C. Linklater, Lieut.-Col. Frank Mooney, Miss Mabel Carpenter.

Ingersoll.—R. McNiven, secretary; R. J. Robertson, chairman; E. C. Corbett, Chas. White, M. J. Comiskey.

Prescott.—Mayor W. J. Taugher; W. P. McCarthy, John L. Reid, G. B. Jenkinson; W. J. Ranson.

St. Marys.—L. Harston, chairman; D. L. O'Brien; R. S. Graham; Dr. W. F. Brown; W. N. Harrison; J. W. White, secretary.

Smith's Falls.—C. B. Houston, chairman; Jno. A. Clark, secretary; Mrs. Chas. O'Reilly, D. F. Jamieson, Harry Sutton.

Sudbury.—Dr. H. H. Arthur, Dr. J. R. Hurtubise; J. S. Gill; John Fawley; His Worship, Mayor C. Bibby; W. J. Ross, secretary.

Timmins.—Mayor G. S. Drew, chairman; A. G. Carson, R. Richardson, P. Dougall, H. Charlebois, G. P. Ramsay, A. Caron, I. E. Dunn, secretary.

Trenton.—The Town Council, P. J. O'Rourke, clerk.

Walkerville.—Dr. C. W. Hoare, chairman; W. M. Grant, vice-chairman; H. L. Merry, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Coburn, Mrs. O. C. Tillman.

## DISTRICTS

Algoma.—Albert Grigg, Jules Moranville, R. E. Armstrong.

Cochrane.—G. A. McDonald, chairman; E. K. Ebbitt, secretary; Richard Carter.

Kenora.—Dr. W. J. Gunne, Dr. D. G. Dingwell, George E. Farlinger.

Manitoulin.—Rev. E. Weeks, Rev. W. T. Swainson, Edward Arthurs.

Muskoka.—Joseph G. Meyers, chairman; Wesley John Smith, Rev. John B. Lindsell, secretary.

Nipissing.—Charles A. Fink, Gordon M. Brady, Arthur Jackman.

Parry Sound.—Fred Walton, chairman; David S. Litster, secretary; L. F. Robertson.

Rainy River.—Norman L. Croome, chairman; F. H. Huffman, secretary; H. V. Maltby.

Sudbury.—Joseph S. Gill, J. C. Gravelle, Thos. J. Godfrey.

Temiskaming.—A. K. Roberts, secretary; R. R. Woods, John Clark, chairman.

## The Older Worker's Place in Industry

This question is discussed by Mr. C. R. Dooley personnel manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, in the *Management Review*, November, 1929. The older workers, he considers, represent definite assets to the company which employ them: they have experience in their work; they have better judgment than younger men; they are steadier and less temperamental; they have a stronger sense of responsibility towards the employer and their work; their health is often better than that of a younger person. "Then there are certain good personal traits which come with age and maturity. The older worker usually has good self-control; he is more tolerant, more patient, more understanding; he has a better perspective on life and his place in it, and thinks of the group rather than himself."

While these qualifications tend to cause employers to retain older workers in their own line of work, there are, on the other hand, well recognized difficulties in the way of placing them in new employment. Among these difficulties the following are mentioned:—The practice followed by the larger organizations of fixing age limits for employment based on pension requirements; the policy of "promotion from within," which leaves only junior positions available to outsiders; the fact that the older man usually knows only one line of work, this being in

many cases of little use to another company; the fact that the older man has often become set in his habits and slow to accept new ideas or ways; and the fact that it is hard for him to work under a junior, as he would be required to do in most new lines of work.

Mr. Dooley makes the following suggestions to employers who are called on to deal with this problem: They should, as far as possible, have open minds on the question of age; the special qualifications of the older man should be emphasized, and a study should be made of the openings for which older workers are suited. He suggests that an analysis of the work done in a group of companies would show which firms can and will employ older people oftener than other firms. Pension plans in his opinion will have to be modified or adapted in so far as they contribute to this problem (already some companies allow older applicants to waive pension rights or give small pensions for shorter service) and older persons should be helped to face and overcome their handicaps.

The writer states that recently a group of "personnel men," representing some of the most influential companies in New York, recommended that age limits for employment should be abolished and that all applicants should be considered on the basis of their qualifications.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

### Report of Commission Recommending Public Insurance Against Unemployment and Sickness

THE Government of the Union of South Africa appointed a commission in 1926 to examine and report upon (a) the payment of pensions by the State to necessitous, aged, and permanently incapacitated persons who are unable to maintain themselves and for whom no provision at present exists; (b) a system of national insurance as a means of making provision for the risks of sickness, accident, premature death, invalidity, old age, unemployment and maternity. The first re-

port of the Commission, recommending the establishment of a system of Old Age Pensions in the Union, was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1928, page 589. In accordance with this report Old Age Pensions were provided during 1928 (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, September, 1928, page 941.)

The Commission has now published its second and third reports, dealing respectively with the subjects of sickness and invalidity insurance and unemployment insurance.

#### Sickness and Invalidity Insurance

The second report deals with that part of the commission's terms of reference which relates to insurance against sickness, accidents, maternity, etc. It explains that the commission owed its origin to the discussion of the subject at the 10th International Labour Conference at Geneva, its instructions being to ascertain whether the principles of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted at that conference could be applied in the Union. A sketch is given of the history of this branch of social insurance, stress being laid on the modern character of the problem of sickness, which became a matter of urgent public concern during the nineteenth century, when industry was being centralized in definite areas. The friendly benefit society movement brought some measure of relief in Great Britain, but was less successful in other countries. The modern system of state insurance began towards the close of the 19th century.

Before the end of the century a great change took place. In 1883 Germany introduced a scheme of insurance against sickness which not only provided that the workers in certain industries should insure, but made it compulsory on both the employer and employee to make contributions. The compulsory system was adopted by Austria-Hungary a few years later, but the other countries continued to support the voluntary system in the hope that it would in time provide a solution of the problem. In only a few countries has the voluntary movement embraced any large proportion of the workers, and in practically only one has it been able to bring within its scope practically all the employed class and their families. In most of the other countries the benefits which the societies are able to give out of the workers' contributions are inadequate

to meet the needs of the workers when they are sick.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century laws providing for the compulsory insurance of workers against sickness have been passed by more than twenty countries, and at the present time several other countries have appointed Commissions or have taken other steps of a like nature.

The report discusses the problem under its various aspects—medical, racial, and economic. The commission finds that "the voluntary system of insurance against sickness failed to solve the workers' problem because it was confined to the higher grades of the workers and those in fairly good health, and left without protection those in poor health and who were therefore most in need of it. Even in countries where is received State subsidies it could not bring the lower paid grades of workers within its scope, and where no subsidy was given by the State the non-success of the voluntary insurance was a clear proof of the inability of the employed class to provide Sickness Insurance at its own cost."

#### Recommendations

The commission recommends the introduction of a scheme of insurance against sickness applicable to workers in the industrial areas of South Africa, under the following conditions:—

All employees in the urban areas earning less than £400 a year will be included, except that employees earning less than £60 per annum will be excluded when satisfactory provision is made by the employer for adequate hospital and institutional accommodation and medical benefits. All eligible persons must be insured.

The insured persons will be placed in wage groups and within such wage group the contribution and benefits will be uniform. Contributions are made by the employer and worker, the proportion paid by the latter increasing with the amount of wages earned. Thus, for the wage group earning from £60 to £90 per annum, the employer would pay one shilling and the insured worker 4 pence per week; for the group earning from £320 to £400 per annum the contributions are 2 shillings and 3 pence each per week by the employer and employed.

Contributions will not be payable when an insured person is sick. If an insured person becomes unemployed his contribution will not be regarded as falling into arrear up to a maximum of six weeks in one year. When these six free weeks have expired he will go out of compulsory insurance, and when he is re-employed he will re-enter compulsory insurance as a new member. When an insured thus passes out of compulsory insurance he may contribute voluntarily at a defined rate for medical and hospital benefits. There will be no maximum or minimum ages for insurance.

"Sickness" is defined as inability to do ordinary work provided the insured person complies with the doctor's orders and that his sickness is not due to wilful misconduct. Persons receiving workmen's compensation or payment for miners' phthisis are not entitled to sick pay.

The amount of sick pay during the first 26 weeks ranges, according to wage group, from (for the lowest group) 4 shillings for the insured person; 1 shilling for his wife and 6 pence for each dependent child under 16; up to (for the highest wage group) 56 shillings for the insured person, 14 shillings for his wife and 7 shillings for each child under 16. During the second 26 weeks sick pay will be half these amounts. No sick pay will be granted in respect to the first three days of sickness. Sick pay will not be payable until an insured person has been insured for 26 weeks. The other recommendations of the Commission are as follows:—

*Medical Service in Rural Areas.*—It is recommended that steps be taken whereby the Health Department should extend the scope of the service by district surgeons and the provision of an increased number of tours.

*Native Areas.*—The commission considered that a scheme of Health Insurance in native areas is impracticable, but recommends the provision of a partially trained native medical service to provide the necessary medical attention in the native areas of the Union.

*Preventive Measures.*—The commission recommends closer co-ordination of the existing Public Health Services with the administration of any scheme of insurance against sickness and the enlistment of the active co-operation of the medical profession working under such a scheme, with a view to eradicating as far as possible at their source the causes of national ill-health.

*Medical.*—Contracts for the medical service and the supply of drugs, etc., throughout the Union should, if possible, be entered into between the administrators of the scheme of insurance against sickness and organizations representative of the medical and pharmaceutical professions on behalf of all members who elect to serve insured persons.

*Drugs, Restoratives, Medical and Surgical Appliances.*—The opinion is expressed that the habit of taking medicines is as pronounced, if not more so, in South Africa as in other countries and that any scheme which includes drugs and medicines as part of its medical benefit must make provision in its regulations for the control of excessive prescribing and unnecessary consumption of drugs.

*Applicability of Scheme.*—It would be undesirable to make any distinction on the grounds of colour in an insurance scheme.

*Low Wage-earners.*—Employers of persons earning less than £36 per annum in insurance areas, who do not satisfy the administering authority that they are making adequate provision for hospital and medical treatment of such employees, should be required to pay the whole contribution to the Insurance Fund, and in the case of persons in the higher groups the greater part of the contributions.

*Insurance against accident.*—When the Workmen's Compensation Act is amended provision should be made, at any rate in the case of permanent partial, or total incapacitation, that all awards be made in the shape of monthly or other periodical payments. All employers should be required to insure their workmen with companies, mutual associations, or societies carrying on this class of business under State supervision and control; and the control and supervision which we have suggested, and which should be on the lines which have proved satisfactory in Britain, should be entrusted to the Treasury.

*Funeral Benefit.*—Provision should be made in any scheme of compulsory Sickness Insurance for a funeral benefit payable on the death of an insured person or his wife or dependent child under the age of sixteen.

*Supervisors' Benefit.*—The existing provisions under which maintenance allowances are paid in respect of destitute and neglected children by the Union Department of Education should be maintained and extended, more especially in those cases where, with the assistance of these allowances, the mother or other relative is enabled to keep the home together but that at the present time they should not be included in any scheme of National or Social Insurance.

*Maternity.*—Maternity Insurance should be included as part of any compulsory Sickness Insurance scheme that may be introduced.

*Invalidity and Old Age Pensions.*—The present non-contributory scheme of non-contributory Old Age Pensions should be given a trial for a reasonable period until experience has shown the results of the working.

*Social Insurance.*—Expenditure on schemes embraced by the general term "social insur-

ance" in other countries has been productive of direct benefit to the workers as a body, and has increased the efficiency of the individual worker by relieving him of certain anxieties regarding himself and those dependent on him, against which he would not normally be able to provide.

*Cost of Social Services.*—The question of the extent to which the country can advance in the adoption of schemes such as those recommended must be decided by reference to the capacity of the industries to bear the burden of the cost involved.

*Reciprocal Agreements.*—Provision should be made in any bill dealing with social insurance for reciprocal arrangements being entered into with other countries administering similar schemes.

*Cost of Administration.*—The cost of administration of the insurance scheme should be borne by the State.

## Unemployment Insurance

The Commission on Old Age Pensions and National Insurance, in their third report, makes recommendations on the subject of unemployment insurance as follows:—

(a) That in any legislation which may be introduced dealing with any branch of social insurance, a clause should be introduced giving the administrator of the funds, with the consent of the government, power to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other countries.

(b) That (i) a system of voluntary insurance against unemployment is not likely to succeed in South Africa; (ii) if an insurance scheme is to be introduced it must be on a compulsory basis; (iii) an insurance scheme cannot, under present circumstances, be applied in the rural and tribal areas of the Union; (iv) it is, however possible to frame a workable scheme limited to certain areas and to benefits just sufficient to tide the unemployed workers over temporary periods of unemployment due to seasonal and trade cyclical fluctuations.

(c) That a workable scheme could be framed limited to certain areas and to benefits just sufficient to tide the unemployed workers over temporary periods of unemployment due to seasonal and trade cyclical fluctuations, but that it would be impossible to include in such a scheme acute and prolonged unemployment caused by an industrial crisis or any other cause which would bring about such a depression that a considerable proportion of

the workers would be thrown out of employment. In such a condition of affairs it is considered that additional relief should be afforded to the unemployed by the State and local authorities probably on much the same lines as is done at present by the provincial and municipal authorities providing work and sharing the expenditure in fixed proportions.

The Commissioners were impressed by the fact that compulsory schemes of unemployment insurance can as yet scarcely be said to have got beyond the experimental stage. "Although such a scheme was instituted in Great Britain nearly twenty years ago the upheaval in economic conditions caused by the European war and exceptional amount of unemployment which has existed since the war and still exists in Britain make it difficult to form any opinion as to the working of such a scheme in normal times. Very few other countries have followed the lead of Britain in this respect, and the International Labour Office has not yet found it desirable to place the question of unemployment insurance on the agenda for discussion by its annual conference."

On the question of contributions to the unemployment relief fund the commission points out that "it is generally accepted that in any insurance scheme the persons who are to reap the benefit should be called upon to make a substantial contribution towards the cost of it. By some it is held that the State should also share in the cost, as the causes of unemploy-

ment are to some extent national, and it is only fitting therefore that the Central Government should be called upon to bear a portion of the cost. Employers are usually required to contribute a part of the funds in any scheme of compulsory insurance, and this is justified on the grounds that if industry requires a reserve of labour it has some responsibility for maintaining the worker whilst he is unemployed."

The Commissioners present a provisional scheme for national unemployment insurance based on a report drawn up by the actuarial advisers to the Union Government. The persons to be insured under this scheme include all employees except those in agriculture, earning less than £400 a year. All eligible persons must become insured. As in the scheme for sickness insurance persons are divided into wage groups, contributions being made in respect to members of each group as follows:—

Wage Group	Weekly contribution by	
	Employer	Insured
(a) Under £36.....	4d.	.....
(b) £36-£60.....	6d.	2d.
(c) £60-£90.....	7d.	5d.
(d) £90-£400.....	8d.	8d.

The benefits payable under the provisional scheme in respect of the insured, his wife and dependent children under 16, are as follows:—

Wage Group	Amount per Week					
	Insured		Wife		Child	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
(a) Under £36.....	4	0	1	0	0	6
(b) £36-£60.....	8	0	2	0	1	0
(c) £60-£90.....	12	0	3	0	1	6
(d) £90-£400.....	16	0	4	0	2	0

These benefits will be payable during unemployment if the insured person has been insured for 26 weeks, the 26 contributions having been paid within two years; but no benefit will be granted in respect to the first seven days of unemployment. Not more than 36 weeks' benefit will be paid in any one year. The fund will be debited with the expenses of administration.

The commissioners point out that the Union is at present enjoying a period of comparative prosperity, and that "if the scheme is postponed until the problem of unemployment is accentuated by trade depression, it will come then as an additional burden upon industry, at a time when industry is least able to bear it."

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

*Address delivered over the Canadian National Railways Radio System by Mr. E. G. Biackadar, Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities*

AS many of you listening in will be unfamiliar with just what a Canadian Government Annuity is, let me first explain that an annuity is a fixed yearly income paid to you by the Government of Canada. You may purchase these annuities in the same way as you would deposit your money in a Savings Bank, during the productive years of your life. Payment of the annuity ordinarily commences when your earning powers have departed because of old age, and continues as long as you live, no matter how long that may be. The Government Annuities System is safeguarded by the whole resources of the Dominion, and assures a safe and profitable investment of your earnings while you are young, with the certainty of a definite livable income when your working days are over.

If you are a young man or woman, bear in mind that if you would have an old age free from want or dependance you must save and invest wisely in your youth. The standard of living in Canada compares very favourably with that of any other country in the world. Huge sums of money are spent by Canadians

each year for luxuries, which indicates that it should be quite easy for the average Canadian to lay aside out of his income a sufficient amount to provide a steady and dependable income when his earning days are over.

When you consider the fact that ninety-five per cent of men at 60 years of age are dependent upon their daily earnings or their children for support, you will see the necessity of commencing a systematic saving for the time when you will no longer be able to remain in profitable employment. Most persons make ample provision by means of life insurance to take care of any contingency arising in the event of their death, but the great majority of people do not realize there is also a possibility of their living to a very advanced age, and unless they make ample provisions for old age they might find themselves without means of support at a time of life when they are no longer able to help themselves. By careful investigation it has been learned that when the usual retirement age of 65 is reached, only a very small per-

centage of people have sufficient money laid aside or a sufficient income to keep them in comfort in their old age. The others must either keep right on working hard or depend on someone else to support them. How many middle-aged people do you know who are no better off to-day than they were fifteen or twenty years ago, and whose future means of support is very uncertain? These people are beginning to look into the future with grave concern. In their advancing years they make every effort to save a little so that they may have something when they are old, but as many of them begin too late in life, very few meet with any degree of success.

If you are a young man or woman still earning your own living and do not think of retiring for a good many years, a Deferred Annuity is the form of contract which would best meet your requirements. As an illustration of the cost of such an annuity I may say that a young man aged twenty-five could purchase an annuity of \$1,000 per year to begin when he reaches the age of 65, by making a regular, systematic saving of only \$1.08 per week. As an illustration of the advantages of making provision for old age by the Government System, it may be said that in order to obtain such an income by means of accumulating capital and investing it, it would be necessary for this young man to save \$20,000 before he attained the age of 65 and invest it at 5 per cent, whereas if he were to purchase the above annuity at age 25, the total amount he would be required to save before 65 would be only \$2,228, and he would achieve the same result.

Deferred annuities may be purchased by small monthly or annual payments, which may be conveniently paid in at any Postal Money Order Office in Canada. If you were to purchase an annuity and for any reason you were unable to make your premium payments regularly, you would not forfeit what you had paid in. The arrears could be made up later and if not, when your contract matured, you would receive a proportionate amount of annuity based upon the payments you had made.

There are also plans of annuity designed to meet the requirements of older people who find it necessary to retire now and to receive an income commencing at once. This second class is called Immediate Annuities. All the money you have to pay for such an annuity is paid in one lump sum. Your annuity commences three months from the date the purchase money is received, and from then on you receive an income from the Government of Canada payable in quarterly instalments for life, even if you live to be 100 years of age. Such annuities may be guaranteed for from

ten to twenty years, and in the event of your death shortly after purchasing the annuity, the remaining payments would be continued to your estate.

The Government Annuities System of providing a dependable income when one's earning days are over is of interest to young and old, the poor and the person of moderate means. This is your own system, the expenses of which are met by the Canadian Government, and every resident of Canada should take advantage of it. The earlier in life the purchase of a Deferred Annuity is decided upon the less it will cost. I would, therefore, urge that every young person listening in to-night should obtain a copy of the booklet in which the various plans of annuity and other details of purchase are described.

Your copy may be had by calling at the nearest Post Office or by writing to the Superintendent of Annuities, Department of Labour, Ottawa.

### Agricultural Wages in Great Britain

The fourth annual report of proceedings under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of Great Britain, described the administration of this Act during the 12 month's period ending September 30, 1928. The average minimum wage for adult male workers (other than workers of the special classes) remained constant at 31s. 8d. per week throughout the year. This figure is merely the weighted average of the minimum cash wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in each area, and takes no account of overtime payments or additional earnings at special seasons.

It was found impossible to obtain any exhaustive information as to the extent to which overtime is worked, but some particulars were obtained through the investigations made by the Ministry of Labour inspectors in connection with the observance of the minimum rates. Careful estimates based on these cases, which cover 4,400 ordinary male workers, show the average weekly earnings to be about 33s. 4d., or about 1s. 8d. above the minimum cash wages. This does not, however, include extra earnings at harvest, which vary from county to county. Similar information in regard to 2,200 horsemen and 2,000 stockmen indicates an average inclusive wage for these classes of about 36s. 9d. and 38s. 6d. per week respectively.

The average minimum rate for adult female workers throughout the country is given as 5½d. per hour, the rates ranging from 4½d. to 6d. except in Northumberland, where the minimum rate for casual workers is 3d. per hour. Overtime rates for female workers have been fixed by 26 of the 47 Agricultural Wages Committees.

## PENSION SCHEME OF GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

THE Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, has announced the adoption of a pension plan to assist employees by providing for a substantial annuity for old age.

The plan is administered by a pension board of five officers or employees of the company, and all present employees with twelve months or more continuous service and actively at work on October 1, 1929, became eligible on that date.

Male employees who have reached the age of 65 years and have had at least 15 years continuous service, and female employees who have reached the age of 60 and have had at least 15 years continuous service, may be retired on pension on the anniversary of their membership in the plan, either at their own request or at the option of the pension board. Employees who have had at least 15 years continuous service and who in the judgment of the pension board have become physically or mentally incapable of continuing in active service, may be retired on pension, regardless of their age.

Under the plan, the employees are divided into two classes:—

Class A—those who do not voluntarily deposit a percentage of their earnings in the pension fund; and

Class B—those who deposit approximately 3 per cent of their annual earnings.

In order to encourage employees to become depositors, the company will provide more benefits for a Class B employee than a Class A. For the latter, there is provided a monthly retirement income, the annual total of which is equal to three-quarters of one per cent of the employee's earnings during the first 20 years of continuous service. For Class B, a monthly retirement income is provided whose annual total is equivalent to one per cent of the employee's earnings during the first 20 years of continuous service.

In the Class B group, an additional retirement income is provided by the employee's monthly deposits, the amount of which varies according to the age and earnings of the individual employee. Class B employees are grouped according to their earnings. Those receiving annually \$1,500 and under, deposit \$3 monthly. The amount of monthly deposits increases with salary until those receiving from \$4,500 to \$5,100 contribute \$12 monthly. The operation of the plan is illustrated in

the case of a male employee, age 32, with 6 years of past service as of October 1, 1929, whose earnings in those past six years averaged \$1,200 per annum, and who is earning \$1,500 annually from now on. Assuming that he is a non-depositor in Class A his pension of three-quarters of one per cent of his earnings works out at \$211.50 per year, thus:—

6 years at \$1,200 . . . . .	\$ 7,200 00
14 years at \$1,500 . . . . .	21,000 00
Total earnings over first 20	
years . . . . .	28,200 00
¾ per cent of this . . . . .	211 50

Assuming that the employee is a depositor in Class B, the Company buys for him a retirement income equal to one per cent of his earnings for the first 20 years of continuous service, amounting to \$282, thus:—

Total earnings over first 20	
years, as shown above . . . . .	\$28,200 00
1 per cent of this . . . . .	282 00

However, since this employee is in the category of a depositor, contributing \$3 per month to his own pension, he receives an additional annual income from that source of \$266.76. Thus his total retirement income will be \$282 plus \$266.76 making in all \$548.76 per year.

If an employee leaves for any reason before 20 years of continuous service, every dollar deposited in the plan is credited to him in any one of three options, viz: (1) to continue in the plan by making payments direct to the insurance company; (2) to receive a "paid up" certificate guaranteeing an income for life (commencing at the normal retiring age) based on deposits already made; (3) to receive deposits in one cash payment plus 3 per cent interest.

The above options also apply if an employee leaves after 20 years continuous services, with the addition that in such a case the employee becomes entitled to all the benefits (commencing on the normal retirement date) provided by the company if he agrees to take such in the form of a life annuity.

If the employee dies before the retirement age, his beneficiary will receive in cash every dollar which he has deposited in the plan plus interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum for the years he was a depositor. If the employee dies after retirement and before having received by way of retirement income an amount equal to the deposits he has made,



plus three per cent interest for the years he was a depositor, then the difference will be paid to his beneficiary.

Under this plan any employee who has completed 15 years of continuous service and becomes totally and permanently disabled will receive a monthly income for life, the amount of this income depending upon the length of service, amount of wages and amount of the deposits of employee.

The employee may at any time before five years prior to his normal retirement age (or at any time prior to retirement on passing

a medical examination), elect to accept a smaller annuity with a continuation to his wife or other dependant after his death.

In conclusion it is specified that the company reserves the right to discharge any employee, with or without cause, or to lay off employees permanently or temporarily on account of lack of work. No liability shall be incurred by the company by reason of any such dismissal, or on account of any of the provisions of this plan, if, in the judgment of the company, such dismissal is in its own interest.

### Insurance in Electrical Trades in New York

The Electrical Contractors Association of New York and Local Union 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have agreed upon plans for group life insurance, old age pensions and total disability insurance covering all union electrical workers in Greater New York, to be furnished at no cost to the worker. The Electrical Contractors Association represents thirty-nine leading electrical contractors. About 7,600 union electrical workers, employed by approximately 400 contractors in New York City, will benefit.

Under the terms of the agreement a fund, to be administered by a board of trustees, will be raised through assessment of all electrical contractors employing union workers. From this fund, premiums on the group insurance will be paid and the general organization of the project maintained. The plan calls for contributions from each firm to the amount of 20 cents for each hour worked by each employee, beginning November 1. Later payments will be made by employers in accordance with regulations adopted by the board

of trustees from time to time. Provision is made for the shifting of union workers from one employer to another, according to the exigencies of building conditions from time to time, while they still maintain their right to group insurance.

Benefits to the workers will consist of a regular life insurance policy of \$3,000, with a \$40 monthly pension for those of the age of 65 or more, and \$30 month paid to those totally disabled. Immediate old age pensions will be paid to those qualified to receive them when the arrangement goes into effect. The union agrees to make the adoption and enforcement of the plan a condition of employment of its members. Union officials expressed the conviction, however, that all employers would willingly enter into the agreement.

The board of trustees will consist of five members, four to be selected from the Electrical Contractors Association and one from Local Union 3. It is anticipated that the arrangements will be completed and the plan put in force by March 1, 1930.

### Industrial Progress of Canada since 1921

Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, summarized the industrial progress made by Canada since 1921 in the course of an address at a recent convention of the Industrial Bankers' Association of America, as follows:—

During the period between 1921 and 1928 the assets of Canadian chartered banks had increased by 21½ per cent from \$2,841,000,000 to \$3,452,000,000. Life insurance increased by 91 per cent from \$2,934,000,000 to \$5,689,000,000. Capital invested in Canadian manufactures grew from \$3,810,000,000 to \$4,337,000,000; and the gross value of manufactured products from \$2,747,000,000 to \$4,337,000,000. Perhaps one of the most significant increases in Canadian development was the growth in the extent of hydro-electric power installation, which

in 1921 was 2,754,000 h.p. and in 1928, 5,349,000. Primary forest production in 1921 was \$158,000,000 and in 1926, the latest available figures, \$312,000,000, an increase of 97 per cent. Mineral production grew from \$171,000,000 to \$274,000,000; and newsprint, perhaps the most rapid and surprising development of them all, from 805,114 tons to 2,381,000 in 1928, a percentage increase of 195. In this short period American investments increased from \$2,400,000,000 to \$3,386,000,000, a percentage increase of over 41.

"It is not necessary for me," said Mr. Beatty, "to emphasize to you the value of our fishing industry and the tremendous importance to the country of our agricultural production, steadily increasing until in 1928 its value was \$1,730,000,000 with an agricultural wealth of over eight billion dollars."

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

### Synopsis of the Proceedings of the 49th Annual Convention, Toronto, October, 1929

FOR the third time in its history the American Federation of Labour held its annual meeting in Canada—the first occasion being in 1909 when it met in Toronto, the second the meeting in Montreal in 1920, and the third the 49th convention held in the convention hall of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, from October 7 to 18, 1929. The address of welcome to the 49th annual gathering on behalf of organized labour of the city was delivered by Mr. William Varley, chairman of the local reception committee, while Mr. S. J. McMaster, president of the Toronto District Labour Council, introduced the speakers at the opening session. The welcome of the city of Toronto was extended by Mayor Samuel McBride and Controller Joseph Gibbons, and Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Ontario Minister of Labour, extended greetings from the province. The Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, was introduced, but deferred his address until a later session. President William Green replied to the addresses of welcome, following which the Credential Committee reported on those eligible for seats in the convention. The report, which was adopted, showed 386 delegates present, representing 90 international and national organizations, 3 departments, 27 state branches, 51 central bodies, 27 local trade and federal labour unions, and 5 fraternal delegates, among the latter being two from the British Trades Union Congress and one from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Following the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business of the convention the customary committees were appointed on (1) executive council's report; (2) resolutions; (3) laws; (4) organization; (5) labels; (6) adjustment; (7) local and federated bodies; (8) education; (9) State organizations; (10) boycotts; (11) building trades; (12) shorter workday; (13) legislation; and (14) international labour relations.

#### Report of Executive Council

Copies of the report of the executive council consisting of 94 pages were distributed among the delegates, the following being a summary as read by first vice-president Frank Duffy:—

Our report begins with the Secretary's statement which shows an increase in paid-up membership of organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labour and a balance on hand of \$334,560.57. The Treasurer's re-

port follows indicating how our funds are deposited or invested. The trustees of the A.F. of L. Building report a balance on hand of \$45,631.10. (The average paid-up and reported membership of the federation at the close of the fiscal year, August 31, 1929, was 2,933,545, an increase of 37,482.)

*Industrial Progress.*—Under this caption we summarize the economic trends of the past seven years as reported by the President's Committee on Recent Economic Trends. With recent industrial changes have come the following labour problems:

1. Mass production can continue only if there is mass consumption—that is, incomes must be adequate to buy what is produced. Labour is anxious to avoid depression which brings unemployment and distress.

2. Mechanical power and machine tools displace hand skills, and develop new jobs requiring new skills. These new jobs and skills should be examined to find bases for industrial training and union organization. Proper and adequate vocational education is essential to craftsmanship.

3. Stabilization of wholesale commodity prices reflects a new situation in industry. Better accounting methods have put in the hands of management information which enables them to control development instead of blindly meeting chance forces. One of the results has been to change the methods in wage negotiations. Better accounting methods disclose information on what is taking place and all proposals for change must be accompanied by information of the effect of such change. This trend has been of significance to trade unions and has made changes necessary in methods used in collective bargaining. Unions now use more statistics, industrial facts and related data.

4. Rapidity of change brings constant dislocation of people and machinery. Fundamental technical changes brought reductions in employees without thought for those displaced. Persons who have given a lifetime to learning a highly skilled trade find their investment dissipated. In time some may be absorbed by their expanding industry, others may adapt their experience to service in other fields. Others finding adjustment impossible, fall to lower industrial levels. Rapidity of change makes a serious employment problem.

We point out that while there has been unparalleled prosperity to the nation as a whole there are backward sections and industries. We reprint a table showing the trend of employment and earnings in specific industries.

*Wage Earners' Progress.*—In this section we outline what this period of prosperity has brought to wage workers.

We discuss employment, noting that manufacturing industries have been turning out a larger output with fewer workers. We recommend that a major project of the American Federation of Labour for the coming year be to secure the enactment of legislation providing an adequate federal employment service.

Secondly, we discuss incomes of wage earners, noting a steady increase in money and real wages. We contrast the increase in wage earners' incomes with increases in other groups, noting that the rate of increase was higher for the larger income groups.

We also point out the number of wage earners whose incomes are less than \$1,000 per year, and that increases of union workers are larger than those of non-union workers.

We note the shorter work-day and work-week are bringing to wage earners leisure with opportunity for progress and development.

We point out the increasing problem of providing for old age security and recommend that a Federation old-age bill for states be drafted and commended to state federations of labour as a matter of first order importance and that the Federation attack the problem of old age retirement for employees in private industry.

We submit a table showing the benefit services of national and international unions which total \$32,813,924.54 for 1928.

*Progress in Canada.*—In this section we give statistics showing economic progress in Canadian industries and in the wages and employment of wage earners.

*Organization Work.*—We report here our major organizing undertakings in the South, the oil fields of the Southwest, and the re-organization of the New York needle trades. We discuss organizing methods and need of better human relations in industry.

*Union Progress.*—In this section we summarize reports from central labour unions, district organizers and state federations of labour.

*Relations Between Nationals and Internationals.*—Under this caption we report a conference between the Flint Glass Workers and the Machinists; an agreement for the amalgamation of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors International Union with the Hod Carriers and Building Labourers; a conference between the Cigar Makers and the Tobacco Workers to consider amalgamation and a full report of the dispute between the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers and the Railway Clerks.

*Sleeping Car Porters.*—We report our decision to charter sleeping car porters as directly affiliated local unions.

The section entitled "Official Changes" relates changes in Council personnel.

*Labour's Significant Days.*—We here emphasize the importance and significance of

Labour's Memorial Sunday, Labour Sunday, and Labour Day.

*National Legislation.*—Under this section we report legislative matters affecting Labour which were considered by Congress. The more important proposals were amendments to the Immigration Law, registration certificates for aliens, conscription of labour in national emergencies, unemployment census, liberalization of the retirement law.

We urge continued action for the ratification of the Child Labour Amendment.

We recommend continuation of our non-partisan political policy as essential to legislation to remedy abuses of the injunction.

*Convict Labour Legislation.*—Under this caption we point out the additional measures necessary to carry out the program embodied in the Hawes-Cooper Act. As prison industries are a state problem we recommend specific amendments to state laws.

We reprint bills introduced in various states to make yellow dog contracts illegal and the enactment of such a law in Wisconsin.

We report progress in workmen's compensation legislation and urge stricter regulation of the granting of licences to private employment agencies.

We report the results of our investigation of discrimination against older workers stating that the practice is widespread.

In accordance with the instructions of the New Orleans Convention we recommend provision to strengthen old-age benefits financially.

Our educational activities we report under the following heads: "American Federationist," "A.F. of L. Weekly News Service," "Survey of Business," "Statistical and Information Service," "Library," "Organizing Literature," "Distribution of Labour Publications," "Legal Information Bureau," "Relations with Public Schools," "Workers' Education."

*International Labour Relations.*—We report the work of the Pan-American Federation of Labour and plans for the Havana Congress and failure to adjust differences with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

In a supplemental report the executive council submitted a copy of a proposed bill to amend the judicial code of the United States and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts in the matter of injunction in labour disputes.

The various sections of the report of the executive council were assigned to the appropriate committees, together with the resolutions touching on the subjects which they were to consider.

The report of the fraternal delegate to the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the reports of the two fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress were also presented to the convention.

### Organization

The report of the Committee on Organization commended the executive council for the organizing work which had been carried on in the south, the oil fields of the southwest and rehabilitation of conditions for the unions in the garment industry in New York city. The committee concurred in the request of the council that all organizations whether or not directly interested take an active part in the work of organizing the south during the coming year and to co-operate with the A.F. of L. to that end. The committee expressed gratification at the methods used by city, central and state bodies in their organizing campaigns, concurred in the sentiments of the executive in regard to the importance of the organization of the wage-earners and expressed satisfaction at the increase in membership. Appreciation was expressed at the services rendered by the volunteer organizers and approval was given to the organizing plans outlined in the executive council's report, which it was recommended should be sent in a circular letter to all city, central and state bodies. The committee reported against the establishment of an auto-air craft department, but favoured the assignment of an organizer by the federation to assist the Metal Trades Council of Chicago and also approved of the federation urging the formation of unions of laundry workers. The committee supported a resolution in favour of the executive council supporting the campaign of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to organize the workers in the women's wear industry. Approval of the committee was also given to a resolution urging a trade union educational and organization campaign among negro workers; as well as to resolutions in favour of organization work among jewellery workers, and automobile and vehicle workers. The committee non-concurred in a resolution asking the establishment of a food department to unite the various workers in the food and catering industry. The recommendations of the committee were adopted.

### Southern Situation

The Committee on Organization also had referred to it a resolution proposing a conference in the interest of financing an organizing campaign among the textile workers in the Southern States. So important was the subject considered that a special hour was set for the discussion of the question. The resolution recounted the troubles in the textile industry in the South, to which was added the testimony of delegates who had been directly connected with the work of organizing in the district. The convention adopted the

resolution, the conference proposed to be held within 30 days at a place to be designated by the president of the federation. It was also decided to raise immediate funds to meet the present situation, a committee being appointed to call upon the representatives present for this purpose. It was further decided that every affiliated national and international union which has not already assigned organizers to be urged to give its fullest support by the assignment of organizers to the South at the earliest date possible.

### Union Labels

The Committee on Labels supported a resolution which asked that organized labour be urged to insist upon the services of union clerks when making purchases in retail stores and to bear in mind that the demand for union label merchandise should be coupled with the demand for union clerks. The resolution also asked that all delegates use their influence to extend organization among retail store clerks and that the federation send a message to all organizers pointing out the importance of strongly supporting the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association to organize all retail clerks. The committee also emphasized the importance of the union label in improving the conditions of the workers and pointed out the advantage of the members of organized labour in spending union earned money only for union label goods and union service. The report was adopted.

### Legislation

The Committee on Legislation approved of the actions of the executive in regard to certain legislative matters referred to in the report of the council. A number of resolutions were also referred to the committee, those on the following subjects being concurred in:—

- Civil Service retirement legislation;
- Shorter Saturday work day for government employees;
- Pensions for Spanish war veterans;
- Competition of enlisted naval men with civilians.
- Saturday half holiday for canal zone government employees;
- Endorsement of retirement measure for canal zone employees;
- Civil Service Court of Appeals;
- Occupational dermatitis;
- Legislation for District of Columbia to protect union labels;
- Enforcement of provisions of Merchant Marine Act governing vessels sailing under mail contracts;
- Abolition of Sea Service Bureau of United States Shipping Board;

Wage increases for United States civil servants;

Improved government employment standards;

That the Post Office Department of the United States establish a new system of accounting under which the public welfare activities of the postal service shall not be charged against postal revenues;

Higher salaries for canal zone pilots.

On recommendation of the Committee on Legislation resolutions on the following subjects were referred to the executive council.

Reclassification of postal labourers' work;

Preference for war veterans in Federal Government service.

### Old Age Pensions

The Committee on Resolutions endorsed the report of the executive council in regard to several matters submitted for the consideration of the delegates, among which was the question of old age pensions. The executive recommended (1) that laws be enacted requiring a pension commission for every county, pension to be at least \$300 annually and that 65 be set as the age for applicants; (2) that a model compulsory old age pension bill be drafted by the federation and recommended to state federations; (3) that the general problem of old age retirement for employees in private industry be given careful study, and that an effort be made to secure the counsel and co-operation of sympathetic individuals and groups in an effort to work out constructive plans on this subject. This recommendation was adopted.

Two resolutions bearing on the same subject were not considered this matter having been covered by the adoption of the recommendations of the executive council.

### Immigration

The report of the executive council on immigration and the recommendations made were approved by the Committee on Resolutions. In relation to further restriction of immigration it was recommended: (1) that efforts be made to further restrict immigration from the eastern hemisphere at least one-half; (2) that all countries below the Rio Grande and adjacent islands be placed under a 2 per cent quota, based on the census of 1890; and (3) that whatever law is passed it must be accompanied by a provision for the employment of a sufficient number of border patrols to carry out the legislation.

The committee recommended, and the convention approved, that the executive council be authorized to take such further steps as in its judgment may seem proper to secure such

additional restrictions as may serve to further reduce immigration into the United States. The convention, on recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions, reaffirmed the declaration of the federation in favour of the placing of Mexico and Central and South America under the quota provisions of the immigration law. The convention also approved of Philippine Islands immigration restriction.

A resolution presented urged revocation of General Order No. 86 issued by United States Secretary of Labour Davis affecting the immigration law which has to do with border crossing between the United States and Canada. The Committee on Resolutions reported that conferences were held with Mr. Davis and Mr. Heenan, the Canadian Minister of Labour. The Committee was of the opinion that the preambles to the resolution were based upon a misunderstanding of the effect and purpose of General Order No. 86, and expressed the opinion that to revoke the order would seriously weaken the enforcement of the United States immigration law. The committee was convinced that the proper way to secure better enforcement of the immigration law and correct conditions against which complaint was made is to secure proper orders supplementing General Order No. 86. The report of the committee was adopted.

### Education

The Committee on Education pointed out that the federation "now as in the past maintains its advanced educational outlook and continues its interest in education." It repeated the declaration of the federation for the support and protection of the public school of all grades and of adult education, and reasserted the demands of its educational platform. The committee endorsed the observance of labour's significant days and the federation literature and news service, matters in the report of the executive council which had been referred to the committee for consideration. Other subjects from the report on which the committee reported were: A Legal Information Bureau; Permanent Committee on Education; Commission on Workers' Education; illiteracy; American Red Cross; child labour; child health day; Workers' Education Bureau.

A resolution proposing the establishing of a national labour college for workers' education was, on recommendation of the Committee on Education, referred to the executive council.

### Injunctions in Labour Disputes

Dealing with the subject of injunctions and anti-trust laws as submitted in a supplemental report of the executive council the Committee

on Resolutions supported the legislative proposal having for its purpose the amending or repealing of the Sherman, Clayton and like restrictive laws, or such parts thereof, as a further study of this subject will warrant. The committee also supported a bill prepared by the council designed to prevent the misuse of restraining orders and injunctions in labour disputes. The committee recommended that the executive council be authorized to make such changes or alterations in, or additions to, the measure as in the judgment of the council future developments and requirements may demand. The convention adopted all of the recommendations of the committee.

A resolution proposing legislation requiring firms seeking injunctions in labour disputes to apply to courts within the territory where the dispute exists was referred to the executive council.

#### **Protest Against National Catholic Unions**

A resolution was presented which protested against the activities of National Catholic Unions in the province of Quebec. The preamble to the resolution declared that the policies, principles and interest of the Catholic unions are to prevent the organization of wage-earners in unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. The Committee on Resolutions recommended that the matter be referred to the executive council with instructions to consult with the officers of the International Unions affected and to take such action as, in the judgment of the council, may serve to bring about a condition under which the workers in the province of Quebec may be given the right to freely join trade unions connected with and having the aid and support of the American Federation of Labour. This recommendation was unanimously adopted.

#### **Committee on Law**

The Committee on Law approved of a recommendation of the executive council that the constitution be amended so as to substitute for the "Committee on Boycotts" the "Committee on Industrial Relations", with a view to extending the work and service of this committee. For a resolution seeking to make compulsory the affiliation of local unions with central and state bodies the committee suggested that the president of the federation make a special effort to bring about a more thorough affiliation of local unions with such bodies and that he direct a letter to executives of all national and international organizations urging that they advise their local unions to affiliate. The committee, in lieu

of a resolution proposing amendment to the federation constitution governing the issuance of charters to directly affiliated local unions, submitted the following substitute for section 2, Article XIV:—

The executive council is authorized and empowered to charter local unions, trade unions and federal labour unions, to determine their respective jurisdictions not in conflict with national and international unions, to determine the minimum number of members required, qualifications for membership and to make rules and regulations relating to their conduct, activities and affairs from time to time and as in its judgment is warranted or deemed advisable.

The report of the committee was adopted.

#### **League of Nations**

On the subject of a resolution requesting that the American Federation of Labour affiliate with the International Labour Organization and that the federation use its influence to impress United States representatives to favour both the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization, the Committee on Resolutions recommended that in view of the fact that the United States was not a member of the League of Nations no action should be taken to affiliate with the International Labour Organization. For the same reason the committee recommended against a proposal that the United States government should have unofficial observers stationed in the International Labour Office in Geneva.

The report of the committee was adopted.

#### **Local and Federated Bodies**

The Committee on Local and Federated Bodies commended the president of the federation in urging local branches of all affiliated organizations to affiliate with their central labour bodies, and in this connection the committee directed attention to the constitution which calls on all national and international unions to instruct their local branches to join the federated bodies.

#### **State Organizations**

The Committee on State Organizations expressed gratification at the progress which had been made in the United States through the efforts of state organizations in the way of legislation to safeguard the interests of the workers and social legislation tending to elevate the standard of the people in the several states. Special mention was made of the strengthening of compensation laws, passage of safety codes, regulation of private employment agencies, and the passage by the State

of Wisconsin of a statute outlawing the "yellow dog" contract. The committee asked that the various international unions lend their encouragement with a view to having all local branches affiliate and support state federations of labour.

### Jurisdictional Disputes

To the Committee on Adjustment was referred a resolution wherein the Building Trades Department protested the jurisdiction encroachment of theatrical stage employees. The committee recommended that a conference of those interested be called in Washington on March 4, 1930, for the purpose of endeavouring to reach an adjustment.

A number of references in the report of the executive council had to do with jurisdictional disputes, the report on which was made by the Committee on Executive Council Report. In the long standing disputes between (1) Flint Glass Workers and Machinists and (2) Teamsters and Railway Clerks it was decided to call conferences of representatives of the unions interested for the purpose of endeavouring to reach settlements. Gratification was expressed with the settlement of the dispute between the Hod Carriers and Building Labourers and the Tunnel and Subway Constructors, and the matter of the amalgamation of the unions of the Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers was left in the hands of the president of the federation. The question of the transfer of the unions of sleeping car porters now under charters from the federation to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance was referred to the executive council.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Executive Council Report the convention decided that central and state bodies be advised of the refusal of the A.F. of L. to issue separate charters to welders.

In the dispute between the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association it was decided that a meeting of representatives of the two unions be held for the purpose of arriving at a settlement.

### Shorter Work Day

On the recommendation of the Committee on Shorter Work Day a resolution asking assistance for the Bookkeepers and Stenographers' Union of New York city in securing a five-day week was referred to the executive council.

Approval was given to a resolution requesting the 44-hour work week in the industrial establishments of the United States Government. The committee approved of the refer-

ences in the executive councils' report in regard to leisure time and the five-day week and expressed the hope that the movement for vacations with pay will make steady progress.

### Boycotts

The Committee on Boycotts supported a resolution of the Metal Polishers' Union that an investigation be made by the A.F. of L. of its dispute with a Chicago firm.

The United Hatters' Union protested the attitude of a hat manufacturing firm in the United States and asked that the federation assist in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment. The complaints of the Iron and Steel Workers, the Tobacco Workers, the Cigarmakers and the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers against certain firms in the United States were referred to the executive council with the recommendation that efforts be made to settle the difficulties.

### International Labour Relations

The Committee on International Labour Relations, in reporting on the reference in the report of the executive council in regard to relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions, recommended that the executive council continue its efforts to establish plans which will result in perfect understanding and collaboration, and, if proper arrangements can be made, that the A.F. of L. will ultimately be in a position to send and receive delegates to and from continental labour conventions.

The committee recommended the reference to the executive council of a resolution favouring co-operation of Pan-American Federation of Labour with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Another resolution referred to the executive council was one favouring an exchange of fraternal delegates with the German trade union movement. In endorsing the report of the executive council in regard to the Pan-American Federation of Labour the committee recommended that the executive council be instructed to continue active membership and participation in the federation and that delegates be sent to the sixth congress to be held in Cuba, January 6, 1930.

### Other Resolutions Adopted

The convention on the recommendation of the Committee on Resolutions adopted resolutions on the following subjects:—

In support of radio broadcasting station WCFL, Chicago.

Protesting repeal of anti-trust provisions of the United States radio law.

In favour of wage standards for material sorters, trimmers and handlers in New York city.

In favour of an effective fire prevention movement.

In favour of conference in the interest of the people of Porto Rico.

In favour of investigation of conditions of people of Virgin Islands.

Urging the employment of union accountants.

In favour of the employment of American citizens in Government construction work in canal zone.

Urging support of labour papers.

Proposing government control of Boulder Canyon dam.

Urging patronage of Pequot products.

In favour of the New York Conservation Commission patronizing union badge manufacturers.

Supporting referendum in New York for increased pay for fire fighters.

In favour of independence of Philippine Islands.

In favour of pardons for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Endorsing the investigation being made by the Foreign Relations Committee to establish the truth of charges made in regard to conditions in Cuba.

Urging campaign to secure representation of organized labour on Text Books Commission.

Urging conservation of natural resources and extension of opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Favouring Sunday closing law for barber shops in the District of Columbia.

Urging that overtime work be abolished.

In favour of Government work being performed in Government shops.

In favour of the British Government, the mandatory power in Palestine, protecting the population of Palestine.

The closing resolution of the Committee on Resolutions expressed the thanks of the delegates to all who had contributed to the entertainment and comfort of the delegates and visitors who had attended the convention.

### Referred to Executive Council

Resolutions on the following subjects were referred to the executive council for consideration:—

Abolition of capital punishment.

Preference in employment to United States citizens on all public works in U.S.A.

Protest against the activities of Civil Service League of Seattle, Wash.

Opposing treaty relations with foreign countries which would affect the right of the United States to enact legislation governing operation of all merchant vessels sailing out of American ports.

Support for Theatrical Agents and Managers' Union of New York city.

A protective tariff on logs, lumber and shingles.

### Tribute to Deceased Members

At one of the sessions the delegates stood in silence for a few moments as a tribute to the memory of 45 prominent trade unionists who had passed away since the convention held in 1928.

### The Federation Criticised

At the afternoon session of the fourth day Delegate D. J. Tobin drew the attention of the delegates to an editorial criticism of the American Federation of Labour which had appeared in newspapers operated by a publishing syndicate. The article in question accused the federation of "failing miserably in its stewardship. Every year its weakness is more apparent." The matter was discussed at this and a subsequent session, all of the speakers declaring the criticism to be most unfair. President Green in the course of his remarks said "Give us credit for what we do. We ask for nothing more. Criticize us where we deserve criticism and direct it in the right way, but we resent falsehood and indictment when they are not based upon fact, and as red-blooded men we will make answer to these falsehoods and these untruths". The editor having offered the columns of the papers concerned in which to make reply to the criticism, it was decided to accept the invitation.

### Fraternal Messages

At the afternoon session of the third day the greetings of the fraternal delegates were delivered. The message from the British Trades Union Congress was delivered by Mr. J. T. Brownlie, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, of London, and Mr. James Bell, secretary of the United Textile Workers Factory Association, of Oldham. The greetings from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were extended by Mr. James Whitebone, of St. John, N.B. Others who addressed the convention at one time or another were Miss Anna Fitzgerald, of the Women's International Union Label League and Trade Union Auxiliary; Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad



Trainmen; Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America; Miss Agnes Nestor, of the National Women's Trade Union League; Miss Peggy Everett, of the Industrial Department of the Young Women's Christian Association; Mr. C. L. Bodenheimer, national commander of the American Legion.

### Presentations

Following the usual custom of the convention President Green presented to each of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada a gold watch and chain suitably engraved. Each fraternal delegate was also presented with a gold wrist watch for his wife. At the closing session of the convention the local reception committee presented President Green with an ebony gavel and Secretary Morrison with an onyx ink stand.

### Sir Henry Thornton

At the morning session of the third day's proceedings Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, delivered an address in which he outlined something of the union-management co-operative movement on the Canadian National Railways, commonly known as the B. & O. plan. (The full text of Sir Henry Thornton's address is given elsewhere in this issue). Mr. Otto S. Beyer, consulting engineer, Railway Employees' Department, A.F. of L., who had served the organized labour movement in the promotion of the co-operative plan, also contributed an address on the subject, which was supplemented by Delegate G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Delegate A. L. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists, the members of whose organizations are working under the union-management co-operative plan. Following the addresses the convention decided that that of Sir Henry Thornton and those which followed should be printed and distributed.

### Labour Heads Speak

At the morning session of the fourth day the Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour of Canada and the Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labour of the United States, attended the convention and addressed the delegates.

The Hon. Mr. Heenan after extending a welcome to the Dominion both to the delegates and to the Hon. Mr. Davis, referred to the recognition which organized labour is

receiving throughout the world. Mr. Heenan made reference to some of the social legislation which had been adopted, such as workmen's compensation, mothers' allowances, minimum wages for females and old age pensions, and gave figures showing the huge sums expended on account of such legislation.

Dealing more particularly with old age pensions, Mr. Heenan said:—

"Two years ago we placed on the statute books of Canada what, to my mind, is one of the finest pieces of legislation on the statute books of any country in the world—a provision for old age pensions. For the information of you American brothers, let me say that the care of the aged and all this kind of legislation is a matter for provincial or, as you would call it, state legislation, but the Federal Parliament, realizing that it would be too great a burden for any one Province, and realizing the fact that if one Province put it into effect without the others doing likewise, there would naturally be a rush of old people into the Provinces that were paying old age pensions, passed a law which provided that any Province that would accept this plan would receive from the Federal Government fifty per cent of the cost. It was prophesied at that time by many who were, in my opinion, opposed to old age pensions of any kind, that there would not be one Province that would accept it. I am glad to report that, notwithstanding that prophecy and notwithstanding the fact that it has only been on the Dominion statute books for two years, a majority of the Provinces in Canada are paying old age pensions to-day. Five Provinces have accepted and signed agreements with the Dominion, three others have signified a willingness to discuss it, and I am satisfied that once they get to discussing it they will see that the old pioneers who did the work of this country will not be thrown on the scrap heap in their declining years."

Mr. Heenan in dealing with the policy of the Dominion Government in regard to wages on public contracts said:—

"We have in Canada a fair wage, or a prevailing wage clause in all public contracts. That is due to organized labour. As an administrator of that particular clause I am given an opportunity of viewing the conditions of labour throughout Canada. A clause goes into every public contract which calls for the prevailing rate of wages in that district. That gives one a bird's-eye view of the conditions of labour throughout the Dominion."

The Hon. Mr. Davis referred to the friendship between the members of the federation on both sides of the boundary line, which he

declared "does a great deal to maintain the happy relations that exist between our two countries." Mr. Davis predicted that modern mechanical developments would inevitably result in increased hours of leisure for the bulk of the people, and expressed the thought that the schools, churches and colleges should even now be preparing to train the people for the proper use of their greater leisure time. Mr. Davis said he had no fear of the labour-saving machine so long as employers maintain even the present scale of wages and keep the people equipped with purchasing power. Referring to the unemployment problem, he said that a movement had been launched in the United States for the stabilization of industry, and he felt that the problem would be rightly solved. Mr. Davis also made reference to the immigration question, the shorter work day, the passing of the arbitrarily dropping of men as unfit for further service at a certain age, and the question of jurisdictional disputes. Mr. Davis stated that he had "just come from seeing the two chief representatives of our great peoples discussing means for putting into practice the goodwill which the people of the world now at last bear toward each other. Here on this continent they have the best example of what peace means in the relations of Canada and the United States. The same methods will be found for extending such relations everywhere."

#### Address of Premier Ramsay MacDonald

At the afternoon session of the seventh day the Right Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald, premier of Great Britain, and his daughter Ishbel, were welcomed to the convention by President William Green. Mr. MacDonald's address to the delegates was as follows:—

"Mr. President and Friends: It was with the greatest pleasure that about a couple of days ago I found that certain engagements that had been made for me for this morning had to be modified and that in consequence of that modification half an hour was made available for me to greet this Federation and old personal friends sitting in front of me. More than that, when I heard that you had given up the business of this afternoon in order to accommodate me nothing on this earth would have prevented me from coming personally and thanking you for that great act of courtesy. I have been introduced to you in the name of the office which I hold—Prime Minister of Great Britain. That is perfectly true, but at the same time I want you to feel that whether Prime Minister or not I am still the old workman as I was born. The workman is distinguished neither by the clothes he wears nor by the softness nor the hardness of his hands. The workman is distinguished by his mentality and his point of view upon life.

"In Great Britain I am a party man. I am not ashamed of it. I glory in it. If the men and women of Great Britain who share my views elect us to the House of Commons in such numbers that we are called upon to form a Government, that is after my own heart. But here to-day, my friends, I do not represent a party, I do not represent one point of view. I represent the whole nation. I have come upon a mission across the Atlantic, not as a party leader but as he who, at the moment, is not only the head of the party in the House of Commons, but is charged to represent to the people on this side of the Atlantic the opinion, the personality, and the unity of the House of Commons.

"On our side organized industrial labour is working out a great public philosophy. It is working it out, not by revolutionary means, which are bound to be temporary, but by evolutionary means, which have a chance of being permanent. Outward changes in events created by revolution may give men and classes and sections new power, but no sooner are they enthroned in office than they have to turn back and as responsible rulers face precisely the problems that we are facing in Great Britain to-day without any preliminary revolution. The revolution we believe in is the revolution of the ballot box, and if you cannot create great mental changes on account of appeals to reason and appeals to moral sense, you can make no permanent changes in the social construction of nations.

"I have come over as a missionary of peace, and where should I come to receive inspiration for that mission more than to the ranks of labour? Labour—you supply the army, you supply the munitions, you supply the national credit, you are used to incurring the debts, and you have to pay them in fullness of time. All classes in a war share in its sacrifices. Every mother from the highest in the land to the most poverty-stricken has to face the anxieties, the dangers, the pains and ultimately the sacrifices being taken, but in the mass labour bears the burdens, labour bears the pains, labour bears the sacrifices. And if there should be another war the circumstances of it are such that the pains and sacrifices of labour will be infinitely greater than they have been in past wars.

"In days gone by the fighting took place in the front lines. The men who were killed were the men who were within the range of the guns, but in the next war, should there be a next war, death will be dealt out not only on the battle field, destruction will rise from the bottom of the sea, destruction will descend from the heavens themselves, destruction will meet your wives, your children, your home. The civilian population left miles and miles and miles away back from the front—destruction will meet those silently and they will be touched by the mysterious breath of poison and in a mysterious way they will drop down in the middle of your streets and die.

"Ah, my labour friends, I never have been and I never shall be one of those who believes

that class this and class that alone are there to help us. My appeal has always been a national appeal, whether fighting my party battles at home or trying to lead the whole world on the smoother and better roads of reason and moral righteousness—always has been, always will be, but nevertheless in these secret corners of my heart are the well springs that give enthusiasm and power to go on and fight. It is the worker's fireside, it is the worker's life, it is the worker's wife and the worker's child that hold a sacred place. When I think of war, when I think of national enmity, when I think of strife, those are the people that come first and bear me companionship in my thoughts.

"And so I come to you as an old friend, I come to you as one who would have been down there in body as well as with you up here in mind. I come to you as the leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, called upon for the moment to fulfil a somewhat broader mission and to give voice to a somewhat more widely humanitarian appeal. And as the missionary of peace, as one who has gone to the neighbouring country in order to create mutual understanding instead of misunderstanding, in order to try to close all chapters of historical suspicion, it is a pleasure, it is of the nature of a fulfilment that, visiting Toronto when you were visiting it, I should come and shake hands with you, meet you and receive from you the support of the labour movement in the United States, the labour movement in Canada, get their support to broaden the area of peace, to lay new foundations for the new world of mutual understanding and to tell you that in the experiences I have had, the good experiences I have had, this is one of the best which I shall take away with me with greatest pleasure and greatest appreciation."

At the solicitation of President Green Miss MacDonald briefly addressed the convention.

## LABOUR PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

*Address of Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, to American Federation of Labour, Toronto, 1929*

MR. PRESIDENT, Ladies and Gentlemen: After hearing the complimentary remarks of your chairman I find myself almost inarticulate with embarrassment. I wish that the half of what he has been kind enough to say were true.

I am not going to take any chances with this address this morning and I propose to read it to you rather than to trust to the vagaries of tongue and memory. Let me say, however, in the first place, that I think this is

### Officers Elected

The officers elected for the year 1929-30 were as follows:—

President, Wm. Green, Washington, D.C.;  
First vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.;

Second vice-president, Thos. A. Rickett, New York, N.Y.;

Third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Chicago, Ill.;

Fourth vice-president, James Wilson, Cincinnati, Ohio;

Fifth vice-president, James P. Noonan, Washington, D.C.;

Sixth vice-president, John Coefield, Chicago, Ill.;

Seventh vice-president, A. O. Wharton, Washington, D.C.;

Eighth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York, N.Y.;

Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan, Kansas City, Mo.;

Secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.;

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, John J. Manning, Washington, D.C. and Thomas Maloy, Chicago, Ill.;

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Adolph Kummer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Boston, Mass., was chosen as the convention city for 1930.

### Labour Men in Pulpits

The convention adjourned on Friday, October 11, to the Monday following. On Sunday 48 pulpits in Toronto and the neighbouring city of Hamilton were opened to convention delegates, some of whom spoke at both morning and evening services. The president of the federation, Mr. Green, occupied the pulpit of the Yorkminster Baptist Church, while Mr. Frank Morrison, the secretary, spoke in the Bond Street United Church.

the largest grievance committee that I ever have had the pleasure of meeting. Personally, I always welcome grievance committees, because a man with a grievance can usually be made a friend, but he who has no grievance leaves you nothing whatever to work upon.

In what I hope to say to you this morning I would like you to understand that it is the presentation of an idea—an idea which I hope both capital and labour will be able to take and turn into something which will be ex-

pressive of improved mutual relations and work to the welfare of both sides of the equation. I am particularly complimented that I have this opportunity of appearing before so large and so influential and so important a gathering.

In the course of my somewhat checkered career I have dealt with labour in the United States, in England and in Canada. I am happy to number amongst my friends many of those who have won leadership in the ranks of labour, and I can say with truth that thus far I have never had either a labour leader or a labour organization break his or their word or let me down.

You who are here gathered represent a great and important factor in economic and social life. Your deliberations will affect substantially every conceivable form of industrial activity, and your conclusions rank in importance with those of legislative bodies. In recent decades educational opportunities and the acceptance of such opportunities by those who stand in the ranks of labour, coupled with constructive leadership, have attached a dignity and wisdom to the deliberations of labour which justifies attention and consideration by all classes of society. Such being the case, it must be obvious that your discussions should reach beyond those domestic matters which relate to the details of your various occupational pursuits and, if you are to fulfil your responsibilities, deal with matters and policies of national and international importance.

### Historical Background

To provide the necessary perspective for the subject I wish to discuss with you, let us consider for a moment the historical background in the relations between what was in ancient days the master and the servant, but in more modern times the employer and employee. It is the history of the uplift, and improvement of the masses, the battle against servitude, and the progressive advancement of labour in independence, dignity and wisdom.

In ancient days the world was divided broadly into two classes; those who ruled and those who served, the master and the slave. Mechanical devices, excepting in their simpler form, were unknown, and in its mechanical sense energy was chiefly found in arduous labour. This was of necessity a condition of antiquity. Initiative, knowledge and power were the heritage of but few, and was the right of heredity or the reward of the conqueror. The value of men was estimated by the power of their backs and their ability to resist the ravages of ceaseless toil, inadequate food, and a poor protection from the elements,

and life represented a precarious existence. Ignorance of better conditions induced an amazing satisfaction. The greatest of all pursuits in those ancient days was warfare. Wars were waged at will for the benefit of the few, and the uncomplaining masses regarded their sacrifice upon the altar of Mars as a necessity of life. The chief and almost only source of man power in the physical sense was represented by slaves. It was the day of the master and the slave.

### Craft Guilds

The first dawn of the dignity of industry as distinguished from the glory of military pursuit appeared in the formation of craft guilds, which flourished in many countries and awakened the pride of the master craftsman and the artisan. These guilds grew in power, importance, and contributed much to the advancement of industrial pursuits. In most instances the home of the master craftsman was likewise the factory. There he gathered his apprentices, taught them his trade, and over them exercised a paternal influence. The master craftsman, his family and apprentices, became partly a family and partly an industrial unit. The remains of these old guilds are found to-day notably in England and are represented in modern times by the great city companies such as the Ironmongers, the Fishmongers, the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, and many others. In this enlightened day, the great London city companies cherish the best traditions of the craft, and although they have largely ceased to have any industrial importance they still exercise a benevolent and worthy influence.

### Industrial Revolution

The discovery of steam as a form of energy, and the invention of machines which performed mechanically the work of many hands, completely changed the social and economic structure of the more advanced countries and enormously expanded production. The factory displaced the shop of the master craftsman, and the artisan became an employee of capital. These combinations were a necessary evolution in the progress of industry. It was found that the establishment of factories with steam driven machines involved a greater outlay of capital than was within reach of the former master craftsman; consequently, companies were formed for this purpose and numbers of individuals acquired an interest in these enterprises by financial participation. As a result, the paternal influence of the master craftsman disappeared and those who toiled found themselves working for enterprises whose

chief object was the production of satisfactory financial returns to the shareholder. This applied equally to mines, railways, textile and steel works, and finally to all forms of industrial activities. In the initial stages of this development the employing company in its relations to its hands quite naturally acted as a unit. The employees attempted to act as individuals. Remembering that in those days there still lingered in the minds of those who ruled industrially the flavour of feudal days and the traditions of master and servant, oppression was substituted for the benevolent influence of the master craftsman, and conditions in most industrial centres became intolerable to the worker. As a protective measure, the inevitable result was the combination of workers into craft unions, and they then effected that unity of purpose and action which characterized the employer. Naturally in such an atmosphere conflict was inevitable; a conflict which was stupid on both sides, in that each regarded the other as a natural and inevitable enemy.

### New Co-operative Policy

After some decades of such conditions there arose sane minds on both sides who recognized that industrial warfare was just as costly and quite as unsatisfactory as military warfare, and a more intelligent policy made its appearance which was characterized by a recognition on both sides of the rights of the other, until we have to-day happily a general feeling of consideration between capital and labour and a recognition of each other's rights. Such briefly has been the arduous and slow advancement of the toiler from slave to his present position. Of all of the things which have characterized the advance of civilization, the improvement in the position of the masses has been the most outstanding and the most important. It may have been slow, but it probably moved as rapidly as circumstances would permit. It may have been achieved only by toil and self-sacrifice, but the result has been worth while.

The progress is by no means finished; indeed, nothing in this world is ever finished. There is still another step to be made, and now we stand upon the threshold of a new and better relationship which I describe as "the partners." The future contract between capital and labour and between the employer and the employee, will in the decades to come find its greatest progress and its finest expressions in the era of The Partners.

Industrial pursuits are fundamentally the utilization by efficient method of men and materials. The steel rail, the bridge, the building, the locomotive, the automobile, and

all of those thousand and one things with which we are familiar, represent the application of men and materials; materials in their raw form wrought into some useful device by brain and manual effort, and the inanimate material is of lesser importance than the human contribution which turns those materials to useful purpose. We investigate, analyse and test the materials we purchase, we store, protect, and treat them with something akin to paternal care. Those whose brains and muscles revolve the wheels of industry, converting bricks into buildings, and steel into structures, merit equal care. The skilled mechanic, the trained employee, is commercially worth quite as much as many units of material. When for one cause or another he leaves the service of his employer, there is lost knowledge, experience, and productivity. These are the things which enlightened employers cherish and protect.

It is obvious that capital as applied to production becomes quite useless unless accompanied by labour. Both are equally essential for economical and efficient production. One cannot proceed far without the other. Dissatisfaction on the part of one or the other interferes with the smooth running of the whole. In the true sense of the word, these two great elements must be partners if the interests of each are to be served. No industrial or commercial enterprise, no matter how scientific its formulæ, or how efficient its administration, can be successful unless there is contentment on the part of the workers, and a desire born of pride to give of their best. No general, however great his skill, ever won victories with a discontented army. Labour has won its right to partnership, and sagacious capital will welcome such a partnership. With a recognition of the partnership principle, there automatically must disappear that contention and strife which is just as expensive in the industrial world as it is in the relations between nations. Warfare has been described as the only game in which both sides lose. Therefore why play with loaded dice! In the present day, and in the days to come, those industries will prosper most which accept labour as an equal partner, and labour will best prosper when it recognizes the obligations and the dignity of that partnership.

### Co-operative Management on C.N.R.

As illustrative of the partnership theory, I will ask you to bear with me while I describe briefly something of the co-operative movement on the Canadian National Railways, which we have come to regard as our greatest asset. A few years ago, in 1924, I had been thinking of what had been accomplished through the co-operative movement as it found

expression on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through the wise and far-seeing administration of its President, Daniel Willard. Almost simultaneously with that thought, Mr. Bert Jewell, whom you all know as President of the Railway Employees' Department, suggested to me the inauguration of a similar movement on the Canadian National Railways. The idea was alluring because it seemed sound and was in keeping with the more enlightened and progressive relations between capital and labour. Mr. Jewell was fortunately assisted in his proposal, and in subsequent inauguration, by Captain Beyer, and to both of these gentlemen the Canadian National Railways owes much. Suffice it to say, and to make a long story short, that we commenced the co-operative movement in the shops of the Canadian National Railways. In so far as the company and the men were concerned, the objectives were:

1. Continuity of employment.
2. A more kindly and satisfactory relationship between the railway on the one hand and our shop employees on the other.
3. An improvement in output with reduced unit costs.
4. The introduction in our shop administration of the brains of our men, and the provision of an outlet for their ingenuity.
5. A more accurate conception on each side of the other's point of view.

### Results

After a few years of trial, I assert as far as the railway is concerned, and I think those who represent our men would speak similarly, that all of these objectives have been measurably achieved, and certainly the results have been well worth the effort. Since the inception of the plan 6,358 suggestions have been made looking towards improved shop conditions and output, of which far the greatest proportion originated with the men. Of these suggestions 73 per cent have been accepted, 15 per cent are still under consideration, and only 12 per cent rejected. This I regard as an amazing result, of incalculable benefit to both sides. Most of these proposals, many of which are of major importance, would never have come to light had it not been for the partnership movement.

The present co-operative plan is in effect at all of the shops of the Canadian National Railways, and embraces some 16,000 men. In other words, we have now in our shops 16,000 partners instead of as formerly 16,000 employees. It requires no flight of the imagination to appreciate the benefits which have accrued from this movement.

In the matter of continuity of employment, which is perhaps the largest factor affecting the men, stabilization as represented by percentages has risen from 73.6 per cent in 1924 to 83.4 per cent in 1927. In 1924 the disturbed time factor chargeable to the company was 20.1 per cent, while in 1927 this was reduced to 8.5 per cent. So far as we can estimate, the improvement in continuity of employment has resulted in raising the average earnings of all of our employees in all of our shops by about \$150 per year per employee.

The above figures indicate the material advantage to the employee which, when taken into consideration with other factors, I think stamps the whole movement as an unqualified success.

The partnership shop movement has been so satisfactory that it has now been extended to maintenance of way employees, and, although it has only been in operation in that department a few months, it promises equally advantageous results. Should this extension of the co-operative movement meet with the success I fully anticipate, an effort will be made to introduce the same movement in train and engine and clerical services. In fact, I think I can almost visualize the day when the entire staff of the Canadian National Railways in all departments will be operating under appropriate co-operative partnership plans. This means that so far as details are concerned, the administration of the railway will become practically automatic, responsible officers will be relieved of a mass of details and detailed supervision, and will be enabled to devote themselves to the more important problems of the railway and to the study and development of more efficient methods. Every employee will in a sense become a partner in the enterprise. He will go to his daily work with the pride of a partner, will feel a proprietor's interest in his work, and will find a greater pleasure and satisfaction in his daily pursuits. So far as the company itself is concerned, I think I can say beyond doubt that such an atmosphere and such a condition will reflect itself in a better service to the public and an infinitely better financial performance on the part of the company. But what is also of great importance, that improved financial performance will reflect itself in increase in the revenues to the Government, which in turn ought to find expression in reducing the capital debt of the nation and afford whatever relief to the individual the Government of the Dominion may think wise. In short, such a situation and such an attitude on the part of our employees will bring to them a fine patriotic pride in the knowledge that their efforts are a substantial contribution to the welfare of their own country.

### Constructive Power of Labour

The constructive functions of great labour organizations are not in dealing with such domestic things as hours of work, rates of pay, and conditions of employment. The right to fair treatment and fair dealings in such things has long since been won and is recognized. However essential they may be, they represent day by day activities and may be regarded as details. The great constructive work of labour organizations lies in the conception and development of those larger policies which form a foundation upon which to erect an enduring industrial structure which will best promote in its bigger sense the welfare of man. I believe it is given to labour to make such a momentous contribution to the advancement of civilization, a contribution which will rank equally with the great discoveries of the ages.

The power of labour is recognized. Disciplined, organized, and well lead, it constitutes an irresistible force. But great power carries with it equally great responsibility. To those who are given the ability and opportunity to create, there is also the obligation to build. To neglect that obligation is both cowardly and stupid. He who is profligate or unwise with his power is akin to the spendthrift and the fool, and this applies to labour and capital alike. So far as thought and experience lead me, I believe that labour and capital will together make their greatest contribution to the welfare of mankind in the active and unceasing promotion of the partnership theory in all forms of industrial activity. The moment is ripe for the prosecution of such an idea. Pro-

gressive and sagacious leaders of both sides will, I believe, lend their best efforts to implement such a theory. You have seen what, in a relatively small way, it has accomplished for the Canadian National Railways; and yet I consider that we have but hardly scratched the surface of its possibilities. Carried to its logical conclusion it means to the employee contentment, happiness, continuity of work, and pride in his undertaking. It means tranquility, freedom from anxiety, and improved results to the employer. To the world at large it constitutes an example of what can be accomplished by the development of a sound theory of co-operation consistently pursued. Surely such potentialities justify the effort!

The policy which I have discussed will at best not reach its full fruition in a few years. Such large potentialities involve much preaching, considerable conversion, and a period of trial, but if embarked upon, a progressive improvement will be found, increasing in geometrical proportion; and if it should finally develop that the partnership theory in industry has banished contention and enthroned tranquility and peace, it well may be that the nations of the earth will learn the same lesson, and a greater spirit of consideration and co-operation govern our international relations. Perhaps here lies the true road to the banishment of war and the establishment of perpetual peace. The opportunity it seems to me is here for labour to grasp the torch and to be a light to lighten the world and to lead classes, peoples, and nations to the haven of peace, prosperity, and happiness: Truly a noble mission.

## NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

### All-Canadian Congress of Labour

THE third annual convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was held at Winnipeg on November 4, and the following days. The President, Mr. A. R. Mosher, in the course of his opening address, stated that the Congress had three main objectives, namely:—

(1) A national, industrial union covering every industry in Canada, which will be fully organized, and strong enough to take a share in the control as well as in the profits of industry.

(2) To unite all such national industrial unions in the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and to have the congress in turn, affiliated in a great international federation which will bring together the national congresses of other nations for the promotion of world-wide co-operation between the workers.

(3) A national labour party in Canada, which will provide direct representation for the workers.

A full report of this convention will be given in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

### Street and Electric Railway Employees of America

The twenty-first biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America was held at Seattle, Washington, September 9 to 16, over two hundred and fifty delegates and officers being present. In the report of President W. D. Mahon, reference was made to the efforts of the organization to establish a local division in the City of Quebec, where an International Union charter had been applied for. Speaking of wage conditions, the president said: "We have also been handi-

capped by the encroachment of busses and jitneys that have taken from the street railway certain amount of its business." Statistics were quoted to show that during the past two-year period there were 373 renewals of contracts, 63 increases and seven decreases. The president showed from the records of the Association that there were 41 divisions, having provisions in their contracts for a regular rest period of one day, affecting approximately 30,000 members, while 18 divisions had established annual vacation periods with pay for approximately 16,500 members. On the question of old age pensions, the president informed the delegates that during the past two years the organization paid 232 old age pension claims, amounting to \$185,600, and that \$13,223,585 had been expended by the international union and local divisions in sick, death, disability and old age benefits since the organization of the Association. The president recommended that the convention extend a hearty vote of thanks to president Moore and secretary Draper and the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada for their support and assistance, and that the local divisions in Canada be requested to take a greater interest in the work of the Congress and in every way possible promote its work.

The committee on audit, to which the treasurer's report was referred, reported that there was a balance on hand July 31, 1927, of \$1,772,749.79, receipts for the two year period amounting to \$2,547,487.41, and expenditure totalling \$2,189,297.57, leaving a balance as of July 31, 1929, of \$2,130,984.63, a net gain of \$358,189.84.

The committee, to which the general executive board's report was referred, referred to the finding of a special committee of the international union appointed to make a complete and thorough investigation of the situation in the City of Quebec, where it was alleged a considerable number of street railway men were prevented from joining the Amalgamated Association by the National Catholic Union, while others who had joined the international union were dismissed from the company's service. In this connection the committee brought in a recommendation, which was afterwards adopted by the convention, that the delegates of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America to the convention of the American Federation of Labour be instructed to draw attention to the Catholic union as existing in Quebec City, and to suggest that the American Federation instruct a committee, or the executive council of the Federation, to use its endeavours in "establishing conditions under which wage workers of the entire

Province of Quebec may not be antagonized in organizing in American Federation of Labour unions."

On recommendation of the committee on constitution and laws, the convention approved the changing of the name of the organization to Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

That Congress be petitioned for remedial legislation to secure for radio station WCFL a proper wave length and adequate power;

That railway and municipal inspection boards see that operators of cars have the best possible vision, brakes and gong;

Endorsing the Union Labour Life Insurance Company;

Protesting against the action of the Sears-Roebuck Company in awarding a three million dollar catalogue printing contract to a non-union shop.

A resolution proposing that employees living in one state and injured in another be brought under the provisions of the compensation law, was referred to the delegates to the American Federation of Labour for presentation to that body.

Officers elected were:—President, William D. Mahon, Detroit, Mich.; secretary general executive board, R. L. Reeves, Detroit, Mich.; treasurer, L. D. Bland, Detroit, Mich. Among the vice-presidents elected was Gerard Gagnon, Montreal, Que., while Magnus Sinclair, Toronto, Ont., and F. A. Hoover, Vancouver, B.C., were elected to the general executive board.

Boston, Mass., was selected as the convention city for 1931.

### **Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America**

The twentieth triennial convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America was held at St. Louis, Mo., September 16-22, 1929, 102 delegates representing 81 local unions. In the joint report of the international officers and the general executive board, the activity of the union for the past three years was reviewed. The report showed that the average weekly minimum and lowest contract wage for journeymen bakers for all local unions had increased from \$16.36 in 1911 to \$38.99 in 1929. On the subject of sick and death benefits, mention was made of the action of the 1920 convention increasing the amount of sick benefits from \$7 to \$10 per week. This increase was calculated to involve an increased



monthly cost per member of 15 cents, but according to figures submitted, the cost of meeting the sick and death benefit claims during the influenza epidemic in 1918 rose to 66.8 cents per member per month, while the cost for the past year was 60.3 cents. In order to maintain the future financial stability of the benefit funds, the general executive board recommended that the weekly sick benefits be reduced from \$10 to \$7. The convention, however, decided to submit to a referendum vote the question of either increasing the per capita and monthly dues from \$1.10 to \$1.30, or reducing the sick benefits from \$10 to \$7 per week. The report of the auditing committee showed a balance in funds on June 1, 1926, of \$711,797, receipts for the three-year period, \$1,142,659, disbursements, \$1,085,857, leaving a balance on hand as at May 31, 1929, of \$768,599. The investment in land and headquarters amounted to \$80,711. The membership as at June 1, 1929, was given at 26,989. Resolutions were adopted advocating the seven-hour work day in all automatically equipped shops; favouring closer relationship and co-operation of all organizations engaged in the various branches of food industries; and demanding a full and unrestricted wage length for station W.C.F.L. in Chicago. The next convention will be held on the third Monday in September, 1933, in Chicago, Ill.

#### **Metal Polishers' International Union**

Fifty-one delegates representing forty-seven local unions and the international executive board members met in convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 16-21. In reporting on the centralization of industry, the president-secretary-treasurer quoted figures of the Department of Commerce of the United States to show that in 1919 there were 290,105 manufacturing institutions in that country, but that this number had been reduced to 191,866 in 1927, while production in 1927 exceeded that of 1919 by over three hundred million dollars. Other subjects touched upon by the speaker were: higher wages; unemployment; shorter work day and week; dead line at forty and forty-five; strikes and lock-outs; company unions; the injunction; child labour; yellow dog contract.

According to the financial report the receipts, together with the balance on hand as at June 1, 1927, amounted to \$141,333; disbursements totalled \$133,920, leaving a balance on hand of \$7,413.

Resolutions were adopted: endorsing the five-day week, eight-hour day, and forty hours per week; favouring pensions for war veterans

over forty-five years of age; and endorsing old age pensions in the United States and Canada.

The officers-elect are: president-secretary-treasurer, W. W. Britton, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-presidents, William Kaufman, John J. Flynn, and Charles Janis; Assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss F. M. Dickman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

#### **Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union**

The sixteenth convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union was held in the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., on September 9-14, 1929, with over one hundred and twenty delegates present, being the largest convention ever held by the organization. President Bell informed the delegates that eighty-nine local unions were working a five-day week. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a balance on hand August 31, 1929, of \$142,726, and a paid-up membership for the month of August of 12,529.

Several additions and amendments were made to the constitution, while the following resolutions were among those adopted by the convention: favouring the establishment of the five-day (forty-hour) week; and instructing the executive board to prepare and submit to referendum vote details of a benefit fund scheme. A resolution asking that an organizer be appointed for Canada for at least three months of each year, was referred to the incoming general president.

Officers elected were: president, W. J. Sorley, Cleveland, Ohio; vice-presidents, G. T. Moore, Ed. Kelley, W. J. Murphy, R. B. Jefferis, C. J. Haggerty, Jos. H. Duty and E. F. MacKnight; Secretary-treasurer, Terry Ford, Cleveland, Ohio.

Toronto, Ont., was selected as the convention city for 1932.

The Saint John Trades and Labour Council, at a meeting on November 1, discussed the circumstances of a recent fatal accident to a workman on high tension electric service wires in the city, and recommended that in future a coroner's inquest should be held on all fatal industrial accidents, and that the jury in each case should include at least one member of the craft to which the deceased workman belonged.

An age limit of 18 years for persons using paint spraying devices is announced by the Pennsylvania State Department of Labour. The order applies wherever the substances used contain lead, benzol or ground siliceous materials.

## THE LABOUR BANKING MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

THE results of a study of "The Labour Banking Movement in the United States" are published in a new volume prepared by the Industrial Relations Section of the Department of Economics and Social Institutions of Princeton University. In a chapter on the origin of the movement it is shown that labour banking as it exists on this continent is the product of American conditions, and owes little to European precedents. It is described as labour's answer to the policy of the regular banking institutions in supporting the "open shop" campaign of recent years. In contrast with the people's co-operative banks in Germany and elsewhere, the American labour banks are stated to be almost entirely capitalistic, investments in stock being "primarily for dividend returns and not for eligibility for borrowing privileges at unusually low rates. The plan for co-operative dividends to saving depositors, which has appeared on paper in many labour banks, and in practice in three, is but incidental to the underlying capitalistic form of ownership, control, and charges for service". The American labour banks also differ from the banking department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain in their purpose, the latter serving organized and unorganized workers as individual consumers through affiliated retail co-operatives. Labour banks, on the other hand, are regarded as forming a part of the movement towards "labour capitalism", and as the counterpart of the parallel movement towards employee stock ownership.

The term "labour bank", as used in this study, is applied only to institutions in which a majority of the stock is owned by trade unions or their members.

Labour banking, it is stated, was never the official policy of the American Federation of Labour, and the pioneers of the movement were the two non-affiliated unions, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, whose heads, Warren S. Stone and Sidney Hillman, are credited with the success of labour banking in recent years. The history of the movement from 1920 shows that there were numerous promotions of new banking enterprises which proved abortive. "When the movement to start labour banks was at its height in 1923 and 1924, scores of requests for help and advice in organizing local enterprises poured in to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' offices in Cleveland, State Federations, city centrals, and national unions considered proposals to start banks. In most of the cases more cautious judgment, the lack of funds, or the absence of professional promoters pre-

vented the outcome of another labour bank." The first labour bank in the United States was the Mount Vernon Savings Bank, opened in May, 1920, in the Machinists' Building at Washington, D.C. The new bank, it is pointed out, did not become the focus of the enthusiastic publicity which the Cleveland Engineers' bank was given by its founders in the ensuing months. The fact that the Mount Vernon Savings Bank was sponsored by national officers of the International Association of Machinists rather than by the organization itself also lessened the attention it received as a labour institution.

The spread of the movement in the following year was mainly due to the cause already noted. "The open shop drive which was being carried on throughout the country had enlisted the aid of bankers. This liaison of financial institutions, and more especially those with labour funds on deposit, with the enemies of organized labour was felt acutely by trade union executives wherever it took place. The reaction on their part was that labour must remove its funds from open shop banks. The establishment of labour co-operative banks was the next step proposed."

At December 31, 1928, there were 27 labour banks in existence in the United States, with \$7,537,500 in capital and total resources of \$116,307,256 deposits amounting to \$98,784,369.

The banking movement is described as an attempt to remodel the present financial system, indicating the direction in which labour feels that improvements should be made. The unique features of the system are sketched in a special section, some of these features being as follows:—

Labour banks differ from other banks, first of all, in that they are owned or controlled by trade unions or trade union members. There are variations in both the circumstances and degrees of control, but a distinguishing feature of these banks is that such control exists.

Trade union groups have found it necessary to guard the sale of stock in their banks if they are to maintain control.

Strictly speaking, no labour bank in the United States has been strictly co-operative, since, among other things, none has been organized on the leases of "one man one vote"; however, the lien placed on the size of individual holdings "approaches the co-operative ideal of an even distribution of voting power".

More important than the limitation of the number of shares permitted stockholders, is the limitation of dividends. This policy, and the closely allied policies of restricting the market and price for stock and paying divi-

dends to depositors, are the features of labour banking which most nearly approach co-operative banking.

The policy of paying dividends to savings depositors in addition to their regular interest is in accordance with the co-operative doctrine that the customers of any business should share in its profits.

An important special use of funds by labour banks has been that in small loans. While many labour banks do not make small loans more frequently or on any different basis than other banks in the same localities, several have separate departments to take care of this business and have developed it as a special service of the bank.

The theory that labour banks would refuse to loan to firms because of their labour policy has been practically discarded, but in a few cases labour banks have been able to help employers favourable to labour.

Some banks loan to workers on first mortgage, thus making home building and owning possible for their patrons.

Discussing the extent to which labour banking has effected the purposes with which it set out, the report states that "the extent to which labour banking has protected the trade union movement from the assaults of open shop bankers is not easy to determine on account of the threat involved in the mere existence of a labour bank in a community. But the relative size of most labour banks compared to the other banking institutions in the same community limits greatly the effectiveness of this threat. The decreasing number

of labour banks and the few cities in which they have existed makes their influence all the more restricted. The wide publicity given the movement in its early years, however, afforded it power far in excess of its size in suggesting to old-line bankers the possibilities of counter-attack should open tactics be used against organized labour. The open shop movement of the post-war years will probably not be repeated soon. More subtle methods of opposing trade union organization have been evolved. The swing of the American labour movement toward co-operation with employers is too important a step for anti-union interests to revive such animosity as existed in 1921."

The writer concludes with the following note of warning:—

"Like all movements which pioneer new fields of social endeavour, labour banking has passed through a cycle of growth and decline. After ten years of experience, the elements of success and failure can be sifted and weighed. Labour's entrance into finance early caught the imagination of many students of social problems. The accomplishments of the successful labour banks have warranted the keen interest and enthusiasm they have aroused. As a permanent residual, their continued growth will permit further contributions to democratic banking. But it is the labour movement and its leaders who must consider gravely both the debits and the credits of the experiment. Without the most painstaking examination of the experiences of the past, a revival of the movement of the post-war years would be both dangerous and inexcusable."

## ORGANIZATION IN INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE PROFESSIONS IN CANADA

### Eighth Annual Report of Department of Labour

The Department of Labour has just issued the Eighth Report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, being for the year 1929. The contents indicate that for the purpose of dealing collectively with trade questions, and of co-ordinating their activities in connection with other matters, a large number of associations of manufacturers and other persons engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits have been established in Canada. Many of the associations embrace the whole Dominion in their operations and are very important organizations in the trade and commerce of the country; others are provincial in scope and some are local associations, all being more or less important in their respective spheres. The report also contains particulars concerning associations of those engaged in professional and scientific occupations, concerning which information is frequently sought. The

organizations are divided into the following groups:—

1. Manufacturing.
2. Building and Construction.
3. Mining.
4. Transportation and Communication.
5. Printing and Publishing.
6. Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing.
7. Personal Service and Amusement.
8. General Manufacturers and Employers.
9. Financial.
10. Agriculture.
11. Dairying.
12. Horse, Live Stock, Sheep Breeders, etc.
13. Wholesale Merchants.
14. Retail Merchants.
15. Real Estate Dealers.
16. Professional.
17. Technical and Scientific.
18. Insurance.
19. Funeral Service.

In the first eight divisions, the report states, there are 397 main and branch associations, with a combined membership of 53,296, made up of persons or firms who are largely connected with industries in which the employment of labour is essential, and in some of which agreements covering conditions of employment are negotiated between the employers and the corresponding organizations of workpeople. In several of the remaining eleven groups into which the associations are divided the employment of help is necessary, but with the exception of the retail merchants' group, there is no corresponding body

of organized labour with which agreements may be made.

While in the main the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, a number are identified with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The names of associations printed in the report number 727 main organizations and 780 branch associations, making in all 1,507 associations, which is 100 more than the number recorded in 1928. The total combined membership of the organizations whose names appear in the report is 964,006, which in some cases apply to companies, but in the main represent individuals.

### FEDERAL GRANTS FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

IT will be recalled that at the 1929 session of parliament the Technical Education Act was extended for a period of five years in order that all provinces which had not been able to earn their entire appropriation during the ten years contemplated by the statute might have a further opportunity of doing so. Ontario was the only province which had earned its appropriation at the end of the ten year period (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1929, page 266).

During the present fiscal year the province of Alberta has earned and received the balance of its appropriation, namely, \$21,779.82.

The following table indicates the amounts of money still available for distribution to the provinces under the provisions of the Technical Education Act and Amendments.

Prince Edward Island. . . . .	\$ 115,922 46
Nova Scotia. . . . .	355,669 73
New Brunswick. . . . .	86,377 61
Quebec. . . . .	125,302 35
Manitoba. . . . .	504,749 05
Saskatchewan . . . . .	686,193 29
British Columbia . . . . .	12,797 48
	\$1,887,011 97

### THE MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1928

#### Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines

THE annual report of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Highways and Mines of the province of Quebec on mining operations during the calendar year 1928, states that the upward trend of the curve of Quebec mineral production, which has been continuous for several years past, was notably accentuated by the 1928 figures, and that the year ending December 31, 1928, saw unprecedented activity and progress in mining in Canada and particularly in the Quebec mineral industry.

The total value of the production of mines and quarries reached the new record of \$37,325,287, being an increase of \$8,201,177, or 28 per cent, as compared with the peak of 1927 when the value amounted to \$29,124,110. Non-metallic minerals, excluding building materials, accounted for production valued at \$12,058,974 or 32.4 per cent of the total, with asbestos forming by far the largest item in

this group. In fact, asbestos, as in past years, is again the leader in production for 1928. (A noteworthy feature regarding the production of asbestos is the fact that the province of Quebec contributes between 70 and 75 per cent to the tonnage of the world's output of this mineral). Other minerals which contributed to the list of non-metallics are feldspar, graphite, magnesite, mica, phosphate, quartz and soapstone. With the exception of mica and soapstone, which declined appreciably, all these show increases as compared with the previous year 1927.

Metallics indicated a production value of \$8,127,132, or 21.8 per cent of the total. This represents a phenomenal increase of nearly 237 per cent as the total value of metallics in 1927 was \$2,412,268. This increase is almost wholly attributable to the output of the new smelter at Noranda, treating the ores of western Quebec.

Building materials—stone, brick lime, cement and sand—showed a production value of \$17,139,161, or 45.8 per cent of the total. This also was a record figure, being an increase of 11 per cent over 1927.

During the fiscal year 1927-28, a total of 4,090 miners' certificates were issued as against 3,799 in 1926-27. This miner's certificate is the permit which every person must possess, before prospecting in the province and staking mining claims therein. Also during the same fiscal year 13,707 claims have been staked in the province, while 12,686 were registered in the previous year. Mining licences to the number of 2,290 were issued or renewed in 1927-28, the number in 1926-27 being 1,467.

The total revenue for the year 1927-28 derived from miners' certificates, mining licences, mining concessions, tax on profit of mines, transfer of titles, etc. was \$522,692, as compared with \$427,045 in 1926-27.

### Employment and Wages

A chapter of the report deals with employment, wages and accidents in the mines. It is pointed out that the seasonal character of some of the work and the unavoidable part time employment require the bringing of total figures, as compiled, to a common denominator, in order to have a uniform basis of comparison from year to year. For this purpose the Quebec Bureau of Mines has adopted the practice of reducing the total number of workmen employed in the industry, mostly on part time, to a basis of a full year of 300 working days. On this basis, the total of 15,649 men employed during 1928 (which appears in the table accompanying this article) is reduced to 10,369 to conform to the 300-day common denominator. The figures for the preceding year are a maximum total of 15,951 and 9,490 on a 300-day basis. Employees in the sand group, totalling 4,780, formed the greatest maximum payroll of any other group, although when calculated on a 300-day basis this total was reduced to 960. Second, in maximum numbers employed were those engaged in asbestos mining, with a total of 3,066, the number calculated on a 300-day basis being 2,943. The copper and pyrite group was third with respective totals of 1,506 and 1,344 employed.

As regards wages, the total paid out in the two main groups—mines and quarries—amounted to \$12,417,768. This is an increase of 9 per cent over the amount paid the year before. Of this total the miners received \$6,754,177 and the quarrymen \$5,653,591, which

figures compare respectively with \$6,498,259 and \$4,919,754 for 1927. The average wage earned by a 300-day workman during 1928 was \$1,197 as compared with \$1,203 the year previous.

### Accidents

There were 24 fatalities during the year, of which 11 were attributable to mines and 13 to quarries. Non-fatal accidents totalled 416, of which 381 were charged to mines and 35 to quarries. The average fatality in this industry for the year is 2.29 per 1,000 men-year. This index number compares with 2.38, 1.83, 2.42, 2.29, and 2.63 for 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 respectively. In the mines proper the proportion of fatal accidents is 2.07 and in the quarries 2.56, as compared with 4.3 and 0.86 for the year 1927.

The report contains tables showing the causes of accidents, these being designed to help operators, superintendents and foremen in the work of accident prevention. Falls of rock accounted for 40 per cent of the fatal accidents in mines, and explosives were responsible for 72.7 per cent of fatalities in quarries—one premature blast having killed 5 men. Among the causes of non-fatal accidents attention is directed to the large number attributed to cable-derricks and haulings.

The report states that "safety first" propaganda is carried on in some mines and quarries and is doing considerable good, special mention being made of the work of the safety organizations of the Canada Cement Company and the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Limited.

A special chapter details the progress in the development of the mineral deposits of western Quebec in 1928 by townships. A warning is issued to the public in the matter of speculation in what was termed "mining frauds".

The increasingly important part played by aviation in the field of mineral exploration is outlined. A review of mining legislation and amendments to the Quebec Mining Act during the last session of the Legislature is given.

The accompanying table shows the quantities and value of the minerals produced by classes, together with the number of employees and wages. It should be noted that the term "production" is employed as meaning "quantity sold, shipped or used" and does not necessarily mean "output". Products remaining on hand at the end of the year are not included. The ton used is the "short" ton of 2,000 pounds.

## STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC IN 1928

Substances	Number of Workmen	Wages	Quantities	Value in 1928	Value in 1927
		\$		\$	\$
Asbestos.....	3,066	3,617,574	273,033	11,238,361	10,021,013
Copper in ore.....	1,506	1,896,974	33,697,949	4,909,792	407,146
Feldspar.....	109	58,512	12,943	104,786	104,618
Garnet.....	3	624	.....	.....	150
Gold.....	571	664,778	60,006	1,240,435	172,214
Graphite.....	7	6,591	50	4,668	2,043
Kaolin.....	2	30	.....	.....	120
Lead in ore.....	.....	.....	6,218,336	284,513	341,461
Magnesite.....	120	64,519	27,709	346,991	230,309
Mica.....	54	21,900	2,201,590	54,224	105,446
Mineral paints (iron oxide, ochre).....	46	34,760	5,277	109,383	102,186
Mineral water.....	3	650	12,591	3,038	1,813
Molybdenite.....	25	38,916	.....	.....	.....
Phosphate.....	2	350	100	1,108	366
Pyrites.....	.....	.....	4,389	12,061	42,795
Quartz, silica rock.....	84	72,051	64,927	144,204	66,522
Silver.....	.....	.....	908,960	528,910	417,777
Talc, soapstone.....	33	18,998	1,133	40,170	51,504
Titaniferous iron ore.....	15	1,293	2,244	6,732	8,890
Zinc in ore.....	194	265,657	21,057,760	1,156,745	1,064,690
Sub-totals.....	5,840	6,764,177	.....	20,186,126	13,741,153
<i>Building Materials</i>					
Brick.....	M 1,049	871,104	159,087	2,668,391	2,336,677
Cement.....	bbis. 955	1,303,243	4,915,320	6,306,521	5,383,053
Granite.....	tons 578	754,054	166,770	1,183,609	750,700
Lime.....	303	272,220	114,132	881,428	806,665
Limestone.....	1,551	1,266,498	2,595,853	3,067,439	2,785,514
Marble.....	137	173,181	11,247	406,774	500,713
Sand, building.....	4,780	678,805	8,333,197	1,681,200	2,145,169
Sand-lime bricks.....	M 46	62,347	14,122	203,249	96,926
Sandstone.....	tons 160	76,345	69,699	110,700	162,606
Tile, drain and sewer pipe, pottery, etc.....	220	195,794	.....	629,850	414,929
Sub-totals.....	9,809	5,653,591	.....	17,139,161	15,382,957
Totals.....	15,649	12,417,778	.....	37,325,287	29,124,110

## NEW BRUNSWICK CHILD WELFARE SURVEY

A REPORT has been published showing the results of the New Brunswick Child Welfare Survey carried on during recent months by the Central Welfare Council of the City of Saint John with the support of the Provincial Department of Public Health and with the active co-operation of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare.

The survey staff found that backward social conditions existed in the province owing partly to the scattered and diversified character of the population, and also to the antiquated laws governing family and community welfare. It appeared that throughout the entire province of New Brunswick, the need of more adequate protection of children exposed to serious physical and moral neglect is widespread and urgent. In nine weeks of field investigation, for the greater part of which only one worker was in the field, 312 cases, involving 1,007 children seriously in need of care and protection, were recorded. At the date of recording the returns there were 885

children in the custody of different children's agencies or institutions in New Brunswick. There were sheltered in six municipal homes or almshouses, at the time of the survey, 85 young children varying in age from a few weeks to sixteen years.

The investigators declare that "the child protection services existing within the 28,000 square miles of the Province of New Brunswick are utterly and pitifully inadequate. The province of New Brunswick," it is stated, "is the only province in Canada without a provincial official, charged with general supervision over child protection services and responsibilities arising out of Provincial legislation."

The following recommendations are made in the report:—

1. There should be appointed in one of the Departments of the Provincial Government, preferably in the Department of the Attorney General or the Minister of Health, a thor-

oughly competent official to be known as the Superintendent of Child Protection.

2. That this official should be definitely entrusted with the responsibility of establishing Children's Aid Societies throughout the province.

3. That in the formation of these societies, an effort should be made to obtain their establishment on a county basis, with a full-time officer serving each county, or such counties as it might be found possible to group under one agent.

4. That in each county Children's Committees should be formed in all the smaller centres to work in co-operation with, and under the direction of, the Children's Aid Society.

5. That shelter facilities should be established in a central location for each society and that supervised private boarding homes should be utilized to supplement this service when and where necessary.

#### Mothers' Allowances

In addition to numerous recommendations relating to almshouses, child welfare in general, adoption, poor relief and other matters, the survey makes the following suggestions in regard to mothers' allowances:—

1. That the establishment and development of child protection and family welfare work, on a provincial scale, are practically essential as a preliminary, and to provide the personnel for any successful inauguration and operation of a system of mothers' allowances for the entire province of New Brunswick.

2. That, therefore, immediate and energetic effort towards the establishment and develop-

ment, under provincial direction, of child care and protection services, being a necessary prelude to any provincial scheme of mothers' allowances which might ultimately be developed, all those interested in the latter should devote their sympathy and support to the creation of this first essential service.

3. That, of equal importance in relation to the subsequent possibility of any mothers' allowances system, is the energetic development of family welfare work in Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton, and in many of the counties in which such work could be satisfactorily related to child protection services on a county basis.

4. That, both the poor relief and settlement legislation of this province would require careful analysis and amendment, preliminary to the inauguration of any system of mothers' allowances.

5. That, were child protection services established on a province-wide basis, and such provision made for local and county administration that family welfare and child protection services could be carried on in co-operation, it would be quite possible by the sympathetic support of the County Councils, and the Commissioners and Overseers of the Poor, to provide for the assistance in their own homes, out of funds levied for "outdoor poor relief" and under supervision, of those mothers deemed capable of caring for their own children, in their own families; and that this adaptation of local poor relief funds to demonstrate the principle of mothers' allowances could be made without change in present legislation.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### International Association of Industrial Accident Boards

The sixteenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions was held during October at Buffalo, New York, under the general supervision of Miss Frances Perkins, the Industrial Commissioner of New York state. Among the delegates from Canada were Mr. F. W. Armstrong, vice-chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia; and Mr. R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario. Mr. Armstrong gave an address on "problems of exclusive state fund jurisdictions." Mr.

Morley presided over the accident prevention session, and outlined the safety work being carried on by industry in Ontario. He stated that Section 114 of the Workmen's Compensation Act authorized the industries to set up accident prevention associations, the Compensation Board to pay the cost of operating such associations. This provision, he pointed out, is not contained in any of the compensation acts in the United States, but Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have similar clauses in their Acts. Under this section nearly 9,000 plants are organized in Ontario for safety work, and the industries are spending over one hundred thousand dollars annually through the accident prevention associations. Mr. Morley pointed out that an increasing

number of plants in Ontario are operating for long periods without lost time accidents, claiming that the interest of the chief executives of some of the largest industries was responsible for this condition. Industrialists were interested, he said, because they realize that accident prevention is fundamentally sound from either the humanitarian or the economic viewpoint.

"Compensation in Ontario," Mr. Morley said, "is most generous, and injured workers are given unlimited medical aid and hospital attendance, are paid two-thirds of their average wages for lost time and are awarded pensions for life for serious accidents. Yet, in spite of this, costs have not been a burden on industry because the Ontario Act has been well administered and accident prevention work encouraged." He went on to deal with the question of the efficient operation of factories and the relationship of safety and efficiency, saying that "accidents are the result of underlying inefficiency." He extended an invitation to the meeting to hold the 1930 convention in Canada.

Dr. Walter O. Stack, president, Industrial Accident Board, Wilmington, Delaware, was elected president for the coming year. Mr. Parke P. Deans, commissioner, Industrial Commission, Richmond, Virginia, as vice-president; and Dr. Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labour Statistics, as secretary-treasurer. The only Canadian elected on the Executive Committee was Mr. Robert Taschereau of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Board.

### Rural Hospitals in Saskatchewan

A paper on "Rural Hospitals or Maternities in Canada," based on information obtained from the Saskatchewan health authorities, was read by Mrs. J. T. Dillon, of the West Virginia Department of Health, at a maternity convention in the latter State.

"Because it is difficult to persuade doctors to remain in the rural areas of Saskatchewan and because the population of that province is 75 to 80 per cent rural, the idea was conceived that one way to help keep a doctor in a rural district, would be to make available a small hospital where he could attend his maternity and emergency cases especially. Consequently the union hospital act was passed eight years ago by the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan providing for the formation of union hospital districts.

"These union hospital districts may be formed by either of two methods: (1) Two or more contiguous rural municipalities may co-

operate in forming a hospital district. (These divisions are about 18 miles square.) The size of the hospital is estimated at one bed for every 300 of population. Each hospital must provide one-tenth of its accommodation for maternity cases and one-tenth for the tuberculosis. The present cost of building and equipping a frame hospital in Saskatchewan, including suitable nurses' home and small isolation building, runs about \$2,500 per hospital bed. The capital cost, therefore, of a 12-bed hospital would be \$30,000. If 15-year bonds are issued for this amount at 7 per cent, the amount of principal and interest to be raised annually for 15 years would be \$3,300.

There are 16 union hospitals in the province. In 1926, 26.3 per cent of the maternity work in all hospitals was carried on in union hospitals, although they comprised only 13.8 per cent of the total number of hospital beds in the province. Maternity work constitutes 14.9 per cent of the work in union hospitals.

"The Red Cross Outpost Service, or nursing home, was organized about eight years ago by the Canadian Red Cross Society to meet the need for nursing care in new districts opening up to immigration into which families were going in large numbers for new homesteads, and were far removed from railway lines, entirely without nurses, and in some cases without resident physicians. According to this plan the community furnishes the building and the Red Cross equips it. For the first few months the Red Cross carries all financial responsibility, after which, according to an agreement made at beginning of the project, the community refunds to the Red Cross 50 per cent of the net operating cost for the first year, and 75 per cent for the second and third years. Patients pay \$3 per day if able to do so, the Red Cross being responsible for the collection of all accounts and the payment of all bills. Those unable to pay are cared for free of charge. During 1927 the Saskatchewan division of the Red Cross Society operated 12 outposts at a total expenditure of \$47,000 and received reimbursement to the amount of \$29,000. The society figures that a net cost of \$18,000 is not very great for care of 1,366 patients and provision for the safe birth of 354 infants. It is the policy of the Red Cross to make each outpost hospital a community centre for health education, the nurse in charge conducting classes in home hygiene and care of the sick, organizing a child-health conference, and sometimes arranging for a course of lectures by local physicians and dentists, in addition to using her opportunity for individual instruction of the patients.



### Continued Increase in Accidents

In the course of an address at the recent convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada, Mr. L. A. De Blois, director of the safety engineering division of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, advocated uniform State regulations as the "outstanding objective" in work to reduce the number of industrial accidents. He showed that the divergence in the existing regulations is very great. A comparison for example of the regulations adopted by thirteen American States for the protection of workers from contact with toothed gearing showed a complete lack of uniformity in defining the coverage, in the type of protection required, and in the manner of installation of the protection. The remedy for the situation, he suggested, lies in the co-operation of State Labour officials, the safety organizations, the insurance interests, and trade associations concerned with the manufacture of machines and machinery.

"Accidental industrial deaths," he said, "are not decreasing. What we have done may have checked a sharper rise in the curve, but I believe that you will agree with me that a civilized people cannot contemplate with equanimity the killing of 24,000 persons a year. In the last decade accidents in the United States have abruptly terminated 830,000 lives, and of this slaughter industry is responsible for at least one quarter. The time has certainly come for more concerted, positive, and constructive action."

### Progress in Prevention of Industrial Disease

Sir Thomas Legge, formerly Chief Medical Inspector of Factories of Great Britain, speaking at a recent convention of the Industrial Welfare Society at Oxford, said that the amazing progress in fighting industrial disease made during the past 30 years was due, in the first place, to better lighting, and, in the second, to locally applied exhaust ventilation. Lead Poisoning—the main industrial poisoning today—was due to the inhalation of dust and fumes and not to dirty hands. Cases of white lead poisoning in factories had fallen from 358 in 1900 to 12 in 1927. That was not due to Home Office regulations, but to the discovery by the industry itself of a means of preventing poisoning by abolishing the dust.

### Deaths From Lead Poisoning in the United States and Canada

In continuation of an earlier review of the lead poisoning situation in the United States and certain other countries, the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has published Bulletin No. 488, giving statistical data regarding deaths due to lead poisoning, in the period 1925 to 1927. In a previous Bulletin (No. 426) reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, pages 415-416, the Bureau gave the results of its first survey in this field. The latest bulletin brings the information down to the end of 1927.

It is stated that the new statistics reflect a further decline in lead poisoning as measured by the death rate, the actual number of deaths in the United States having been respectively 142 in 1925, 144 in 1926, and 135 in 1927. These deaths, it is pointed out, are only for the United States registration area, which represents 90 per cent of the total American population. It is very doubtful, the report states, if in the remainder of the population not represented by the registration area the number of deaths attained to measurable proportions. In any event, it is considered exceedingly doubtful if the total number of deaths for the whole country would reach, and it certainly would not exceed, 150 per annum. Of the mortality from lead poisoning in the United States, approximately 50 per cent is among painters. The average age at death for all males was 51.5 years; for painters, 52.9 years; and for all occupations, 51.5 years. In the few cases of women and children the lead poisoning was attributed to non-industrial causes.

Included in the review are statistics for Canada of deaths from lead poisoning for the years 1921 to 1926. The tabulation indicates that in 1926 there were in the Dominion (exclusive of the province of Quebec) 6 deaths from lead poisoning. Of this total, 3 were in Ontario. On a population basis, the ratio per million for Canada, excluding Québec was .9 as compared with 1.2 for England and Wales, and .6 for South Africa. Statistics for other countries are also given but not on a basis comparable with Canada.

The deaths of adult males from lead poisoning in the United States registration area from 1925 to 1927 were distributed among the various lead-using occupations as follows:—

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS  
FROM LEAD POISONING, UNITED STATES  
REGISTRATION AREA, 1925 TO 1927

Occupation	Number of deaths
Painters.....	216
Labourers.....	35
Metal workers.....	13
Lead workers.....	22
Farmers.....	13
Commercial.....	9
Printers.....	12
Paint manufacturing.....	7
Miners.....	6
Electric storage batteries.....	5
Carpenters.....	6
Glass workers.....	3
Plumbers.....	6
Potters.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	26
Unknown and retired.....	18
Total.....	398

### Elevator Regulations in Alberta

Regulations have been issued in Alberta under the provincial Factories Act of 1926, with respect to the construction and use of elevators and hoists in all factories, shops and office buildings in the province. The new rules became effective on their publication in the *Alberta Gazette*, October 31, 1929 (the publication of earlier regulations was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1926, page 533). In addition to general rules governing construction, automatic catching devices, and brakes etc., there are special regulations relating to lighting; hatchways, bumpers; pent-houses; guide rails; cables; cable fastenings; standards of cable inspection; slack cable device; hand rope lock; hand power elevators; maintenance of elevators; hand rope control; passenger elevators; freight elevators; passenger elevator gates; and freight elevator landing gates.

### National Safety Council of Australia

The first annual report of the National Safety Council of Australia, covering nine months of actual safety work, shows the great activity of this young body. About 50,000 copies of Safety Codes and other leaflets were distributed and a series of posters issued. The Council further arranged for a series of safety slogans to be printed on the match-box labels of a large match-manufacturing company. This firm distributes throughout Australia more than 10½ million boxes every month. A great number of lectures on accident prevention were given during the year covered by the report; thirty-four of these lectures were broadcast by wireless.

One of the most important activities of the Council was the organization of Junior Safety Councils, for the purpose of developing a safety sense among the children and getting them personally interested in safety. Twenty-five schools were visited and eighteen Junior Councils actually formed.

Since November, 1928, the Council has issued its own official journal, bearing the title *The Safety News*. This periodical is issued monthly and covers all branches of the safety movement; in each number some aspects of safety, on the road, at work and in the home, as well as questions concerning first aid, fire protection, etc., are dealt with in interesting articles.

### Health Hazard of Exposure to Silica Dust in the Granite Industry

A few years ago, the United States Public Health Service began a series of intensive studies on the health of workers in dusty trades. The first study was reported in 1928, and dealt with the health of workers in a cement plant. The report on the second study, dealing with the health of workers exposed to silica dust in the granite-cutting industry (Public Health Bulletin No. 187) has recently been published.

This report brings out clearly the extent of the hazard under such conditions as existed in the plants studied. Of particular importance is the fact that it was possible by differentiating occupations on the basis of the amount of dust exposure, to determine within broad limits how much dust of the composition studied can be tolerated by workers without serious deleterious effects. The conclusion was reached that a maximum of dust exposure falling somewhere between 10 and 20 million particles per cubic foot of air is a desirable limit for dust containing about 35 per cent free silica in the form of quartz. It was also concluded, on the basis of a study made in other plants having local exhaust ventilation systems, that this limit could be reached by the use of economically practicable ventilating devices of this character. The recommendation was made that occupational processes in which little dust is produced be segregated in separate rooms of buildings.

It should be pointed out that the limit established was not found to prevent the occurrence of silicosis. It was found, however, that there seemed to be no particular liability to pulmonary tuberculosis where the concentration of dust was within this limit.

The study was of such a character as to present a rather definite picture of what happens to men working for many years under a dust

hazard of the extent described. The salient points may be summarized as follows:

(a) the long period of service before the liability to tuberculosis becomes manifest (generally 20 years or more).

(b) The sharp correlation between length of exposure to the dust and the prevalence of tuberculosis and also the death rate from this disease.

(c) The close relation between the extent of dust exposure and the health of the men.

(d) The universal occurrence of silicosis among the workers.

(e) The large proportion of workers finally succumbing to tuberculosis.

(f) The almost invariably fatal form of the disease within a short time after the onset.

(g) The different character of silicosis as manifested by X-rays compared with that shown where there is exposure to a dust with a much higher content of free silica.

(h) The location of the tuberculosis lesion, usually basal, where the disease complicates silicosis.

(i) The absence of deaths from silicosis per se, tuberculosis apparently always intervening.

(j) the failure of workers to recover from their condition upon going into non-dusty trades.

(k) The high incidence of sickness of a severe nature from causes other than tuberculosis.

(l) The rising sickness and mortality rates from tuberculosis due to longer use of the hand-pneumatic tool.

(m) The high death rates at the present time from tuberculosis, compared with normal industrial experience.

This investigation resembled in its method the studies which are being conducted in other dusty trades and included a record of the sickness and mortality occurring among granite cutters for a period of more than two years, complete physical examinations with special reference to the development of tuberculosis, X-rays, sputum analyses, and autopsies, together with a careful analysis of the atmospheric dustiness under varying conditions. A study of mortality among such workers based on death certificates was also made.

The bulletin is of particular interest because of the large number of excellent X-rays, micro-photographs of the lungs, detailed histories of individual cases, as well as the extensive clinical discussions and the detailed analyses of statistical findings.

### Ultra-Violet Rays for Underground Workers

The first attempt in the United States to give underground workers the benefit of treatment by ultra-violet rays or artificial sunshine has been made by the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating Company, who have constructed a solarium close to the house where the men change their clothes. This house is equipped with six quartz lamps arranged to throw their rays toward a locus established by a travelling platform on which the patients recline. Suitable hoods and screens prevent other dispersion of the rays. The rate of travel is such as to give the whole body one minute's exposure, coloured goggles being worn to protect the eyes. Miners use the solarium three times a week, and 300 men can be served per hour. The minute's exposure is sufficient to cause a pink reaction to the skin. The arrangement is such that no time is lost in handling the men coming off shift. Similar equipment has been installed in many sanatoriums, hospitals, and also in athletic clubs.

### Silicosis among Sandstone Workers

A report on the occurrence of silicosis among sandstone workers in Great Britain, by Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Bryson, members of the medical board appointed under the "Refractories Industries (silicosis) Scheme," has been published. Silicosis was found to arise in the occupations of mason, rock-getter, quarryman, planer, and wallstone dresser. The presence of the disease was certified by radiological examination in these occupations. From the clinical examination of workers and from the similarity of the occupation to one or other of the above, it was concluded that the carver, builder, turner, and driller are exposed to a risk of silicosis. In the case of the remaining occupations no definite evidence was obtained, but this does not imply that they are all free from the risk. In the occupations where silicosis was demonstrated by radiographic examination, the disease appeared to become more common after 40 years of age and after 20 years in the stone industry. The majority of these cases were in the first stage. The later stages were represented by fewer cases, owing, no doubt, to incapacity for work.

With regard to the varieties of stone met with during the investigation, cases of silicosis had undoubtedly been caused in some instances by one particular gritstone. On the other hand, no evidence could be gathered to show that there was any gritstone that could be said to be innocuous to the workman.

### Inflammability of Coal Dusts

The relative inflammability and explosibility of coal dusts is the subject of Paper No. 48, published by the Safety in Mines Research Board of the Mines Department of Great Britain. Experiments are described in which explosions were produced with a number of different coal dusts under standard conditions with a view to determine their relative "inflammability" as measured by the mean speeds of the flames over a given distance, and their relative "explosibility" as measured by the maximum pressure developed. It is shown that the order of inflammability and the order of explosibility as thus determined are approximately the same. These orders are also in close agreement with the order of inflammability as determined for the same coals from the proportions of incombustible dust required to suppress inflammation.

### Miners' Gas Masks

The Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of Commerce has published an illustrated pamphlet showing the use of a "type N" miner's gas mask. "The miners' gas mask was developed at the time of and since the World War, and in comparatively recent years it has had an important place in mine rescue and recovery work during fires and after explosions. The mask as used in mines is

principally a protection against carbon monoxide, the most dangerous poisonous gas from fires, and against other gases, such as sulphur gases, which may arise from fires. As it protects against all classes of poisonous gases in air and against smoke, it is designated according to Bureau of Mines classification as "type N." The gas mask aids the work conducted with the oxygen breathing apparatus, but it can never replace the oxygen breathing apparatus, because the gas mask is only a filter capable of protecting against limited amounts up to 2 or 3 per cent of poisonous gases in air otherwise good to breathe.

Everybody must breathe the oxygen to live. Oxygen constitutes nearly 21 volumes in every 100 volumes of air, or 21 per cent; the remaining 79 per cent of air is mostly nitrogen gas. When fires are burning or after mine explosions, the oxygen content of the air in mines may be reduced from the normal 21 per cent to such small quantities that the air will no longer support a man's life. This lack of oxygen may not occur throughout the mine, but there may be a deficiency of oxygen in sections, especially in return airways and in openings in the neighbourhood of fire or regions traversed by mine explosions. Fires confined in unventilated mine areas always deplete the oxygen to some extent, and as the gas mask does not supply oxygen, it cannot protect against atmospheres too low in oxygen.

### Hart, Shaffner & Marx Essay Contest

In order to arouse an interest in the study of topics relating to commerce and industry, to stimulate those who have a college training to consider the problems of a business career, and to aid in constructive economic thinking, a committee composed of Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, University of Chicago, chairman; Professor J. B. Clark, Columbia University; Professor Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University; Hon. Theodore E. Burton, Washington, and Professor Wesley C. Mitchell, Columbia University, has been enabled, through the generosity of Hart, Shaffner and Marx of Chicago, to offer in 1930, being the 26th year of these contests, prizes for the best studies in the economic field to certain classes of contestants.

Class A includes any residents of the United States or Canada, without restriction; the possession of a degree is not required of any contestant in this class, nor is any age limit set. Class B includes only those who, at the

time the papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college. Attention is expressly called to the rule that a competitor is not confined to topics proposed in the announcements of this committee, but any other subject chosen must first be approved by it.

A first prize of one thousand dollars, and a second prize of five hundred dollars are offered to contestants in Class A. A first prize of three hundred dollars, and a second prize of two hundred dollars are offered to contestants in Class B. No prizes will be awarded if, in the judgment of the committee, essays of sufficient merit are not submitted. The committee reserves to itself the right to award the two prizes of \$1,000 and \$500 of Class A to undergraduates in Class B, if the merits of the papers demand it. The winner of a prize shall not receive the amount designated until he has prepared his manuscript for the printer to the satisfaction of the committee.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### 13th Conference

AN account of the 13th International Labour Conference will be published in the next issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The agenda of this session at which maritime questions were considered, was published in the issue for September, 1929, page 1024, together with the names of the delegates from Canada.

As the result of the 13th Conference, the following subjects are to be placed on the agenda of the next special Maritime session of the Conference, which will be held after the ordinary general session of 1930:—

(1) The regulations of hours of work on board ship.

(2) The protection of seamen in case of sickness, including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship.

(3) The promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

(4) The establishment of a minimum requirement of professional capacity for captains, chief engineers and navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches.

Resolutions were adopted concerning the composition of non-governmental delegations; conditions of life and labour of Asiatic seamen; conditions of labour of workers employed in air transport; the treatment of seamen employed on foreign vessels in the waters of their own country; hours of work in inland navigation, and the action of Governments with regard to the Maritime Conventions adopted by previous sessions of the Conference.

### Indian Seamen and the Conference

The following are some extracts from an appeal addressed by the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, to the Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, calling its attention to certain long-standing grievances:

(1) *Hours of work.* We are subjected to hours of work on board ship varying from 56 to 84 hours a week, whereas our demand—which has been consistently put forth in the press and on platforms—is for 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week, in accordance with the Convention passed at the Washington Conference.

(2) *Protection in case of sickness.* It is the duty of the Indian Government to take adequate and effective steps for the protection of Indian seamen in case of sickness and for their treatment when injured on board ship. Such sick and injured seamen are invariably landed in the nearest port, and they go without pay for months and months till they reach their home ports. We submit that sick or accident

leave with pay should be given to them, and that a Convention to this effect should be drafted in this Conference. In many cases, Indian seamen injured on board ship are smuggled into other countries by underwriters and interested persons in order to avoid payment of compensation and incidental expenses.

(3) *Welfare in ports.* The Indian seamen, who are mostly illiterate and simple, invariably fall an easy prey to "crimps" and to the allurements in the dock areas of seaport towns. The conditions obtaining in such places not only involve moral dangers to such seamen but are also directly responsible for the alarming prevalence of venereal diseases among maritime workers, and particularly Indian seamen. There are no facilities for innocent pleasures for Indian seamen in any seaport towns, and our appeal is that this Conference should find out ways and means for the prevention and cure of venereal diseases affecting Asiatic seamen in all the principal seaports of the world. The authorities of foreign countries have done practically nothing to protect the interest of Indian seamen in seaports, especially in matters of health and recreation.

### Conference on Coal Mining Industry

The Governing body of the International Labour Office at its 46th Session, held at Geneva, October 4 to 8, 1929, had before it, along with other business, a resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations by which the Governments, employers and workers of the principal coal-producing countries of Europe were to be invited to attend a preparatory technical conference in order to advise it as to what questions relating to conditions of employment in coal mines might best be included in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1930, with a view to arriving at practical international agreement. After a discussion lasting over two days a proposal accepting the suggestion put forward by the Assembly was adopted.

Accordingly the following countries will be invited to take part in a preparatory technical conference in January of next year:—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland and Spain. The delegations will include representatives of the governments, the mine-owners, and the miners, and the Conference will consider what practical proposals relating to hours, wages and conditions of work in coal mines can be placed, if the Governing Body so decides, before the fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1930.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN SEPTEMBER, 1929

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in September was 7,027, their employees numbering 1,089,583 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for Sep-

tember was 1,762, having an aggregate membership of 206,617 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1929, as Reported by Employers

There was a further decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,027 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,089,583 persons, as compared with 1,098,653 in the preceding month. Activity on the same date last year had also slackened but the situation then was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 125.6, compared with 126.8 on September 1, 1929, and with 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on October 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index on October 1, 1929, was for this time of year the highest on record.

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, where it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the same period in any other year since the record was commenced. Transportation released employees, chiefly as a result of the grain congestion, and the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced, as is usual at this season. On the other hand, there was an increase in manufacturing, contrasting with the decline recorded on October 1, 1928, and logging, mining and trade also showed improvement, that in logging being more extensive than in the early autumn of any other year for which statistics are available.

### Employment by Provinces

Ontario firms afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in the Prairie provinces.

*Maritime Provinces.*—Further and larger losses were indicated in the Maritime provinces, where 538 employers reduced their payrolls from 85,929 persons on September 1, to 83,364 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved many more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, but was somewhat smaller than on October 1, 1927, while the index continued higher than in any month of the years, 1921-1928. Construction, transportation and manufactures reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was favourable in logging and trade.

*Quebec.*—There was a very slight decrease in Quebec, compared with that of over one per cent noted on October 1, 1928, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,600 firms with 302,678 workers, compared with 302,758 at the beginning of September. Transportation and construction registered most of the reduction, while manufacturing, logging, mining and trade afforded more employment.

*Ontario.*—Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,165 employers of 454,332 persons, or 6,161 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on October 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume.

Manufacturing, particularly of food and textile products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were losses in construction and transportation.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As on the same date in 1927 and 1928, there was a falling-off in employment in the Prairie provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in manufacturing, trade and services. On the other hand, transportation and mining were more active. Returns were received from 995 firms with an aggregate working force of 157,228 employees, compared with 167,224 on September 1. The index was about eight points higher than on October 1 of last year.

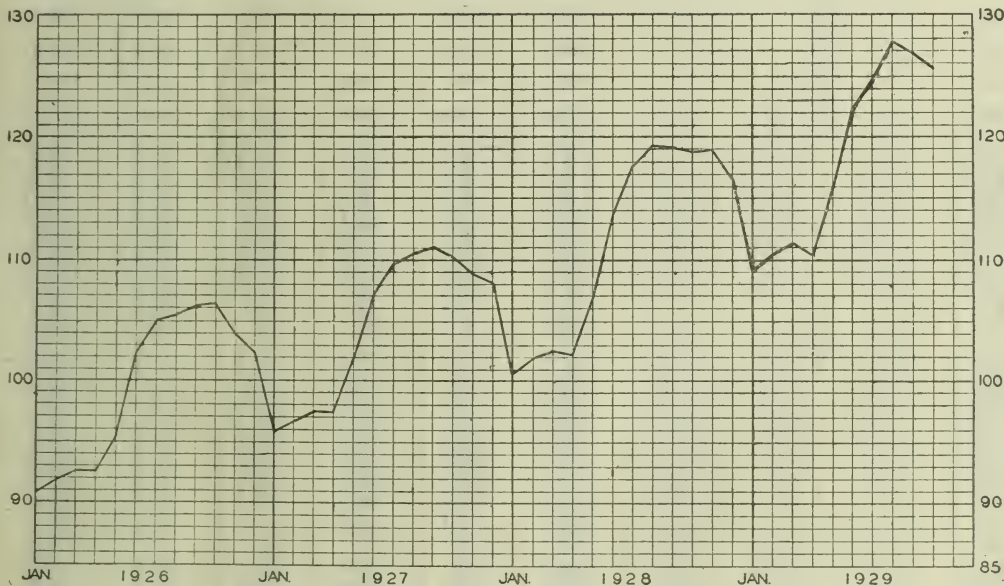
**Employment by Cities**

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, but downward in Quebec, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

*Montreal.*—There was an increase in employment in Montreal, where the 848 co-operating firms employed 148,082 persons, or 662 more than on September 1. Manufacturing and trade reported the bulk of the gain, while construction and transportation were slacker. Curtailment had been noted on the corresponding date last year, when the situation generally was not so good.

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS**

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*British Columbia.*—Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in construction, manufacturing, transportation and services, while mining, logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 729 employers, whose payrolls declined from 94,571 persons on September 1 to 91,981 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather smaller scale were registered on October 1, 1928, but the index then was several points lower.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

*Quebec.*—Employment in Quebec showed a decrease at the beginning of October, 441 workers being laid off by the 118 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,309 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the loss took place in construction, services and transportation, while manufacturing showed improvement. The index was practically the same at the beginning of October, 1928.

*Toronto.*—Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 924 firms employing

131,086 persons, compared with 129,543 in their last report. Manufacturing, (particularly of textiles and electrical appliances) was much busier, as were trade and building construction. The additions to staffs reported on October 1 of a year ago were on a rather larger scale, but conditions then were not so favourable.

*Ottawa.*—Trade and manufacturing were more active, while other groups showed only small changes. The forces of the 142 employers furnishing data aggregated 13,772 workers, or 155 more than on September 1.

Employment was better than on the same date in 1928, when declines had been noted.

*Hamilton.*—Curtailment was registered in manufacturing, while construction was somewhat brisker. Statements were tabulated from 221 firms with 39,232 employees, compared with 39,475 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points lower; the trend of employment then was also downward.

*Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.*—There was a falling-off in the number em-

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Oct. 1.....	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
1922						
Oct. 1.....	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
1923						
Oct. 1.....	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
1924						
Oct. 1.....	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
1925						
Oct. 1.....	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
1926						
Jan. 1.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	105.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	87.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	87.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	108.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	83.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	87.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	105.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	103.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	129.7	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	108.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.8
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	127.3	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.7	27.8	41.7	14.4	8.4



ployed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants and construction. One hundred and thirty-one establishments recorded 17,171 employees, as against 17,719 on September 1. Although contractions had also been reported on October 1, 1928, employment was then in greater volume.

*Winnipeg.*—Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on October 1, when 137 workers were released from the forces of 323 co-operating firms, reducing them to 34,167. Transportation was more active, but there were de-

creases in manufacturing and building. Moderate improvement had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

*Vancouver.*—For the first time since the beginning of February, there was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 279 employers with 29,896 persons on their pay-rolls, compared with 30,620 on September 1. Manufacturing, transportation and services reported decreases. A reduction had also

NOTE. The "relative weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Oct. 1.....	93.5		100.4				101.1	87.2
1923								
Oct. 1.....	100.0		99.6	112.4	95.9		91.5	87.9
1924								
Oct. 1.....	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6		88.1	90.0
1925								
Oct. 1.....	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
1926								
Jan. 1.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April 1.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	93.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
1927								
Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.3	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.1	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Oct. 1, 1929.....	13.6	1.2	12.7	1.3	3.6	1.6	3.1	2.7

been recorded on October 1, 1928, when the index stood at 110.6, as compared with 111.7 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

### Manufacturing

There was an increase in manufacturing plants, 4,207 of which reported 575,664 operatives, compared with 573,309 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories showed im-

portant seasonal improvement and there were also large gains in textile, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, electrical appliance, electric current and leather plants. Fish-preserving and sawmilling establishments, on the other hand, recorded seasonal losses and there was a falling-off in activity in rubber, building material and iron and steel works. A small reduction had been reported in this group on October 1, 1928, when employment was not so active.

Note; The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1. 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1. 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1. 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1. 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1. 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Jan. 1. 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb. 1.	81.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar. 1.	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
April 1.	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	84.2	96.4
May 1.	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	85.7	96.3
June 1.	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July 1.	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug. 1.	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept. 1.	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct. 1.	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov. 1.	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	97.9	103.9
Dec. 1.	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan. 1. 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1.	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1.	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1.	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1.	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1.	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1.	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1.	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1.	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1.	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1.	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1.	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1. 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1. 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1929	100.0	52.8	2.7	5.1	2.8	12.8	14.3	2.2	8.0

*Animal Products—Edible.*—There were continued losses in fish-preserving establishments and in dairies, while meat-packing plants afforded rather more employment. Statistics were received from 217 manufacturers, employing 19,309 persons, as compared with 19,971 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most pronounced in British Col-

umbia, was on a smaller scale than that registered on the corresponding date last year.

*Leather and Products.*—Tanning, shoe and miscellaneous leather product factories reported additions to staffs, continuing the upward movement indicated in the last few months. The 175 employers making returns reported 17,233 workers, or 220 more than on Septem-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 1, 1929	Sept. 1, 1929	Oct. 1, 1928	Oct. 1, 1927	Oct. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1924
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	52.8	120.2	119.8	115.7	106.4	104.6	98.8	92.7
Animal products—edible.....	1.8	117.1	121.0	119.6	114.0	106.4	103.5	99.9
Fur and products.....	.2	103.1	104.3	99.5	104.8	108.6	106.6	103.7
Leather and products.....	1.6	97.7	96.4	96.4	104.1	103.7	95.9	95.0
Lumber and products.....	5.5	116.6	120.7	117.6	109.4	116.6	112.9	107.4
Rough and dressed lumber.....	3.4	114.7	122.0	116.3	110.6	124.5	121.5	117.7
Furniture.....	1.0	125.4	121.7	120.0	109.5	101.7	94.8	87.8
Other lumber products.....	1.1	115.8	115.6	118.7	103.6	102.2	98.0	50.3
Musical instruments.....	.3	101.8	99.4	112.6	104.4	110.0	94.3	90.3
Plant products—edible.....	3.5	134.8	123.4	121.5	120.9	115.9	115.6	108.1
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	114.2	113.1	109.0	108.5	103.0	94.8	93.3
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	111.9	110.9	112.6	111.9	105.8	92.2	88.0
Paper products.....	.8	116.8	115.3	120.8	108.1	103.5	99.6	99.7
Printing and publishing.....	2.4	116.3	115.3	110.8	104.6	99.3	97.3	98.8
Rubber products.....	1.6	137.2	140.6	135.2	112.6	99.7	105.4	76.1
Textile products.....	7.6	106.9	104.8	105.2	104.9	101.7	96.4	92.0
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.7	102.2	100.6	109.4	111.2	99.5	96.2	85.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	115.4	113.1	105.2	97.8	102.2	91.8	84.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	107.6	105.7	106.5	101.7	104.2	100.4	103.3
Other textile products.....	.9	105.1	100.9	110.5	108.4	101.5	95.0	94.9
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.5	128.2	120.0	121.5	109.6	101.8	105.5	103.4
Tobacco.....	.8	115.5	103.3					
Distilled and malt liquors.....	.7	148.2	146.1					
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.1	177.3	160.8	150.2	115.0	95.0	81.6	111.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	.7	120.6	120.6	110.0	104.9	100.8	95.5	98.5
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.3	136.7	139.9	123.3	106.2	109.0	91.9	88.8
Electric current.....	1.5	138.9	136.8	127.9	113.2	104.0	106.6	104.3
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	158.2	154.7	127.4	110.2	106.1	94.8	90.5
Iron and steel products.....	14.3	120.9	122.3	118.4	99.5	100.2	92.3	82.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	132.6	133.3	125.0	103.1	103.1	100.7	77.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)...	1.3	132.5	131.9	127.6	113.2	101.5	96.7	87.7
Agricultural implements.....	.8	103.0	108.3	98.4	94.6	91.2	72.7	43.0
Land vehicles.....	6.2	112.8	114.6	115.0	94.8	99.2	93.8	85.5
Automobiles and parts.....	1.7	126.8	129.1	158.6	92.7	105.4	97.5	87.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	.5	146.2	142.1	101.9	89.7	92.9	91.6	97.5
Heating appliances.....	.5	138.0	130.8	123.1	103.8	105.5	99.8	95.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	1.0	175.3	181.3	144.6	116.0	104.1	80.7	80.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	123.0	128.3	119.5	91.1	101.1	89.0	80.7
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	113.7	114.2	114.5	104.1	104.2	92.5	87.7
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.8	132.9	133.6	122.3	110.2	105.4	89.0	80.0
Mineral products.....	1.3	149.1	148.8	135.4	104.7	103.0	104.5	103.2
Miscellaneous.....	.4	116.6	118.4	109.6	98.2	101.4	95.4	93.4
<i>Logging</i> .....	2.7	117.1	83.6	98.5	96.8	82.9	89.4	96.4
<i>Mining</i> .....	5.1	126.6	123.8	117.1	111.5	105.0	100.6	103.6
Coal.....	2.6	110.0	105.9	103.1	105.9	104.0	96.6	102.8
Metallic ores.....	1.6	149.7	147.2	134.2	120.5	105.5	99.3	102.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	151.6	153.2	141.8	119.6	109.6	107.6	97.9
<i>Communications</i> .....	2.8	128.1	128.8	115.1	107.2	103.4	98.1	95.5
Telegraphs.....	.6	135.7	140.3	126.4	111.1	108.5	98.4	92.6
Telephones.....	2.2	126.0	125.7	112.1	106.2	102.1	98.0	96.4
<i>Transportation</i> .....	12.1	114.3	117.2	111.8	106.5	107.4	102.8	100.7
Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	132.9	134.3	118.3	107.9	102.3	105.3	103.3
Steam railways.....	7.9	109.6	112.2	111.5	104.8	107.0	101.1	99.0
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.7	113.8	121.2	104.5	114.0	117.9	108.0	106.0
<i>Construction and Maintenance</i> .....	14.3	162.4	181.3	147.3	139.8	126.9	104.1	96.6
Building.....	6.1	169.7	174.8	138.2	133.7	122.4	93.0	84.7
Highway.....	3.9	240.7	293.5	212.7	215.4	169.5	143.4	118.9
Railway.....	4.3	119.7	137.7	130.5	115.7	115.6	101.1	99.2
<i>Services</i> .....	2.2	141.0	146.6	127.7	115.3	105.8	100.6	96.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.3	149.4	158.3	125.8	114.9	107.4	105.8	99.0
Professional.....	.2	118.4	124.5	119.5	113.1	103.3	97.9	96.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.7	133.9	133.2	133.2	116.0	104.1	93.4	91.2
<i>Trade</i> .....	8.0	128.2	127.8	120.1	109.4	101.0	95.9	92.4
Retail.....	5.6	130.6	130.1	122.4	109.5	99.7	93.7	89.5
Wholesale.....	2.4	122.9	122.7	115.1	109.4	103.6	100.3	98.2
<i>All Industries</i> .....	100.0	125.6	126.8	118.8	110.3	106.5	99.5	95.0

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

ber 1. A slight decline was noted at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index number was very slightly lower than on the date under review.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further reductions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at practically the same level as on October 1, 1928. The decreases took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture and some other woodworking factories were somewhat busier. A combined working force of 59,555 persons was reported by the 711 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 61,798 at the beginning of September. Although the largest contractions were in British Columbia, the tendency was downward in all provinces.

*Musical Instruments.*—Additions to staffs on a smaller scale than on October 1 a year ago, were registered in musical instrument plants, in which conditions were not quite so good as during last autumn. Forty-one establishments reported 3,070 employees, as compared with 3,000 in the preceding month. The bulk of the gain was in Ontario.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Fruit and vegetable canning, chocolate, cocoa and confectionery factories afforded heightened employment, while there was a falling-off in the sugar and syrup division. The staffs of the 372 reporting firms aggregated 38,874 persons, or 3,416 more than in their last report. Employment was better in all provinces except British Columbia, Ontario showing the most pronounced expansion. This gain involved many more workers than that registered on the corresponding date in 1928, when the index was decidedly lower than on October 1, 1929.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was an increase in the staff reported by 527 employers in this group, who had 68,349 workers on pay-roll, as compared with 67,553 at the beginning of September. Activity advanced in pulp and paper mills and in printing and paper goods plants, and the tendency in all provinces was favourable. A decline had been indicated at the beginning of October a year ago, when the index number was lower, as it was in the autumn of all earlier years since the record was commenced in 1920.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a decrease on October 1, 1929, repeating the movement recorded on the same date in 1928, when the level of employment was slightly lower. Data were compiled from 37 firms with 17,395 employees, as against 17,825 in their last report. A large proportion of this curtailment was shown in Ontario.

*Textile Products.*—Garment and personal furnishing, thread, yarn and cloth, hosiery and knitting, and other branches of the textile industry reported increased activity; 585 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 80,821 workers at the beginning of September to 82,435 on the date under review. Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion, but improvement was also shown in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Much smaller gains had been noted at the beginning of October last year and the situation then was not quite so favourable.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a large increase in employment in these industries on the date under review, according to the 145 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 16,476 workers, or 1,034 more than on September 1. Employment continued in larger volume than in the autumn in other years for which data are available. Firms in Quebec registered the gain, while the tendency was downward in Ontario.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Moderate seasonal contractions were indicated in building material plants, in which activity was greater than on October 1, 1928. The forces of the 148 co-operating employers declined by 296 persons to 13,867 at the beginning of October. The largest reductions took place in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

*Electric Current.*—There was an increase in electric current plants at the beginning of October, when 95 establishments reported 16,799 workers, compared with 16,576 on September 1. The largest gain was in Quebec. Contractions were indicated on the corresponding date last year when the index number was many points lower.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Further additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 52 of which had 16,109 employees, or 351 more than in their last report. This improvement involved about the same number of workers as that noted on October 1, 1928, when the index number was considerably lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The heating appliance, ship-building, boiler, engine and tank divisions of the iron and steel group registered increases in employment, while there were reductions in the vehicle, agricultural implement and other branches. Statements were received from 676 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 156,277 persons, as compared with 157,883 in the preceding month. Employment declined in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere there were gains. Rather less marked curtailment had been in-

dicated at the beginning of October last year, when the general situation was not so good as on the date under review.

*Non-Ferrous Metal Products.*—The aluminum, lead, tin, zinc and copper division of this group reported decreases, while the precious metal group was somewhat busier. A combined working force of 20,139 persons was reported by the 106 co-operating employers, who had 20,222 employees at the beginning of September. Most of the reduction took place in Ontario. The situation was much more favourable than in the autumn of earlier years of the record.

### Logging

Statements were tabulated from 212 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 8,651 workers to 29,849 on the date under review. This advance was on a greater scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in most of which the index was lower. Camps in Quebec and Ontario absorbed most of the extra men.

### Mining

*Coal Mining.*—There was a large increase in coal mines, in which employment was in greater volume than on October 1, 1928, when the improvement reported was much less pronounced. Returns were received from 78 operators employing 28,274 persons, as compared with 27,185 in their last report. Gains were noted in both Eastern and Western coal fields, but those in Alberta were most pronounced.

*Metallic Ores.*—Employment in this group on October 1 showed its seventh consecutive increase since the spring; 71 employers reported 17,320 workers, or 296 more than at the beginning of September. Ontario registered the bulk of the improvement, although the tendency was generally favourable. Similar advances had been noted on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was many points lower.

### Communications

For the first time since February, there was a decline in communications, in which 171 companies and branches furnished data showing that they had 30,790 employees, as compared with 30,966 on September 1. The index continued higher than in the autumn of any other year on record.

### Transportation

*Street and Electric Railways and Cartage.*—A minor decrease was indicated in local transportation, 52 persons being released from the forces of the 134 co-operating firms, who re-

ported 26,847 on their pay-rolls. Conditions in this industry were better than on October 1 in 1928, or in any other year since this series was commenced.

*Steam Railways.*—Statistics were tabulated from 106 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls declined from 88,486 on September 1 to 86,484 at the beginning of October. This reduction was largely due to the delay in the movement of grain. Improvement had been indicated on the same date last year, when the index was rather higher. There were losses on the date under review in all except the Prairie Provinces, where a small advance was reported.

*Shipping and Stevedoring.*—Curtailment in employment was registered in the water transportation group, in which 75 companies employed 18,292 workers. This was a decline of 1,118 compared with their payrolls in the preceding month; all provinces shared in the loss, which as in the case of steam railway operation, was largely a result of the grain congestion. Reductions had also been noted on October 1 last year, and although they were on a smaller scale, the index then was lower than on the date under review.

### Construction and Maintenance

*Building.*—For the first time since the beginning of March, there was a falling-off in employment in building, 1,772 persons being released from the forces of the 682 co-operating contractors. They had 66,161 employees, a number considerably in excess of that reported at the beginning of October a year ago, when the seasonal curtailment indicated was on a smaller scale. In the Maritime Provinces and Ontario there was further improvement while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec and the Western Provinces.

*Highway.*—Work on highways and streets declined, as is customary at this time of year, but the decreases, like the increases which preceded it, involved a larger number of workers than in the early autumn in previous years of the record. Statements were tabulated from 248 employers, whose staffs, standing at 42,887, were smaller by 8,898 persons than on September 1. There were marked contractions in all provinces, those in the Prairies being most pronounced.

*Railway.*—Continued reductions in employment were reported on railway construction, especially in the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 44 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 54,249 at the beginning of September to 47,168 on the date under review. This shrink-

age was more extensive than that registered on October 1, 1928, when the level of employment was higher.

### Services

The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 950 persons in the staffs of the 223 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 23,531 on October 1. The declines indicated on the same date last year involved a larger number of workers, and the index then was much lower.

### Trade

Trade, especially retail stores, showed a pronounced increase in personnel; 706 estab-

lishments reported 86,554 employees, compared with 85,804 in the preceding month. The situation was better than in the autumn in any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1929

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

Little variation from the August level of unemployment among local trade unions featured the September situation, 3.7 per cent of the membership covered by the returns being idle in the latter month compared with 3.5 per cent at the close of August. Reports for September were tabulated from a total of 1,762 labour organizations with 206,617 members, 7,654 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. Conditions were somewhat less favourable during September than in the corresponding month last year, when the percentage of unemployed members stood at 2.2. In Nova Scotia and Quebec unions during September the employment tendency was upward from that of the previous month though the improvement represented was nominal only. Of the losses in employment reflected by the remaining provinces those reported from New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were less than one per cent, while in Manitoba somewhat larger though moderate declines occurred. All provinces participated in the downward movement that employment manifested in comparison with September last

year, Manitoba unions with an increase in idleness of 3.5 per cent showing the most substantial reduction and the remaining provinces contractions in employment ranging from that of Manitoba to .4 per cent in Quebec.

A tabulation is made separately each month of unemployment among trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. The percentage of unemployment in Edmonton at the close of September was 8.8, the largest percentage of idleness to be registered by any of the cities in the comparison and showing also the most important employment contraction over the previous month. This recession was due, to a considerable extent, to inactivity among garment workers in that city. Montreal and Vancouver unions with 7.1 per cent and 6.5 per cent of idleness respectively were next in line, though these percentages were indicative of but slight declines over August conditions. Winnipeg and Halifax unions reported moderate reductions in the employment volume during September over the previous month, while the decline indicated by Toronto unions was practically negligible. On the contrary Saint John and Regina unions registered slight employment advances. The volume of work available to union members in all cities showed a falling off when compared with conditions existing in September a year ago, Edmonton as in the previous comparison, reporting the most outstanding change.

The chart which accompanies this article indicates the unemployment trend by months from January, 1923, to date. The curve during September continued in the upward trend of the previous month, though the extension was slight. The level of the curve at the end of

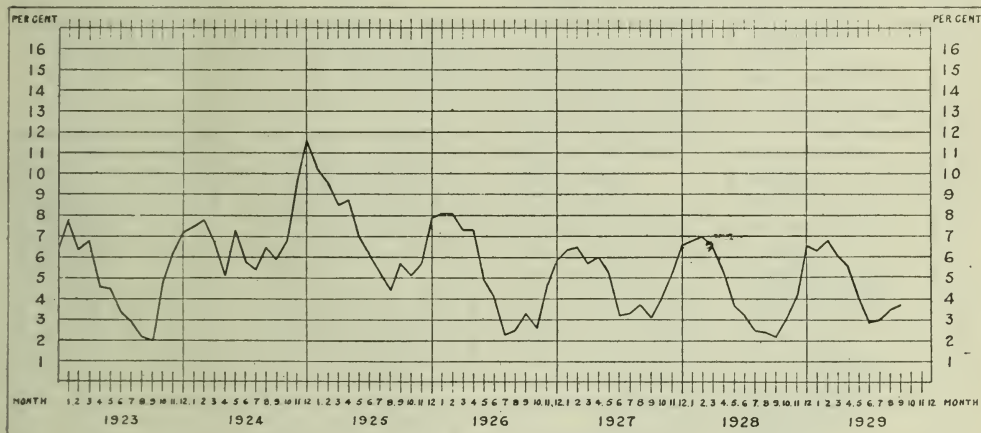
the month was also somewhat above that of September, 1928, indicating a larger unemployment volume during September than in the same month a year ago.

From unions in the manufacturing industries 495 reports were received during September including a membership of 59,213 persons and of these 2,083 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 3.5 compared with 3.9 per cent in August. This slight improvement reported over August was attributable to a considerable degree to better conditions prevailing for textile and iron and steel workers, though expansion, on a smaller scale, was manifest by glass workers, metal polishers, printing tradesmen, papermakers, hat and cap makers and bakers. Garment workers, on the other hand, reported a moderate drop in the volume of work afforded

coalfields, while British Columbia miners reported a fully engaged situation in both months. In comparison with the returns for September of last year when 3.4 per cent of unemployment was recorded activity for Alberta miners showed a substantial increase during the month under review; in Nova Scotia employment was at a somewhat lower level and in British Columbia no miners were reported idle contrasted with a nominal unemployment percentage in September of last year. A number of unions continued to record some short time.

The volume of unemployment in the building trades during September was slightly in excess of that shown in the preceding month though considerably in advance of that indicated during September last year. At the close of September reports from 205 unions

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



and among wood workers employment was somewhat retarded. In comparing with the returns for September, 1928, when the unemployment percentage in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, stood at 2.8 general labourers showed substantial contractions in employment during the month under review and lesser declines in activity were recorded by pulp and paper makers, printing tradesmen, garment workers, hat and cap makers and metal polishers. Cigar makers, wood, textile, iron and steel, and glass workers, however, reported some slight expansion.

The 42 unions of coal miners from which reports were tabulated at the end of September embracing a membership of 15,502 persons showed 2.8 per cent of idleness contrasted with 5.1 per cent in August. The improvement over August was due to heightened activity in both the Nova Scotia and Alberta

of building tradesmen were tabulated comprising a membership of 30,581 persons, 8.6 per cent of whom were without work at the end of the month contrasted with 7.2 per cent of unemployed members in August and 2.9 per cent in September last year. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, granite and stone cutters, and plumbers and steamfitters all shared in the downward employment trend manifested when compared with August, which was in part offset by the better situation prevailing for bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers and hod carriers and building labourers. The changes throughout, however, were not particularly noteworthy. Apart from bridge and structural iron workers and electrical workers a lower employment level was maintained by all tradesmen during

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

Month	Percentage of Unemployment																															
	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September 1919	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	3	1.7	1.1	1.7	0	1	1	3.4	1.4	1.2	0	2.9	2.7	2.0	9.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
September 1920	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	0.39	0	1	4.6	1.6	1.5	6.5	2.7	2.0	9.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0	4	1.2	1	2.0	1.8
September 1921	20.2	22.5	9.1	13.9	11.4	7.7	6.3	8.3	2.4	13.8	3.7	17.5	8.4	19.1	16.4	59.6	3.0	3.4	4.1	7.7	2.6	7.9	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.1	2	5	3.3	1.9	4.4	3.5
September 1922	16.1	0	1.0	4.5	13.4	2.8	4	3.8	4.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	4.7	3.1	10.8	0	3.7	3.7	3.1	4.0	7.4	1.4	2.4	4.4	4	2	2.5	1.7	4.3	2.8	
September 1923	0	0	1.0	2.9	2.5	2.8	1	4.6	8.5	3.0	3.2	3.4	0	10.9	3.1	12.4	0	1.9	4.3	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.4	2.4	4	4	2	2.5	1.7	4.3	2.8	
September 1924	0.35	7.2	9.1	2.3	3.3	5.0	3	4.3	7.7	2.9	3.6	5.4	8	12.0	9.5	20.1	0	0.1	1.9	2.2	3.8	3.8	1.1	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	4	6.5	5.0
September 1925	0.44	6.4	11.0	3.3	3.6	5.0	3	4.3	7.7	2.9	3.6	5.4	8	12.0	9.5	20.1	0	0.1	1.9	2.2	3.8	3.8	1.1	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	4	6.5	5.0
September 1926	2.6	3.9	7.1	6.8	3.3	2.6	0	3.5	6.8	5.2	17.3	1.7	0.3	1.9	8.9	7.0	1.6	0	4.3	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
January 1927	3.1	1.6	1.3	7.8	3.3	2.6	0	3.5	6.8	5.2	17.3	1.7	0.3	1.9	8.9	7.0	1.6	0	4.3	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
February 1927	4.1	0	0.2	6.8	13.3	3.3	2	3	6.3	6.2	4.7	6.2	0.7	3.9	8.9	7.0	1.6	0	4.3	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
March 1927	1.3	0	0.2	6.8	16.2	3.3	2	3	6.3	5.5	5.0	5.2	0.7	3.9	8.9	7.0	1.6	0	4.3	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
April 1927	5.9	0	0.2	8.0	9.6	2.4	6.1	2.8	4.2	9.0	5.3	2.6	21.0	4.3	10.9	6.8	0	3.6	4.8	2.9	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
May 1927	7	0	0.3	3.8	4.5	3.8	5	2.4	5.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	27.7	7.5	4.2	3.8	0	3.6	4.8	2.9	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
June 1927	1.5	0	0.4	5.8	4.7	2.5	5	2.4	5.7	3.7	2.6	2.4	27.7	7.5	4.2	3.8	0	3.6	4.8	2.9	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
July 1927	1.9	0	0.2	5.9	5.1	3.0	2.2	3.4	14.8	6.3	3.4	2.2	15.1	7.5	4.2	3.8	0	3.6	4.8	2.9	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
August 1927	2.6	0	0.2	5.9	5.1	3.0	2.2	3.4	14.8	6.3	3.4	2.2	15.1	7.5	4.2	3.8	0	3.6	4.8	2.9	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
September 1927	3.5	0	0.2	5.9	2.8	3.6	5.5	3.0	11.2	2.0	8	1.8	7.7	6.6	6.2	10.3	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
October 1927	19.9	0	0.2	8.9	7.2	3.0	3.2	4.8	2.2	7.7	3	7.3	19.6	10.9	4.6	5.7	4	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
November 1927	26.7	0	0.2	8.9	3.3	3.0	3.6	5.5	3.8	5.8	8.4	0.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	3.8	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
December 1927	26.6	0	0.2	8.9	3.3	3.0	3.6	5.5	3.8	5.8	8.4	0.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	3.8	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
January 1928	27.5	0	0.2	8.9	3.3	3.0	3.6	5.5	3.8	5.8	8.4	0.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	3.8	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
February 1928	0	3.1	10.6	6.1	11.7	2.0	4.0	6.5	3.8	5.8	8.4	0.8	14.8	19.8	7.5	5.9	3.8	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
March 1928	1.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	11.9	2.4	3.4	2.4	6.0	9.6	2.6	10.4	14.1	10.8	2.0	3.1	3.8	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
April 1928	0	16.6	2.6	6.1	3.1	2.4	3.4	1.9	8.9	11.8	5.5	12.1	16.8	10.8	2.6	6	4.0	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
May 1928	7	12.5	1.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	4.0	2.8	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.2	17	3.4	3.6	9.3	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2	
June 1928	4	8	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	3	2.7	8.1	5	1.5	3	1.9	1.5	3.4	5.9	6.8	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
July 1928	7	12.5	1.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	4.0	2.8	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.2	17	3.4	3.6	9.3	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2	
August 1928	4	8	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	3	2.7	8.1	5	1.5	3	1.9	1.5	3.4	5.9	6.8	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
September 1928	4	8	3.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	3	2.7	8.1	5	1.5	3	1.9	1.5	3.4	5.9	6.8	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
October 1928	4.0	12.6	1.2	4.5	3.2	4.3	6.6	2.3	13.9	8	7	5	6	1	5	4	5	12.5	5.5	1.0	2.9	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
November 1928	49.9	0	0.7	5.6	4.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	33.4	2.1	4.2	4.0	41	5.3	8.9	5	12.5	5.5	1.0	2.9	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2	
December 1928	49.9	0	0.7	5.6	4.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	33.4	2.1	4.2	4.0	41	5.3	8.9	5	12.5	5.5	1.0	2.9	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2	
January 1929	6.6	0	1.5	5.6	3.1	4.4	7.8	2.8	13.7	7.9	0	8.6	16.2	9.4	3.7	1.9	11.2	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
February 1929	0	5.5	5.5	6.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	13.5	3.0	0	3.2	4.9	3.9	5.9	0.18	6	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
March 1929	1.2	2.8	6.5	3.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	2.4	10.3	2.9	0	7	3.2	6.2	3.8	3.3	3.3	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
April 1929	2.6	18.3	8.4	7.0	3.3	1.9	4.8	2.4	13.2	3.3	0.16	13.8	8	1.9	6.14	7	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2	
May 1929	3.7	0	5.8	4.8	3.5	1.6	1.8	2.5	10.3	2.9	0	16.1	13.8	8	1.9	6.14	7	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
June 1929	2.6	0	4.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.5	10.3	2.9	0	16.1	13.8	8	1.9	6.14	7	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
July 1929	1.1	1.1	1.8	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.7	3.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.4	1.9	1.6	40.7	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
August 1929	1.6	6.9	5.0	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.2	1.1	10.8	1.1	0	1.8	1.8	3.4	1.9	1.6	40.7	0	3.1	10.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0	5.7	4.2
September 1929	1																															



September than in the same month of last year, the reductions shown by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners involving the greatest number of workers. Conditions for bridge and structural iron workers were somewhat better than in September a year ago, while among electrical workers the same percentage of idleness was registered in both months of the comparison.

Among transportation workers at the close of September 2.8 per cent of idleness was reported in contrast with 1.9 per cent in August and 1.6 per cent in September a year ago. The percentage for September was based on the reports received from 759 unions with a

combined membership of 73,701 persons. In the navigation division unemployment was in considerable greater volume than in August, while among steam railway employees, whose membership includes about 79 per cent of the total group membership reporting, and among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs a nominal unemployment increase was noted. In comparison with the returns for September of last year steam railway employees, street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs all reported slight recessions in the employment volume during the month under review, and navigation workers small gains in activity.

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N. S. and Pr. Edward Island.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.2
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	3.8	4.5	5.0
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	7.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.5
Sept., 1919.....	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.4	7.1	1.3	1.9	4.0	1.8
Sept., 1920.....	3	1	7.6	1.9	5	1	6.5	11	3.3
Sept., 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Sept., 1922.....	1.5	2.1	5.1	1.9	7	5	1.4	4.8	3.8
Sept., 1923.....	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	8	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.0
Sept., 1924.....	3.9	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
Sept., 1925.....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.1	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	1.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.9	1.1	7.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	6.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.4	5.2	4.2	8.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.7
June, 1928.....	5	8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	7	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	7	4.0	1.9	1.4	7.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	9	5	3.5	1.2	1.2	6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	3.5	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	9	0.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
March, 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	5	6.8	3.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	3.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	8	4.8	2.6	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7

From long shore men whose reports are tabulated separately each month 12.4 per cent of idleness was registered at the close of September compared with 13.5 per cent in August and with 15.5 per cent in September, 1928. Reports were received for September from 15 associations of these workers with an aggregate membership of 6,436 persons.

Employment for retail clerks eased off slightly during September from the high level maintained in August as shown by the 8 reporting unions combining a membership of 1,293 persons. Of these 2.5 per cent were without work on the last day of the month compared with .1 per cent in August and with .4 per cent in September of last year.

Civic employees reported an unemployment per centage of .9 in September compared with a fully engaged situation in August and with .4 per cent of idleness in September, 1928. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns tabulated from 72 unions of these workers with 7,271 members.

In the miscellaneous group of trades the change in employment conditions was very slight during September from the previous month, the tendency, however, being favourable. Returns were received from a total of 119 unions at the close of September with a membership aggregate of 6,100 persons and of these 263, or a percentage of 4.3 were idle compared with 4.6 per cent in August. Hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen all reported slight gains in activity during September, while employment for barbers was somewhat retarded. In comparison with the returns for September of last year when 2.9 per cent of unemployment was recorded hotel and restaurant employees, theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationary engineers and firemen all reported moderate reductions in the employment volume during the month under review.

Fishermen with 4 unions reporting 820 members registered 1.2 per cent of idleness in September contrasted with 1.6 per cent in August and with .8 per cent in September last year.

Among lumber workers and loggers moderate improvement was shown during September over the previous month, the 5 unions from which reports were received with 1,004 members indicating 4.7 per cent of unemployment compared with 6.9 per cent in August.

The situation was also better than in September of last year when 6.3 per cent of the members reported were unemployed.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive and for each month from January, 1927, to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table II.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1929

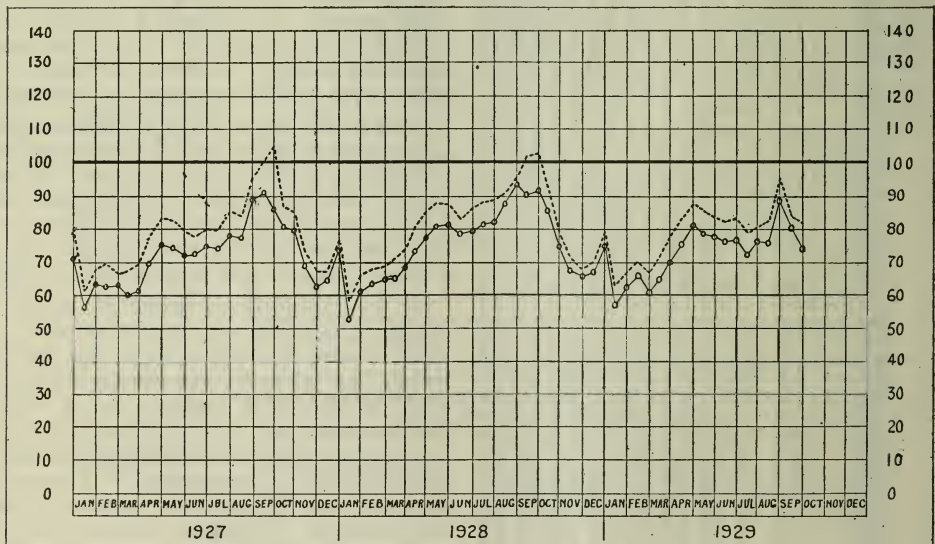
The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of September, 1929, showed a decline in the average daily placements from that of the preceding period and also from that of last year, registering a loss of nearly 6 per cent in the former and of 44 per

cent in the latter comparison. The decrease from last year was in farming, mainly due to a heavy decline in the harvest requirements in the Prairie Provinces, though all other groups reported declines, except logging and services, the former showing the greater gain. In comparison with the preceding month, logging again showed a noteworthy gain, followed by increases of minor importance in

manufacturing, mining, services and trade. All other groups showed fewer placements, the heaviest loss being in farming. The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1927, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applica-

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



cent in the latter comparison. The decrease from last year was in farming, mainly due to a heavy decline in the harvest requirements in the Prairie Provinces, though all other groups reported declines, except logging and services, the former showing the greater gain. In comparison with the preceding month, logging again showed a noteworthy gain, followed by increases of minor importance in

tions for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of applications in relation to placements declined sharply throughout the month and at the close of the period was much lower than the level recorded at the close of the corresponding month last year. The ratio of vacancies to

each 100 applications was 84.1 during the first half and 81.9 during the second half of September, 1929, in contrast with the ratios of 101.9 and 102.7 during the corresponding periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 80.7 and 74.4 as compared with 90.4 and 91.7 during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1929, was 1,921 as compared with 2,047 during the preceding month and with 3,605 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,314 in comparison with 2,271 in August, 1929, and with 3,523 during September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1929, was 1,794, of which 1,258 were in regular employment and 536 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,901 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 3,210 daily, consisting of 2,637 placements in regular and 573 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 44,580 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 43,056 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 30,196, of which 24,810 were for men and 5,386 for women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,860. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 33,413 for men and 12,686 for women, a total of 46,099, while applications for work numbered 55,521, of which 40,423 were from men and 15,098 from women.

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

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (9 months).....	206,537	101,977	308,514

## NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of September, 1929, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 15 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 20 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were 5 per cent above August and 16 per cent in excess of September, 1928. Increased placements under construction and maintenance more than equalled the net gain in placements for the province over September of last year. Services also showed improvement, but these increases were in part offset by declines in manufacturing, logging, transportation and trade. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 50; construction and maintenance, 235; trade, 40; and services, 350, of which 264 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 253 men and 74 women during the month.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

The demand for workers as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during September was nearly 21 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 10 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements, however, declined nearly 3 per cent from August and also from September, 1928. Manufacturing and transportation were the only groups to show increased placements over September of last year, and these gains were more than offset by declines in other groups, the most noteworthy of which was in lodging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 66; transportation, 72; construction and maintenance, 99; and services, 521, of which 403 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 202 of men and 86 of women.

## QUEBEC

During September employment offices in the province of Quebec received orders for nearly 15 per cent more workers than in the preceding month but 5 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 11 per cent higher than in August, but over 4 per cent below September, 1928. Logging was the only group in which a substantial gain in placements was made over September last year, but services and farming also showed some improvement.

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1928
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	<b>841</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>239</b>
Halifax.....	544	82	485	433	188	245	224	27
New Glasgow.....	133	34	130	126	66	48	166	64
Sydney.....	164	5	185	182	73	109	106	148
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	<b>998</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>318</b>
Chatham.....	190	93	108	108	86	22	92	27
Moncton.....	418	94	356	322	115	207	58	180
St. John.....	390	0	440	392	87	305	270	161
<b>Quebec</b> .....	<b>3,117</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>3,110</b>
Hull.....	367	96	785	663	663	0	80	546
Montreal.....	1,538	238	2,495	1,556	1,378	12	673	1,656
Quebec.....	659	95	860	665	524	42	163	540
Rouyn.....	198	11	97	87	86	1	.....	.....
Sherbrooke.....	196	30	337	236	175	3	62	183
Three Rivers.....	159	25	254	256	128	0	83	180
<b>Ontario</b> .....	<b>17,688</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>20,724</b>	<b>15,352</b>	<b>9,548</b>	<b>4,979</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>10,334</b>
Belleville.....	303	2	289	275	258	17	74	159
Brantford.....	321	24	496	313	126	179	406	196
Chatham.....	331	6	388	351	264	87	103	452
Cobalt.....	359	96	236	219	212	7	34	180
Fort William.....	536	28	513	511	451	60	51	473
Guelph.....	281	129	233	211	92	94	90	115
Hamilton.....	1,114	7	1,886	1,105	464	641	885	437
Kingston.....	527	26	560	509	186	323	210	91
Kitchener.....	269	85	649	304	163	92	328	213
London.....	500	93	568	456	264	152	319	337
Niagara Falls.....	280	11	308	242	143	76	128	166
North Bay.....	674	128	595	595	540	55	0	373
Oshawa.....	520	2	576	512	311	201	142	482
Ottawa.....	1,031	253	1,066	988	592	251	381	458
Pembroke.....	495	106	309	284	231	53	6	192
Peterborough.....	211	28	219	226	122	69	73	138
Port Arthur.....	1,334	.....	1,059	1,039	939	100	34	978
St. Catharines.....	510	42	611	464	271	193	397	257
St. Thomas.....	255	10	275	253	132	121	44	170
Sarnia.....	184	6	212	175	70	105	54	72
Sault Ste. Marie.....	836	677	535	313	237	55	152	179
Sudbury.....	1,204	560	884	880	844	36	1	501
Timmins.....	320	106	257	202	183	17	56	261
Toronto.....	4,626	731	7,154	4,334	2,099	1,755	2,553	2,825
Windsor.....	617	26	853	591	354	237	468	629
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	<b>4,220</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,431</b>	<b>1,393</b>	<b>8,321</b>
Brandon.....	408	16	500	426	318	108	56	962
Dauphin.....	102	0	232	124	77	48	76	189
Portage la Prairie.....	139	4	133	133	133	0	5	259
Winnipeg.....	3,571	72	5,523	4,526	2,157	2,275	1,256	6,911
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	<b>7,250</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>6,159</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>24,852</b>
Estevan.....	304	4	237	196	165	31	39	820
Melfort.....	356	0	356	356	356	0	0	473
Moose Jaw.....	1,413	26	1,478	1,299	1,058	231	279	8,229
North Battleford.....	392	1	308	307	273	34	1	698
Prince Albert.....	507	20	440	423	363	60	18	553
Regina.....	1,607	102	1,472	1,341	1,035	306	411	4,466
Saskatoon.....	1,780	5	1,419	1,406	1,092	314	66	3,669
Swift Current.....	310	41	304	297	220	77	7	3,610
Weyburn.....	296	4	292	265	243	22	24	1,563
Yorkton.....	285	1	284	269	181	88	14	771
<b>Alberta</b> .....	<b>7,505</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>6,831</b>	<b>5,409</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>11,381</b>
Calgary.....	2,408	38	2,417	2,036	1,553	480	234	4,141
Drumheller.....	552	2	584	503	397	106	60	1,010
Edmonton.....	3,279	46	3,313	3,239	2,701	537	358	4,058
Lethbridge.....	903	15	752	695	512	183	58	1,281
Medicine Hat.....	363	2	390	358	246	112	32	891
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	<b>4,450</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>7,827</b>	<b>6,003</b>	<b>3,999</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>4,738</b>
Cranbrook.....	140	3	262	149	141	8	113	215
Kamloops.....	130	21	232	117	91	16	65	90
Kelowna.....	169	0	163	162	131	31	0	157
Nanaimo.....	123	1	130	84	49	35	71	43
Nelson.....	268	2	188	188	177	11	0	93
New Westminster.....	139	10	271	177	106	71	101	113
Penticton.....	143	4	156	147	99	37	23	125
Prince George.....	50	1	84	84	84	0	0	75
Prince Rupert.....	59	2	126	60	32	28	67	74
Revelstoke.....	44	4	153	28	25	1	83	40
Vancouver.....	2,157	89	4,915	3,764	2,525	1,107	1,065	3,349
Vernon.....	245	2	277	250	241	9	25	133
Victoria.....	813	13	870	793	298	527	138	231
<b>All Offices</b> .....	<b>46,099</b>	<b>4,536</b>	<b>55,521</b>	<b>44,580</b>	<b>30,196</b>	<b>12,860</b>	<b>13,728</b>	<b>63,293</b>
Men.....	33,413	2,659	40,423	32,526	24,810	7,391	9,696	57,803
Women.....	12,686	1,877	15,098	12,054	5,386	5,469	4,032	5,490

The most substantial decline was under construction and maintenance. There were also fewer placements made under transportation and trade. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 161; logging, 1,436; farming, 89; construction and maintenance, 562, and services, 712, of which 458 were of household workers. During the month 2,351 men and 603 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Orders listed at employment offices in Ontario during September called for over 19 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 2 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of nearly 13 per cent in placements when compared with August, but a decline of nearly 8 per cent in comparison with September, 1928. When comparing placements during the month under review with September last year, logging and services showed gains, whereas all other groups showed declines, the most noteworthy of which was in construction and maintenance. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 2,362; logging, 2,265; farming, 1,017; mining, 77; transportation, 467; construction and maintenance, 2,779; trade, 727; and services, 4,766, of which 2,883 were of household workers. There were 7,582 men and 1,966 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### MANITOBA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during September were 45 per cent less than in the preceding month and 62 per cent below September last year. Placements also were 35 per cent below August and 53 per cent below September, 1928. The decline in placements from September last year was mainly due to reductions in farm placements, although there were also declines under manufacturing, construction and maintenance, transportation, and trade. Increased placements were recorded in the logging industry and services. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 117; logging, 785; farming, 1,207; transportation, 53; construction and maintenance, 374; trade, 266; and services, 2,265, of which 1,761 were of household workers. There were 2,110 men and 575 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decrease of 45 per cent in the number of requests for workers registered at employment offices in Saskatchewan during September, when compared with the preceding month, and of 77 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were 33 per cent less than in August and 77 per cent less than in September, 1928. As in Manitoba, the reduction in farm placements was responsible for nearly all the decline, when comparing placements during the month under review with September last year. There were, however, reduced placements also under trade, manufacturing, mining, communication and services. Increased placements were reported in logging, transportation and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 182; logging, 61; farming, 3,498; transportation, 159; construction and maintenance, 558; trade, 227; and services, 1,450, of which 983 were of household workers. Positions in regular employment were secured for 4,148 men and 838 women.

#### ALBERTA

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September decreased over 13 per cent when compared with the preceding month and over 48 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. There were declines also in placements of over 21 per cent in comparison with August and over 46 per cent when compared with September, 1928. Large reductions in farm placements accounted for the decrease in comparison with September of last year, although all other divisions, except mining and trade, showed declines, and in these the gains were small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 267; logging, 48; farming, 3,991; mining, 163; transportation, 88; construction and maintenance, 987; trade, 223; and services, 1,034, of which 745 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 4,980 men and 407 women.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the month of September, positions offered through British Columbia offices were 33 per cent less than in the preceding month and 31 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline also of over 30 per cent in placements

when compared with August and of nearly 13 per cent in comparison with September, 1928. All industrial divisions, except services, manufacturing and communication, showed decreased placements when compared with September last year, those in farming and construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Services showed the largest increase in placements under this comparison. Placements by industrial division included: manufacturing, 842; logging, 362; farming, 1,749; mining, 91; transportation, 243; construction and maintenance, 768; trade, 205; and services, 1,585, of which 1,020 were of household workers. There were 3,184 men and 815 women placed in regular employment during the month.

### Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 30,196 placements in regular employment, of which 20,514 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 3,390 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,717 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,673 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The number of workers travelling at the reduced rate from Quebec centres during September was 701, of whom 161 received certificates to points within the province and 540 to other provinces. Provincially the transfers included 119 bush workers and 17 saw mill labourers going from Montreal and 25 bushmen from Quebec to points of employment within their respective zones. The movement outside the province was to northern Ontario centres, Hull transferring 100 bushmen and 2 cooks to Sudbury, 142 bush workers to North Bay, 44 bushmen to Cobalt, and 12 bushmen and one domestic within the Pembroke zone, while from Montreal 239 bushmen were conveyed to employment in the Sault Ste. Marie zone.

Of the 788 persons who received certificates for reduced transportation at Ontario offices 781 journeyed to employment in various parts of the province and 7 to other provinces. The provincial movement was largely of bush workers, 693 of whom went to logging camps in the northern parts of the province, who

were recruited mainly by the Fort William, Port Arthur and Toronto offices. From Fort William, in addition, one hotel employee travelled within the same zone, while from Port Arthur 2 carpenters went to Guelph, and 35 carpenters, 5 construction labourers, one teamster, one lineman, and one caulker within the Port Arthur zone. The Toronto office also transferred one drill operator to Kingston, one carpenter and one electrician to Port Arthur, one lumber checker and one farm hand to Timmins, and one blacksmith to Sudbury. Destined also to the Timmins zone were three bricklayers despatched from Kingston, one painter, 2 carpenters and one saw filer from Cobalt, and one carpenter from North Bay. The North Bay office, in addition, was responsible for the transfer of 12 labourers to Sudbury, which zone received 4 labourers and one bricklayer from Pembroke and 6 bricklayers from Ottawa. From Ottawa also one baker proceeded to Windsor. The remaining 4 transfers within the province were of miners who travelled from Sudbury to the Sault Ste. Marie zone. Of the inter-provincial transfers 4 were of farm hands for the Winnipeg zone, 2 of whom travelled from Fort William and 2 from Port Arthur. At the Fort William office one domestic received a certificate for transportation to Calgary. In addition the Kingston office despatched one general maid to Saskatoon and the Toronto office one lineman to St. John.

The movement of labour both within and from the province of Manitoba during September originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 1,138 workers. Of these, 188 went to provincial employment and 950 to other provinces. Among the former were 80 farm hands, 75 mine workers, 7 brickyard labourers, 6 highway construction workers, 3 cooks, 2 building carpenters, 2 hotel workers and one truck driver going to points within the Winnipeg zone, 4 carpenters, one farm hand, 3 hotel workers, one hospital employee and one housekeeper to Brandon and vicinity and 2 generals to Dauphin. Of the workers transferred outside the province Port Arthur and surrounding territory was the destination of 459 bush workers, 3 lumber workers, 5 railroad construction labourers, one electrician, 2 hotel employees, one nurse maid and one general, while to the Sault Ste. Marie zone were despatched 167 bush workers. The Montreal and Rouyn zones received 55 bushmen and 40 bushmen respectively. In addition, one construction clerk, one highway construction cook, one farm housekeeper and one cookee were conveyed to employment in the Yorkton zone, 45 rock men and 39 railroad sta-

tion men to the Nelson zone and one welder to Calgary. The balance of the interprovincial movement was of harvest labour, 126 farm hands travelling to Saskatchewan centres and one farm hand to Alberta.

The offices in Saskatchewan granted certificates to 345 persons during September, 341 of whom were transferred to points within the province, the remainder representing an interprovincial movement. Provincially a large share of the transfers were of farm workers, 258 of whom journeyed to employment at various rural centres, the majority of these travelling on certificates granted at Moose Jaw and Regina. To the Prince Albert zone 56 bushmen were despatched, 34 from Saskatoon, 20 from Regina and 2 from Moose Jaw. From Regina, in addition, one well digger went to Moose Jaw, 6 railroad construction teamsters, one housekeeper and one cookee to Swift Current, one miller to North Battleford and one miner within the Regina zone, while from Moose Jaw one highway construction cook was conveyed to Swift Current and 8 railroad construction teamsters and one miner within the Moose Jaw zone. To employment within its own zone Saskatoon transferred 5 highway construction teamsters. At the Prince Albert office one cook received a certificate for transportation to Yorkton. The Regina office was responsible for the 4 transfers to other provinces, including one truck driver bound for Dauphin, one cook for Edmonton, one domestic for Hamilton and one miller for Montreal.

The reduced transportation rate certificates granted by Alberta offices during September totalled 256, of which 105 were for provincial points and 151 for centres in other provinces. Of the former 97 were issued at Edmonton to 15 farm hands and one engineer travelling to Calgary, one hotel employee and one farm hand to Drumheller, and to 23 farm hands, one farm cook, 16 highway construction workers, 6 bushmen, 10 saw-mill workers, 16 mine workers, 3 hotel employees, 2 carpenters, one labourer, and one painter going to employment at points within the locality covered by the Edmonton office. In addition, Calgary transferred 3 farm hands and one flunkey to Lethbridge, one farm hand to Edmonton and one farm hand and one farm housekeeper within the Calgary zone, which zone was also the destination of one farm hand journeying from Medicine Hat. Included in the movement outside the province were 22 farm hands and 11 railroad construction labourers going to North Battleford and vicinity, 2 bricklayers to Regina and 115 farm hands to points in the Saskatoon zone. All of these received

their certificates for reduced transportation at Edmonton. The one remaining interprovincial transfer was of a farm hand who was carried at the reduced rate from Calgary to employment in the Saskatoon zone.

Workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced rate from British Columbia centres during August were 162 in number, 141 of whom went to employment within the province and 21 to points outside. The transfers to provincial centres from Vancouver included 25 cannery workers, 6 railroad construction workers, 3 miners, one highway construction worker, one farm hand, one cook and one painter travelling to Kamloops, 23 railroad station men, one engineer and one fruit picker to Nelson, 10 mine workers and 3 carpenters to Revelstoke, 8 lumber mill workers, one farm domestic, one flunkey, one fruit picker, one miner and one housekeeper to Penticton, one logger, one engineer and one painter to Prince George, 5 apple pickers to Kelowna and 10 bush workers, 6 miners, 6 tunnel construction workers, 4 linemen, 4 highway construction labourers, one farm hand and one blacksmith to centres within the Vancouver zone. For work within their respective zones, Nelson despatched one cook, Prince George 2 loggers and Prince Rupert 3 bush workers, 2 farm hands and one cook. In addition 3 fruit pickers proceeded from Victoria to employment within the Kelowna zone. All the persons travelling outside the province were for the agricultural districts of the Prairie Provinces and included 16 farm hands and 2 farm household workers destined to Alberta points, one farm hand and one farm domestic to Saskatchewan centres and one farm hand to Manitoba.

Of the 3,390 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September 1,836 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,505 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 38 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway and 11 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In addition to the 2.7 cent rate referred to in the above the special harvest transportation facilities from British Columbia to the Prairie Provinces afforded by the railway companies during the latter part of August and mentioned in the report for that month prevailed until the 10th of September. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special harvest rate to all applicants upon presentation of certificates furnished by the Employment Service. Such certificate holders were entitled to a rate of \$11 from Victoria and \$10 from Vancouver or

other British Columbia offices (with the exception of Cranbrook, Revelstoke and Nelson, where the 2.7 cent rate was in force) to Calgary or Edmonton, beyond which points the fare was one-half cent per mile. During the first ten days of September 368 workers travelled at this special harvest rate from British Columbia centres to the Prairie Provinces, 84 farm hands and 50 farm household workers going to points in Alberta. 185 farm hands and 46 farm domestics to Saskatchewan rural districts and one farm worker and 2 farm domestics to employment in Manitoba. Of these 190 were carried by the Canadian

National Railways and 178 by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The number of workers who benefited by this special rate from August 19, when it became effective, until September 10, the concluding date, was 3,408, of whom 625 farm workers and 216 farm domestics went to Alberta centres, 2,225 farm hands and 322 farm household workers to Saskatchewan points and 11 farm hands and 9 farm domestics to Manitoba agricultural localities. Of these the Canadian National Railways transported 1,304 and the Canadian Pacific Railway 2,104.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada in September, 1929

The value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during September stood at \$17,107,963; this was a decrease of \$4,452,398, or 20.7 per cent, as compared with the total of \$21,560,361 reported in August, and \$3,266,136, or 16.2 per cent, in comparison with the exceptionally high total of \$20,374,149 recorded in September of last year. The September, 1929, total was, however, greater than in same month of any other year of the record except 1928, while the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year exceeds by over \$20,000,000 that for the same months in 1928, the previous high level since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued nearly 1,200 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$5,200,000 and over 3,000 permits for other buildings valued at almost \$11,400,000. During August, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,400 dwellings and 2,800 other buildings, estimated at approximately \$6,000,000 and \$13,500,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia reported increases in the estimated value of building as compared with August, 1929, Nova Scotia showing greatest advance of \$418,277, or 109.5 per cent. Of the declines in the remaining provinces, that of \$1,876,752, or 66.4 per cent in Alberta, was most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1928, there were gains in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, of which that of \$727,837 in Nova Scotia was greatest. In Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia reductions were indicated, the last named showing the most extensive loss of \$1,941,730, or 57.1 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg registered lower totals of permits issued than in either the preceding month or the same month of last year; in Vancouver, there was an increase in the former, but a decrease in the latter comparison. Of the other centres, Halifax, Sydney, Saint John, Quebec,

Westmount, Chatham, Guelph, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Welland, Windsor, East Windsor, Sandwich, St. Boniface, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Kamloops showed gains in both comparisons.

*Cumulative Record for First Nine Months, 1929.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first nine months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of Value of permits issued, first nine months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (1926 average=100)
	\$	\$		
1929.....	17,107,963	185,714,022	193.2	99.6
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	172.2	97.8
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	146.8	95.8
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	125.0	100.7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	102.3	104.2
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	100.7	108.3
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	112.7	111.7
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,540	121.5	108.5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	92.1	126.8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	100.0	155.3

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was 12.1 per cent greater than in 1928, the previous high level of the record, while the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in most years of the record.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during August and September, 1929, and September, 1928. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.



TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	September, 1929	August, 1929	September, 1928	Cities	September, 1929	August, 1929	September, 1928
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Isl.</b>				Sarnia.....	24,865	52,496	14,354
Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sault Ste. Marie...	28,913	199,695	31,163
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	800,382	382,105	72,545	*Toronto.....	3,150,426	4,068,975	4,085,590
*Halifax.....	771,098	341,280	43,845	York and East			
New Glasgow.....	540	22,875	20,150	York Town-			
*Sydney.....	28,744	17,950	8,550	ships.....	828,078	882,128	854,608
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	103,575	447,900	80,684	Welland.....	32,395	21,405	12,435
Fredericton.....	-	-	-	*Windsor.....	570,355	365,645	566,660
*Moncton.....	20,075	420,575	11,493	East Windsor...	57,250	46,450	55,300
*Saint John.....	83,500	27,325	69,191	Riverside.....	20,400	16,500	35,700
<b>Quebec</b> .....	4,547,314	4,203,303	5,225,772	Sandwich.....	25,500	17,590	13,100
*Montreal—*Mai-				Walkerville.....	121,000	52,000	124,000
sonneuve.....	3,254,076	3,312,625	4,056,788	Woodstock.....	15,504	9,850	27,629
*Quebec.....	724,263	286,135	543,134	<b>Manitoba</b> .....	702,470	939,639	1,051,260
Shawinigan Falls..	13,780	251,153	60,000	*Brandon.....	30,020	61,374	11,530
*Sherbrooke.....	107,700	50,330	229,900	St. Boniface.....	133,100	2,465	51,880
*Three Rivers.....	47,845	153,960	120,800	*Winnipeg.....	539,350	875,800	987,850
*Westmount.....	399,700	149,100	215,150	<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	1,378,335	2,525,395	1,356,788
<b>Ontario</b> .....	7,170,758	9,006,710	8,442,930	*Moose Jaw.....	256,950	28,141	97,213
Belleville.....	16,740	50,900	4,450	*Regina.....	304,375	2,170,429	524,720
*Brantford.....	44,072	93,062	175,548	*Saskatoon.....	817,010	326,825	734,855
Chatham.....	80,670	37,930	73,550	<b>Alberta</b> .....	949,249	2,826,001	746,560
*Fort William.....	67,690	80,025	156,140	*Calgary.....	601,409	1,849,651	557,025
Galt.....	40,765	63,086	48,962	*Edmonton.....	314,730	888,075	133,940
*Guelph.....	35,740	33,840	29,095	Lethbridge.....	26,290	75,100	43,220
*Hamilton.....	571,500	1,327,600	708,350	Medicine Hat.....	6,820	13,175	12,375
*Kingston.....	20,355	279,461	67,680	<b>British Columbia</b> .....	1,455,380	1,229,308	3,397,610
*Kitchener.....	91,902	136,835	106,105	Kamloops.....	21,380	16,645	13,935
*London.....	407,760	171,915	214,065	Nanaimo.....	7,850	26,575	3,300
Niagara Falls.....	82,892	166,510	142,725	*New Westminster..	123,435	124,375	1,036,225
Oshawa.....	30,580	68,220	168,130	Prince Rupert.....	1	1	11,975
Ottawa.....	293,590	121,743	284,210	*Vancouver.....	1,241,500	908,340	1,683,606
Owen Sound.....	10,050	400,250	8,500	North Vancouver	6,840	38,550	8,305
*Peterborough.....	189,085	35,938	256,105	*Victoria.....	54,875	114,823	640,264
*Port Arthur.....	39,555	40,700	90,641	<b>Total—61 cities</b> .....	17,107,963	21,500,361	20,374,149
*Stratford.....	7,081	21,536	20,651	<b>Total—35 cities</b> .....	15,475,811	18,663,168	17,611,203
*St. Catharines.....	257,250	123,250	64,215				
*St. Thomas.....	8,295	31,175	3,269				

<sup>1</sup> Report not received. <sup>2</sup> Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, formerly given separately; from January, 1929, when the amalgamation of these cities was effected, the total for the 35 cities includes the "Greater Vancouver" aggregate, instead of that for the area formerly known as Vancouver.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE  
PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1929

EMPLOYMENT conditions as indicated by business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter July to September, 1929, showed a decline from that of the corresponding quarter of last year as there was a decrease of over 31 per cent in both vacancies and placements. Nearly all the net reduction in placements during the quarter under review occurred in farming and was due to the small demand for harvest workers in the prairie provinces. Fewer placements were also made in all other industrial divisions, except logging, services and finance. Of these the increase in logging was the greatest. The adverse conditions, however, in the remaining industrial divisions more than counterbalanced the gains shown in these three groups. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were the only provinces to show increased vacancies and placements, all other provinces reporting declines in both instances. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment

Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during July to September, 1929.

From the chart on page 1264 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of September, it will be noticed that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of July, but during the latter half of the month and in August showed an upward trend followed by a decline in September. The curve of placements in relation to applications also declined during the first half of July, but rose during the latter half of the month, showed a nominal decline during the first half of August, followed by an upward trend during the latter half of the month, and again by a decline during the month of September. The levels of both curves at the close of the quarter under review were considerably below those attained at the end of September a year ago. During the period July to September, 1929, there was

an average of 84.8 vacancies and 79.0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 96.2 vacancies and 89.2 placements for each 100 applications during the corresponding period last year.

The average number of positions offered daily during the present quarter was 1,795; of applicants registered, 2,118; and of placements effected, 1,673, in contrast with a daily average of 2,665 vacancies, 2,771 applications

## VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	<b>153</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7,294</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>1,850</b>
Animal products edible.....	27	1	25	11	5	6	33	33	.....	192	116	68
Fur and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Leather and its products.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	167	76	33
Lumber and its products.....	37	26	9	78	61	14	61	56	.....	1,146	898	223
Musical instruments.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	11	8
Pulp and paper products.....	3	.....	3	27	21	6	31	27	4	672	426	228
Rubber products.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	44	44	.....	146	119	19
Textile products.....	3	.....	3	3	1	2	105	99	.....	459	267	120
Plant products edible.....	8	1	7	16	4	12	40	36	.....	1,110	812	262
Wood distillates, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	24	24	.....
Chemical and allied products.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	11	6	.....	265	207	46
Clay, glass and stone.....	3	.....	3	10	8	2	3	3	.....	197	129	47
Electric current.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	25	27	.....	253	203	20
Electric apparatus.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	7	4	.....	481	303	160
Iron and steel products.....	60	29	31	32	7	25	139	131	1	1,378	1,022	329
Non-ferrous metal products.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	134	108	23
Mineral products.....	5	1	4	4	.....	4	5	1	.....	270	110	155
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	40	45	.....	379	269	109
<b>Logging</b> .....	<b>124</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,884</b>	.....	<b>7,395</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	3
<b>Farming</b> .....	<b>128</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>443</b>	.....	<b>4,010</b>	<b>3,439</b>	<b>663</b>
<b>Mining</b> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	.....	<b>1</b>	.....	.....	<b>45</b>	<b>23</b>	.....	<b>254</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>8</b>
Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores.....	10	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	227	220	4
Non-metallic ores.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	37	17	.....	27	29	4
<b>Communication</b> .....	<b>2</b>	.....	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	.....	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Transportation</b> .....	<b>75</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>181</b>	.....	<b>1,479</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>860</b>
Forwarding and storage.....	54	3	51	20	1	19	51	47	.....	812	229	578
Railway.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	9	9	.....	70	53	15
Shipping and stevedoring.....	21	10	11	74	53	21	127	121	.....	595	309	267
Air.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	2	2	.....
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	<b>744</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9,307</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>862</b>
Railway.....	15	15	.....	44	44	.....	390	352	.....	3,271	3,030	20
Highway.....	42	41	.....	10	56	.....	29	29	.....	1,003	927	63
Building and other.....	687	528	120	401	337	52	1,660	1,576	6	5,033	4,203	779
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>1,084</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>17,150</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>8,076</b>
Governmental.....	32	1	31	5	2	3	35	31	.....	677	465	200
Hotel and restaurant.....	60	39	8	65	39	17	611	464	4	2,175	1,364	297
Professional.....	126	16	99	23	9	14	213	101	74	892	445	266
Recreational.....	21	4	15	6	1	5	51	42	.....	994	283	652
Personal.....	66	3	62	263	16	244	228	173	20	2,194	331	1,846
Household.....	779	142	494	1,220	154	1,008	1,736	1,174	1	10,167	3,027	4,815
Farm household.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	51	18	.....
<b>Trade</b> .....	<b>157</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1,136</b>
Retail.....	114	23	90	93	23	70	126	85	15	1,723	648	1,018
Wholesale.....	43	3	40	17	2	14	61	47	2	284	117	168
<b>Finance</b> .....	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	.....	<b>197</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>All Industries</b> .....	<b>2,498</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>8,653</b>	<b>8,133</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>49,167</b>	<b>28,755</b>	<b>13,662</b>
Men.....	1,541	849	582	1,464	834	515	6,269	6,493	128	34,729	23,259	8,048
Women.....	957	202	586	1,318	204	1,044	2,384	1,640	2	14,438	5,496	5,614

and 2,472 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1928.

During the three months July to September, 1929, the offices reported that they had made

133,026 references of persons to positions, and effected a total of 128,816 placements, of which 92,650 were in regular employment and 36,166 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 76,914 were of men and

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1929

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
471	155	316	585	182	390	907	490	415	2,557	1,251	1,263	12,716	7,871	4,410
16	6	9	110	11	99	41	15	26	163	106	54	593	293	287
6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	6
2	.....	.....	5	.....	5	3	2	1	8	.....	7	189	80	50
47	30	8	73	47	21	228	189	37	652	509	118	2,322	1,816	430
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	14	2	14	40	14	28
43	5	38	20	3	16	6	3	3	184	83	106	986	568	404
7	1	6	7	.....	7	2	1	1	4	1	1	215	170	36
31	8	22	13	7	6	6	3	3	45	4	37	665	389	193
36	11	24	30	9	20	115	45	69	310	202	112	1,665	1,120	506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	53	12	9	.....	.....	100	87	13
22	1	21	5	1	4	12	.....	12	60	16	44	377	231	129
53	22	28	44	39	4	32	21	11	101	69	31	443	291	126
15	31	.....	49	17	32	14	8	6	30	28	2	393	321	60
9	1	8	17	.....	17	12	1	11	23	.....	21	553	309	221
125	27	97	168	46	117	218	70	148	744	145	584	2,864	1,477	1,332
10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	38	24	13	188	135	48
24	3	21	17	1	16	85	65	20	102	31	71	512	212	291
25	9	16	26	1	25	63	12	51	68	19	48	603	356	250
69	979	11	74	74	.....	111	111	.....	1,083	1,045	23	11,336	9,637	88
16	15	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	40	37	.....	63	58	.....
6,280	6,334	441	14,838	10,121	95	11,058	10,428	446	3,262	6,006	191	40,124	36,949	1,852
28	42	1	18	14	2	318	305	1	400	376	25	1,074	1,014	37
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	171	174	.....	27	11	15	199	186	15
25	36	.....	7	5	.....	15	15	.....	354	342	.....	646	629	4
3	6	1	10	8	2	132	116	1	19	23	10	229	199	18
5	5	.....	37	20	17	19	6	13	22	21	1	174	111	56
145	46	93	395	97	293	361	148	212	834	154	666	3,577	1,287	2,227
128	40	83	342	55	281	311	114	210	343	35	301	2,061	524	1,523
5	1	4	53	42	12	21	5	2	83	34	42	243	145	76
9	3	6	.....	.....	.....	29	29	.....	404	81	323	1,259	606	628
3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	14	12	.....
1,198	878	354	2,669	2,108	309	2,251	1,982	275	3,035	1,960	852	21,738	18,066	2,830
150	243	.....	1,393	1,136	17	579	576	1	903	743	6	6,745	6,139	44
255	253	2	483	434	28	330	292	36	269	227	30	2,421	2,259	159
793	382	352	793	538	264	1,342	1,114	238	1,863	990	816	12,572	9,668	2,627
6,936	1,960	4,635	4,443	2,431	1,704	3,794	1,478	1,806	4,150	2,091	2,433	42,015	16,305	20,753
102	14	77	159	46	113	192	33	157	570	283	288	1,772	875	869
705	551	152	226	146	40	340	281	22	416	297	107	4,598	3,181	647
170	63	102	554	531	38	60	29	24	192	102	86	2,230	1,296	703
134	70	62	55	9	45	44	11	33	81	29	49	1,386	449	861
456	35	424	559	39	518	453	53	401	892	82	814	5,111	732	4,329
5,000	963	3,818	1,750	722	949	1,876	562	1,167	1,990	705	1,089	24,518	7,449	13,341
369	264	.....	1,140	938	1	829	509	2	9	593	.....	2,400	2,323	3
763	107	654	603	43	553	589	66	530	649	91	553	5,065	1,255	3,707
333	75	262	483	26	449	356	56	301	472	72	396	3,700	1,008	2,601
430	32	392	120	17	104	233	10	229	177	19	157	1,365	247	1,106
53	1	51	4	2	2	10	3	7	23	8	14	323	97	206
15,964	10,522	6,556	23,667	15,093	3,365	19,419	15,018	3,705	16,055	13,040	6,021	138,205	92,650	36,166
8,984	8,611	1,796	20,065	12,799	2,308	16,221	13,590	2,439	12,626	10,479	4,757	101,899	76,914	20,573
6,980	1,911	4,760	3,602	2,294	1,057	3,198	1,428	1,266	3,429	2,561	1,264	36,306	15,736	15,593

15,736 of women, while casual work was found for 20,573 men and 15,593 women. Comparison with the corresponding period of 1928 showed that 187,812 placements were then made, of which 149,420 were in regular employment and 38,392 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 120,397 men and 42,624 women, a total of 163,021, in contrast with a registration of 210,536 persons during the

same period in 1928. Employers notified the Service during the quarter July to September, 1929, of 138,205 vacancies, of which 101,899 were for men and 36,306 for women, as compared with 202,529 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of September, 1929.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during September is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the October issue relates to the situation existing in August, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for August and previous months taken from the October, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

### Great Britain

During the first three weeks of September the general level of employment remained approximately the same as in August. In the last week of the month there was an increase in unemployment, largely as the result of seasonal influences. There was a further improvement in the coal-mining industry and in boot and shoe manufacture. Employment also improved in the pottery, silk and artificial silk, linen, and carpet industries, and in dock, harbour, river and canal service. There was, however, a further seasonal decline in the building trade, in public works contracting, in

the brick, tile, artificial stone, cement, and clothing industries, and in hotel and boarding-house service. Unemployment also increased in the shipbuilding, tinplate, and jute industries.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd September, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 10.1, the same percentage as at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 11.4 at 24th September, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 23rd September, 1929, was 11.1, and for females 7.4; at 26th August, 1929, the percentages were 11.0 and 7.6. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd September, 1929, was 7.9, as compared with 7.7 at 26th August. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 30th September, 1929, was approximately 1,217,000, of whom 929,000 were men and 219,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 26th August, 1929, it was 1,190,000, of whom 899,000 were men and 218,000 were women; and at 24th September, 1928, it was 1,343,000, of whom 1,028,000 were men and 236,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States increased 1.1 per cent in August, 1929, as compared with July, and pay-roll totals increased 3.9 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I

railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of June and July, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of August. The number of employees in Class I railroads as at July 15 totalled 1,727,857, representing an increase of 0.5 per cent since June 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of July was \$246,903,206, representing an increase over the previous month of 3.9 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 0.4 per cent in August as compared with July, while pay-roll totals increased 4 per cent. August employment stood at a considerably higher level in 1929 than in any year since 1923, a year of great manufacturing activity, with one exception—August, 1926, when employment was practically on a par with 1929. Pay-roll totals in August, 1929, made a greater gain over July than in any year for which the bureau has records.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for August, 1929, is 98.6, as compared with 98.2 for July, 1929, and 93.6 for August, 1928; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for August, 1929, is 102.1, as compared with 98.2 for July, 1929, and 94.2 for August, 1928.

The food group of industries as a whole showed slightly decreased employment in August; the textile group reported a slight increase, with woollen goods, women's clothing, and millinery and lace goods outstanding; the iron and steel group fell off in employment, owing to a sizable drop in foundry and machine-shop products which increases in the iron and steel industry and steam fittings and stoves did not overcome; seasonal increases appeared in furniture, boots and shoes, fertilizers, pottery, glass, and wagons. The automobile industry fell off 2.4 per cent in employment but gained 16.2 per cent in pay-roll totals. The prosperous condition of the machine-tool industry was clearly shown by

a drop in employment of only 1.5 per cent, in place of the usual August drop of from 5 to 11 per cent shown in previous years.

The rayon and radio industries, which are not yet included in the bureau's indexes, both added to their employees in August; the rayon increase was 2.3 per cent and the radio increase was 18.6 per cent.

The report for August reflects conditions in 12,543 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments employed 3,477,550 workers whose combined earnings in one week were \$96,124,530. These employees represent 54 per cent of all employees in the 54 industries covered, and over 41 per cent of the total employees in all manufacturing industries of the United States.

There was a total increase of 9,990 employees in August over July, which resulted in very small changes in each geographic division. The changes were increases in 7 of the 9 divisions, with decreases of 0.2 per cent and 0.3 per cent in the New England and East North Central divisions, respectively.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 13 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent.

The Montreal City Council is considering the question of compensation for firemen and policemen incapacitated by accident in the course of their duties. It is pointed out that the Workmen's Compensation Act which took effect in the Province of Quebec in 1928 does not apply to policemen and firemen. When accidents to these employees occur, the City Council has power under the City Charter to determine for each case the amount of pension or other compensation to be granted.

The Province of Quebec Safety League has just published an "Industrial Accident Prevention Calendar for 1930," each calendar being in French and English, with an effective picture for each month. The calendars, which are entirely a product of the province, are intended for distribution among the homes of the workers. They may be obtained from the secretary of the League at Montreal, for fourteen cents each.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

**T**HE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing, and other outfit for the military or naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to

the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams).

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

**Contracts Awarded Recently**

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc)*

Construction of an addition to the Public Building at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, October 4, 1929. Amount of contract, \$233,770. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	9
Concrete finishers.....	1 35	8
Concrete layers.....	0 45	9
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	9
Electricians.....	1 05	9
Electricians' helpers.....	.35 to .65	9
Labourers—common.....	0 40	9 to 10
Labourers—building.....	0 45	9
Hollow tile setters.....	1 45	8
Marble setters.....	1 35	8
Marble setters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Ornamental metal workers.....	1 25	8
Painters.....	0 87½	8
Plasterers.....	1 30	8
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....	1 20	8
Plumbers and Steamfitters' helpers.....	0 60	8
Roofers—felt and gravel.....	0 80	9
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	9
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 70	9
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Teamsters.....	0 45	9 to 10
Teamsters with team and wagon.....	0 90	9 to 10
Terrazo layers.....	1 00	8
Terrazo layers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Metal lathers.....	.08 per yard	8

Installation of a hydrogen pipe line at Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, The General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of

contract, September 23, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$21,370.40. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Electric welders.....	\$0 60	8
Steamfitters.....	0 85	8
Trench machine operators.....	6 00 per dy	9 to 10
Gas engine operators.....	6 00 per dy	9 to 10
Foreman of labourers.....	per hour	10
	0 50	
Labourers.....	0 35	10
Carters, horse and cart.....	0 60	10
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 75	10

Construction of raised parapet walls at the ends of the Ogden Point Piers, Victoria City, B.C. Name of contractor, Edward Rainaldi, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, October 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$9,573. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Foreman.....	\$1 10	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8

Painting of the National Research Building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Archibald J. Marshall & James A. Marshall, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 5, 1929. Amount of contract, \$6,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Painters and glaziers.....	\$0 70	8

Grading, gravelling, cement paving, etc., in connection with the Immigration and Customs Building and Diversion Road, Douglas, B.C. Name of contractors, Moncrieff & Vistaunet, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 7, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,965. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
Labourers.....	\$0 50 per hr.	8
Asphalt layers.....	4 25 per dy	8

Construction of a slipway at Jericho Air Station, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, John H. Todd, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 11, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$4,277.23. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day	
Pile driver foreman.....	\$10 00	8
Pile driver engineer.....	9 00	8
Pile driver man.....	8 00	8
Pile driver boomman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Derrickman.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Repairs and extension to wharf at Roberts Creek, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 31, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,023.81. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per day	
Pile driver foreman.....	\$10 00	8
Pile driver engineer.....	9 00	8
Pile driverman.....	8 00	8
Pile driver boomman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Derrickman.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Construction of an addition to the Central Heating Plant, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$82,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Asphalt layers.....	\$0 55	8
Bricklayers.....	1 25	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90	8
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	8 to 10
Concrete layers.....	0 45	8 to 10
Electricians.....	0 80	8
Painters.....	0 70	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	8
Roofers, felt and tar.....	0 70	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 95	8
Stationary engineers.....	0 75	8
Steam roller engineer.....	0 75	8
Stone masons.....	1 25	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8 to 10
Powdermen.....	0 50	8 to 10
Rock drillers.....	0 50	8 to 10
Driver, with horse and cart.....	0 75	8 to 10
Driver, with team and wagon.....	1 00	8 to 10
Motor truck driver.....	0 50	8 to 10



Construction and erection of the structural steel work for Airplane Hangar No. 3, Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$43,166. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Structural steel foreman.....	\$1 10	9
Structural steel erectors.....	1 00	9
Rivet heaters and rivetters.....	1 00	9
Stickers and heaters.....	1 00	9
Painters.....	0 80	8
Painters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Carters, horse and cart.....	0 50	10
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 70	10

Construction of additions and alterations to Post Office for Customs Building, Niagara Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, Gardner Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1929. Amount of contract, \$37,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Concrete workers.....	\$0 40	10
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 25	8
Stonecutters.....	1 25	8
Structural ironworkers.....	1 00	9
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	8
Lathers (metal).....	0 90	8
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	8
Terrazzo layers (Class A).....	1 05	8
Terrazzo layers (Class B).....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	0 45	8
Electricians.....	0 85	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 40	8
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 65	8
Labourers.....	0 40	10
Teamsters, horse and cart.....	0 70	10
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	0 90	10
Time and a half for overtime.		

Construction of additions and alterations to Public Building, Yorkton, Sask. Name of contractors, James P. Logan & Sarah M. Black, Yorkton, Sask. Date of contract, September 3, 1929. Amount of contract, \$12,493.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to wharf at Mechins (Dalibaire), Matane Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltee, Ste. Marie Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, October 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$44,178.72. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of 560 feet of the superstructure of the south breakwater at Whitby, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract September 23, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$15,056.18. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater extension at Seal Cove, Charlotte County, N.B. Name of contractor, A. Douglas Dyas, St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, September 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$15,636. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Harbour improvements, consisting of crib-work, raising of harbour walls, repairs to west face wall and dredging harbour, entrance channel and crib seats. Name of contractors, T. A. Brown Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 30, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$10,762.51. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at St. Romuald, P.Q. Name of contractor, Joseph Dorval, Lauzon, P.Q. Date of contract, September 30, 1929. Amount of contract, \$24,275. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of wharf at St. Irène, Que. Name of contractors, Arthur E. Farley & Percy B. Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 30, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$30,408.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of wharf at Ste. Angèle de Laval (Doucet's Landing), County of Nicolet, Que. Name of contractor, J. E. Fleury, Three Rivers, Que. Date of contract, September 30, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$35,940.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to east pier at Rondeau, Kent Co., Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging & General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, October 1, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$20,490.77. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Melville, Sask. Name of contractors, Hipperson Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, October 1, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$48,278. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater and pier at Caissie's Cape, Kent Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Ashley A. Colter, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, October 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$76,952. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Reconstruction of wharf at Beaver Harbour, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractor, A. Douglas Dyas, St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, October 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$14,282.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs and improvements to landing wharf at Matane, P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux, Ltée., Ste. Marie Beauce, P.Q. Date of contract, October, 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$7,616.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Douglstown, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Alfred J. Urquhart, Barachois West, P.Q. Date of contract, October 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$7,953.14. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Supply and installation of a 36 ton capacity refrigerating plant in the National Research Council Laboratory, Sussex Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Ice Machine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 17, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,700. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Alterations and additions to the mechanical equipment of the Government Central Heating Plant, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. G. Edge, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1929. Amount of contract, \$49,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Renovations and repairs to the Quarantine Station, Partridge Island, N.B. Name of contractor, James E. Kane, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, October 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$5,833.75. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Deepening approach, entrance channel and turning basin at the harbour, Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredging Co., Ltd., Midland, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$61,530. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging channel to and basin at wharf of Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons,

Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$77,980. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Draining and improving Sherwood and Bronson outlets at Dundee, Ont. Names of contractors, Oliver F. Cummins and Wm. H. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$6,125. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contracts in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

Manufacture, delivery and installation of steel cupboard cases in Vault No. 2, Department of Finance, East Block, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 25, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,495. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction and erection of the superstructure, with concrete floor, of a steel highway bridge over the waste weir at Hartwell's Locks on the Rideau Canal. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal. P.Q. Date of contract, October 8, 1929. Amount of contract, \$3,690.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Structural steel erectors.....	\$0 90	8
Carpenters.....	0 90	8
Hoisting engineer.....	0 75	8
Labourers.....	0 45	8 to 10
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	1 00	8 to 10

Construction of the substructure of a Power House in connection with Welland Ship Canal, on the west side of the lower entrance of Twin Locks No. 4. Name of contractors, Aiken, Inness & MacLachlan Limited, Welland, Ont. Date of contract, October 18, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$93,185.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of three hydraulic Turbine and Auxiliaries for the Power House west of Canal at foot of Twin Locks No. 4, Welland Ship Canal. Name of contractors, S. Morgan Smith-Inglis Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Date of contract, October 23, 1929. Amount of contract, \$89,880.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Improvements to Prince Edward Island Ferry Terminals at Cape Tormentine and Port Borden, including construction, placing and filling of timber cribs, formation of rock embankments, rip-rap, construction and placing of mooring posts, etc. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Co., Ltd., and J. W. Stewart. Date of contract, September 25, 1929. Amount of contract, \$734,976.13. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Delivery and erection of one 100,000 Imperial gallon steel water tank at Springhill Junction, N.S. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., of Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 23, 1929. Amount of contract, \$10,000.00. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to one concrete abutment and approximately fifty concrete pedestals, Little Salmon River Viaduct, Mileage 66.8 Grand Falls Subdivision (National Transcontinental Railway), N.B. Name of contractors, Metal-kote Company (Maritime), Ltd. Date of contract, August, 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$30,431.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairing one concrete abutment and approximately twenty-eight concrete pedestals at bridge, mileage 64.0 Grand Falls Subdivision (National Transcontinental Railway), N.B. Name of contractors, Concrete-Masonry Restoration, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 29, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$14,462.25. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in October, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals... \$	1,570 73
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	448 47
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms	25,648 17
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	209 47
Bag fittings.....	19,443 25
Scales.....	215 10
Letter boxes.....	2,709 75
Letter pouches.....	1,979 21
Mail bagging.....	32,794 94

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)

Construction of a forage barn at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Canadian Engineering & Construction Co., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 4, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Carpenters.....	\$1 10	8
Electrical workers.....	1 10	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 20	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 80	8
Concrete workers.....	0 50	9
Labourers.....	0 50	9
Driver, team and wagon.....	9.00 per dy	9 to 10

Construction of a vehicle shed at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of Contractor, James A. Fraser, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 4, 1929. Amount of contract, \$11,450. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Carpenters.....	\$1 10	8
Electrical workers.....	1 10	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 90	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 20	8
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 80	8
Concrete workers.....	0 50	9
Labourers.....	0 50	9
Driver, team and wagon.....	9.00 per dy	9 to 10

Repairs to "A" Block, Ordnance Depot, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. T. A. Andre and Neil Davie, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 11, 1929. Amount of contract, \$18,400. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per week
	per hour	
Bricklayers.....	\$1 10	44
Plasterers.....	1 10	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 00	44
Painters.....	0 80	44
Electricians.....	0 80	44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 90	44
Carpenters.....	0 90	44
Labourers.....	0 35	44

Alterations to St. John's Gate Fortification walls, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Emile Cote, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 11, 1929. Amount of contract, \$6,990. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	per hour	
Masons.....	\$1 00	9
Labourers.....	0 35	9 to 10
Carpenters.....	0 55	9

Construction of new board walk, the Citadel, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Auger & Auger, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 2, 1929. Amount of contract, \$17,999. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

### Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying: Non-metallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying

AVONDALE AND WENTWORTH VICINITY, NOVA SCOTIA.—CANADIAN GYPSUM COMPANY LIMITED AND THE NOVA SCOTIA QUARRY WORKERS' UNION OF SWEETS CORNER, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

Agreement to be in effect from the date of signing in 1928 to May 1, 1931, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before May 1, of any year.

Only union men to be employed if available. Union men to have preference in all jobs. Horses and carts to be supplied by the union if available. Union members will not be obliged to work with or for union opponents until they have made a settlement with the union.

Hours: 9 per day or night; 8½ on Saturdays for day workers; for night workers, work to stop Saturday at midnight.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and three holidays, double time.

One day's pay for turning out at night to load vessels when no vessels are in.

Any dispute which cannot be settled on the job will be taken up by an Adjustment Committee and the management.

If they cannot agree, a board of arbitration will be formed consisting of a representative of each party and a third chosen by them. The decision of this board to be final. No strike or lockout to occur pending this adjustment.

The wage rates will be adjusted on June 28, 1928, December 31, 1928, June 30, 1929, December 31, 1929, June 30, 1930, and December 31, 1930, so as to bear the same proportion to the Government published cost of living for the month prior to each adjustment date as \$2.90 bears to \$21.61, but a minimum wage of \$2.90 per day will be maintained.

Wages per day as from date of signing in 1928:—\$2.90 for breakers, loaders, hand drillers, auger turners, stagemen, sledgemen, dumpmen and shovel men, wharf dumpmen, men loading cars with plaster out of shed or pile by hand, belt men's helpers on top of shed, crusher repair helpers (second grade) night watchmen, steam shovel firemen, steam shovel sidemen, signal men, skip dumpers; \$2.97 for well drillers' helpers, blowers on hand augers, loading workmen in tunnel, crusher dump workmen, railroad men; \$3.06 for stevedores, pumps and donkey runners, steam shovel cranimen; \$3.15 for belt men on top of shed, belt men and secondary crusher man, crusher dump feed men, side man (gas shovel), oilers, blacksmith's helpers; \$3.24 for plug drillers, loaders and blowers, well drillers, sub-bosses, steam locomotive firemen, train brakemen (except main line), wharf foremen, men unloading coal, car builders, carpenters, loading foreman in tunnel, crusher dump foreman, crusher dump car men (on quarry end of crusher), crusher repair helpers (first grade) electrician's helpers (second grade) and operators, machinery repair men, steam drill men. \$3.42 for railroad foreman and main line brakemen; \$3.45 for belt switch operators on wharf loading; \$3.50 for car shop foremen (one car shop foreman paid \$5); \$3.69 for gas locomotive engineers and

track shifters, crushers repair foreman, (one foreman paid \$4.95), main line train conductors; \$3.75 for boss carpenters at Wentworth; \$3.78 for general blacksmith on works and quarry blacksmith, cable and stationary engineers, steam shovel engineers, head machinist, driver of horse hauling cars; \$3.90 for drivers of horses and carts except those under steam shovel; \$3.96 for steam locomotive engineers; \$4 for drivers of horses and carts hauling material from under mechanical shovel; \$4.07 for electricians' helpers (first grade); \$5.40 for dragline operators; \$5.85 for gas shovel operators.

**NEWPORT STATION AND WINDSOR WHARF, NOVA SCOTIA.—THE WINDSOR GYPSUM COMPANY AND THE NOVA SCOTIA QUARRY WORKERS' UNION OF SWEETS CORNER, HANTS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.**

Agreement to be in effect from date of signing in 1928 to May 1, 1931, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before May 1, in any year.

With the exception of the wage scale which is given below, the clauses of this agreement are similar to the agreement with the Canadian Gypsum Company summarized above, and it is provided that if the Windsor Gypsum Company requires the services of any class or classes of labour not specified in this agreement, that such class or classes be paid at the same rate of wages as provided for under the agreement with the Canadian Gypsum Company and the union as renewed in 1925.

The minimum wage to be \$2.90 per day and the same provision for adjustment of wages according to the cost of living is made in this agreement as in the agreement with the Canadian Gypsum Company.

Wages per day: \$2.90 for breakers, loaders, gypsum drillers, stagemen, dumpmen, shovellers and all men loading cars with plaster out of pile by hand; \$2.97 for railroad men; \$3.06 for stevedores and wharf dumpmen; \$3.14 for auger turners when on gypsum; \$3.24 for blowers, car builders and carpenters; \$3.25 for wharf foremen; \$3.42 for railroad foreman; \$3.90 for all drivers of horses and carts.

**NELSON ISLAND, B.C.—VANCOUVER GRANITE COMPANY AND THE QUARRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 161.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1928, to April 1, 1929, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before April 1, of any year.

Only union members or those eligible to become such to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day in all departments except engineers who will be allowed one hour for preparing their plant for operation.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays, double time.

Wages: quarry blacksmiths \$7 per day, powdermen (none but experienced men to be employed) \$6 per day; men operating steam or pneumatic drills, hammer-men and men gadding out stone and men breaking stone and all derrickmen \$5.50 per day; labourers and lumpers \$4.50 per day; engineers 80 cents per hour.

**Construction: Buildings and Structures**

**SAINT JOHN, N.B.—SAINT JOHN MASTER PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 574.**

Agreement reached following conciliation by the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour, to be in effect from August 1, 1929, to July 31, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice 60 days prior to July 31, of any year.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week, except in the months of June, July and August, when only 4 hours will be worked on Saturdays, making a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; Sundays, double time.

Wages: the minimum rate for competent plumbers and steamfitters is 75 cents per hour, with the exception that all contract work tendered on previous to the signing of the agreement will be completed at the previous wage rate.

For work out of city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid.

No union member to work after regular hours without the consent of the union and of his employer.

Any dispute will be referred to a Joint Conference Board consisting of three employers and three journeymen who shall meet when necessary. If this Board cannot adjust any dispute, the assistance of the Federal Department of Labour will be applied for.

**HULL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 1169.**

This agreement which is in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931, is the same as the one in effect at Ottawa, Ontario, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 677, and is corrected in the next paragraph of this article.

*Correction*

**OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL No. 93.**

In this agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 677, the fourth paragraph should read as follows:

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and work on Saturday afternoons, time and one half; from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. and work on Sundays and holidays, double time; in case of two or more shifts the regular wage rate shall be paid.

**BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.—BROCKVILLE MASTER PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 680.**

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1929, to May 15, 1930, and from year to year until either party gives notice of change by January 2, of any year. When such notice is given, the Joint Committee will meet within 30 days to come to a decision.

Only union members to be employed if available, and union members will only work for

members of the Master Plumbers' Association as long as work is available from them.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to midnight and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half; after midnight and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters, 90 cents.

One apprentice allowed for each steamfitter and plumber employed. An apprentice is to serve four years, after which he is to pass a satisfactory examination before a Joint Examining Board. When he considers himself competent to use tools, an apprentice may try an examination before a Joint Examining Board, and if successful, may work with tools for one year, and will be paid 50 cents per hour for first six months and 65 cents per hour for second six months. After this year he will try the final examination before the Joint Examining Board, and if successful will become a journeyman.

For work out of city, fare and board to be paid and travelling time up to 9 p.m.

No union member to sub-contract or do any work pertaining to the trade after regular working hours.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by representatives of each party is to be referred to a Joint Arbitration Board, consisting of three representatives of each party who shall have power to settle any grievances or appoint an arbitrator if necessary. If a dispute cannot be settled in this way, or if the union violates the agreement, no strike or lockout to occur until an officer of the General Office of the United Association has investigated and rendered a decision.

**KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—THE ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING INDUSTRIES OF KINGSTON AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 10.**

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, and thereafter until three months' notice is given by either party.

Only union members to be employed, if available, and union members will work only for contractors who recognize the terms of this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime, and work on Dominion Day, Christmas and New Year's, time and one-half. No work on Labour Day; double time for work on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

Wages for journeymen: \$1.10 per hour.

No union member to contract or sub-contract any work.

The Apprentice Act of the Province of Ontario to govern the employment of apprentices.

The work coming under the union's jurisdiction is specified and no labourer is to be allowed to do any part of journeymen's work.

For work out of city, fare and travelling time to be paid.

No strike or lockout to occur until the dispute has been referred to a joint arbitration committee consisting of three members of each party, who may appoint an outside chairman. The decision of this committee to be final.

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON BRANCH, AND THE BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 1, OF HAMILTON.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 4, 1929, to May 3, 1930.

Union members only to be employed and no other agreement is to be made in the district.

Hours: 8 per day, between hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., and 4 hours on Saturday, a 44-hour week. On night shifts, 7 hours to be worked, but 8 hours' pay to be given.

Overtime: to be worked only in case of emergency, and time and one-half to be paid; work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen: \$1.25 per hour. All repair work done by owners by the day shall be charged 10 cents per hour extra. (This does not apply to city or government work.)

No cessation of work until a dispute has been referred to a joint arbitration board consisting of three members of each party. If they are unsuccessful in settling the dispute, it will be referred to an independent umpire whose decision will be final.

**EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—MASTER PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION OF EDMONTON AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS, LOCAL No. 92.**

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1929, to April 30, 1931, and for another year unless notice is given by either party before January 1, 1931.

Only union members to be employed, or men who have been granted one month to qualify as a plasterer's labourer. During this month men will be paid 55 cents per hour.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, except in the case of mixers, who shall be allowed one-half hour extra each day.

Work on Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour day.

Wages for plasterers' labourers: from July 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930, 65 cents per hour; from May 1, 1930, to April 30, 1931, 75 cents per hour.

For work out of town, fare to be paid, and after January 1, 1930, 10 cents per hour extra to cover expenses while working out of town.

**VANCOUVER AND DISTRICT, B.C.—THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 89.**

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, page 725, to be in effect from October 10, 1929, to August 15, 1931, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives 90 days' notice of change.

Local union members to be employed and union members will work only for contractors who accept the conditions of the agreement, and the union will not enter into an agreement with any other association or organization.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday.

Overtime: double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen plasterers: from October 10, to November 14, 1929, \$1.25; from November 15, 1929, to February 14, 1930, \$1.30; from February 15, 1930, to August 14, 1930, \$1.35; from August 15, 1930, to February 14, 1931, \$1.40; from February 15, 1931, to August 14, 1931, \$1.45; from August 15, 1931, \$1.50.

For work outside the area mentioned in this agreement \$1.00 per day extra to be paid.

The employment of apprentices to be governed by the Vancouver Apprenticeship Council.

Any question as to the termination, alteration, or any dispute which may arise will be referred to representatives of both parties, whose decision will be accepted by both parties. If unable to agree, a board of conciliation will be formed, consisting of three representatives of each party whose decision will be binding. If this board cannot come to a decision, the matter to be referred to the President of the Building and Construction Industries Exchange and the President of the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council, who shall each appoint representatives to investigate and render a decision, which will be binding on both parties.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation**

VANCOUVER AND NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—

FRASER VALLEY MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 464, (MILK DRIVERS AND DAIRY EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928, and from year to year until either party gives notice 30 days before expiration date.

Union members to be employed if available, but if non-union men are employed, they are to join the union after two weeks. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity.

Hours and overtime: the principle of the 6-day week to be observed, but may either be one day off in seven or one week off in seven weeks. All employees other than salesmen to work 8 hours per day with time and one-half for overtime.

Wages: for salesmen, a base rate of \$86 per month for experienced salesmen and \$75 for inexperienced salesmen for first three months. This base rate will be increased or decreased \$4 per month for a period of three months if price of milk is raised or lowered. In addition to this base wage rate a commission on sales will be paid, the rates of commission being specified in the agreement.

Wages per month for other employees: truck drivers (haulers) \$130, truck drivers (special) \$125, relief truck drivers \$130, truck helpers \$120, checkers \$125, stable helpers \$120, all other inside help \$120, inside relief men \$125, relief men outside \$150, new employees \$100, for first three months, \$110 for next three months; after six months the regular rate to be paid.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions, but the decision of the employers to be final, in this respect.

Seven days' notice of resignation or dismissal to be given.

No strike or lockout to occur while this agreement is in force. Any dispute which cannot be settled by representatives of each party will be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of each party and a third disinterested party selected by them, the decision of this board to be binding.

If both parties are unable to agree on any amendments to this agreement, application will be made under the Industrial Disputes Act for a Board of Arbitration whose majority decision will be binding.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways**

HALIFAX, N.S.—THE NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE STREET CAR OPERATION, STREET CAR MAINTENANCE, ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION, POWER HOUSE AND SUBSTATION AND GAS DEPARTMENTS.

*General*

Agreement to be in effect from August 15, 1929, to August 15, 1930, and thereafter from year to year until either party gives notice two months prior to expiration date in any year.

Company officials will meet with a duly authorized committee of employees to discuss any matter of interest to the employees. If such officials fail to satisfy the committee, they may appeal to the Board of Directors or the Manager, or they may call a general meeting of the employees.

In making promotions, or filling new positions ability and seniority to be considered.

The minimum rate of wages for regular employees is 40 cents per hour, except when employees are kept on as watchmen, messengers, or other work lighter than the original duties.

Employees will be furnished with free transportation on the street cars after six months' service.

Modification of this agreement may be made at any time provided the parties are mutually agreeable and the modification is signed by both parties.

*Street Car Operation (Platform Employees)*

Overtime: time and one-half for all time worked in excess of the regular schedule run for regular men and time worked in excess of 9½ hours in any one day for spare men, Sundays and holidays 10 cents per hour extra to be paid.

One day off every eight days in regular rotation.

Wages per hour for motormen and conductors: first year 46 cents; second year 48 cents; third, fourth and fifth year 54 cents; over five years' service 58 cents.

Operators instructing new employees to be paid 10 cents per hour extra. Employees with under three years' service to pay half cost of uniforms. After three years' service, uniforms to be supplied by the company.

In case of a serious accident or a number of accidents in which an employee is considered at fault the case will be referred to a committee consisting of the Superintendent of the Tramways and the Company's claim agent, and two representatives of employees, the report of whose investigation will be submitted to the manager for consideration.

*Street Car Maintenance (Car House and Machine Shop Employees)*

Hours: regular hours for day workers to be 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays, and an 8-hour shift with 20 minutes off for lunch for night workers, but when either day or night workers are regularly required to work longer hours, straight time only to be paid.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays except for regular night men. If called for duty after hours and before midnight, at least three hours' pay to be given; if called after midnight, at least four hours' pay at regular rate.

Men engaged in cleaning, sanding and greasing tracks and general attendance work will be paid 42 cents per hour on week days and 50 cents per hour on Sundays and holidays. Regular hours for these men to be 8 per day, 7 days per week.

Wages per hour for car house employees: first-class carpenters 69 cents, second-class carpenters 63 cents, third-class carpenters 57 cents, carpenters' helpers 50 cents, first-class painters 69 cents, second-class painters 63 cents, third-class painters 57 cents, head repairmen 69 cents and 74 cents, armature winders 74 cents, special repairmen and first-class pitmen 65 cents, first-class pitmen 63 cents, second-class pitmen 58 cents, general utility men (experienced) 50 cents, car cleaners 50 cents, general cleaners 48 cents.

Wages per hour for machine shop employees: first-class machinists 74 cents, second-class machinists 68 cents, third-class machinists 60 cents, welders 74 cents, blacksmiths 65 cents, blacksmiths' helpers 53 cents.

*Power Receiving, Operating and Distributing Department (Power House "Line and Meter Employees")*

Hours: a regular day's work to be 8 hours with 4 hours on Saturdays. Regular hours for troublemen to be from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. with one hour off for lunch, 7 days per week. Regular hours for switchboard operators to be 8 per day, 7 days per week, revolving shift.

Overtime: time and one-half. Any employee, except regular 7-day men, to be paid double time for work on Sundays and holidays, with the exception that any lineman relieving a troubleman or any electrician relieving a switchboard operator will work at straight time.

If called for duty after hours and before midnight, 3 hours' pay to be guaranteed; if called after midnight, 4 hours.

Wages per hour: first-class linemen 74 cents, second-class linemen 68 cents, third-class linemen 60 cents, first-class groundmen 53 cents, second-class groundmen 47 cents, troublemen 74 cents, meter inspector 74 cents, first-class metermen 68 cents, second-class metermen 60 cents, third-class metermen (with over one year's service) 53 cents, lamp repairmen 74 cents, switchboard operators 63 cents, first-class electricians 74 cents, second-class electricians 68 cents, third-class electricians 60 cents.

Employees driving automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles in addition to other duties to be paid one hour's additional work more than other men on same machine or vehicle. This does not apply to troublemen or metermen.

*Steam Department*

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays; firemen to work 8 hours per day, 7 days per week, revolving shift.

Overtime: time and one-half. Except for regular 7-day men and men relieving firemen, double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Any helper or ash handler doing firemen's duties to be paid standard wage of firemen, but any employee acting as fireman on Sundays or holidays to be paid straight time only.

An employee called for duty outside regular hours to be guaranteed three hours' pay; if called after midnight four hours' pay.

Wages per hour: masons and boiler repairmen 63 cents, senior steam helpers 61 cents, junior steam helpers 47 cents, ash handlers 50 cents, firemen 61 cents, assistant firemen 54 cents.

*Gas Department Employees*

Hours: revolving shift men to work 8 hours per day, 7 days per week; other employees 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. Chauffeurs and teamsters to be given one hour additional per day to regular time and will be required to give proper attention to their teams or cars.

Overtime: time and one-half; except 7-day men, all employees to be paid double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

Wages per hour: first-class fitters 74 cents, second-class fitters 65 cents, fitters' helpers 58 cents, meter repairmen 58 cents, meter repairmen's helper 47 cents, blacksmith 63 cents, skilled labour 48 to 53 cents, common labour 42 to 47 cents, leading firemen 65 cents, firemen 57 cents.

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas**

**HALIFAX, N.S.—THE NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.**

Employees of this company engaged in electrical distribution, power-house and in the gas department are included in the agreement summarized above under the heading of "Street and Electric Railways."

**Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones**

**MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE PLANT DEPARTMENT.**

Memorandum of working conditions and schedule of wages to be in effect from May 1, 1929, from year to year, unless notice in writing in given 30 days before May 1, of any year.

No discrimination to be made against any employee on account of his membership or activities in any organization and a committee of employees will be received at any time by appointment by representatives of the Manitoba Telephone System.

In this memorandum City refers to Greater Winnipeg or Brandon; Exchange means any other exchange with 1,000 subscribers or over.

Hours: on city and exchange work 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; on provincial construction and maintenance a 48-hour week (This does not apply to district men and



troublemen). For shift work, the 44-hour week to prevail. Employees held waiting orders for four hours or less to be paid for four hours; for over four hours waiting time, to be paid for eight hours. When required to report on Sundays or holidays at least 2 hours' time to be paid. If called to work outside regular hours at least 2 hours' time at overtime rate to be paid.

Overtime: on City and Exchange work, time and one-half to midnight; from midnight to 8 a.m., and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Employees on monthly salary are only to be paid for overtime on the emergency order of the Superintendent.

After one year's continuous service one week's holiday with pay; after two years' service, two weeks' holiday with pay, after five years' service one week's sick leave with pay allowed each year; after ten years' service, two weeks' sick leave per year.

Travelling time during working hours to be paid for at regular rate with time and one-half for travelling time on Sundays and holidays. Travelling time over normal working hours not to be paid for.

A foreman is an employee who has charge of three or more journeymen, switchmen or journeymen linemen, apprentices or labourers. A sub-foreman is an employee assisting the foreman in the direction of the work.

A journeyman is an employee who has served four years at one or more branches of practical telephone work covered by this memorandum.

Apprentices must be between the ages of 17 and 22. They are to serve four years. Not more than one apprentice allowed for every four journeymen as long as journeymen are available. If any apprentice not considered competent, the annual increase may be deferred two months.

Seniority to be considered in promotions and in lay-offs. Employees on monthly salary to give or be given two weeks' notice of resignation or dismissal.

Any employee, who believes he has been unjustly dealt with, may have his case investigated by a committee of employees who may appeal to the Superintendent, or if his decision is unsatisfactory, to the Commissioner.

Wages per hour for apprentices: inside apprentices 20 cents for first six months, 25 cents for second six months, 35 cents for second year, 45 cents for third year, 60 cents for fourth year; outside apprentices (Winnipeg) 45 cents for first six months, 55 cents for second six months, 60 cents for second year, 70 cents for third year; outside apprentices (Province) 45 cents for first year, 53 cents for second year, 62 cents for third year.

Wages per hour for journeymen: rackmen and installers—over four years 90 cents, under four years 88 cents; combination and pay station repairmen—over four years 94 cents, under four years 92 cents; test clerks and P. B. X. installers—over four years 92 cents, under four years 90 cents; P. B. X. inspectors—over four years 94 cents, under four years, 92 cents; P. A. X. inspectors—over four years 96 cents, under four years, 94 cents; switchmen—over four years 98 cents, under four years 96 cents; shopmen grade "A"—over four years 94 cents; shopmen grade "B"—over four years 91 cents, under four years 87 cents; order gang foremen—97 cents; journeymen cable splicers, City, out-

side—over four years 98 cents, under four years 96 cents; linemen—permanent 92½ cents, temporary 90 cents; foreman—Province, outside—line foremen 85 cents, sub-foremen 80 cents; travelling switchboardmen 82 cents; journeymen, Province—outside-cable splicers 83 cents, linemen 76 cents.

Wages per month: office foremen, City, \$207.50; office foremen, Province, \$178; chief tester, \$202.50; installation foremen \$205; P. B. X. foremen \$200; power plant attendant \$170; power plant inspector \$180; toll wire chief, \$207.50; toll test clerk \$185; Morse equipment man \$190; shop foreman \$195; cable foreman, City, outside, \$200; construction gang foreman, City, outside, \$195; other foremen, City, outside, over four years, \$190; districtmen \$160; district troublemen \$155.

#### WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM AND THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

Memorandum of working conditions and schedule of wages governing the Traffic Department, Winnipeg, and certain Plant Department employees, to be in effect from May 1, 1929, from year to year unless either party gives notice 30 days before May 1, of any year.

No discrimination to be made against any employee on account of union membership or activities; and at all times the Manitoba Telephone System will receive by appointment a committee of employees.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week, which may be reduced to 7 per day for a period of not over 8 weeks if necessary to reduce staff. Operators to be entitled to one day off in seven. Routine test clerks to work 44 hours per week according to regulations governing City Plant Employees. Day operators are not to be required to report before 7.30 a.m. on week days or before 8 a.m. on Sundays; night operators to be on duty from 11 p.m. to 7.30 a.m. on week days and to 8 a.m. on Sundays, and shall be allowed two hours' rest. Employees working 48 hours per week to be granted one half day off per month with pay in five months, November to March inclusive.

Overtime: time and one-half, including work on legal holidays.

Operators to be given two weeks' holidays each year with pay and they will be entitled to one week's sick leave with pay after one year's service and two weeks' sick leave after two years' service if necessary.

Promotions to be made in accordance with seniority and efficiency.

Any employee who believes herself unjustly dealt with, may have her case investigated by a committee of employees or by a committee of the union, which committee may appeal to the superintendent, or to the commissioner.

Probationers to be paid \$2 per day during school period, if appointed.

Wages per month for operators, city and suburban exchanges.—Information: \$55 for first three months, \$57.50 for second three months, \$60 for second six months, \$62.50 for third six months, \$65 for fourth six months, \$67.50 for fifth six months, \$70 for sixth six months, \$72.50 after three years, \$77.50 after four years.

Wages per month for operators, city and suburban exchange.—Toll: \$55 for first three months, \$57.50 for second three months, \$62.50

for second six months, \$67.50 for third six months, \$70 for fourth six months, \$72.50 for fifth six months, \$75 for sixth six months, \$77.50 after three years, \$82.50 after four years, \$85 after six years, \$87.50 after seven years, \$90 after eight years. Long Distance Rate Clerks same as toll operators.

Wages per month for supervisors and night chief operators.—Information: \$87.50 for first year, \$92.50 for second year, \$97.50 for third year;—Toll: \$92.50 for first year, \$97.50 for second year, \$102.50 for third year.

Wages per month for assistant chief operators.—Information: \$97.50 for first year, \$102.50 for second year, \$107.50 for third year;—Toll: \$102.50 for first year, \$107.50 for second year, \$112.50 for third year.

Wages per month.—Information service clerks: \$75 for first year, \$80 for second year, \$85 for third year, \$90 for fourth year; Summary clerks (new employees): \$80; Complaint clerks: \$75 for first year, \$80 for second year, \$85 for third year, \$90 for fourth year; Routine test clerks: \$70 for first six months, \$75 for second six months, \$80 for third six months, \$85 for fourth six months, \$90 for third year.

#### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA EXCEPT WINNIPEG.—

##### MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM-PROVINCIAL OPERATORS' SCHEDULE.

Rules and schedule of wages governing operators at Provincial Exchanges in effect from May 1, 1929:—

Hours: for day operators 48 hours per week except in those weeks in which a legal holiday occurs, when hours will be 40 per week; night operators who can sleep most of the night will be on duty 10 hours per night, a 60-hour week; night operators at exchanges where regular relief is provided will be on duty 10 hours per night, but will have two hours' rest, making a 48-hour week.

After one year's service, operators on the permanent staff will receive two weeks' holidays with pay and six days' sick leave with pay each year, if necessary.

In making promotions, merit and ability being equal, seniority will be considered.

Inexperienced operators to be paid \$45 per month for first month while learning.

Wages per month for class "A" exchanges (Brandon): day and night operators \$54 for first three months, \$57 for second three months, \$59.50 for second six months, \$62 for third six months, \$64.50 for fourth six months, \$67 for fifth six months, \$69.50 for sixth six months, \$72 after three years, \$77 after four years, supervisors and night chief operators \$87, assistant chief operators \$92 during first six months, \$97 after six months; automatic test clerks \$84.50.

Wages per month at class "B" exchanges (Portage la Prairie): day and night operators \$52 for first six months, \$54 for second six months, \$56 for second year, \$61 for third year, \$66 after third year; supervisors \$73.50, assistant operators \$83.50.

Wages per month at class "C" exchanges (three or more operators including chief operator): day operators \$50 for first six months, \$52 for second six months, \$54 for second year, \$59 for third year, \$64 after three years; night operators \$46 for first six months, \$48 for second six months, \$50 for second year, \$55 for third year, \$60 after three years; regular relief operators \$50; chief operators, where less than

five operators, including chief operator, but not including relief operator, are employed, \$75; chief operators where five or more operators, including chief operator, but not including relief operators, are employed, \$80; chief operator where seven or more operators, including chief operators, but not including relief operators, \$82.50.

Wages per month at class "D" exchanges (agent chief operators not exceeding 200 subscribers' stations): up to and including 100 subscribers \$110, 101 to 130 subscribers \$125, 131 to 160 subscribers \$150, 161 to 200 subscribers \$175. Agent chief operators in class "D" exchanges to provide their own staff under the jurisdiction of the district traffic officer, who will see that no employee is underpaid, and the chief operator may not retain for herself more than chief operator's wage at class "C" exchange.

#### Service: Public Administration

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CIVIC WAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE CITY OF REGINA FOR THE YEAR 1929.

##### Water Works

Wages per month: engineers at pumping station \$175, meter repairers \$115 and \$150, turn on men \$115 and \$133.33. Wages per hour: sub-foreman 67 cents, skilled labourers 50 and 55 cents, labourers 40 and 45 cents, team 80 cents, truck driver 52½ cents.

##### Health Department

Wages in street cleaning branch: foreman 47½ cents per hour, labourers 42½ cents per hour, sweepers' operators \$5.50 per day. Wages in scavenging branch: foremen 55 and 47½ cents per hour, teamsters 47½ cents for day work and 50 cents for night work, truck drivers 52½ cents, labourers 42½ cents. Wages of labourer at disposal grounds 42½ cents. Wages per hour at pail washing shed: foreman 52 cents for night work and 49½ cents for day work, labourers 45 cents for night work and 42½ cents for day work. Wages at incinerator: engineer \$145 per month, fireman 55 cents per hour, labourer 42½ cents. Wages per hour at garbage transfer station: foreman labourer 47½ cents, labourer 42½ cents. Wages per hour at stables and garages: night stableman 50 cents per hour, day stableman 47½ cents, carpenter on repair work 73 cents, blacksmith labourer 50 cents.

Hours and overtime: Regular hours 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week. Statutory holidays paid for. No higher rate for ordinary overtime.

##### Police Department

Wages per month: constables \$120 to \$155, sergeants \$167 and \$177, detectives \$177, patrol drivers \$150.

Uniforms are provided and an annual vacation of two weeks is allowed.

##### Fire Department

Wages per month: firemen—first year \$110, second year \$125, third year \$132, fourth year \$137; captains \$142 to \$157, electrician \$150, motor mechanic \$170, telephone operators \$100 to \$120.

The Fire Department is operated on the two platoon system.

An annual vacation of 14 days is allowed and pay while on sick leave.

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being slightly higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined somewhat.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.63 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$11.64 for September; \$11.28 for October, 1928; \$10.99 for October, 1927; \$10.93 for October, 1926; \$10.89 for October, 1925; \$10.31 for October, 1924; \$10.65 for October, 1923; \$10.23 for October, 1922; \$11.48 for October, 1921; \$15.83 for October, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.54 for October, 1918; and \$7.99 for October, 1914. Increases occurred in the prices of eggs, milk, butter, bread, prunes, and sugar, while the prices of beef, mutton, fresh and salt pork, bacon, cheese, evaporated apples and potatoes were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of food the total budget was \$21.96 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$21.90 for September; \$21.52 for October, 1928; \$21.18 for October, 1927; \$21.14 for October, 1926; \$21.11 for October, 1925; \$20.67 for October, 1924; \$21.16 for October, 1923; \$20.87 for October, 1922; \$22.01 for October, 1921; \$26.46 for October, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.48 for October, 1918; and \$14.48 for October, 1914. Fuel was somewhat higher, due mainly to increases in the prices of coal. No changes were reported in rent.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again slightly lower at 96.7 for October, as compared with 97.3 for September; 95.4 for October, 1928; 97.2 for October, 1927; and 98.1 for October, 1926. One hundred and twelve prices quotations declined, forty advanced and three hundred and fifty were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials seven of the eight main groups were lower while one advanced. The Vegetables and Vegetable Products group was again substantially lower, due to decreases in the prices of grains, vegetables, coffee and rubber. The other groups which declined were: the Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw cotton, raw jute, hessian, sisal, hemp, raw silk

and raw wool; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group, due to decreases in the prices of certain lines of lumber; the Iron and its Products group, because of lower quotations for black steel sheets; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for copper, lead, tin and zinc; the Non-Metallic Minerals group, due to declines in the prices of gasoline, kerosene and certain building supplies, which more than offset advances in the prices of coal; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due mainly to lower prices for copper sulphate.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were slightly lower, increases in the prices of fish, milk, eggs and coal being more than offset by decreases in the prices of coffee, fresh fruits, fresh meats and gasoline. Producers' goods were also lower, due mainly to lower prices for materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries and for milling and other industries. Miscellaneous producers' materials were slightly higher.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, due mainly to lower prices for grains, livestock, raw cotton, raw wool and crude rubber. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined, due to lower prices for fuel oil, cured meats, cotton and wool goods and lumber. Domestic farm products, articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin were lower, while articles of marine origin advanced.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each

month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of

the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1927, and monthly since January, 1928. As stated in the above mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141·4; 1905, 135·6; 1910, 118·1; 1911, 113·4; 1912, 109·1; 1913, 100·0; 1914, 96·5; 1915, 90·8; 1916, 87·6; 1917, 87·2; 1918, 85·8; 1919, 85·8; 1920, 84·2; 1921, 84·9; 1922, 82·7; 1923, 79·5; 1924, 79·2; 1925, 85·6; 1926, 75·6; 1927, 73·4; 1928, 71·7; 1929, 71·4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to

(Continued on page 1298)

**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		(\$)		(\$)	
		(1900)	(1905)	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1916	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1921	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1924	Oct. 1925	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1928	Sept. 1929	Oct. 1929		
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	50.2	52.4	76.2	80.2	60.8	58.2	58.2	55.6	56.8	59.0	61.6	71.8	75.2	72.8		
Beef, shoulder...	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	35.0	34.4	54.2	50.4	33.4	31.8	30.6	29.2	30.2	31.8	34.4	43.4	46.6	45.4		
Veal, shoulder...	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.1	19.7	28.0	29.0	19.7	18.7	18.5	17.8	18.3	19.9	20.5	23.9	24.6	24.0		
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	21.4	24.2	36.4	36.3	26.3	27.2	28.0	27.7	29.2	29.3	29.0	31.0	31.6	31.0		
Pork, leg...	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.4	23.5	38.0	42.3	31.5	30.0	27.2	25.1	29.1	30.8	28.5	31.0	32.6	31.4		
Pork, salt...	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	38.0	40.2	70.0	74.4	57.2	53.8	51.0	46.6	53.4	56.6	53.2	55.0	57.2	55.4		
Bacon, break-fast...	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.9	30.5	51.1	60.1	46.1	41.6	39.3	33.9	41.6	44.4	38.8	42.5	41.3	40.9		
Lard, pure...	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	37.4	42.2	74.2	74.4	48.2	45.4	45.8	45.6	49.0	49.0	43.8	45.8	43.8	43.4		
Eggs, fresh...	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	37.3	35.3	43.6	60.7	75.0	50.7	41.7	44.3	45.7	48.2	49.8	52.6	51.0	47.4	51.3		
Eggs, storage...	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	31.5	38.3	55.0	68.3	46.6	37.4	39.7	39.8	43.0	44.3	47.0	45.6	41.5	45.1		
Milk...	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	54.0	54.6	75.6	92.4	80.4	69.6	70.2	71.4	70.8	69.6	71.4	72.6	72.6	74.4		
Butter, dairy...	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	59.0	74.2	101.2	125.8	81.2	76.8	78.4	77.4	83.4	75.4	83.2	85.6	83.6	85.2		
Butter, creamery...	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.7	42.4	55.7	69.1	46.8	43.0	44.2	42.8	47.7	41.2	46.3	47.4	46.0	46.9		
Cheese, old...	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.0	27.8	33.3	41.2	35.4	\$27.6	\$33.5	\$29.1	\$32.3	\$30.6	\$31.3	\$33.8	\$33.2	\$33.0		
Cheese, new...	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.3	26.1	31.4	38.6	32.0	\$27.6	\$33.5	\$29.1	\$32.3	\$30.6	\$31.3	\$33.8	\$33.2	\$33.0		
Bread...	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	67.5	84.0	118.5	144.0	118.5	102.0	102.0	106.5	117.0	114.0	117.0	115.5	118.5	120.0		
Flour, family...	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	48.0	69.0	80.0	58.0	\$45.0	\$44.0	\$49.0	\$54.0	\$53.0	\$53.0	\$51.0	54.0	54.0		
Rolled Oats...	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	25.0	25.0	40.5	42.5	30.5	28.0	27.5	28.5	30.5	29.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0		
Rice...	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	13.6	24.6	33.2	18.6	\$21.2	\$21.0	\$21.0	\$21.8	\$22.0	\$21.6	\$20.8	\$20.8	\$20.6		
Beans, hand-picked...	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.6	20.8	33.2	23.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	16.8	16.4	15.6	16.2	19.0	23.8	23.6		
Apples, evaporated...	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	13.7	13.4	23.1	29.2	21.6	23.9	19.5	19.6	20.2	20.4	18.8	21.5	21.5	21.3		
Prunes, medium...	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.2	13.2	18.8	27.4	18.2	19.6	18.2	15.6	15.7	14.6	13.6	14.2	14.6			
Sugar, granulated...	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	31.2	36.8	48.8	86.4	41.2	34.8	48.4	41.2	32.0	31.6	32.8	31.2	28.4	28.8		
Sugar, yellow...	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.0	16.8	22.4	40.8	19.6	16.4	23.0	19.6	15.2	15.0	15.4	14.6	13.6	13.8		
Tea, black...	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.9	9.9	15.6	16.4	13.6	\$14.6	\$17.1	\$17.4	\$17.8	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.8	\$17.6	\$17.6		
Tea, green...	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.2	14.8	17.0	15.1	\$14.6	\$17.1	\$17.4	\$17.8	\$18.0	\$17.8	\$17.8	\$17.6	\$17.6		
Coffee...	1/2 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	10.0	9.9	11.5	15.1	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.9	15.2	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1		
Potatoes...	1/2 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	35.3	53.0	71.3	69.4	64.4	40.4	52.8	46.5	49.5	61.9	52.5	42.8	75.0	73.8		
Vinegar...	7/16 qt.	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		
<b>All Foods...</b>		<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>11.48</b>	<b>10.23</b>	<b>10.65</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>10.93</b>	<b>10.99</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>11.64</b>	<b>11.63</b>		
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.8	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1		
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	53.9	57.9	78.8	125.3	110.1	116.4	111.5	103.7	104.8	105.4	102.0	101.3	100.3	100.9		
Coal bituminous...	" "	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	37.8	39.9	62.6	90.7	73.5	77.0	71.6	65.6	64.1	63.3	63.5	62.9	62.8	63.1		
Wood, hard...	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	43.9	76.9	83.7	83.6	80.3	78.6	77.6	76.2	75.5	75.0	76.0	76.2	76.2		
Wood, soft...	" "	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.5	31.6	58.8	66.1	61.1	59.4	59.2	57.4	55.6	55.9	56.1	55.4	54.4	54.4		
Coal oil...	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	24.1	23.0	27.4	39.8	31.9	31.0	30.3	30.8	30.3	31.5	31.3	31.1	31.0	31.1		
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.26</b>		
<b>Rent...</b>	1/2 mo.	2.37	2.89	4.05	4.75	4.55	4.08	4.85	6.52	6.89	6.95	6.96	6.97	6.87	6.85	6.87	6.95	6.98	6.93		
<b>††Totals...</b>		<b>9.37</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>14.48</b>	<b>15.38</b>	<b>21.48</b>	<b>26.46</b>	<b>22.01</b>	<b>20.87</b>	<b>21.16</b>	<b>20.67</b>	<b>21.11</b>	<b>21.14</b>	<b>21.15</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.96</b>	<b>21.96</b>		

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia...	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.70	8.77	13.78	16.21	11.75	10.42	10.96	10.55	11.03	10.99	10.98	11.16	11.55	11.68		
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.74	7.80	11.90	14.05	10.46	9.11	9.59	9.44	9.96	10.27	9.96	9.92	10.52	10.24		
New Brunswick...	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.66	8.87	13.26	15.51	11.59	10.14	10.83	10.54	10.91	10.96	11.02	10.99	11.42	11.60		
Quebec...	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.41	8.95	13.10	14.96	10.81	9.75	9.92	9.60	10.34	10.09	10.10	10.47	10.61	10.63		
Ontario...	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.78	9.41	13.58	15.75	11.48	10.14	10.69	10.20	10.79	11.00	10.99	11.31	11.60	11.65		
Manitoba...	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.36	8.87	12.84	16.34	10.79	9.72	10.14	9.68	10.25	10.20	10.42	10.92	11.41	11.51		
Saskatchewan...	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	8.63	9.21	13.51	16.09	11.21	9.95	10.29	10.20	10.74	10.84	10.89	11.45	12.02	12.02		
Alberta...	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.38	9.31	13.27	15.70	11.09	9.77	10.32	10.38	10.99	10.77	10.81	11.48	12.10	12.00		
British Columbia...	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.35	9.80	14.39	16.83	12.50	11.61	11.51	11.51	12.11	11.89	12.18	12.35	12.84	12.88		

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text  
 ††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.	
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents		
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	36.4	31.6	29.0	22.7	18.3	24.9	31.0	31.4	27.7	40.9	45.1	63.1	
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	39.0	33.2	30.7	25.2	19.8	18.5	27.7	31.0	26.8	40.1	44.0	60.2	
1—Sydney.....	41.3	34	33.8	27.1	22	16.7	27.5	33.1	27.9	41.3	45.5	58.5	
2—New Glasgow.....	35.8	33.8	28.6	22.9	16.9	16	.....	31.3	25.3	40	42.6	55.9	
3—Amherst.....	35.3	30	27.7	21.7	16.8	18	30	30	25.3	40	45.8	62.5	
4—Halifax.....	42.5	33	33.3	26.2	20.5	19.7	28.3	30.4	26.6	39.8	42.8	64.3	
5—Windsor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	60	
6—Truro.....	40	35	30	28	23	22	25	30	25.6	39.3	43.1	59.9	
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	30	28.3	26.3	20.2	16.8	.....	.....	30.7	24.3	34.5	39	57.3	
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	38.4	30.9	28.2	23.1	17.8	19.5	28.8	30.2	25.4	41.7	45.3	64.5	
8—Moncton.....	35.8	30.8	22.5	20.1	16	22	30	33.3	25.3	41.8	45.5	64.1	
9—St. John.....	43.7	31.2	30.7	24	18	20	30	30	25.3	40.1	43.1	66.4	
10—Fredericton.....	39.6	31.6	31.6	25.8	18.8	16.6	25	30	25.8	41.4	44.6	63.3	
11—Bathurst.....	34.5	30	27.8	22.6	18.3	.....	.....	30	27.3	25	43.3	48	64
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	29.0	30.0	29.1	19.8	15.0	20.8	27.6	27.3	25.7	38.0	40.8	63.4	
12—Quebec.....	35.4	32.2	30.5	21.6	15.3	23.5	30.2	27.3	27.1	38.4	41.3	61.3	
13—Three Rivers.....	30	29.6	29	18	13.7	20.7	25	25.7	25.4	43	47.5	65.7	
14—Sherbrooke.....	40	35.7	37.7	28.7	16.7	20.8	31.5	31.5	25.4	40.4	42.8	67.1	
15—Sorel.....	27	28	23.8	15.5	13	17.5	23.3	23.4	24.1	41	42.5	64	
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	26	26.7	24.6	19.1	15.7	21.3	23.8	24.1	23.6	36.7	37.3	60	
17—St. John's.....	31	24.3	29.8	18.3	15.8	25.2	28.3	28.2	25.6	35	39	62	
18—Theford Mines.....	.....	.....	24.5	18.5	15.5	23.5	25	25	24.5	35	.....	60	
19—Montreal.....	37	31.6	35	19.3	15.4	17.3	31.3	29.8	28.2	36.8	39.7	66.5	
20—Hull.....	34.9	30.1	29.2	19	14.2	17.8	29.6	30.8	27.5	35.3	36.4	64	
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	38.2	32.8	30.0	23.9	19.4	27.7	30.5	32.8	28.5	38.5	42.7	63.7	
21—Ottawa.....	35.4	30.1	28.5	22.6	15.9	23.3	31.1	29.1	27.7	38.6	41.3	65.2	
22—Brockville.....	40	33.3	31	22.7	19.2	22.5	30	33	27	43.8	47	62.5	
23—Kingston.....	37	30.7	29.6	23.9	16.7	22.9	26.7	30.8	26.3	36.4	41.4	61.7	
24—Belleville.....	35.3	29.8	30.2	23.8	17.2	28.3	35	31.2	26.6	40	46.1	66.8	
25—Peterborough.....	39.4	33.4	30.2	22.9	19.2	31.4	32.5	31.6	26.2	38.7	42.1	63.9	
26—Oshawa.....	38.6	33.8	27.1	23.6	21	28.8	34	33.2	27	39.8	44.7	64.4	
27—Orillia.....	36.6	31.6	30.6	21.6	19.8	27.2	32.5	32.7	28	36.7	40.5	64.5	
28—Toronto.....	40.4	32.9	33	24.3	20.8	27.3	31	32.9	30	40.3	45.7	66.2	
29—Niagara Falls.....	41.7	35	32	25.4	17.6	31	32.5	33.5	31.7	40.7	45	64.5	
30—St. Catharines.....	36	30.4	29.6	24	18.2	30.7	25	32	28.5	35.3	38.9	60.8	
31—Hamilton.....	38.3	33.1	33.3	24.4	20.8	30.2	25	31.7	34.3	36.4	40.7	63.5	
32—Brantford.....	39.5	34.4	30.3	25.9	21	29.1	31.7	34.1	31	39	41.9	64.4	
33—Galt.....	38.7	35	31	25	20	26	31.5	35	28	38.7	43.4	65	
34—Guelph.....	38.5	33	30.3	24.3	21.2	28.7	30	31.1	31.5	35.5	40.4	61.3	
35—Kitchener.....	36.9	33.4	27.6	23.7	20.4	28.7	32	30.4	25	35.4	39.4	62	
36—Woodstock.....	39	33	30.2	24.4	19	26.6	29	32.5	27.3	36	39.5	59.8	
37—Stratford.....	38.3	33.3	25.4	21.4	20.8	29.3	34.3	32	24	36.2	39.6	64.3	
38—London.....	37.9	32.3	29.7	23.8	17.5	27.8	31.1	33.2	29	37.8	41.4	62.3	
39—St. Thomas.....	37.9	33.8	28.2	22.8	20.7	30.6	30	33.3	30	38.5	42.2	65.1	
40—Chatham.....	38.2	34.7	30.7	25.7	19.3	29.8	27.8	31.5	28.2	38.8	42.6	65.9	
41—Windsor.....	37.6	31.2	30.1	24	18.6	27.6	30	32	28	37	41	61.9	
42—Sarnia.....	37.5	32.5	31.2	26.1	21.6	30	32.5	34.7	29.6	36.8	40.3	63.3	
43—Owen Sound.....	36	30.7	.....	24	19	29	25	29.3	26.5	40	46.7	62.5	
44—North Bay.....	43.3	39	33.7	25.2	18.3	27.1	29	35	28.5	39.6	43.7	64.2	
45—Sudbury.....	42.7	36.8	33.3	26.5	21	30.4	25	36.6	30.3	39.5	46.1	66.9	
46—Cobalt.....	37.7	32.7	27.3	22	21	23.5	35	37.5	29.2	38.9	42.8	64.8	
47—Timmins.....	37.7	32.7	31.5	24.5	20.7	28	32	33.7	28.5	36.5	38.7	58.7	
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	39.3	34.3	29.3	25	17.2	28	.....	32.7	29	38.7	43.2	61.7	
49—Port Arthur.....	35.3	28.5	28	23.3	19.3	25.3	.....	33.8	29.3	42.5	47.1	68.9	
50—Fort William.....	35	28.4	26.6	20.5	19.4	22.5	31.5	32.5	29.5	43.6	47.3	64.7	
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	33.5	26.8	26.4	19.5	15.5	21.3	27.5	39.0	27.6	41.9	46.6	63.0	
51—Winnipeg.....	35.1	27.4	27.3	18.6	15.7	21.6	27.5	31.3	29.1	41	45.7	63.3	
52—Brandon.....	31.9	26.1	25.4	20.3	15.3	21	27.5	28.6	26	42.8	47.5	62.7	
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	35.3	29.1	26.7	21.2	16.1	23.3	32.6	28.8	26.3	47.3	51.8	63.5	
53—Regina.....	34.3	28.1	25.2	20.1	17.3	22.1	33	27.1	25	44	48.8	64.4	
54—Prince Albert.....	32.5	27.5	25	21	15.5	24.5	30	27.5	27.5	50	52.5	60	
55—Saskatoon.....	34.8	29	28.2	22.2	16.1	22.5	35	30	25	49	52.7	62.5	
56—Moose Jaw.....	39.6	31.8	28.4	21.4	15.3	24	32.5	30.4	27.5	46.3	53	67.2	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	33.1	28.4	24.9	19.7	15.4	23.5	32.1	29.0	26.5	43.2	48.2	58.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	30	28.3	26.6	19	16	25.6	30	27.3	28.7	49	53	57	
58—Drumheller.....	33.5	30	22	22.5	15	22.5	35	33	27.5	43.5	47.5	59.3	
59—Edmonton.....	32.5	26.8	26.8	18.8	16	22.9	32.7	28.8	27.5	40.8	45.6	58.2	
60—Calgary.....	35.5	29.3	25.6	18.6	15.6	23	32.4	30.3	23.3	44.1	51	62.4	
61—Lethbridge.....	34.2	27.8	23.5	19.5	14.6	23.3	30.5	25.5	25.7	39	44.1	55.6	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	39.5	33.1	29.6	23.1	20.7	27.2	38.7	35.0	39.7	49.0	54.5	65.5	
62—Fernie.....	35	30	28	22	15	25	40	38	29.3	48.7	53	61.2	
63—Nelson.....	42.5	33.5	32.2	24	22.5	30.7	40	37.5	30	46.2	53.3	66.2	
64—Trail.....	39.3	34	30	25	23	28.3	40	35.6	30	51.6	58.3	65	
65—New Westminster.....	39.5	33.7	28	21.5	19.5	25	37.5	31	31.6	47.8	54.6	64.3	
66—Vancouver.....	39.8	33.1	30.3	23.3	22	24.7	37.8	33.6	30.9	46.9	52.2	67.6	
67—Victoria.....	40.4	33.7	31	22.1	20.5	28.5	33.1	32.2	29.1	49.7	53.4	65.1	
68—Nanaimo.....	41.6	34	30	25	25	29.3	43.3	34	.....	50	55	69.5	
69—Prince Rupert.....	37.5	32.5	27.5	21.5	18.2	25.5	37.5	38	34	51.2	56	65	

a Price per single quart higher. c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1929

Fish								Eggs			Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19-2	30-6	21-3	13-3	59-1	21-0	20-2	37-4	21-7	51-3	45-1	12-4	42-6	46-9
14-0	30-7			54-2	18-3	18-8	30-6	22-5	54-1	47-7	11-8	43-3	51-1
12	30			60	18-5			27-7	61-3	51-9	13-15	45	49-1
10				50-60	18-5	20	33-9	20-6	48-4	42-9	12-13	44-3	50-5
16	32			50	18-5	18	29-1	21-6	38-3	42-8	10	44	50-6
12	30			50	18-2	15-8	29-6	23-7	57-7	51-7	a12-5	40	50-2
				50	18		28-3	24			10	42-5	55-5
20				50	18-2	21-5	35	22-6	55	49	12	43-8	51-4
12	35			60	18	20	29-0	21	40-5	31-7	10-12	39	44-7
15-0	36-7			60	18-8	18-0	35-8	22-7	51-3	45-6	12-1	43-6	47-7
12	35			10	60	18-4	17-3	32	25-2	52-2	10-12	45-7	48-2
18	35			10	60	18-7	17	42-7	22-3	56	a13-5	45-5	50
20	40			60	19	19-5	40-3	22-6	52	47-5	12	43-2	44-7
10				60	19-2	18	28-1	22-5	45	40	12	40	47-7
16-3	29-8	20-0	9-7	57-5	21-7	20-9	32-2	22-0	52-9	44-1	11-3	41-9	44-1
10	25	25		50	22-3	21-2	29-5	21-9	54-7	39-6	12	42	43-9
15	30-35	25	10	60			18	29-8	23-6	46-5	12	43-5	44-4
20	20	20	10				20-7	29-7	22-7	53-9	10	42	45-4
20	25	15	10				25	34	21-5	46-6	11-5	10	42-3
		20					35	20-8	52-2	45-6	9	41	43-9
15		10	60	20	20	20	34-3	21	53-9	47-4	11	42-3	43-5
		8	55				30	23	45-1	43-4	12	40-4	44-6
15-20	35-38		60	19-8	21-8		34	20-4	62-3	46-4	14	43	45-7
		15	10	60	22-5	20	33-9	23-2	52-8	42-5	12	40-8	42-9
18-4	30-9	23-0	12-3	65-0	20-8	19-0	30-7	20-8	51-1	45-9	12-7	43-3	46-8
20	35	25		23-2	21	36	20-6	55	42-6	13	40	45-1	21
20	32	22	12	20-7	18	39-8	22	47-5	45-2	10	43	44-8	22
15	35	25	10-20	20	19-3	36-3	19-2	47-9	42-1	12	42-2	44-6	23
20	30			22	22	35-3	21-4	45-7	42-5	a11-5	48-4	46-8	24
							40-7	22-6	46	41	12	42-8	46-2
							41-7	21-9	51-6	49-8	12-5	45	46-5
20	30-35	25		20	18		39-9	21-5	42-5	40	a11-4	42-9	47-3
14	32	23		21	16-1		42-1	20-5	56-7	46-1	a13-3	43-3	47-6
22	35	25		25	20-2		41-3	20-8	54-3	51-7	c13	40	48-4
15	32	25		20	16		41-8	19-4	54	53-4	13	45-5	47-2
20	25	25					47-4	20-1	53-3	50-1	13	44	48-6
20	30	25	15	23	19	38-9	19-7	52-2	45-1	12	44	46-6	32
15	35	25	12	20	20	38-4	19-4	49-5	47	a11-8	43	47	33
20		25-30		20	20	42-2	19-9	54-4	48-7	14	43	46-4	34
		25	60	20			34-2	19	46-7	43-6	12	43-7	45-8
20		25					40-4	19-7	45-5	39-7	11	43-5	45-8
20	34			22-5	21	36-8	19-6	47-3	41-2	12	42-4	45-7	37
15	30	22		17-5	15	40-5	19-8	47-8	44-8	11	42-5	46-8	38
20	28-32	28		50-60	22	45-2	22-8	47-4	42-9	12	46-2	47-2	39
16	30	20	12	24	17	40	19-8	44-2	38-7	12	45-2	47-1	40
20	30	22		20	22-5	45-5	19-7	52-7	50	14		47-6	41
				17	20	47-6	20-5	53-7	46-7	12	45	47-7	42
				20	18	35-2	18-8	45-8	40-3	13	42-3	44-8	43
				20	33-5	23	58	48-7	12	40	45-4	44	
				20	33-2	22-4	58	50-6	14	43	48-1	45	
				20	36-8	24-3	58	53-3	c15			48-1	46
				20		32	22	48-3	44-7	a16-7		47-3	47
				20		47-7	22	55-2	47-2	14	42	47	48
				20		39-8	21-4	54-8	48-7	a14-3		47-8	49
				20		39-4	21	58-1	50-7	a14-3		48-7	50
				21-1	19-0	35-9	19-6	48-3	42-1	12-5	40-0	45-3	
20-28	28-37	16-24	12	19-6	18-1	42	18-5	50-5	42-6	13	41-2	45-6	51
				22-5	19-8	29-7	20-7	46	41-5	12	38-8	45	52
26-9	30-0	16-0	16-3	26-3	23-9	37-3	22-8	45-9	40-8	13-0	38-3	46-4	
25	30	15		22	41-4	21-3	50	42-8	14	40	45-1	53	
30	30	15	12-5	27-5	22-5	33-3	23-7	45	40	11	39-1	48-5	54
25-30	30		20	25	25-3	37-1	23-3	46-6	42-2	13	37	44-7	55
25	30	18		25	25-6	37-5	22-8	42	38	14	37-1	47-2	56
23-3	28-8	18-0	17-5	23-6	22-9	38-6	22-8	48-2	40-2	12-3	40-5	45-8	
		35		21-2	25	40-4	22-8	43-1	39-1	12	41-4	48-2	57
25	30	25		25	31-2	25	47-5	39-2	40-6	a12-5	38-2	44-7	58
25	23-25	12-5	15	22-4	23-3	39-8	25-2	52-8	40-6		41-6	44-7	60
18	25	15-18		25-7	20-6	37-1	20-3	49-4	41-8	12	39	44-5	61
23-1	28-3	18	20	23-5	20-6	44-6	22-8	48-1	40-3	12	39	44-5	61
25	30	20	18-6	22-1	22-3	41-1	23-2	55-5	49-2	13-1	45-2	48-9	62
30	35			17-5	22-5	47-5	25	55	47-6	a12-5		45-5	62
30	35			26-6	25	33-3	24-4	54	48-3		45	48	63
18	35			25	25	39-1	25	60	52	a14-3	45	50	64
19	23-5			11		43-7	21-2	52-9	49	a11-1	44-3	48-3	65
20				17	20-2	17-9	39-7	19-7	52-9	46	a11-1	44-5	66
20				15	20-5	19-6	40-7	20-2	54-8	48-3	a14-3	46-7	67
20					22-5	23-3	44	24-8	54	52-5	a12-5	45	68
	25		15		22-5	22-5	40-6	25	60	50	a14-3	46	69

## 2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold) in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½ s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn, 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	33-0	8-0	18-3	5-4	6-4	10-3	12-4	15-7	16-1	16-0
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	32-1	8-1	17-6	5-8	6-6	10-0	14-4	16-3	15-7	15-8
1—Sydney.....	34-6	8	16-9	5-8	6-8	10-2	14-1	16-6	16-1	16-6
2—New Glasgow.....	31	8-8-7	17-2	5-8	6-2	9-7	13-8	15-4	15-4	15-4
3—Amherst.....	29-9	8	17-4	5-7	6-3	9-4	11-7	15-7	15-9	15
4—Halifax.....	33-4	8	18-1	5-5	6-9	10-1	15-4	16-4	15-1	15-4
5—Windsor.....	32-5	8-3	19	6-4	7	10	18	18	16-5	16-5
6—Truro.....	31	8	17-1	5-8	6-3	10-8	13-1	15-5	15-1	15-7
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	27-7	7-4	18	5-4	5-5	9-8	12-2	14-5	13-8	14-2
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	34-5	8-7	17-8	5-8	6-3	10-0	14-4	15-5	15-9	15-3
8—Moncton.....	35-5	8-7	17-8	6	6-4	11-4	13-8	15-3	15-4	15-2
9—St. John.....	32-6	8-7	18	5-6	6-2	9-7	13-6	15-4	15-1	15
10—Fredericton.....	33-2	8-7	17-2	5-6	6-6	9-4	15-1	15	15-6	15
11—Bathurst.....	36-7	8-7	18	5-9	6	9-5	15	16-3	17-3	15-8
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	30-6	6-7	17-7	5-3	6-4	9-1	12-4	14-6	16-0	14-9
12—Quebec.....	30-9	8	17-3	5-5	6-3	9-3	12-9	14-9	16	15-3
13—Three Rivers.....	31-3	6-7	18-9	5-6	6-7	9-8	13-1	14-6	18-3	15-5
14—Sherbrooke.....	34-1	6-6-7	17-1	5-1	6-3	9-9	12-4	15-2	16-2	15-5
15—Sorel.....	27-2	6	18-6	4-7	6	9-2	11-6	15-7	16-4	14-6
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	31	5	16-4	4-7	6-5	9-4	12-2	13-7	14-3	14-4
17—St. John's.....	29	6-7-3	17-4	4-9	6-6	8-9	13-3	14-3	15-4	15
18—Theftord Mines.....	32-7	6-7	18	5-8	6-9	8-1	12-9	15-1	18-4	15-3
19—Montreal.....	31-9	6-8-7	18-4	5-5	6-0	9-7	11-9	14-5	14-8	14-9
20—Hull.....	27-5	6-7-8	16-8	5-8	6-3	7-5	11-2	13-4	14-4	13-4
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	32-5	7-6	17-6	5-0	6-3	10-7	12-8	15-1	15-0	15-1
21—Ottawa.....	33-7	8-8-7	18-3	5-9	6-8	10-6	11-4	15-2	15-4	15-1
22—Brockville.....	29-2	7-3	15	5-7	6-6	10-7	12-4	14-5	14-1	14-5
23—Kingston.....	32	7-3	14-7	5-3	5-9	9-2	12-7	14	14-1	13-9
24—Belleville.....	31-4	7	17-2	4-8	5-7	11-2	13-3	14-9	14-9	14-7
25—Peterborough.....	32-2	7-3	17-2	4-8	5-9	11-1	12-5	14-8	14-8	14-7
26—Oshawa.....	35-7	7-3	17	4-3	6-6	10-2	12-2	15-2	14-9	15-2
27—Orillia.....	32-5	7-3	18-1	5-1	5-9	11-2	13-6	15	14-9	15-3
28—Toronto.....	34-8	7-3-8	18-4	5	5-9	10-1	11-4	15-1	15-5	15-5
29—Niagara Falls.....	35	8	19	5-3	5-8	10	14	16	16-3	16-9
30—St. Catharines.....	30-4	8	17-8	4-8	6	11-7	13-1	14-6	14-8	14-6
31—Hamilton.....	35-8	7-3	18-3	4-4	6-3	12	12-1	15-1	14-9	14-9
32—Brantford.....	33-3	6-7-8	17-9	4-3	5-6	11-4	12-8	14-7	14-4	14-5
33—Galt.....	34-6	7-3	18-3	4-7	6-4	12-3	14	15	15	14-7
34—Guelph.....	33-2	7-3	19	4-8	6-1	11-3	12-7	14-7	14-2	15
35—Kitchener.....	31-4	7-3	18-8	4-3	6-1	11-3	11-7	14-6	14-3	14-6
36—Woodstock.....	30-3	6-7-7-3	16	4-4	6-1	9-4	10-8	14-8	14-7	14-7
37—Stratford.....	31-7	7-3	19	4-6	6-4	11-3	12-3	14-9	14-6	14-8
38—London.....	33-6	6-7-7-3	17-9	4-8	6-2	10-9	12-7	14-8	14-9	14-8
39—St. Thomas.....	31-9	7-3-8-7	18-8	4-8	6-6	12-3	13-2	15-4	15-4	15-2
40—Chatham.....	23-4	7-3	18	4-5	6	11-4	14-6	14-9	14-7	14
41—Windsor.....	30-3	8-9-3	18-1	4-8	5-6	10-3	13-9	15-1	15-6	15-3
42—Sarnia.....	35-4	7-3-8	17-6	4-3	6-3	10-1	12-2	14-7	14-1	14-7
43—Owen Sound.....	31-9	7-3-8	18	4-8	5-7	9-3	12	15-7	15-7	15-7
44—North Bay.....	31-2	8	15	5-7	6-7	11-7	13-7	15	15	15
45—Sudbury.....	33-6	8-8-7	16-9	5-8	8	9-6	15-3	15-3	15-7	15-4
46—Cobalt.....	34-3	8-3	17	5-9	7-4	10-7	15-2	17-7	18-1	17-7
47—Timmins.....	30	8-3	15-5	5-6	.....	8-7	13	14-7	15-4	15-4
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30-5	8-7	18	5-5	8	12-2	15	15-2	14-5	14-5
49—Port Arthur.....	31-4	6-7	18-8	5-6	6-3	9-9	10-5	15-3	14-5	15-3
50—Fort William.....	31	6-7	16-9	5-9	6	9-8	10-6	15-2	14-5	15-8
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	34-3	7-5	17-6	5-5	6-6	11-2	12-4	17-6	17-2	17-0
51—Winnipeg.....	35	7-2-8	17-6	5-4	7	10-9	12-2	17-3	17-4	16-8
52—Brandon.....	33-5	6-9-7-7	17-5	5-6	6-1	11-4	12-5	17-8	17	17-1
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	35-5	8-7	19-9	5-6	6-5	11-6	12-5	18-6	18-3	18-5
53—Regina.....	35-7	8-8-9-2	20	5-3	6-4	11-6	11-5	18-8	17-7	17-5
54—Prince Albert.....	36-6	8	.....	5-6	7-2	11-1	13-3	19-1	19-1	19-1
55—Saskatoon.....	35-6	8-8	19	5-7	6-5	11-7	12-7	18-2	19	19-3
56—Moose Jaw.....	34-1	8-2	20-8	5-8	6-1	11-9	12-5	18-3	17-3	18
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	34-8	9-8	18-5	5-7	6-6	11-1	10-8	16-5	17-4	18-5
57—Medicine Hat.....	35-7	8-8	21-2	5-7	7-3	12-5	11-6	17	17-5	19-6
58—Drumheller.....	38	8-9	18	6	6-9	12-5	11-6	17-2	17-5	18-5
59—Edmonton.....	33	8-8	20-2	5-5	6-4	9-9	9-9	15-3	17	17-5
60—Calgary.....	36-7	8-8	15-8	5-6	6-6	11-3	11	16-7	18-5	19-2
61—Lethbridge.....	30-5	10-11	17-2	5-5	6	9-2	9-8	16-2	16-6	17-8
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	35-7	9-7	22-2	6-0	6-7	9-5	9-7	16-4	18-6	18-1
62—Fernie.....	34-2	10	20-5	6-1	6-6	11	11	18-1	18-7	19-3
63—Nelson.....	34	10	18-5	6	6-9	9-5	10-2	16-2	19-3	20
64—Trail.....	36-2	9-1	20	6-3	6-6	10	10	15	19	19
65—New Westminster.....	38	9-10-3	24	5-8	7-2	8-7	8-6	15-5	19-2	16-6
66—Vancouver.....	36-2	9-10-3	23-5	5-9	6-3	8-6	8-5	14-7	17-9	16-1
67—Victoria.....	35-9	10	24	5-8	7-1	8-6	8-6	15-4	16-3	16-2
68—Nanaimo.....	37	8-9	23-7	5-7	6-7	9-7	10-6	17-8	18-7	18-9
69—Prince Rupert.....	34-1	10	23-3	6-1	6	9-7	10-1	18-3	19-5	18-7



AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1929

	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2's, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
			Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
11-8	5-7	2-213	42-3	23-4	21-3	14-6	15-8	19-4	67-8	26-4	60-2	42-4	
11-6	5-7	1-830	34-5	20-6	21-0	14-9	15-2	19-4	69-0	26-7	59-3	40-8	
12-1	5-8	1-88	35-5	20	21-4	15-7	15-6	19-9	25-8	27-9	56-7	40	
11-9	5-2	1-66	31-8	14-5	22-7	14-5	15-3	17-6	66-6	26	60	39-2	
11	5-8	1-56	31-1	15	20	15-3	14-2	19	59-5	26	60	37-5	
11-4	5-9	2-41	43-8	26-9	20	14-7	15	20	73	26-3	63	41-8	
11-5	6-5	1-80	35			15	16-3	21	28-7			45	
11-4	5-2	1-61	29-8	26-6	19-8	14-1	14-8	19-1	76-7	25-7	62-7	41-1	
12	5-1	1-60	35		19	13-8	14-3	16-5	67-5	26	54-5	40	
10-7	5-9	1-592	34-8	18-5	21-0	15-8	14-5	19-2	70-7	26-4	59-3	45-9	
11	5-2	1-651	35-6	19-5	20	15-1	15	18-1	80	26-6	63	40	
10-7	5	1-966	40-6	20-1	22-5	17-2	14-5	19	65	24-2	60	49	
11-1	5-9	1-75	36-1	16	20	15-5	14-3	18-5	62-6	27-2	55	43-5	
10	7-5	1-00	27		21-5	15-5	14	21	75	27-6	51	51	
11-4	6-3	1-520	29-2	23-3	20-2	14-1	16-4	17-0	72-9	26-0	64-1	40-7	
12-5	7	1-39	26-5	26-3	19-4	16-1	15-7	16-3		25-3	70	40	
12-4	8	1-30	25	33-3	23-8	15-1	19	18-6		28-6	66-3	40-7	
11-2	7-1	1-44	28-2	16-3	21-5	13	16-7	18	71-5	24-2	70	40-6	
12-3	5-6	1-46	27-8	15	15-8	13-1	17-2	18	77	24-3	75	42-8	
11	5	1-48	25		20	13-5	16	15-5		25		40-1	
10	5-8	1-67	37	30	18-1	13-1	15-8	15-5	60	28-3	50	40	
9-5	6-7	1-40	27-8		20	15-1	17	15-1		28		45	
11-8	5-5	1-73	34-2	25	22-4	14-6	15-9	17-3	83-1	25-1	53-4	37-9	
11-5	6	1-81	31-2	17-4	21	13-6	14-3	19-5		25-4		39-3	
11-8	5-9	2-146	41-2	24-4	30-5	14-4	15-4	19-8	65-3	28-1	59-0	38-8	
11-9	6-2	1-947	37-7	24	18-4	14-2	15	21	56-6	27	64	39-8	
10-1	5-9	2-48	47	20			15-6	18	70	24-9	53	39-5	
11-4	7-7	2-255	46-6	28-2		12-9	14-9	19-7	76-2	28-0	58-7	39	
11-2	6-7	2-63	52-7	18-8		13-8	15	19-2	70-6	25-9	58-5	37-9	
10-7	5-7	1-81	35	19-8	20	12-6	15-2	20-1	64	28-2	56	37-5	
12-3	5-4	1-82	37-8	23-2		14-5	14-3	20		26-2	67	39-5	
11-6	6-5	1-58	33-2	19		13-7	16-4	19-6	68-3	26-2	57-5	35-6	
11-7	5-2	2-05	37-3	20-9	22	14-2	15	19-1	67	24-9	56-8	38-1	
13	5-7	2-42	45	27-5		17-5	17	20-6		26-8	67-5	40	
12-8	6-1	2-278	41-4	26-5		13-5	15	19-3	69	24-5	55	39	
11-9	6-3	2-00	40-1	28		14-1	15-6	19-5	65	24-3	67-5	37-8	
10-2	5-2	2-24	44-6	24-2		13-3	15-1	18-4	63-3	25	50-6	36-5	
10-4	5-5	2-21	41-2	23-9		15-2	14-4	19-7		23-2	52-5	35-2	
11-8	6-2	1-894	42-5	23-3		14-4	14-6	17	63	27-2	54-3	35-4	
11-4	4-7	1-94	38-9	20-2		13-7	15	19-5	59	23-7	61	35	
12	5	2-20	42-5	15-7		12-7	13-5	18	63	22-7	55	35	
11-9	5-1	2-15	40-6	18-8		14-2	14-9	18-9	65	25-5	59-2	38-2	
11-2	5-2	2-23	42-3	20-9		15-1	14-3	17-6	65	26	59-3	36-5	
11-1	5-8	2-25	41-8	22		15-6	15-2	20-2	71-7	27-5		40-1	
10-9	5-4	1-992	40-6	41-2		15-7	15-4	19-7	70	27-1	66	39-5	
12-2	4-8	2-26	40-7	21-6		16-7	16-1	19	63	25-7	70	39	
12-2	4-5	2-36	42-5	21-2		14	14-8	19-2	60	28-2		34-8	
12-6	4-5	1-69	36	27-5		14-6	15	20	60	30-5	53	35-5	
12-3	5-8	1-75	42-4		18	14-3	15	20-5		25	54	41-2	
12-4	6-9	1-92	41-6		23	16-6	18-4	21	74-6	27-8	66	42-1	
14-5	7-7	1-87	41-7	25	23-3	14-5	19	22-6		29-2	61	45	
11-7	7-3	2-20	45	25	19-5	12-5	15-8	21	65-5	25		44	
10-5	6-9	1-78	38-3		18	14-2	16-3	21-2	61-7	27	60	42-5	
12-1	5-9	1-958	39-3	33	21-6	14-7	14-7	20-3	60-2	25-4	57-2	40-3	
13-2	6	2-061	40-3	40-1		20-8	15-1	15-7	23-3	25-5	52-7	42-1	
13-0	5-5	2-811	53-6		17-8	15-5	16-4	20-5	65-7	27-6	60-7	44-6	
13	5-4	2-54	49-7		19-3	16	15-5	20-9	62-7	27	51	44-1	
13	5-5	3-141	57-5		16-2	15	17-2	20	68-6	28-1	70-4	45	
12-1	5-8	2-912	54-8		22-9	15-8	17-5	21-9	71-1	26-4	60-4	48-3	
12	5-8	3-17	60		23-3	17	24	74	77	27-6	62-6	48	
12-5	6-3	2-025	40		25	16-6	17-6	21-2	75	26-6	58-3	50	
12-6	4-7	3-16	58-1		23-2	14-7	16-8	21-6	67-8	25	61-4	47-8	
11-1	4-7	3-291	61-2		20	14-9	18-6	20-8	67-5	26-3	59-1	47-2	
12-5	5-0	3-024	55-9		23-8	14-9	17-6	20-1	70-7	26-8	64-3	50-2	
13-5	5-1	3-40	56-2		25	16-2	19-5	22-5	73-3	27-5	71-6	51	
12-7	6	3-462	67-5		25	15	18-5	20	73-3	28-3	68-3	53-3	
11-6	4-6	2-05	43-8		19-5	13-3	16-7	19-4	67-5	25-5	57-8	49-3	
12-2	5	3-308	58		25	15-3	16-7	19-4	71-6	25-7	62-1	49-3	
12-3	4-2	2-90	54		24-6	14-5	17-2	19-1	68	27	61-8	48	
12-3	5-2	2-906	54-3		23-3	14-5	15-5	18-9	67-8	26-8	63-3	48-9	
12-8	4-3	3-325	55		22-5	16-2	16-2	20	73-7	30	70	51-6	
11-7	5-2	3-27	65		20	15	15-6	20	71-2	30	61-2	52-5	
11-2	6-1	3-50	65		25	13-7	15	20	67-5	25	60	50	
11-2	5-7	2-40	45			14-1	15	16-8	57-5	25	55	47-5	
13-6	3-6	2-478	48-3		23	12-8	14-3	17-5	65	24-9	56-3	45-2	
11-8	4-4	2-90	54-8		24	12-5	15-2	15-8	67-3	27-3	58	44-8	
13-1	5-5	2-573	48-3			14-7	16-3	19	66-4	27	64-3	51-2	
12-9	6-5	2-795	53-3		25	16-9	16-5	22	74	25-5	57-5	48-3	

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	7.2	6.9	69.2	70.2	27.4	15.8	3.4	67.7	57.5	12.1	6.2	\$ 16.150
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	7.6	7.2	64.6	69.5	29.0	12.5	3.6	65.0	45.4	13.4	6.6	15.833
1—Sydney.....	7.6	7.2	66.5	67.2	29.5	15.6	3.8	70.1	51.1	12.8	6.3	
2—New Glasgow.....	7.4	5.9	65	68.8	28.9	12.2	3.4	65.7	39	13.7	7.7	
3—Amherst.....	7.8	7.2	65.7	69.5	27.5	11.2	3.9	59		12.4	5.9	
4—Halifax.....	7	6.8	65.4	69.5	28.8	13.6	3.3		57	13.4	6.9	15.00
5—Windsor.....	8	7.8	60	72.5	30	10	3.9		40	10	6.3	16.50
6—Truro.....	7.8	7.2	65.2	69.7	29.3	12.1	3.3	65.3	40	12.9	6.6	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6.5	5.9	62.5	57.5	26.5	15	4.5	62.5	40	11.5	6.5	15.40-15.90
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b>	7.4	6.8	63.6	72.9	27.0	13.0	3.2	69.7	49.8	12.6	6.2	16.188
8—Moncton.....	7.9	7.1	65.4	74	27.4	12.5	3.4	73.1	32.6	13.8	6.2	g15.50-16.00
9—St. John.....	7.5	7	65	69.2	26.7	12.5	3	76.2	41.5	12.5	6.7	15.00
10—Fredericton.....	7.3	6.8	61.4	73.4	27	12.5	2.9	63.3	37.4	11.6	6.2	16.00
11—Bathurst.....	6.8	6.3	62.5	75	26.7	13.4	3.6	66	37.5	12.3	5.8	18.00
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	6.9	6.5	59.5	68.8	26.9	14.4	3.5	65.1	59.9	11.2	5.9	15.306
12—Quebec.....	6.9	6.3	59.3	72.3	26.5	17.1	3.8	73.3	60	10.4	5.9	14.00-15.00
13—Three Rivers.....	7.5	6.9	62.9	71	26.4	14.3	4.4	60.6	60	11.8	6	15.00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6.6	6.3	61.9	68.6	27.9	14.1	2.8	58.6	60	10.5	5.8	15.75-16.25
15—Sorel.....	6.9	6.4	54.4	58.9	28.3	12.5	3.6	60	63	10.7	5.6	14.50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6.4	6.2	60.7	68.6	27.5	13.3	4	65.7	67.5	11	5.3	14.50-15.00
17—St. John's.....	6.6	6.4	57.5	68.6	26	14.7	3.4	76.3	60	12.7	5.7	15.00
18—Theford Mines.....	7.2	6.4	63.1	73.1	27.1	14.5	3.7	65.5	51.3	12.3	5.9	16.50
19—Montreal.....	6.6	6.4	59.7	69.7	27	15.6	3	63.8	60.3	10.9	6.1	15.75-16.25
20—Hull.....	7.3	6.9	56.3	68.2	25.8	13.4	3	62.5	56.7	10.5	6.4	15.50
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	7.0	6.7	61.0	72.3	26.3	14.1	3.3	68.3	60.4	11.3	6.1	15.642
21—Ottawa.....	6.9	6.4	58.1	72.4	26.3	14.5	3	77.6	57.3	11.5	6.1	15.25-15.75
22—Brockville.....	6.9	6.2	60	70.7	27.2	13.5	4	70	55	10.5	6.5	15.00
23—Kingston.....	6.4	5.9	56.4	67.4	26.2	12.4	4	73.1	50	11.3	5.8	14.50
24—Belleville.....	7.7	7.4	65.5	72.5	26.3	13.8	3.7	65	70	12.2	6.5	15.00
25—Peterborough.....	7.1	6.8	63.0	70.3	25.5	12.7	3.2	66	70	11.2	6.1	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	6.8	6.6	64.2	78.5	25.7	12.7	3	71.2	55	11.7	6.3	15.00-15.50
27—Orillia.....	6.9	6.8	66.3	68.6	24.4	14.4	3.3	74.3	54.3	11	5.7	16.00-16.50
28—Toronto.....	6.5	6.5	62	70.6	25.1	12.2	3.1	68	53.2	10	5.8	15.00-15.50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7.5	7	63.7	77.1	27.2	15.7	3.5	72.8	65	11.7	6.2	15.75-16.25
30—St. Catharines.....	6.5	6.5	62.8	71.4	25.2	13.5	3.2	72.9	61.2	11.2	6.2	13.50-14.00g
31—Hamilton.....	6.7	6.6	61.8	70.9	25.9	11.6	3.0	69.3	53.9	10.4	6.2	15.50
32—Brantford.....	6.8	6.6	61.2	73.6	25.9	12.9	3.2	70	64.3	10.2	6.2	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	7	7	63	72.5	25.3	13.6	3.1	70	68	9.8	6.8	15.00-16.00
34—Guelph.....	6.3	6.2	58.3	75	25.5	14.1	3.3	68.3	58	10.1	6.3	15.00-15.50
35—Kitchener.....	6.5	6.5	53.1	70.4	25.1	12.7	3.3	70	57	9.9	6.3	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	6.1	5.8	56	64.3	24.3	11.7	2.9	66.7	48.3	10	5.7	15.50
37—Stratford.....	6.7	6.4	58.9	71.2	24.9	13.5	2.8	69.6	49.7	10.8	6	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	6.7	6.7	63.4	73.1	26	13.7	3.1	72.7	58.7	10.4	5.7	15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	7.8	7.3	64.2	73.2	26.5	13.4	3.5	68.6	70	12.2	6.4	16.00-16.50
40—Chatham.....	6.7	6.7	55.6	66.8	24.8	14.1	3.3	65	70	10.9	5.7	15.00
41—Windsor.....	6.7	6.5	59.1	74.3	26.4	14.4	2.9	64.4	60	10.9	6.4	15.50-16.00g
42—Sarnia.....	6.8	6.7	66	73.8	24.8	13.9	3	68		10.4	5.8	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	7	6.3	69.8	71.8	27	11.7	4	73.7	59.7	10.6	6	15.00-15.50
44—North Bay.....	8.2	7.7	67.5	76	28.2	15.7	4.2	63.3	60	13.3	6.5	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	7.7	7.2	64.2	74	27.4	19.7	4.1	68.3	73.3	13.7	5.4	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	8.3	7.3	62.5	75	32.5	16.1	3.9	67	60	14	6.5	18.00
47—Timmins.....	7.7	7.1	51	71.7	28.3	15.8	4			10	5.6	17.50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	7.2	7	58.7	76.2	25.7	14.7	3.4	55	67.5	14	5.8	15.50-16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	7.1	6.6	50.5	70.9	27.4	16.1	2.7	64.4	62	11.8	5.9	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	7	7	61.2	74.6	28.5	16	2.3	71.4	55.2	12	6.6	16.50-17.00
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	7.6	7.5	54.0	66.7	29.1	14.7	3.1	63.7	59.2	12.3	6.8	20.750
51—Winnipeg.....	7.5	7.4	51.3	65	28.1	14.9	3.1	55.8	52	12.3	6.9	19.50
52—Brandon.....	7.6	7.5	56.6	68.3	30.1	14.5	3	71.6	58.3	12.2	6.6	22.00
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	7.7	7.5	59.9	70.8	29.3	20.7	3.2	66.1	57.5	14.2	6.5	23.625
53—Regina.....	7.7	7.6	63	71	29.6	a18.6	3	68.3	60	15	5.7	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.5	8.1	58.3	74.1	31.6	a22.5	3.5	65	60	15	5.7	
55—Saskatoon.....	7.1	7.1	56.4	67.1	27.5	a20.7	3.1	60	50	12.5	5.2	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	7.6	7	61.8	71	28.5	a20.8	3.1	71.2	60	14.1	6.5	
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	7.8	7.5	54.9	66.6	28.9	17.9	3.2	69.9	60.3	13.8	6.5	
57—Medicine Hat.....	8.3	8.1	55.9	69.1	30.6	a17.7	3.4	76.2	67.5	13.6	5.5	g
58—Drumheller.....	8.3	8	50	65	30	a18.3	3.5	72.5	55	15	7.3	
59—Edmonton.....	7.4	7.2	55.2	64.6	28.4	a18.1	3.1	66.2	57.5	13.2	6.4	
60—Calgary.....	7.3	7.2	58.5	66.6	27.6	a17.3	2.9	60.7	61.6	12.8	6.6	
61—Lethbridge.....	7.8	7	55	67.5	27.8	a18	3.1	73.7	60	14.3	6.3	
<b>British Columbia (average)</b>	7.4	7.1	58.0	67.2	29.2	24.0	3.3	67.6	62.5	13.2	6.6	
62—Ferne.....	8.7	8.3	65	66.2	28.7	a27.5	3.5		60	13.3	5.5	
63—Nelson.....	8	7.8	60	69.5	28.7	a30.8	3.7	65	60	15	6	
64—Trail.....	7.4	7	58.7	72.5	27.5	a27.5	3.5	65	60	15	8	
65—New Westminster.....	7	6.6	56	64	29.6	a18.7	3	63.3	70	12.2	5.8	
66—Vancouver.....	6.8	6.5	55.7	62.4	28	a21.3	3.1	73.6		11.6	5.5	
67—Victoria.....	7.3	6.8	56.8	63.6	28.5	a21.2	3.1	68.3	50	12.5	5.7	
68—Nanaimo.....	6.8	6.5	60	68.1	31.4	a21.6	3	73.3	65	13.7	6.6	
69—Prince Rupert.....	7.4	6.9	52	71.5	31	a23.7	3.5	65	72.5	12.5	7.3	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-60. r. Company houses \$10-20, others \$30-35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc. per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
10-091	12-843	12-184	14-569	8-708	10-955	9-780	31-1	11-6	27-924	20-022
9-238	12-288	9-600	10-550	6-400	7-150	6-625	33-0	12-3	22-417	14-117
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-500	5-00	6-00	6-00	33-35	12	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
7-35					c8-00	c6-00	32	10	20-00	14-00
9-25		9-00	10-00	8-00		7-00	30	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00
11-25-11-75	d12-00-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	8-50	35	10	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
10-50	13-50	10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	8-50	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-9-75	d12-50-13-50	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	5-00	32	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00
10-50	13-25	9-75	10-75	6-75	7-50	c7-50	30	15	21-00-26-00	11-00-14-00
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	30-9	11-8	27-000	19-250
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g	g32-35	15	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
8-00-12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	7-00	8-00	c4-80-6-40	30	10	25-00	18-00
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00	8-00	30	12	18-00	15-00
9-843	13-679	14-179	16-248	9-310	11-064	10-610	29-3	10-9	23-444	15-313
10-00	12-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	30	8-3	27-00-35-00	
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	10	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00
10-50	14-00	11-00	13-00	8-50	10-00	c14-00	27-23	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-33-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-03
					c12-00		26	10	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00
9-00	12-50	15-00	c16-00	8-00	9-00	c9-00	27-28	15	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00
	15-00		c15-00		c9-75	c6-75	30	15	16-00	11-00
12-40	14-00-15-00	14-50-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	10	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	10	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
10-692	11-870	13-250	15-364	9-750	12-462	11-798	29-3	10-3	29-357	21-353
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-80	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	13	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
9-25			c17-60		c14-80		30	10	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00
8-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	10	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
11-00	12-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	13-00	11-00	30	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
									25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00
9-50-11-50	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00
11-50	11-50	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	8-3	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
g	g11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	10	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00
g	g9-00-11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	8-5	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
9-00	10-00-11-50	15-00	16-00	12-00	12-50	12-50	25	9	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
11-25	11-50		15-00		13-00	c8-348	28	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
10-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	10	25-00	16-00-20-00
11-50	11-00-12-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00		28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
11-50-12-50	12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00
10-00-12-50	11-50-12-00	12-00	c15-00	6-00	c10-50		27	10	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
10-00-12-00	11-50-13-00	16-00	18-00		14-00	17-00	25	8-3	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
11-50	10-50-11-50		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	27-28	13	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
9-50	10-25-12-50	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c20-00	c20-00	25	10	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-00		c20-00		c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	12-5	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
g9-50	g11-50	g	c & g 26-00	g	c & g 22-00	c & g 18-00	g30	10	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00
									25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
12-50		10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		35	11-3	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
12-00-13-50	13-50		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75	30	13	n	25-00
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	14-00
14-00	14-00		15-00	7-00-7-50	12-00		35	8	p	25-00-35-00
11-00	10-00		12-75		9-75	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
9-00-13-50	13-00	11-00	c12-50	10-00	c11-50		35	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
9-00-13-00	12-50	10-00	11-00	8-50	9-50		30	10	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
10-688	15-625			9-250	10-125	8-500	33-0	14-0	35-000	24-500
12-00	15-50			10-50	11-50	9-00	31	13	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
6-75-12-00	d14-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
9-938	17-375	8-000	12-000	8-000	10-125	12-000	34-4	14-2	35-000	23-750
10-00-13-00	14-75		14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	30-00
9-00-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
7-50-10-00	17-80	19-50	11-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30-35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00
10-00	116-95		c & i 15-00		c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	20-00
6-813	13-250				11-000		31-4	11-7	30-000	21-750
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	25-00	18-00-20-00
h6-50					12-00		35	15	r	
h5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	c8-00	c7-00	30-35	12	35-00	25-00
h8-50-11-50	10-50				c13-00		28	10	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00
h4-00-6-50							30	10	30-00	18-00
10-119	12-120			9-500	10-417	5-398	36-3	13-6	26-750	20-938
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	37-40	15	20-00	18-00
9-50-11-50	12-70-15-50			9-50	12-50	c7-50	45	13-3	22-00-31-00	20-00-25-00
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	11-00		37-5	15	32-00-38-00	22-00-28-00
10-75-11-75	11-50				5-50		35	15	18-00-22-00	12-00-18-00
11-00-12-00	11-50				7-50	4-50	35	9	29-00	25-00
9-50-10-50	9-00			7-50	c10-00	c4-49	29	13	20-00-25-00	16-00-18-00
s7-70-8-20						5-50	35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
12-00-14-50							35	15	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

Higher prices for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

## INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1927	Oct. 1928	Sept. 1929	Oct. 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	98.1	97.2	95.4	97.3	96.7
I. Vegetable Products.	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	103.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	96.9	96.6	88.2	97.6	95.7
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	98.3	103.9	112.2	108.7	109.9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	96.6	95.5	92.9	91.2	90.4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	98.9	98.6	98.5	93.7	93.3
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	99.7	94.9	92.5	93.9	93.8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	98.0	88.2	90.5	98.2	97.5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	99.2	95.5	93.6	93.1	92.2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	99.7	97.7	94.6	96.2	96.1

*(Continued from page 1290)***Retail Prices**

1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1, 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

Beef prices continued toward lower levels, sirloin steak being down from an average price of 37.6 cents per pound in September to 36.4 cents in October; round steak from 32.4 cents per pound to 31.6 cents; rib roast from 29.6 cents per pound to 29 cents; and shoulder roast from 23.3 cents per pound to 22.7 cents. Decreases were reported from most localities. Veal was slightly higher at an average price of 24.9 cents per pound. Mutton declined from an average price of 31.6 cents per pound in September to 31 cents in October. Both fresh and salt pork were lower, the former being down from 32.6 cents per pound to 31.4 cents and the latter from 28.6 cents per pound to 27.7 cents. Bacon averaged 40.9 cents per pound in October, as compared with 41.3 cents in September. In fresh fish cod steak and halibut were slightly higher. Lard was slightly higher, averaging 21.7 cents per pound.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance, fresh being 51.3 cents per dozen in October, as compared with 47.4 cents in September and 39.4 cents in August, and cooking averaging 45.1 cents per dozen in October, 41.5 cents in September and 34.8 cents in August. Increases were reported from practically all localities. Milk was slightly higher in the average at 12.4 cents per quart. Higher prices were reported from St. Hyacinthe, St. John's, Thetford Mines, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Peterborough, Hamilton, Guelph, Owen Sound, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary and Lethbridge. Butter was higher in most localities, dairy being up from an average of 41.8 cents per pound in September to 42.6 cents in October and creamery from 46 cents per pound

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1929\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	157	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	157	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	157	157	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	157	157	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	157	157	166	159

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

in September to 46.9 cents in October. Cheese was slightly lower at an average of 33 cents per pound.

Higher prices for bread were reported from Quebec, Belleville, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, and New Westminster. Flour was unchanged at an average price of 5.4 cents per pound. Beans were slightly lower, averaging 11.8 cents per pound. Onions declined from 7 cents per pound in September to 5.7 cents in October. Potatoes were slightly lower at an average price of \$2.21 per bag in October, as compared with \$2.25 in September. Granulated sugar was up from an average of 7.1 cents per pound to 7.2 cents. Anthracite coal was up from \$16.05 per ton in September to \$16.15 in October. Higher prices were reported from Charlottetown, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Orillia, Toronto, Galt, Guelph, Kitchener, Woodstock and Stratford. Bituminous coal was up in the average from \$10.04 per ton to \$10.09. Coke also averaged higher at \$12.84 per ton. No changes were reported in rent.

**Wholesale Prices**

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices continued to decline No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis averaged \$1.414 per bushel as compared with \$1.495 in September. Lower prices were said to be due mainly to an upward revision in the estimate of the Argentine crop, together with increased estimates of the visible world supplies. Coarse grains, for the most part, followed the movement in wheat, western oats being down from 68½ cents per bushel to 68 cents; rye from \$1.08 per bushel to \$1.02; barley from 74.7 cents per bushel to 69.8 cents; and American corn from \$1.17 per bushel to \$1.10. The price of flax advanced from \$2.797 per bushel to \$2.869. Raw sugar at New York was up from \$2.25 per hundred pounds to \$2.31. The price of Santos coffee was down 1 cent per pound at 27½ cents. Livestock prices were, on the whole, lower, good steers at Toronto being down from \$9.35 per hundred pounds to \$9, and at Winnipeg from \$8.26 per hundred pounds to \$8.07. Veal calves at Toronto averaged \$15.26 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$16.06 in September. Hogs at Toronto were down from \$12.16 per hundred pounds to \$11.69 and lambs from \$11.70 per hundred pounds to \$11.03. The prices of beef hides declined from 13-13½ cents per pound to 12-12½ cents and calf skins from 19½-20½ cents per pound to 19-20 cents. Butter prices remained firm between 40 and 44 cents per pound for finest creamery prints. Cheese

at Montreal was 1 cent per pound higher at 22 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 54.4 cents per dozen to 60 cents and at other centres gains of from 1 to 9 cents per dozen were reported. Raw silk fell from \$5.60 per pound in September to \$5.40 in October. Raw wool also declined 1 to 2 cents per pound. Raw cotton at New York fell from an average price of 18.9 cents per pound to 18.5 cents. Lower quotations were reported

on certain lines of lumber. In non-ferrous metals lead prices declined from \$6.675 per hundred pounds to \$6.625; silver from 51.105 cents per ounce to 49.91 cents; zinc from \$6.74 per hundred pounds to \$6.50; and tin from 48.75 cents per pound to 46.5 cents. American anthracite coal at Toronto was 10 cents per ton higher at \$13.47. Copper sulphate was down from \$6.35 per hundred pounds to \$5.75.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

**T**HE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases

### Great Britain

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 135.8 for September, a decline of 0.1 per cent from August. A decline of 1.2 per cent in foods was due to a substantial fall in the prices of cereals and a lesser decline in meat and fish. Industrial materials showed only minor changes in the month; small declines in iron and steel and textiles were more than offset by advances in other metals and minerals and miscellaneous products.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation Sauerbeck's figures) on the base 1867-1877=100, was 112.6 at the end of September, which is the lowest index number recorded during the past fourteen years. Compared with the end of August, the total index number has fallen 1.1 per cent. Among foodstuffs, there was a marked decline in vegetable foods, chiefly in wheat, flour, oats and maize; animal foods also declined. Industrial materials showed little change from August, with the exception of a considerable decline in textiles, chiefly cotton and wool.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 165 at October 1, an advance of one point over the previous month. Food advanced two points owing to a seasonal increase in the price of milk and further increases in the prices of butter and eggs. These advances were partly offset by lower prices for potatoes and bacon. Rents and fuel and light were slightly higher, while clothing was lower than the previous month.

### Belgium

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—For the month of August, the index number of wholesale prices of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, was 850, a decline of 0.9 from the July level. Among the groups contributing to this decline, is food, which shows a fall of 5 per cent, and textiles with a smaller decrease. Of the 17 groups included in the compilation, eight declined, four advanced and five were unchanged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living for a middle class family of moderate income, on the base 1921=100, was 228.98 for September, an advance of 1.8 per cent over the previous month. With the exception of rent, all groups advanced, the most marked advance being in food.

### Denmark

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Department of Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 150 for September, showing no change from August. Declines in vegetable foods, fodder, fertilizers and textiles and clothing were offset by advances in animal foods and fuel and lubricating oil.

### Germany

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the cost of living on the base 1913-1914=100, was 153.6 for September, a decline of 0.3 per cent from the August level. The changes from August were very slight; declines in food and clothing were partly offset by advances in rent, heat and light and sundries.

### Italy

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 472.31 for September, continuing the steady decline since March and being the lowest monthly index number re-

corded since 1921. The chief decline for the month was in vegetable foods.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the cost of living, Milan, on the base July, 1914=100, was 536.54 for September, a decline of 1.6 per cent from August, due principally to a decline in the food group.

### New Zealand

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Census and Statistics Office, on the base 1909-1913=1,000, was 1,563 for August, an increase of 0.4 per cent over July. There were advances in foodstuffs of vegetable origin, wood and wood products and animal products, while declines were noted in textile manufactures, metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number on the base July, 1914=1,000, was 1,605 for August, as compared with 1,609 for May. Declines were shown in the groups—groceries, dairy produce, clothing, drapery and footwear and miscellaneous products; on the other hand, meat and rent were higher.

### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base

1926=100, was 97.5 for September, a decline of 0.2 per cent from August. In all groups the changes were very slight; declines were noted in farm products, metals and their products, and increases in foods, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products.

The *Annalist* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 145.5 for October, a decline of 1.4 per cent from September. With the exception of fuels which advanced and chemicals which were unchanged, all groups declined.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 163.2 for September, as compared with 162.9 for August. Slight increases were shown in food, housing and fuel and light; on the other hand clothing declined and sundries were unchanged.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 161.9 for September, as compared with 162.5 for August. Among foods, decreases were noted in meats, fish, flour and onions. The fuel and light group advanced owing to a seasonal increase in the price of anthracite coal.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1929

**T**HE number of fatal industrial accidents (including such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc.) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1929, was 454, there being 150 in July, 162 in August and 142 in September. The report for the second quarter of 1929 was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, page 948. In the third quarter of 1928, 446 fatal accidents were recorded (*LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1928, page 1286). The supplementary lists of fatal industrial accidents on pages 1313-1314 contain 3 for 1928 and 36 for the first half of 1929. In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the provincial workmen's compensation boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, and certain other official sources; and from the

correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1929 were as follows: Agriculture, 52; logging, 29; fishing and trapping, 17; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 52; manufacturing, 59; construction, 96; transportation and public utilities, 91; trade, 16; finance, 1; service, 41.

Of the mining accidents, 25 were in metalliferous mining, 19 were in coal mining, 4 in non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, and 4 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 4 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 3 in "animal foods," 2 in "textiles and clothing," 15 in "saw and planing mill products," 5 in "wood products," 2 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 17 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-ferrous metal products," 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," 2 in "chemical and allied products," and 4 in "miscellaneous products."

In construction, there were 37 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 2 in "railway construction," 3 in "shipbuilding," 25 in "highway and bridge," and 29 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities, there were 39 fatalities in "steam railways," 1 in "street and electric railways," 17 in "water transportation," 8 in "air transportation," 10 in "local transportation," 15 in "electricity and gas," and 1 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade, there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale," and 13 in "retail."

In finance, there was 1 fatality.

Of the fatalities in service, 29 were in "public administration," 4 in "recreational" 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 1 in "custom and repair," 3 in "personal and domestic," and 2 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review.

Three fishermen were drowned from a sail boat during a heavy storm on Lake Winnipeg, Man., on July 27.

Two boiler shop workers were killed at Trail, B.C., on July 31, when an acetylene gas tank exploded in the reduction plant of a mining company.

Two miners at Flin Flon, Manitoba, lost their lives on September 3, by falling down a shaft when a platform gave way.

Two labourers engaged in highway construction were killed at Guilds, Ontario, on July 27, in a collision of two trucks while returning from work.

A truck driver and a foreman employed on transmission line construction lost their lives near Thurso, Que., on August 23, when the truck in which they were riding plunged over an embankment into a river.

A captain and a scowman were drowned near Moncton, N.B., on September 5, when their scow sank.

A pilot and engineer engaged in air transportation lost their lives on September 22, when their plane crashed into Lake Manitoba, Man., in foggy weather.

Two attendants at a garage station at Winnipeg, Man., were burned to death on September 20, when a gasoline pump exploded while it was being installed.

Two firemen were killed at Winnipeg, Man., on August 12, when their fire truck overturned.

A flying officer on a forest patrol plane, and a fire fighter were killed in a plane crash on Lac du Bonnet, Man. on September 10.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter three fatalities occurred in Canadian waters which are not included in this list, owing to the fact that the men killed were employed by another country, being a sailor and a butcher on the British Steamship Athenia, who fell into holds of the ship at Montreal harbour on September 17; also a sailor on the Steamship Lady Astley who fell from a plank and was drowned while painting the ship at Montreal.

*Supplementary Lists of Accidents.*—The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1928, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains three fatalities, of which 1 was in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 1 in manufacturing and 1 in transportation and public utilities.

One accident occurred in June, one in September, and one in December.

Concluding the lists is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during the first half of 1929. This includes 36 fatalities, of which 1 was in agriculture, 1 in fishing and trapping, 6 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 5 in manufacturing, 12 in construction, 6 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade, and 4 in service. Two of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in February, 2 in March, 1 in April, 10 in May, and 20 in June.

#### FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—</b>				
Farmer.....	Near Chatsworth, Ont.....	July 1	.....	Thrown from wagon. Died July 19.
Farmer's son.....	Near Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 4	14	Kicked by horse while unhitching it from wagon.
Farmer.....	Kinley District, Sask.....	" 8	About	
Farmer.....	North York Township, Ont.	" 8	54 63	Struck by lightning. Car on which he was riding from work on his farm backed into ravine.
Garden truck driver...	Pelton Crossing, Ont.....	" 9	31	Collision of train with his truck.
Farmer.....	Near Milverton, Ont.....	" 18	29	Struck by train at crossing on farm.
Farm hand.....	Near Hamilton, Ont.....	" 21	.....	Electrocuted when he touched wire fence across which high tension wire had fallen.
Farmer.....	Ste. Marthe, Que.....	" 21	30	Burned in fire that destroyed house.
Farmer's wife.....	Near Madoc, Ont.....	About July 21	.....	Gored by bull while milking cows.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>AGRICULTURE AND STOCKRAISING—Contc.</b>				
Farmer	Near Lindsay, Ont.	About July 22		Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Near Stittsville, Ont.	July 22	68	Struck by broken whippetree.
Farmer	Near Belleville, Ont.	" 24	64	Fell from load of hay, under horses' feet. Died July 25.
Farmer	Wainwright, Alta.	" 27		Collision of train with his grain truck.
Farmer	Glencoe, Ont.	About July 29		Collision of taxi with his wagon.
Farmer	Miscouche, P.E.I.	July 29	64	Fell from load of hay injuring spine.
Farmer	Near Chatham, Ont.	" 31		Explosion of gasoline.
Farm hand	Near Thurso, Que.	" 31	18	Struck by falling hay fork.
Farmer	St. Pie, Que.	About July 31		Gun discharged while preparing to shoot crows.
Farmer	Near Winnipeg, Man.	Aug. 4	50	Gored by bull.
Farmer	Three Rivers, Que.	About Aug. 5	65	Kicked in abdomen by horse.
Farmer	Near Chatham, N.B.	Aug. 6	83	Killed by ram.
Gardener	Near Winnipeg, Man.	" 8	34	Injured when his truck overturned.
Farm hand	Near Breckenridge, Que.	" 9	33	Kicked in stomach by horse. Died Oct. 26.
Farmer's son	Grand Forks, B.C.	" 10	16	Thrown from wagon.
Farm hand	Near Winnipeg, Man.	" 11		Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Rivière des Prairies, Que.	" 16		Fell from load of hay.
Farmer	Near Cornwall, Ont.	About Aug. 18	35	Struck by piece of fly wheel on circular saw when it broke. Died Aug. 27.
Farmer	Niverville, Man.	Aug. 19		Crushed by tractor when it overturned. Died Aug. 20.
Farmer	Near Wingham, Ont.	About Aug. 20	62	Injured thumb—blood poisoning. Died Aug. 27.
Farm hand	Hunter River, P.E.I.	Aug. 23	23	Thrown from box car while in charge of car load of horses.
Farmer's son	Riverhill, Sask.	" 26	16	Struck by lightning.
Farmer	Near Kingston, Ont.	" 27	21	Injured when horses ran away.
Farmer	Near Saskatoon, Sask.	" 27	28	Kicked by horse. Died Aug. 29.
Farmer	Near Gracefield, Que.	" 27	60	Struck by pieces of fly wheel of gasoline engine when it broke.
Farmer	Near New Hamburg, Ont.	" 28	64	Fell from hay mow, fracturing spine. Died Sept. 5.
Farm hand	Meadows, Man.	" 29		Fell from hayrack.
Farm worker	Near Petersburg, Ont.	" 29	15	Neck broken when team ran away.
Farmer	Near Windsor, Ont.	" 29	53	Burned when tractor upset and gas tank exploded.
Farm hand	Rosedale, Alta.	Sept. 2	28	Electrocuted while repairing pump when pipe touched high tension wire.
Dairy woman	Orillia, Ont.	" 2	40	Thrown from milk rig when horse bolted.
Fruit rancher	Near Nelson, B.C.	" 4	84	Accidentally shot while weeding garden.
Farmer's son	Near Guelph, Ont.	" 7	12	Thrown in front of plough when steering gear of tractor broke.
Farmer's son	St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.	" 11	20	Killed by delayed dynamite explosion while blasting stone.
Land clearer	Near Burnaby, B.C.	" 12	50	Kicked on head by horse.
Farm hand	Chisholm, Ont.	" 16	65	Thrown from wagon when horses ran away. Fractured skull. Died Sept. 19.
Farmer	Near Melfort, Sask.	" 20	45	While moving granary it passed over him fracturing skull.
Farmer	Near Collingwood, Ont.	" 20	21	Collision of motor truck with his hay wagon.
Farmer	Near Coronation, Alta.	About Sept. 22		Crushed between tractor and thresher.
Farmer	Near St. Helen's, Ont.	" 24		Fell from apple tree while picking apples.
Farmer	Near Chatham, Ont.	" 25	65	Trampled by horse in stable.
Farm hand	Near Sovereign, Sask.	About Sept. 27	28	Trampled on by horses while fastening line.
Farmer	Fredericton, N.B.	Sept. 28	65	Injured when his team ran away.
<b>LOGGING—</b>				
Logger	Hansard Lake, B.C.	July 6	38	Struck by windmill. Died July 18.
Boomer	Near Port Arthur, Ont.	" 13	22	Fell from boat while booming logs and drowned.
Logger	Halfway Road, B.C.	" 15	27	Log rolled over him.
Logger	Near Nanaimo, B.C.	" 15	57	Struck by falling limb. Died July 16.
Faller	Cumberland, B.C.	" 20	60	Struck by falling tree.
Contractor	Lumberton, B.C.	" 20	20	Struck by falling tree.
Logger	Englewood, B.C.	" 26	48	Speeder collided with locomotive. Died July 29.
Boom man	Chemainus, B.C.	Aug. 3	22	Log rolled over him while loading logs.
Logger	Near North Bay, Ont.	" 7	15	Fell from log boom and drowned.
Logger	Whonnock, B.C.	" 12	28	Struck by log. Fractured skull. Died Sept. 2.
Logger	Wahkana Bay, B.C.	" 13	71	Log rolled on him. Died Aug. 20.
Rigger	Boulder Creek, B.C.	" 14	About 30	Caught by flying cable which broke his neck. Log fell on him.
Rigging slinger	Halfway River, B.C.	" 16	47	Log fell on him.
Hook tender	Hardy Inlet, B.C.	" 17	23	Fell under tractor.
Logger	Near Golden Lake, Ont.	" 17	22	Fell from truck and run over while returning from work. Broken neck.
Hook tender	Ocean Falls, B.C.	" 27	32	Hit by falling limb.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>LOGGING—Contc.</b>				
Chokerman.....	Britannia, B.C.....	July 27	41	Struck by falling tree.
Labourer.....	Theodosia Arm, B.C.....	" 29	38	Struck by gravel car.
Logger.....	Grimsthorpe Twp., Ont.....	" 29	40	Struck by falling tree. Fractured skull.
Chokerman.....	Britannia Beach, B.C.....	Sept. 2	41	Struck by log being lifted by donkey engine.
Chokerman.....	Elk Bay, B.C.....	" 4	28	Fractured skull. Died Sept. 5.
Logger.....	Halberg, B.C.....	" 4	About	
Logger.....	Near Three Rivers, Que.....	" 17	About	45 Struck by falling timber.
General hand.....	Near Waying, Ont.....	" 18	35	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Thor Lake, Ont.....	" 20	31	Struck by falling tree. Fractured skull.
Logger.....	Elk Bay, B.C.....	About	44	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Keefers, B.C.....	Sept. 21	.....	Struck by falling tree.
Logger.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	Sept. 27	42	Drowned from raft.
Logger.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	" 27	25	Burned when gasoline donkey caught fire.
Logger.....	Turgeon, Que.....	" 30	37	Struck by falling tree. Fractured skull.
<b>FISHING AND TRAPPING—</b>				
Trapper.....	North of Roberval, Que.....	About	.....	
		July 10	19	Perished from hunger after having been lost in woods.
Fisherman.....	Skeena River, B.C.....	July 10	.....	Drowned.
Fisherman.....	Smiths Inlet, B.C.....	" 14	.....	Drowned while taking in net.
Fisherman.....	Near Bucetouche, N.B.....	" 16	22	Drowned while fishing lobster traps.
Fisherman.....			38	
Fisherman.....	Lake Winnipeg, Man.....	" 27	21	Drowned from sailboat during heavy storm.
Fisherman.....			25	
Trapper.....	Kapusking, Ont.....	" 30	39	Drowned when his canoe upset.
Fisherman.....	Off Vancouver Island, B.C.....	About	.....	
		Aug. 3	.....	Fell overboard and drowned.
Fisherman.....	Haysport, B.C.....	" 3	.....	Fell from boat and drowned.
Fisherman on schooner	Canso, N.S.....	" 10	About	Fell from schooner and drowned.
			42	
Fisherman.....	Near Steveston, B.C.....	" 18	30	Fell from fishing boat and drowned.
Fisherman.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 19	35	Fell overboard and drowned.
Fisherman.....	Digby Island, B.C.....	" 20	About	
			52	Drowned from his trolling boat.
Fisherman.....	Ladner, B.C.....	" 27	23	Drowned when his boat was rammed by ferry.
Fisherman.....	Rabbit Point, Man.....	Sept. 19	.....	Drowned when his fishing lorrie upset in rough water.
Farmer working on fishing tug.....	Lake Winnipeg, Man.....	" 22	45	Fell in lake and drowned.
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—</b>				
<i>Metalliferous Mining—</i>				
Locomotive fireman.....	Coniston, Ont.....	July 6	33	Crushed between locomotive and car.
Teamster.....	Cold Lake, Man.....	" 10	27	Drowned while ferrying horses across lake.
Concrete worker.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 12	37	Fell 20 feet when scaffolding collapsed. Fractured skull.
Miner.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 15	.....	Slipped through chute for filling ore cars.
Motorman.....	Britannia Mines, B.C.....	" 16	25	Collision of two ore trains.
Cooke.....	Near Kashabowie, Ont.....	" 25	17	Drowned.
Shift boss.....	Schumacher, Ont.....	" 27	31	Fell into ore chute and suffocated when plank gave way.
Boiler shop worker.....	Trail, B.C.....	" 31	25	Killed when acetylene gas tank exploded in reduction works.
Boiler shop worker.....			22	
Miner.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 30	46	Struck by falling rock. Died July 31.
Miner.....	Frood, Ont.....	Aug. 8	35	Premature explosion in mine.
Miner.....	Bidgood Mines, Ont.....	" 9	.....	Injuring during blasting operations.
Miner.....			26	
Miner.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 14	23	Fell 270 feet in mine.
Miner.....	Britannia Mines, B.C.....	" 27	37	Crushed by mine train.
Driller.....	South Porcupine, Ont.....	" 28	50	Silicosis. Incapacitated since July 20, 1926.
Labourer.....	Argonaut, Ont.....	" 28	22	Injured by delayed dynamite explosion. Died Aug. 29.
Labourer.....	Anyox, B.C.....	" 31	55	Chain from slag bucket fell on him.
Miner.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	Sept. 3	38	Fell down shaft in mine when platform gave way.
Miner.....			26	
Miner.....	Britannia Mines, B.C.....	" 4	30	Struck by load of steel.
Driller.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 5	24	Fell into ore pass.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 17	40	Silicosis. Laid off Feb. 11, 1927.
Driller.....	Stewart, B.C.....	" 21	17	Foot slipped and fell off cliff while repairing water pipe.
Crusher's helper.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	" 21	46	Fell and struck head on shaft bearing while examining chute.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—Conc.</b>				
<i>Coal Mining—</i>				
Miner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	July 2	38	Crushed by fall of coal. Fractured spine. Died July 22.
Pumpman.....	Cadomin, Alta.....	" 6	62	Slipped off ladder fracturing skull.
Machine runner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	" 10	27	Struck by fall of coal.
Miner.....	Dominion, N.S.....	About July 15	.....	Struck by fall of stone. Broken back. Died Sept. 23.
Machine operator.....	Nanaimo, B.C.....	July 31	45	Caught in machinery. Died Aug. 5.
Miner.....	Near Edmonton, Alta.....	Aug. 13	.....	Struck by runaway coal car when cable broke. Died Aug. 18.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 13	46	Crushed under fall of coal.
Miner.....	Hillcrest, Alta.....	" 15	30	Crushed by fall of coal.
Donkey runner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	" 21	16	Clothing became caught in cable and he was whirled around drum.
Machine boss.....	Rosedale, Alta.....	" 23	38	Buried under fall of rock.
Miner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	" 27	27	Spine fractured in colliery over a year ago.
Miner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	Sept. 14	45	Crushed by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Blakeburn, B.C.....	" 16	36	Struck by runaway cars in mine.
Loader.....	Comox Mine, Cumberland, B.C.....	Sept. 23	55	Pinned against mine car while cars were being switched.
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	" 24	38	Run over by truck laden with coal. Died Oct. 5 from cerebral embolism and paralysis.
Chain runner.....	Glance Bay, N.S.....	" 25	27	Struck by steel boom which was dislodged when two coal boxes left rails.
Miner.....	Blakeburn, B.C.....	" 26	40	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Wayne, Alta.....	" 27	32	Injured when he slipped in washroom. Died Oct. 3.
Miner.....	Redcliff, Alta.....	" 30	.....	Injured in explosion at coal plant. Died Oct. 3.
<i>Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying—</i>				
Driller.....	Calmont, Alta.....	July 9	.....	Block fell on his head.
Oil field worker.....	Muskegon, Ont.....	" 30	28	Burned in gas explosion. Died Aug. 5.
Oil field worker.....	Muskegon, Ont.....	Aug. 5	.....	Burned in gas explosion.
Oil driller.....	Calmont, Alta.....	" 21	22	Struck on head by swinging tool. Died Aug. 22.
<i>Structural materials—</i>				
Farmer working in gravel pit.....	Near Brantford, Ont.....	July 9	18	Crushed by falling load of gravel.
Labourer in sand and gravel pit.....	Stanford, Ont.....	Aug. 2	48	Incapacitated from paralysis and fractured spine since Dec. 29, 1927, when he fell in pit.
Worker in cement quarry.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	38	Crushed between shovel and arm of shovel.
Farm hand employed in gravel pit.....	Near Woodstock, Ont.....	Sept. 17	43	Pinned under truck when it upset during cave-in.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>				
<i>Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco—</i>				
Superintendent at sugar factory.....	Chatham, Ont.....	July 29	49	Crushed between bucket of cement and wooden pillars. Died Aug. 3.
Labourer with flour millers.....	Portage La Prairie, Man... ..	Aug. 14	25	Struck in face by cable hook while moving car of coal. Died Aug. 16.
Worker in grist mill.	St. Prime, Lac St. Jean, Que.	" 30	.....	Caught in machinery.
Worker in canning factory.....	Harrow, Ont.....	Sept. 10	20	Body mangled when caught in shaft.
<i>Animal foods—</i>				
Superintendent at creamery plant.....	Letellier, Man.....	July 23	54	Killed when boiler exploded.
Butcher with meat packers.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 9	.....	Crushed by vertical drop door.
Boatman with fish packers.....	Kildonan, B.C.....	Sept. 10	.....	Drowned.
<i>Textiles and clothing—</i>				
Foreman in tent and awning factory.....	Burnaby, B.C.....	July 28	53	Burned in fire at plant caused by explosion of oil tank.
<i>Rubber products—</i>				
Rigger.....	Near Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 26	42	Struck by falling steel jack.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>MANUFACTURING—Conc.</i>				
<i>Saw and planing mill products—</i>				
Saw operator.....	Stoke Centre, Que.....	July 1	.....	Struck by piece of wood when saw broke.
Engineer.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 14	45	Smothered in saw dust bin.
Planing hand.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 17	70	Ran sliver in hand while unloading plank. Died July 23.
Setter.....	Verner, Ont.....	" 25	36	While setting logs on carriage was thrown against circular saw and leg cut off.
Conveyorman.....	Englewood, B.C.....	" 25	58	Strain. Gangrene. Died Aug. 13.
Saw mill worker.....	Burk's Falls, Ont.....	Aug. 7	43	Struck by piece of lumber hurled from saw. Died Aug. 8.
Mill man.....	Carleton Co., N.B.....	" 13	39	Caught in saw.
Saw mill worker.....	Near Midway, B.C.....	" 14	30	Fell against saw which cut his arm off. Died Aug. 15.
Saw mill worker.....	North Vancouver, B.C.....	" 21	36	Struck by flying piece of steel when gear wheel shattered.
Mill worker.....	Saint John, N.B.....	" 22	64	Struck on head by revolving arm of winch used for hauling logs.
Teamster.....	Near Chapleau, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Thrown from wagon when team ran away.
Mechanic.....	Blind River, Ont.....	Sept. 13	50	Sleeve caught in shaft while oiling bearings.
Labourer.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Crushed between truck and box car while loading lumber. Died Sept. 21.
Rigger.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	38	Heavy piece of timber fell on him in yard.
Watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 29	58	Injured when attacked while on duty. Died Oct. 21.
<i>Wood products—</i>				
Machine hand in furniture plant.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	July 5	18	Burned in explosion at plant.
Worker in box factory.....	Burnaby, B.C.....	" 29	15	Fell from plank into river and drowned.
Worker in upholstering plant.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	Aug. 3	61	Struck on head by descending elevator.
Cabinet maker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 20	32	Struck in stomach by a piece of wood from circular saw. Died Aug. 22.
Workman with creosote company.....	Transcona, Man.....	Sept. 27	37	Skull crushed by fall when carrying tie.
<i>Pulp, paper and paper products—</i>				
Teamster.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	Sept. 7	66	Collision of street car with his wagon. Died Sept. 18.
Deckerman.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 22	25	Fell into deckers and drawn between couch roll and cylinder. Fractured skull.
<i>Iron, steel and products—</i>				
Worker in machinery plant.....	Renfrew, Ont.....	July 10	18	Foot crushed when heavy weight fell on him. Died of tetanus, July 28.
Crane operator.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 16	27	Run over by an overhead crane.
Night watchman.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 17	50	Fell from unloading machine on April 17, 1927, necessitating amputation of leg.
Worker in car plant.....	Trenton, N.S.....	" 18	17	Crushed between car and partition.
Steel plant worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 30	50	Struck by hook of electric crane. Died Aug. 1.
Steel plant worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Aug. 1	50	Asphyxiated by gas leaking from exhaust pipe.
Steel worker.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 6	25	Knocked down by truck injuring head. Infection. Died Aug. 17.
Machine shop worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 8	63	Fell from ladder fracturing skull. Died Aug. 12.
Worker in tool factory.....	Galt, Ont.....	" 14	45	Fell and struck head on iron lathe base, fracturing skull.
Steel plant worker.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 16	.....	Burned by fall of hot flue dust.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 31	.....	Struck while unloading steel cast from truck. Fractured skull.
Machine operator.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 5	45	Electrocuted while supervising repairs to moulding machine.
Watchman at smelting plant.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	Sept. 5	48	Electrocuted when he touched live wire which fell during fire at plant.
Labourer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 18	.....	Collapsed while working near blast furnace.
Labourer.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 21	22	Fell from pipe while cleaning flue. Concussion.
Steel worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 26	40	Injured by fall in plant.
Ladleman's helper.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 26	25	Severely burned when ladle of molten steel tipped and splashed on him. Died Sept. 28.
<i>Non-ferrous metal products—</i>				
Assembler.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 5	50	Crushed when tank fell on him.
Welder in aluminum mfg. plant.....	Oakville, Ont.....	Sept. 17	21	Burned when acetylene torch exploded. Died Sept. 18.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>MANUFACTURING—Con.</b>				
<i>Non-metallic mineral products—</i>				
Foreman in cement factory.....	Point Anne, Ont.....	July 30	44	Fell while walking on cement floor. Died Aug. 27.
Power house worker at oil refinery.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 22	30	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Worker in gypsum plant.....	Caledonia, Ont.....	Sept. 18	32	Crushed by falling slab of rock. Died Sept. 19.
<i>Chemical and allied products—</i>				
Gas worker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 19	.....	Burned when fire broke out in gas plant.
Electrician with fertilizer manufacturers.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 20	27	Gas explosion while installing pipe at plant.
<i>Miscellaneous products—</i>				
Conveyor operator with manufacturers of alloys and electrodes.....	Welland, Ont.....	July 15	38	Caught in large belt.
Worker in electric plant.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 25	64	Killed when car crashed into transformers which he was preparing to mount.
Millwright helper with auto wheels and rims manufacturers.....	Windsor, Ont.....	Aug. 20	14	Fell 15 feet from ladder. Fractured skull. Died Aug. 22.
Employee of sewing machine factory.....	Thurso, Que.....	" 27	.....	Caught in circular saw.
<b>CONSTRUCTION—</b>				
<i>Buildings and structures—</i>				
Carpenter with roofing contractor.....	Topping, Ont.....	July 1	46	Fell from roof of barn. Died July 2.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 3	22	Fell from scaffold.
Engineer.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 3	.....	Fell in front of mixer while moving same. Died July 4.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 6	24	Crushed by elevator.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 12	26	Injured while working on hoist. Died July 16.
Carpenter.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 16	29	Thrown from building when beam fell. Died July 19.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	40	Wall fell on him fracturing skull.
Carpenter.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 19	45	Crushed by falling timbers.
Carpenter.....	North Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	About 55	Fell 25 ft. from building. Died Aug. 24.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 19	31	Hoist on which he was working collapsed.
Foreman carpenter.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 20	76	Fell from scaffold.
Night watchman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 1	60	Smothered when bags of cement fell on him.
Carpenter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 1	67	Fell from ladder while painting house.
Plasterer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	.....	Fell from third storey window, fracturing skull.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 10	35	Struck in stomach by car lever. Died Aug. 11.
Bricklayer.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 14	20	Fell from building.
Chimney builder.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	48	Electrocuted when he touched live wire and fell to pavement.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 15	23	Fell from building.
Coal and wood dealer engaged at excavation work.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 17	.....	Premature explosion during blasting operations.
Labourer.....	Buckingham, Que.....	" 19	23	Foundation collapsed during excavation work.
Carpenter.....	Dryden, Ont.....	" 21	57	Fell from barn striking head on stone. Died Aug. 23.
Plasterer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 23	49	Fell from scaffold when it collapsed. Fractured skull.
Carpenter.....	Essondale, B.C.....	" 30	35	Fell from scaffold.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 3	43	Fell one floor in new building. Died Sept. 10.
Painter.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 4	74	Fell from scaffold fracturing skull.
Roofer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 5	54	Fell from roof of house fractured skull. Died Sept. 7.
Sheet metal worker.....	Weston, Ont.....	" 6	.....	Fell from ladder fracturing neck. Died Sept. 25.
Structural steel worker.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 11	31	Fell three floors through planking of building. Died Sept. 15.
Labourer.....	Donnacona, Que.....	" 14	48	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live wire.
Contractor.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 14	47	Fell from scaffold when support gave way.
Carpenter.....	Bow Island, Alta.....	" 17	68	Fell from roof of building injuring head. Died Sept. 21.
Painter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 17	31	Fell from ladder. Died Sept. 18.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>CONSTRUCTION—Conc.</i>				
<i>Buildings and Structures</i>				
<i>—Conc.</i>				
Structural steel worker.....	Copper Cliff, Ont.....	Sept. 19	37	Crushed under steel beam when it fell from hoisting crane.
Iron worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	32	Fell from 40 ft. scaffold when he lost his balance.
Labourer.....	Prescott, Ont.....	" 23	25	Fell into water and drowned.
Mechanic.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Fell 50 ft. from temporary elevator shaft.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	44	Fell 34 ft. from scaffold.
<i>Railways—</i>				
Tie placer.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	July 27	28	Run over by car.
Painter.....	Churchill, Man.....	Aug. 11	.....	Struck by train.
<i>Shipbuilding—</i>				
Engineer's assistant..	Midland, Ont.....	July 11	69	Electrocuted while carrying an electric trailer.
Welder.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Aug. 15	55	Electrocuted when he fell into harbour with electric drill.
Labourer.....	Midland, Ont.....	" 19	49	Injured when he fell 30' from staging. Died Sept. 2.
<i>Highway and Bridge—</i>				
Farmer operating grader.....	Near Radisson, Sask.....	July 3	.....	Thrown from seat of road grader when it struck a stone. Broken neck.
Engineer.....	Great Central, B.C.....	" 17	37	Struck by pile-driver hammer.
Labourer.....	Near Lacelle, Que.....	" 9	17	Fell from stand and rolled under wheels of steam shovel.
Structural iron worker.....	Near Brandon, Man.....	" 20	48	Killed when car in which he was returning from work overturned.
Road grader operator	Kamloops, B.C.....	" 25	26	Injured when road grader passed over him. Died Sept. 12.
Labourer.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 25	22	Injured while loading rock on wagon. Pneumonia. Died Sept. 4.
Superintendent.....	Restigouche, N.B.....	" 26	39	Injured during blasting operations. Died July 29.
Labourer.....	Guilds, Ont.....	" 27	22	Collision of two trucks while returning from work.
Labourer.....	Near McAdam, N.B.....	Aug. 8	52	Killed in dynamite explosion following delayed action of fuse.
Supervisor.....	Near McAdam, N.B.....	" 8	56	Injured in dynamite explosion following delayed action of fuse.
Bridgeworker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 13	20	Fell from bridge.
District engineer.....	Mud Lake, Ont.....	" 22	43	Car in which he was driving upset when it struck loose gravel.
Flagman.....	Near Parrsboro, N.S.....	Aug. 22	61	Hurled down a sixty foot embankment in auto collision.
Gravel pit worker...	Upper Clarence, N.S.....	" 27	18	Crushed when gravel caved in.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 5	23	Fell from derrick into harbour and drowned.
Bridge worker.....	Merriton, Ont.....	" 7	32	Fell 40 ft. from bridge.
Graderman.....	Craigellachie, B.C.....	" 9	.....	Injured knee. Died of septicemia Sept. 20.
Road paving foreman	Near Mount Forest, Ont.....	" 11	32	Pinned beneath truck when it upset.
Truck driver.....	Near Shawville, Que.....	" 13	19	Thrown from truck when it overturned on sharp curve.
Labourer.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 18	33	Crushed by skip of concrete mixer.
Painter.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	40	Fell 40 ft. through bridge deck, fracturing skull. Died Sept. 21.
Bridgeworker.....	Ashcroft, B.C.....	" 26	64	Fell into river from bridge and drowned.
Operator of concrete mixer.....	St. Vincent de Paul, Que....	" 27	29	Smothered under sand slide.
Truck driver.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	About Sept. 28	19	Pinned beneath gravel truck when it overturned.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer working on canal wall.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	July 3	20	Fell into canal and drowned.
Labourer with engineering contractors.....	Near Chippewa, Ont.....	About July 6	50	Scratched arm on wire while building coffer dam. Infection. Died July 17.
Sewer pipelayer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	.....	Buried by cave-in of sewer ditch. Died July 12.
Worker on power development.....	Tuskat, N.S.....	" 12	26	Injured by delayed blast while blasting rocks. Died Sept. 15.
Labourer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 13	33	Buried when sewer caved in.
Labourer on dam construction.....	St. Vincent de Paul, Que....	" 13	46	Struck on head by chain when it broke.
Labourer on power construction.....	Seven Sisters Falls, Man....	" 16	32	Crushed when he fell under cars and was run over.
Labourer on sewer construction.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	" 20	About 46	Crushed when sewer caved in.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—Conc.</b>				
<b>Miscellaneous—Conc.</b>				
Well digger.....	Near Piapot, Sask.....	About July 23	.....	Buried by cave-in.
Well digger.....				
Labourer with power development con- tractors.....	Seven Sisters Falls, Man....	" 27	.....	Struck on head by falling boom.
Groundman on tele- phone line con- struction.....	Near Britannia Beach, B.C.	Aug. 1	26	Drowned while carrying supplies when boat capsized.
Labourer on sewer excavation.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 5	35	Cave-in of sewer.
Miner engaged in dam construction..	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 9	30	Fell into reservoir and drowned.
Superintendent of dam construction..	Ear Falls, Ont.....	" 15	40	Drowned when his boat upset.
Worker on river de- velopment.....	Liverpool, N.S.....	" 15	21	Crushed when cement conveyor crashed through roof of shed.
Night watchman on scow of harbour construction com- pany.....	Oakville, Ont.....	" 15	45	Fell into harbour and drowned.
Worker on dam con- struction.....	Rivière des Prairies, Que...	" 16	22	Fell into river and drowned.
Worker on dam con- struction.....	Gabelle, Que.....	" 22	30	Fell from scaffold and drowned.
Truck driver.....	Near Thurso, Que.....	" 23	21	Drowned when truck plunged over embankment into river.
Foreman on trans- mission line con- struction.....				
Carpenter engaged in repairing locks.....	Near Kingston, Ont.....	" 27	46	Premature dynamite explosion during blasting operations.
Labourer on water main construction..	North Bay, Ont.....	" 27	46	Crushed when heavy pipe fell on him.
Labourer on water main construction..	Ville La Salle, Que.....	Sept. 10	22	Crushed when heavy pipe fell on him.
Labourer on wharf construction.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 11	.....	Fell into river and drowned while picking up driftwood.
Labourer on sewer construction.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 12	.....	Buried when sewer caved in.
Labourer on demol- ition of tank.....	Montreal, Que.....	About Sept. 16	27	Fell into tank fracturing skull.
Labourer on power construction.....	Port Robinson, Ont.....	" 26	.....	Truck collided with truck in which he was riding to work.
Well digger.....	Big Fish Lake, Alta.....	" 30	.....	Overcome by gas fumes while dynamite blasting in 40-foot well.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<b>Steam railways—</b>				
Brakeman.....	Peterboro, Ont.....	July 2	25	Slipped while making coupling and car ran over him.
Switchman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 4	43	Run over by freight engine.
Brakeman.....	Near Expanse, Sask.....	" 5	52	Fell between cars and was run over.
Engineer on gravel train.....	Mile 58 Flin Flon Rly., Man.	" 13	40	Collision of two trains.
Station agent.....	Near St. Florence, Que.....	" 14	.....	Fell from train.
Switchman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 17	24	Fell beneath wheels of freight train.
Roadmaster.....	Near Viking, Alta.....	" 21	57	Collision of train with speeder on which he was riding.
Yardman.....	Tadanac, B.C.....	" 21	21	Run over by train.
Labourer.....	Tracy, N.B.....	" 25	32	Collision of train with hand car on which he was riding.
Section foreman....	Near Ninette, Man.....	" 27	49	Motor car derailed.
Switchman.....	Tadanac, B.C.....	" 28	24	Crushed between coal cars while coupling same. Died Aug. 31.
Boilermaker.....	Mimico, Ont.....	" 29	45	Fell from locomotive.
Carpenter in round- house.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 29	43	Crushed beneath falling steel beam.
Brakeman.....	Near Tweed, Ont.....	" 29	35	Crushed when train was derailed on collision with motor car.
Sectionman.....	Flanders, Ont.....	" 31	34	Fell when getting on car and was run over.
Flagman.....	Quibell, Ont.....	" 31	30	Struck by clan on work train. Skull fractured.
Conductor.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	Aug. 4	56	Crushed between rail and platform when he jumped from train.
Sectionman.....	Near Birdsall's, Ont.....	" 6	57	Thrown from gasoline lorry load of logs when log fell under wheels. Died Aug. 19.
Labourer.....	Rush Lake, Sask.....	" 7	25	Fell off car and run over.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>TRANSPORTATION—Con.</i>				
<i>Steam Railways—Con.</i>				
Cableman.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Aug. 8	43	Run over by train.
Engineer.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 8	.....	Run over by locomotive when it moved while he was under it.
Section foreman.....	Alba, N.S.....	" 11	58	Collision of train with speeder on which he was riding.
Brakeman.....	Michipicoten, Ont.....	" 11	20	Crushed when he slipped between two cars while setting hand brake. Died Aug. 12.
Flagman.....	North of Jonquière Sd., Que.....	" 14	20	Struck by train.
Locomotive foreman.....	Kipling Yd., Sask.....	" 17	.....	Run over by train during switching operations
Section foreman.....	Woodburn, N.S.....	" 19	64	Struck by train.
Brakeman.....	Moncton, N.B.....	" 20	36	Fell from foot board of engine and was run over.
Engine worker.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 20	19	Struck by coal car.
Labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 22	43	Fell from caboose injuring head. Died Aug. 23.
Extra gang labourer.....	Jonquière Subd., Que.....	" 26	19	Run over by train.
Worker with bridge gang.....	Near Woodstock, Ont.....	" 26	23	Struck by train.
Bridge tender.....	Hastings, Ont.....	Sept. 2	48	Run over by freight train.
Track watchman.....	Near Yale, B.C.....	" 16	53	Collision of train with velocipede on which he was riding.
Brakeman.....	Near Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 16	34	Slipped and fell beneath wheels of train while climbing aboard.
Trackman.....	Digby, N.S.....	" 20	54	Unloading piece of machinery which fell on him.
Fireman.....	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.....	" 20	28	Train derailed following collision with cars which had escaped from siding.
Sectionman.....	Near Kimberley, B.C.....	Sept. 21	40	Fell off hand car and was run over when it was derailed.
Brakeman.....	Hagersville, Ont.....	" 26	25	Crushed between two cars upon sudden stopping of train. Died Sept. 27.
Brakeman.....	Calgary, Alta.....	" 27	21	Fell from flat car breaking his neck.
<i>Street and Electric Railways—</i>				
Conductor.....	London, Ont.....	July 17	.....	Collapsed when working on car.
<i>Water Transportation—</i>				
Marine engineer with shipping company.....	Fort William, Ont.....	" 20	57	Scalded when valve burst in engine room. Died August 4.
Sailor.....	Levis, Que.....	" 24	.....	Fell overboard and drowned.
Deckhand.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 29	.....	Fell 75 ft. from mainmast of ship.
Sailor.....	Ville La Salle, Que.....	" 29	30	Fell into canal while swinging ashore and drowned
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 1	.....	Buried under half ton of coal on opening of steam shovel.
Labourer.....	Halifax, N.S.....	" 23	34	Injured when he fell into harbour while coaling ship. Died Aug. 25.
Sailor.....	Near Little Current, Ont.....	" 24	18	Burned in explosion on boat. Died Aug. 25.
Sailor.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	" 26	.....	Fell overboard and drowned.
Deck worker.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 30	50	Run over by locomotive. Died Aug. 31.
Seaman.....	Queen's Co., N.B.....	" 31	21	Fell from steamer and drowned.
Canal helper.....	Near St. Catharines, Ont.....	Sept. 2	.....	Fell into canal and drowned.
Captain.....	Near Moncton, N.B.....	" 5	23	Drowned when scow sank.
Scowman.....	Near Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 17	52	Fell overboard and drowned.
Fireman on tug.....	Near Bowmanville, Ont.....	" 16	.....	Fell overboard and drowned.
Stevedore.....	Digby, N.S.....	" 20	About	.....
Sailor.....	Halifax Harbour, N.S.....	" 25	24	Crushed under three ton hay press.
Sailor on oil tanker..	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	19	Fell overboard while working a pump and drowned.
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 27	19	Fell overboard and drowned.
<i>Air Transportation—</i>				
Guide with government representatives.....	Lake St. Joseph, Ont.....	July 5	.....	Killed when aeroplane crashed.
Instructor at aeroplane club.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	" 8	28	Killed when aeroplane crashed.
Flying instructor.....	Near Vancouver, B.C.....	" 22	30	Killed when aeroplane crashed.
Instructor.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	Aug. 3	.....	Aeroplane crashed when it struck power wires.
Pilot.....	Near St. Catharines, Ont.....	Sept. 14	38	Aeroplane crashed and engine exploded.
Pilot.....	Lake Manitoba, Man.....	" 22	30	Killed when plane crashed into lake in foggy weather.
Engineer.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	" 27	22	Burned from explosion. Died Sept. 30.
Worker at airport.....	St. Hubert, Que.....	" 27	22	Burned from explosion. Died Sept. 30.
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Near Grimsby, Ont.....	July 4	28	Crushed under truck when it turned over. Fractured skull. Died July 7.
Truck driver.....	Near Barrie, Ont.....	" 9	23	Neck broken when truck turned over. Died July 12.
Taxi driver.....	Near St. Catharines, Ont.....	" 13	40	Injured when his car crashed into pole.
Truck driver.....	New Westminster, B.C.....	" 19	22	Collision of train with his truck. Fractured skull.
Truck driver.....	Near Cayuga, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Collision of train with his truck.



FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>TRANSPORTATION—Contc.</b>				
<i>Local Transportation—</i>				
<i>Contc.</i>				
Truck driver.....	Near St. Therese, Que.....	Aug. 11	18	Injured when truck he was driving was ditched.
Transfer man.....	Sydney, N.S.....	About		
		Aug. 23	73	Bruised hand. Blood poisoning. Died Aug. 27.
Truck driver.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Sept. 4		Collision of auto with his truck.
Truck driver.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 6	35	While cranking truck, it started forward and he was jammed between two trucks.
Truck driver.....	Near Laprairie, Que.....	" 24	19	Drowned when his truck crashed through railing of bridge into river.
<i>Electricity and gas—</i>				
Labourer.....	Rimouski, Que.....	July 20	40	Carried over falls and drowned when planking of dam gave way.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 23	24	Struck by beam fractured skull.
Lineman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 28	30	Electrocuted when he touched high tension wire.
Labourer.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 29	28	Electrocuted when he became tangled up in high tension leads.
Foreman.....	Near Bathurst, N.B.....	Aug. 11	24	Fell from bridge.
Electrician.....	Vaudreuil, Que.....	" 24	25	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Helper.....	Near Campbellford, Ont.....	" 29	36	Electrocuted when he came in contact with high tension current.
Lineman.....	Near Oakville, Man.....	" 30	23	Severely burned while working on line. Died Sept. 6.
Lineman.....	Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 1	25	Electrocuted when he touched live wire.
Lineman.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 6	21	Electrocuted when he came in contact with live high tension wire.
Lineman.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	" 9	23	Electrocuted while at work on high power transmission line.
Sub-station operator.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	" 10	43	Severely burned when he touched carbon of large transformer. Died Sept. 14.
Rigger.....	Queenston, Ont.....	" 17	36	Slipped from scaffold and fell 50 ft. down cliff.
Lineman.....	Hainsville, Ont.....	" 26		Electrocuted while fusing a transformer.
Lineman.....	Queenston, Ont.....	" 29	26	Electrocuted and fell from 80 feet tower.
<i>Telegraphs and telepho-</i>				
<i>nes—</i>				
Lineman.....	Coquihalla, B.C.....	" 8	21	Fell when pole on which he was working was knocked down by rock slide.
<b>TRADE—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Truck driver with gasoline company.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Aug. 10	36	Explosion of gasoline when loading tank wagon; died Aug. 12.
Oil salesman.....	Near Regina, Sask.....	" 26	35	Pinned beneath car when it overturned in loose dirt.
Clerk.....	Sherbrooke, Que.....	Sept. 18	34	Pinned underneath box of bolts, skull fractured.
<i>Retail—</i>				
Bread truck driver.....	Near St. Thomas, Ont.....	July 13	37	Pinned under truck when it struck an excavation and overturned.
Fish pedlar.....	Near Bothwell, Ont.....	" 25	71	Collision of train with his truck.
Milk driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 4	22	Drowned when his horse and wagon upset into canal.
Pedlar.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 9		Automobile crashed into him while leading horse and wagon across street. Died about Aug. 17.
Newsboy.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 19	14	Struck by auto, fracturing skull. Died Aug. 20.
Ice man.....	Fort Erie, Ont.....	" 30	41	Struck by truck.
Second-hand store man.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	Sept. 8	52	While cleaning gun it accidentally discharged and shot him. Died Sept. 9.
Employee in soft drink store.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 17	29	Revolver accidentally discharged while he was putting it away.
Newsboy.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	13	Crushed between elevator car and shaft.
Garage workman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 20	30)	Burned when gasoline pump exploded while it was being installed.
Garage workman.....			45)	
Gas station attendant.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 22	57	Shot during hold-up. Died Sept. 23.
Teamster for wood dealer.....	Victoria, B.C.....	" 28		Thrown from wagon and run over when horses ran away.
<b>FINANCE—</b>				
Bank clerk.....	St. Catharines, Ont.....	Sept. 13	17	Shot when revolver accidentally discharged. Died Sept. 14.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public administration—</i>				
Constable with mounted police.....	Gravelbourg, Sask.....	July 4	28	Shot when his rifle accidentally discharged.
Road superintendent.....	Near Hamilton, Ont.....	" 6	49	Struck by car while directing traffic.
Constable.....	Bancroft, Ont.....	" 12		Struck by car; died July 13.
Tractor driver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 19	34	Injured by cranking tractor while in gear.
Fireman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 21	38	Fell 25 feet to concrete floor.
Policeman.....	Telka, B.C.....	" 23		Shot while guarding bridge.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THIRD QUARTER OF 1929—  
*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<i>SERVICE—Conc.</i>				
<i>Public administration—</i>				
<i>Conc.</i>				
Civic employee.....	Lachine, Que.....	July 23	70	Struck by train on way to work.
Boiler inspector.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	Aug. 2	53	Drowned when his small boat was washed under stern of steamer by swift tide.
Fireman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 12	28}	Injured when fire truck upset.
Fireman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 12	43}	
Fire fighter.....	Farron, B.C.....	" 14	30	Tree fell on him fracturing skull.
Fire fighter.....	Shuswap, B.C.....	" 14	14	Struck by falling snag fracturing skull.
Fire ranger.....	Norway House district.....	" 20	.....	Starvation and exposure after he became separated from fire fighting crew.
Civic employee.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	" 20	45	Fell down stairs fracturing skull. Died Aug. 21.
Farmer cutting weeds on highway.	Sunderland, Ont.....	" 20	71	Struck by train.
City labourer.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 21	75	Cut hand on furnace—infection; died Aug. 27.
Driver of water wagon.....	Saskatoon, Sask.....	" 23	.....	Neck broken when team ran away and charged into telephone pole.
Employee of city engineer's dept.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 22	18	Injured in auto collision. Fractured skull.
Traffic officer.....	Near Maidstone, Ont.....	" 25	27	Pitched from his motorcycle when tire burst. Died Aug. 26.
Fire fighter.....	Near Keewatin, Ont.....	Sept. 6	22	Run over by train.
Fire ranger.....	Norway House, Man.....	About Sept. 10	30	Perished from starvation and exposure after being lost when patrolling a fire.
Flying officer on forest patrol plane....	} Lac du Bonnet, Man.....	} Sept. 10	{ ..... }	} Killed in plane crash.
Fire fighter.....				
Groundsman.....	Penticton, B.C.....	" 11	25	Electrocuted.
Fire ranger.....	Kiskittogisu Lake, Man.....	About Sept. 16	31	Exposure while on duty.
Chainman of survey party.....	Atwood, Ont.....	Sept. 18	21	Collision of train with truck in which he was driving.
Mail driver.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 20	60	Fell from his wagon.
Fire chief.....	Belleville, Ont.....	" 20	About	
Policeman.....	St. Lambert, Que.....	" 24	72	Fell through roof of plant while fighting fire.
			66	Succumbed to injuries received while making an arrest on July 1, 1924.
<i>Recreational—</i>				
Guardian of fish and game club.....	Miquick, Que.....	July 14	30	Crushed under wood when pile collapsed while sawing wood.
Resident steward...	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 16	.....	Burned from explosion when cleaning clothes. Died July 23.
Guide at tourist camp.....	Whitefish Bay, Ont.....	Aug. 16	56	Drowned when canoe tipped.
Cook at boys' camp.	Blackstone Lake, Ont.....	Sept. 14	.....	Drowned from canoe.
<i>Laundrying, dyeing and cleaning—</i>				
Truck driver.....	Guelph, Ont.....	Aug. 8	23	Collision of train with his truck.
Master mechanic.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Sept. 20	35	Burned in double explosion in dyeing plant.
<i>Custom and repair—</i>				
Garage mechanic...	Melita, Man.....	Aug. 31	24	Struck by car while returning from clearing wreck off highway. Fractured skull.
<i>Personal and domestic—</i>				
Housekeeper.....	Toronto, Ont.....	July 12	67	Fell down cellar stairs fracturing skull.
Guide.....	Clyde River, N.S.....	" 19	62	Drowned when canoe capsized in sudden squall.
Apartment janitor...	Ottawa, Ont.....	Sept. 20	77	Overcome by fumes from hot water furnace.
<i>Professional establishments—</i>				
Workman at hospital	Montreal, Que.....	July 3	43	Crushed by descending elevator counterweight in shaft.
Engineer at convent.	Montreal, Que.....	Aug. 5	27	Electrocuted while making electrical repairs.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1928

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Prospector.....	Chesterfield inlet.....	About Sept. 1	.....	Perished in blizzard.
MANUFACTURING— Saw and planing mill products— Stable man.....	Northumberland Co., N.B..	June 25	49	Kicked by horse, embolism from fracture. Died Dec. 10.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES— Water transportation— Waterfront worker..	Halifax, N.S.....	About Dec. 15	49	Fell into harbour and drowned.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING FIRST HALF OF 1929

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING— Farmer.....	Near Edmonton, Alta.....	June 4	.....	Back broken in runaway.
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Trapper.....	Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T.....	" 21	.....	Frozen when lost in blizzard.
MINING, NON-FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING— Coul mining— Miner.....	Queens Co., N.B.....	Jan. 10	32	Struck by falling rock.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	About April 15	.....	Back broken in mine. Died Sept. 23.
Foreman.....	Michel, B.C.....	May 1	.....	Struck by auto when he jumped from truck.
Miner.....	Cassidy, B.C.....	" 10	69	Struck by cable, fractured leg, pneumonia, died July 5.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	June 14	31	Crushed by fall of stone.
Structural materials— Labourer in quarry..	Northumberland, Co., N.B.	May 30	55	Leg torn off when caught in shaft. Died May 31.
MANUFACTURING— Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco— Bottler in distillery..	New Westminster, B.C.....	June 24	.....	Barrel fell on him.
Saw and planing mill products— Lumber yard worker	Moncton, N.B.....	About June 25	47	Injured while at work. Died Aug. 31.
Lumber grader.....	Blind River, Ont.....	June 26	63	Slipped into slab chute fracturing leg. Died July 5.
Wood products— Labourer in furniture factory.....	Listowel, Ont.....	" 28	.....	Fell from third floor of building.
Chemical and allied products— Skilled worker in acetylene plant....	Vancouver, B.C.....	May 30	61	Explosion of gas tank. Died from cerebral hemorrhage.
CONSTRUCTION— Building and Structures— Bricklayer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 7	52	Hand caught under plank, infection. Died July 6.
Helper with marble contractors.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 25	.....	Twisted leg while unloading car of marble, phlebitis. Died June 29.
Steel fitter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 8	42	Struck in hand by pulley wheel of hand crane when it came off. Died July 5.
Carpenter.....	Restigouche Co., N.B.....	" 12	50	Fell 25 feet and fractured skull.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING  
FIRST HALF OF 1929—*Concluded*

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
<b>CONSTRUCTION—<i>Conc.</i></b>				
<i>Railway—</i>				
Labourer.....	Paris, Ont.....	May 4	57	Run over by engine while unloading ties.
Labourer laying steel rails.....	North Bay, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Collapsed while at work.
Waterboy.....	Elms, Man.....	June 10	.....	Struck by train, fractured skull. Died June 12
Labourer.....	Flin Flon, Man.....	" 26	25	Injured when he jumped from ballast train.
<i>Highway and bridge—</i>				
Labourer.....	Restigouche, Co., N.B.....	" 24	70	Struck by train.
Driller.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	" 28	61	Injured during blasting operations. Died July 15.
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Labourer with marine contractors.....	Ojibway, Ont.....	" 22	28	Drowned.
Plumber engaged in cleaning sewer.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 28	21	Burned by explosion of gas.
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—</b>				
<i>Steam railways—</i>				
Labourer.....	Ashcroft, B.C.....	Feb. 16	30	Bruised leg, and poisoned. Died July 16.
Master.....	Victoria, B.C.....	May 3	65	Fell down stairway, injured skull.
Trackman.....	Truro, N.S.....	June 19	44	Fell from railway car fractured spine. Died July 31.
Carman.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 28	52	Strain from heavy lifting. Died June 29.
<i>Water transportation—</i>				
Deck hand.....	Rigaud, Que.....	" 27	19	Fell over deck of vessel striking scow and drowned.
<i>Telegraphs and tele-phones—</i>				
Lineman.....	Glenville, N.S.....	" 26	.....	Crushed under his car when it overturned.
<b>TRADES—</b>				
<i>Wholesale—</i>				
Assembler, with plumbers' supplies Co.....	London, Ont.....	" 7	60	Wire penetrated finger while uncrating boxes, infection. Died June 29.
<b>SERVICE—</b>				
<i>Public Administration—</i>				
Teamster.....	London, Ont.....	Jan. 21	65	While unhitching horses which had broken through ice, was kicked in knee, amputation. Died July 14.
Chief of police.....	Granby, Que.....	Mar. 4	.....	Collision of auto with fire truck on which he was riding.
<i>Custom and repair—</i>				
Mechanic.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Mar. 8	.....	Burned when his gasoline soaked clothing became ignited. Died Mar. 11.
<i>Professional Establishments—</i>				
Worker with Salvation Army.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 27	56	Trampled by runaway team. Died May 28.

There were 8,057 accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario during the month of October, 44 of these being fatal. This is a decrease of 221 from the number during October a year ago, but an increase of 819 over the month of September this year. The benefits awarded during October amounted to \$735,736.62, of which \$602,814.83 was for compensation and \$132,921.79 for medical aid. This compares with \$707,471.31 benefits awarded during October a year ago.

These figures have, according to R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, stirred industrial leaders to further efforts to cut the toll of accidents by an extension of the safety work being done. Additional members are being added to the field force of the Associations and an intensification of accident prevention activities in the plants will be carried out under V. L. Mummery, chief inspector.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

### Evidence of Experts has same value as ordinary evidence

The Supreme Court of Canada recently affirmed the judgment of the Quebec Court of King's Bench, which had reversed a decision of the Superior Court refusing to grant the claim of a workman for compensation for permanent partial incapacity (this action concerned an accident which occurred before the date on which the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act of 1928 took effect). The Supreme Court's judgment established that the law makes no distinction between the evidence given by experts and that given by ordinary witnesses: the testimony of experts must be weighed by the Courts in the same manner as that of any other witness. A judgment would therefore be wrong if it were based upon the sole fact that the successful party had a greater number of experts testifying on his behalf. The judgment also affirmed that, notwithstanding the enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Act the evidence in actions for accidents to workmen under that Act, remains subject to Article 1203 of the Civil Code. The element of fault alone has been eliminated from the earlier law and the theory of professional risk has been substituted for it. The onus is still upon the claimant to prove that the accident occurred by reason of, or in the course of, the work, and to establish the connection between the accident and his sickness or incapacity.

The workman who claimed compensation in this case met with an accident on January 14, 1927, by slipping and falling off a height into water. In November, 1927, being still unable to work, he sued the employer under the Workmen's Compensation Act then in force. The Superior Court granted him an indemnity for absolute temporary incapacity up to a certain date, but refused to grant his claim for permanent partial incapacity. On appeal, the Court of King's Bench reversed that judgment and recognized the workmen's right to an annuity of which the capital was fixed at a sum of \$2,687. The question at issue was whether or not the condition of the claimant, who was found to be suffering from perigastritis, was the direct result of the accident. Two physicians held in the affirmative and three in the negative. The trial judge (whose decision was later set aside) declared that he was guided by the opinion of the majority of the experts:—

"It cannot be expected," he said, "that I should make a choice between two opinions diametrically opposed one to the other, and

expressed by professional men of well-known experience and competence, and of whom I have no reason to suspect the integrity and sincerity. According to the ordinary rule of appreciation of the evidence, the testimony of the three physicians who categorically declare that the perigastritis which affects the respondent has no relation to the accident must overcome the testimony of the one physician who holds a contrary opinion; and this settles the question of indemnity for permanent partial incapacity."

In setting aside this view of the case the Supreme Court gave the following ruling as to the value in law of "expert" evidence.

"It must be admitted that the Courts are sometimes greatly embarrassed by the lack of unanimity between the professional men who express divergent views in scientific and, as it happens in the present case, in medical matters. But—except perhaps in the case where the question has been referred to them as experts, upon which we have not to express any opinion here—the law makes no distinction between professional men and other witnesses. Their evidence must be appreciated like that of the others, and the Court is bound to examine it and to weigh it as any other evidence given in the case. We, therefore, are of the opinion that the trial judge erred in stating as 'an ordinary rule of appreciation of the evidence' that the theory of the defence should succeed because it was supported by a greater number of physicians. . .

"The judgment of the Superior Court failed to give us the personal appreciation of the presiding judge. It is based exclusively upon the appreciation of the physicians. And, as the opinions of the latter are divergent, and it does not make a choice between them, the judgment brings the matter to a negative result, because it does not pronounce upon the facts. The question thus remained absolutely open when the case was carried to the Court of King's Bench. In turn, however, that Court in order to reverse the judgment of the Superior Court, proceeded not upon any appreciation of the facts, but upon a so-called legal presumption which, by force of the Workmen's Compensation Act, would impose upon the employer the onus of proof. . .

"The appellant was right, according to us, to quarrel with that doctrine. Accidents to workmen, since the passing of special legislation concerning them, have continued to be governed, for purposes of the evidence to be adduced, by art. 1203 of the Civil Code. The element of fault alone has been eliminated and

the theory of the professional risk has been substituted for it. It is no less incumbent upon the victim to demonstrate that the accident happened in the course of his work and to make the proof of the relation existing between that accident and the illness or the incapacity. No doubt such evidence may be made in the ordinary way, including presumptions; but the burden has not been shifted; and with the exception of the element of fault, the proof to be made under the Workmen's Compensation Act is governed by the same rules as in any other case.

"We must therefore lay aside the ground of the judgment of the Court of King's Bench; but upon a careful examination of the evidence we have arrived at the same conclusion as that reached by that Court. . . .

"The three physicians who were called by the company placed too much stress upon the version of the accident and upon the history of the case stated in a report which they had prepared together at the time they made the examination upon the victim, but which, in essential particulars, differs from the proof made under oath at the trial. This, and the fact that, while claiming that the illness of the respondent did not result from his fall, they declared themselves unable to discover another cause, diminishes the weight of their testimony. The affirmation to the contrary seems to us more in accord with the logical succession of the circumstances and of the symptoms which have manifested themselves. These circumstances and these symptoms are sufficiently weighty, precise and concurring to allow us to decide that the respondent has made the proof, which was incumbent upon him, of the relation between his illness and the accident which happened to him; principally when such conclusion is in accord with that of two physicians 'of well-known experience and competence and whose integrity and sincerity (we) have no reason to doubt,' according to the testimonial granted by the trial judge to all the physicians who have been heard in this case.

"The appellant has not contested the degree of permanent incapacity from which the respondent is suffering nor the amount of the indemnity awarded by the Court of King's Bench; it has merely denied the relation of cause and effect between the incapacity and the accident. As we are of the opinion that this relation has been proven, we must therefore, with the restrictions already indicated, confirm with costs the conclusions of the judgment of the Court of King's Bench."

*Shawinigan Engineering Co. vs. Naud.*  
Supreme Court of Canada (Quebec) (1929) 4  
Dominion Law Reports, page 57.

### Compensation barred by Foolhardy Act of Workman

A young man under 20 years of age, who had been employed by a farmer as a labourer, was required to assist in the operation of a portable sawmill jointly owned by the farmer and his brother, wood being sawn for the neighbouring farmers. On a certain day the young man took the place of another man who acted as "tail man," receiving the sawn timber from the mill and handing it to the farmer whose timber was being sawn. During the afternoon the sawdust carrier belt came off its pulley when the pit below became so full of sawdust as to hamper the working of the belt. The employer replaced the belt in the young man's presence by prying it on with a crowbar kept for this purpose. He then handed the crowbar to or towards the young man, addressing to him the words that were claimed to be equivalent to a direction to use the crowbar if the belt should again slip. The employer then started back to his place at the lever, it being necessary to keep the machinery going during the cleaning-out process. He had only gone a few feet when the young man met with an accident. Instead of using the crowbar to keep the belt on the pulley he tried to put or keep it in place by placing his left foot on the revolving mandrel. The mandrel carried his left foot into the friction clutch, a distance of 9½ inches, where it was caught and so badly crushed that amputation was afterwards necessary.

The young man brought action in the Alberta Supreme Court against his employer for damages for personal injuries. One of the questions at issue was whether or not the employer had given the plaintiff any direction or warning to use the crowbar. On this point the judgment said:—

"Even if I am wrong in holding that the defendant sufficiently performed his duty to instruct and warn the plaintiff, having regard to all the circumstances which a jury must take into account, including the plaintiff's inexperience and youth as well as his intelligence, I think the defence of contributory negligence has been made out. Although there was no obligation on the plaintiff to be better informed than he was as to the proper method of performing his work, I think it was his duty to use the safest method he knew to perform his task of putting or keeping the belt on, and it was negligence on his part to adopt a method of lesser safety than the one he was directed to take. . . .

"There may be another ground in law upon which this judgment might be put," the judgment proceeded. "So far as putting or keeping

the belt on is concerned, it may be said that he was employed to put or keep it on by a particular method, namely, by using the crowbar for the purpose, and that he was outside his employment in taking upon himself to use a method of his own. I am only suggesting this as a possibly sound legal proposition. A somewhat similar proposition has been laid down under the English Workmen's Compensation Act (now 1925 (Imp.), c. 84). See *Plumb v. Cobden Flour Mills Co.*, (1914) A.C. 62.

"Notwithstanding whatever sympathy I have for the plaintiff's misfortune, and however much I may regret his failure to succeed before the Workmen's Compensation Board, I must dismiss his action, finding as I do that he is the author of his own misfortune, a fact which in hospital he admitted to at least one witness."

The action was dismissed with costs.

*Schmuland vs. Lucas*, Alberta (1929) 3 Dominion Law Reports, page 848.

### Statutes Limiting Common Law Rights Must be Unambiguous

Drug store employees in British Columbia having applied to the Male Minimum Board for an investigation under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, into the conditions of their employment, the Board refused the application on the ground that this employment was not included in the scope of the Act. A public meeting was held in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, on September 13, when counsel appeared on behalf of employers in pharmacy to protest against the Board's proceeding to set a minimum wage, on the ground that pharmacy did not come within the scope of the Act. The board upheld their contention and decided that it had no jurisdiction. Application was then made in the Supreme Court of British Columbia by counsel for the drug clerks for a Writ of Mandamus to compel the Board to proceed with the investigation. This application was refused by Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy in a written judgment handed down on October 26, the text of this judgment was as follows:—

#### *Reasons for Judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy*

"I would refuse the mandamus on the ground that to grant it would be to infringe the principle that statutes which limit common law rights must be expressed in clear unambiguous language. 27 Hals. 150 and authorities there cited.

"Freedom of contract is a right jealously guarded by the common law. The Male

Minimum Wage Act, where applicable, greatly curtails, if indeed it does not destroy this right.

"The applicants herein are licentiates of pharmacy duly authorized to practice pharmacy under the Pharmacy Act. This art is in said Act described as a profession (sec. 8 and sec. 36). It is in addition, in my opinion, unquestionably a 'profession' within the meaning of that word as used in modern English speech. Its practitioners are consequently members of a profession.

"Section 17, the governing section of the Male Minimum Wage Act reads:—

This Act shall apply to all occupations other than those of farm labourers, fruit packers, fruit and vegetable canners and domestic servants.

"The next question therefore is, does the word 'occupation' include 'profession' clearly and without ambiguity as required by the legal principle above cited? I would say it does not. Used loosely as it frequently is, it would, but accuracy in the use of English would, I think, require pharmacy to be described as a profession, not as an occupation. As stated, the Legislature has so described it. If therefore the Legislature intended to interfere with the freedom of contract in the professions it could have put the matter beyond question by using the word.

"Again, if the Male Minimum Wage Act applies to one profession, it must apply to all. 'Wages' under the Male Minimum Wage Act is thus defined:—

Wage or Wages includes any compensation for labour or services measured by time, piece or otherwise.

"Members of professions, especially when young, frequently give their services gratuitously or for nominal remuneration, in order to gain experience. To put a money value on this experience would seem to be an impossible task, yet if the Act applies that is what the Board would be called upon to do under sec. 4 thereof. Further 'Wages' so set up by the Board must by sec. 4 be set for all employees in the occupation dealt with and at a rate applicable to all. Yet I think it obvious that the value of experience may and indeed must vary with the individual concerned. Sec. 6 does indeed give power to the Board to grant exceptions from payment of set wages but only in the case of 'any casual employee, part time employee, apprentice employee, or employee handicapped by reason of advanced age or physical infirmity.' Clearly, I think those words cannot extend to members of a profession *qua* such membership.

"The consequences of action by the Board with regard to professions might prove so serious to the public that if the Legislature intended them it would, I think, have used the apt word 'profession' in defining the scope of the Act. Hospitals, for instance, might well find it impossible to accept medical interns. Youthful medical men would thus be prevented from securing what I think may be said to be experience essential to them. Hospitals would be crippled to some extent by being deprived of the presence at all times of men who if not of mature experience, have at any rate, received a thorough medical education.

"The application is dismissed."

It was understood the Drug Clerks would carry an appeal against the above judgment to the Court of Appeal, which will sit in January next.

Early in November the Male Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia commenced an investigation into the conditions of the employment of steam engineers, taxi drivers, warehouse men and others throughout the province, with a view to the establishment of minimum rates of wages for these various occupations. The provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, which was re-enacted by the provincial legislature at its last session, were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1929, page 607.



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## NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

### Monthly Summary

THE customary seasonal contraction in industrial employment in Canada was noted at the beginning of November, when the 7,043 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,082,576 employees, as compared with 1,090,846 on October 1. Each of these firms employed a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting the reduction, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), declined from 125.6 in the preceding month to 124.6 on the date under review, as compared with 118.9, 108.8, 104.0, 98.3, 94.1, 100.0, 97.0 and 91.3, on November 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Despite this usual autumnal recession, the volume of employment continued to be decidedly greater, not only than in any November, but also than in any other month of the years 1921-1928. At the beginning of November the percentage of unemployment registered by local trade unions stood at 6.0, contrasted with unemployment percentages of 3.7 at the beginning of October and 3.1 at the beginning of November, 1928. The November percentage was based on the reports tabulated by the Department of Labour from a total of 1,750 local unions with a combined membership of 212,328 persons. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during October, 1929, indicated a marked decline in the average daily placements effected, when the figures were compared with those recorded during the corresponding period a year ago. This decline was almost entirely due to a large decrease in farm placements.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$11.75 at the beginning of November as compared with \$11.68 for October; \$11.28 for November, 1928; \$11.07 for November, 1927; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November,

1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was again lower at 95.8 for November, as compared with 96.7 for October; 96.9 for November, 1927; and 97.6 for November, 1925.

The loss in working time caused by industrial disputes in Canada during November was more than twice the loss in the preceding month, though the number of individual disputes showed a decrease. The time loss in November this year was about one-half that in November, 1928. Eight disputes were in existence during the month, involving 823 workers, and resulting in the loss of 12,871 working days. Corresponding figures for October, 1929, were: 11 disputes, 771 workers, and 6,219 working days, and for November, 1928, 16 disputes, 1,840 workers, and 20,893 working days.

### Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During November the Department received a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed in connection with the dispute between the Hydro Electric System of the Corporation of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, the chief question at issue being the employees' right of association. In connection with the application from the employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, reported in the last issue, the matter in dispute was adjusted during the month through the mediation of the Minister of Labour. A new application, also involving employees of the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System, was received during the month. Full particulars concerning proceedings under the Act during November are given on page 1333.

### Arbitration under Railway Labour Act of United States

The third report of the Board of Mediation which was established in the United States under the provision of the Railway Labour Act of 1926, was published in November. (The provisions of this Act, with extracts from a statement by President Coolidge of its general purposes,

was given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1926, page 792.) The report claims that, mainly as a result of the Railway Labour Act, "never in the history of our country has railway transportation been more harmoniously performed and conducted than now, and never before so efficiently in the interest of everybody."

The Railway Labour Act provides for arbitrations and for party arbitrators, so called, appointed by each side in the several disputes. These arbitrators may be, and generally have been, selected from persons in some way associated with one or the other side participating in an arbitration proceeding. One or two other arbitrators, known as neutral arbitrators, must also be selected either by the party arbitrators already named, or, in the event of such arbitrators failing to make an appointment, by the Board of Mediation. The conclusions and awards of these arbitration boards, it is stated, have been most generally accepted with approval throughout the country. The Railway Labour Act also provides for the appointment of emergency boards by the President to investigate situations which might lead to a sudden and harmful interruption of interstate commerce. There have been three such boards.

Of the 428 cases involving rates of pay, rules, and working conditions submitted to the Board, 335 had been disposed of by June 30, 1929; 129 of these were acted upon during the fiscal year covered by this report. Of these 129 cases, 46 were settled through mediation, 10 were submitted to arbitration, 37 were withdrawn through mediation, 6 were withdrawn without mediation proceedings, and 30 were closed by action of the Board. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, the Board received 37 applications for its services in the adjustment of grievances which had not been decided by the appropriate adjustment board by which they had been considered. This made a total of 69 such cases received by the board since its creation.

Members of the Board of Mediation, five in number, are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The terms of office (except in case of vacancy occurring) are for five years. The board annually designates one of its members to act as chairman for the ensuing year.

### **Compulsory arbitration fails in Norway**

relating to the labour disputes.

The Norwegian parliament recently rejected a government bill to prolong for a further period of two years the provisional legislation compulsory arbitration of labour disputes. The circumstances under

which this law was enacted were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, July, 1927.

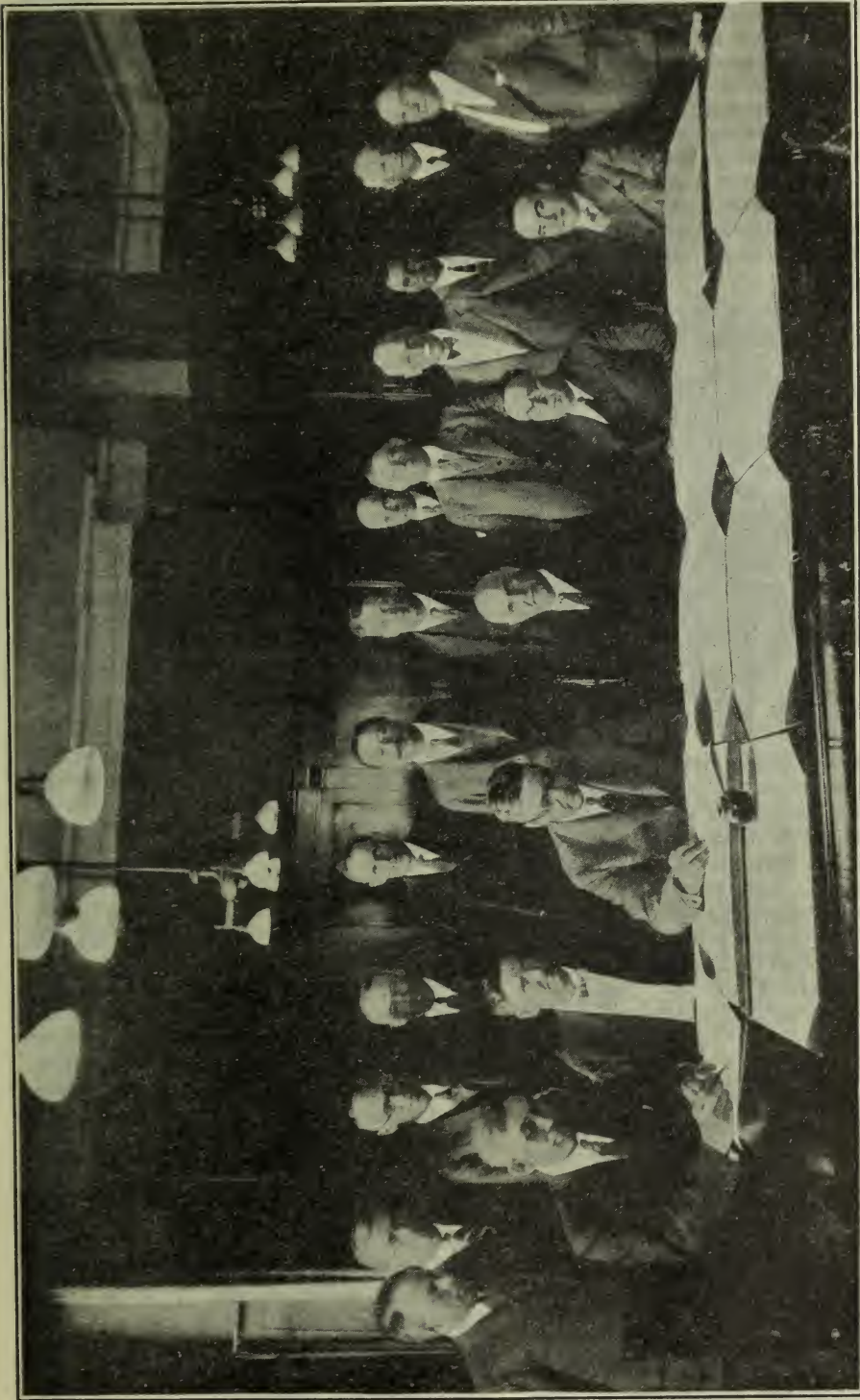
The system of compulsory arbitration has been in force in Norway under various provisional Acts. The first was adopted in 1916, and the last in 1927. The system was tested last year by an official trade union revolt against an award of the court of arbitration providing for a reduction in the wages of building workers. This dispute, which was ultimately settled by a compromise, was generally regarded as definitely discrediting the compulsory arbitration system. It was alleged that the government had abused the Act by applying it to an industrial dispute of small importance, involving little danger to the community. In these circumstances, it had been anticipated that the provisional Act of 1927 would be allowed to expire without renewal, and both the Confederation of Trade Unions and the Employers' Federation protested against the introduction of the Government's prolonging bill.

### **Booklet on Old Age Pensions in Canada**

The Department of Labour is publishing this month a booklet containing full information concerning old age pensions in Canada, and also giving some account of pension systems in other countries. The provisions of the Dominion Old Age Pensions and of the corresponding Acts of the five provinces now paying old age pensions are given in detail, the methods employed by various provinces for distributing pensions being described, with an account of the discussions in Parliament and of the other proceedings which culminated in the enactment of this social legislation. The booklet also contains a list of the officials in charge of the actual distribution of the pensions.

### **New Brunswick Old Age Pension Commission**

The government of New Brunswick appointed a Royal Commission during November to inquire into the question whether the province should enact legislation to provide old age pensions in the province, in accordance with the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act of the Dominion. The chairman of the Commission is Mr. Justice W. C. H. Grimmer, of the Chancery Division of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, the other commissioners being Mrs. H. F. McLeod, Fredericton; Mrs. J. B. Chouinard, St. Quentin; Mr. Oscar J. Dick, Saint John; and Mr. George A. Stone, Moncton. Mr. R. A. Cross, of St. George, will be the secretary of the Commission.



SIGNING OF AGREEMENT, JULY 22, 1929, BETWEEN THE DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS IN ALBERTA

Left to right, *Seated*—Hon. Peter Heenan, Dominion Minister of Labour; Geo. Latham; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta; Hon. Chas. Stewart, Dominion Minister of the Interior; Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer of Alberta; I. Lacombe, M.P. *Standing*—A. Farmilo; C. Lawson; Elmer Roper; Fred Harrison; E. E. Owen; Hon. P. E. Lessard; Carl E. Berg; Audrey Fullerton; Ald. Jas. East; Col. C. N. Schnarr; Jack Oliver; Dan Powers.

The Province of Nova Scotia appointed last year a similar commission which presented an interim report early in 1929. This report, which was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1929, estimated the number of persons in the province who would be eligible for pensions, the cost of pensions, and other matters, pointing out the greater difficulties which confront the older provinces in the provision of pensions for old age, as compared with the western provinces. The Nova Scotia Commission had not made its final report at the time of writing.

### The pension question in the older provinces of Canada

Mr. E. S. H. Winn, K.C., chairman of the Old Age Pensions Department of British Columbia, gave a full account of the old age pensions system of Canada in the course of an address delivered at San Francisco under the auspices of the American Association for Labour Legislation. He referred to the difficulty in the eastern provinces caused by the higher proportion of aged persons in their population. These provinces, like the eastern States in the United States, contain a higher percentage of aged people than those in the west. Coming from east to west in Canada the percentage of people over 70 by provinces, as shown by the census of 1921, was as follows:—

Prince Edward Island, 6.02; Nova Scotia, 4.73; New Brunswick, 3.85; Quebec, 2.71; Ontario, 3.49; Manitoba, 1.69; Saskatchewan, 1.16; Alberta, 1.17; British Columbia, 1.84.

It will be seen that the five most easterly provinces have an average of 4.18 per cent of their population over 70 years of age, while the average for the four westerly provinces is only 1.46 per cent. The problem consequently, of financing old age pensions is relatively an easier one at present in the west.

### Value of veteran employees in industry

Some of the special qualifications possessed by older employees in industry were stated in the last issue (page 1216). The value of veteran workers is now recognized by some of the larger manufacturing concerns. The Franklin Automobile Company, of Syracuse, N.Y. for example, has adopted, as a definite policy, the principle of preference to experience rather than youth. Mr. H. H. Franklin, the president of the company, described the new policy in a statement issued during November. "In the Franklin plant, where

the great part of the work is on a precision rather than a production basis, it is recognized that a man reaches his most effective period only after years of experience. After he is 50, the age at which most factories bar a worker, jobs of various kinds can be found for a faithful employee that continues his productivity and does not place him in the discard. Under the new Franklin employment program, older employees will be placed in positions where experience counts more than actual speed. Younger men will be brought in to fill the vacancies created by their advancements. Where an employee of the Franklin company, not of pensionable age, reaches a point where his productivity is affected, he is not tossed aside or discharged. Such a worker, where speed is an element, is replaced by a younger man, while the older man is given a type of work where precision, but not speed is required. In this way, the older worker continues as an efficient producer under revised conditions which better fit him. The veteran worker who has made a material contribution to the success of the Franklin Company because of his loyalty and efficient work over a long period of years, derives still further benefits from the Franklin pension plan. A permanent pension fund has been provided which assures the worker of a steady income for life after he reaches the pensionable age and desires to cease all active operations in the factory. However, it is not mandatory that the Franklin employee retire from active work, even though he may be entitled to do so under pension provisions. The pensions are secured by a form of insurance which provides payment, no matter what changes occur in the status or control of the Franklin company."

The Hon. W. G. Conley, governor of the State of West Virginia, in an address on November 15, referred to the unemployment problem resulting from the common practice of discharging the older workers in industry. "From the standpoint of the State," he said, "the creation of an arbitrary artificial low-age barrier affords a serious social problem and one that is totally unnecessary. The employer who ignores economic and social dangers by creating an arbitrary low-age barrier to employment invites trouble. It is far better that men and women earn a livelihood than become a charge on the community. The creation of such a social burden is unnecessary, uneconomic and unwise."

**Provincial  
sickness  
insurance  
proposed in  
Alberta**

The Alberta Association of Municipal Districts at its twenty-first annual convention, held at Edmonton on November 21, adopted a resolution asking the provincial government to make adequate provision for the care of indigent and indigent sick persons, and to assume a larger proportion of the cost. It was declared that this burden was increasing for both the municipalities and the province, and that a more equitable distribution of the cost could be made under some plan of health insurance covering the entire province. An additional resolution, drafted by a committee of the Association after conference with the Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health for the province, called for amendments to the Municipal and the Hospitals Act which would enable municipal districts, by payment of an agreed annual fee, to have a hospital district take care of its indigent sick.

**Workmen's  
Compensation  
inquiry in  
Manitoba**

The appointment of a special committee in Manitoba to inquire into the subject of Workmen's Compensation in the province was noted in the LABOUR

GAZETTE, August, 1929, page 846. In the course of its sessions at Winnipeg during November, this committee, which is composed of fifteen members, of whom five represent respectively the legislature, the employers and the workers, considered proposals from representatives of both sides for the improvement of the present Act. The proposals submitted by the labour organizations were as follows:—

1. Increase in allowance to widows of workmen killed in industry from \$30 to \$40 per month.
2. Extension of the waiting period to seven days with compensation running from date of disability.
3. Extension of the act to include diseases caused by liquids or dust, and those caused by electric or oxyacetylene welding.
4. Amendment of the definition of the word "accident" in the act to include hernia.
5. A board of three full time members.
6. Deletion of the section which bars payment of claims filed by dependent widows, or other dependents, residing in Poland.
7. That allowances of \$20 per month now paid to widows of workmen killed in industry on schedules that existed before 1920, be increased to \$40 per month.

8. Increase in compensation from the 66½ per cent of wages of the injured workman to 75 per cent.

9. That the maximum basis of wage payments be increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500.

10. Constant campaign of education among employers and employees to be carried on jointly by the Compensation Board and the Bureau of Labour.

11. Inclusion in schedules of the act of groundmen employed at aviation fields and of mechanics who have to accompany aeroplanes in flight.

The Employers' Association of Manitoba submitted a brief containing the following proposals:—

1. Introduction of a fixed limit of \$6,000 to maximum compensation instead of an unlimited amount as now in force under the Act.
2. Contribution by employees to medical aid of one to four cents a day as now in effect in Alberta and British Columbia.
3. That workmen should be compelled to use safety appliances provided them and employers be compelled to display warning notices within their plants to this effect.
4. That there should be a time limit in which to report accidents and file claims.
5. Revision of the schedule of doctors' fees.
6. That a government contribution to administration expenses be considered.

**Workmen's  
Compensation in  
Saskatchewan**

By an order published in the *Saskatchewan Gazette*, November 30, Mr. Netson R. Craig, K.C., of Moose Jaw, was appointed chairman of the Board which will have charge of the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act passed by the Legislature of the Province at its last session. The other two members of the Board have not yet been appointed. The general provisions of the new Act will become effective after the few months that will be required to put into operation the insurance principles it contains. The Act of 1929 is similar in its provisions to the Compensation Acts in effect in Ontario, Manitoba and the other Canadian provinces having provincial funds for insuring employers against the risk of accidents to their workmen.

**Conferences  
on winter  
unemployment  
in the west**

Representatives of the cities of Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw conferred with the provincial government in November on the subject of winter unemployment in Saskatchewan, the government being

asked to instruct the Employment Offices to make a survey of the unemployment situation in the province. It was suggested also that the government should devise some scheme of relief work for persons who failed to qualify for municipal relief by having complied with the requirement of previous residence for six months. Further, it was recommended that the federal government should be asked to assume responsibility for the relief of unemployed immigrants of less than three years standing.

Later in the same month delegations representing various western cities waited on the Prime Minister in the course of his recent tour in the western provinces, asking that the federal government should give as much assistance as possible towards the relief of unemployment. They suggested that public works should be continued as far as possible during the winter months, and that the railway companies should be urged to continue the employment of their workmen. The delegates asked also that the federal government should give full consideration to the question of establishing an unemployment insurance scheme for the Dominion. In reply, Mr. King promised to bring the proposals of the delegates before the federal government. He pointed out, however, that the subject of unemployment insurance was within the scope of provincial rather than federal jurisdiction.

#### **Unemployment insurance changes in Great Britain**

A new Unemployment Insurance Bill was introduced in the British House of Commons by the Minister of Labour in November, its main provisions being as follows:

(1) It lowers the minimum age for entry into insurance to 15 years as from the date of the raising of the school-leaving age from fourteen to fifteen on April 1, 1931; (2) It increases the rates of benefit payable to young persons under twenty-one; (3) It increases the rates of benefit payable to adult dependants, and brings new categories of such dependants within the scope of the Act; (4) It amends the present statutory conditions for receipt of benefit in so far as they affect the disqualification of claimants who are "not genuinely seeking work"; (5) It amends the existing over-centralized machinery for the determination of claims; (6) It extends the "transitional period" during which benefit is payable to claimants who would otherwise be ineligible by reason of their having paid insufficient contributions; (7) It transfers the cost of the benefit payable to such claimants from the Unemployment Fund to the Exchequer.

#### **Plan to stabilize industry in United States**

In order to prevent or check business depression and unemployment in the United States, President Hoover held conferences during November with industrial, financial, and labour leaders, and at the end of these conferences he made an announcement of policy which included the following lines of action:—(1) an aggressive but prudent pushing of a constructive program of building operations, the large corporations and state and local governmental bodies co-operating with the federal government to this end; (2) a reduction of taxes; (3) an agreement between the employers and the workers by which the former promise not to seek to reduce, and the latter not to seek to increase wages. Finally, in less definite form, there is an understanding with farm leaders to lower interest rates for the farmers, and an extension of federal aid to road work in country districts.

#### **Department of Labour's report on co-operative associations in Canada**

The Department of Labour has just distributed the Second Report on Co-operative Associations in Canada, a volume which indicates the extent of the co-operative movement in

the Dominion. The report contains the names of 936 societies, with a combined membership of 512,835. Given first place in the report is the Co-operative Union of Canada, whose aim is to federate co-operative societies for mutual advantage and to propagate a knowledge of co-operative principles. The remaining associations are grouped provincially according to the phase of co-operative endeavour with which they are identified, as follows: (1) Productive, with 70 associations with a combined membership of 51,097; (2) Marketing, 257 associations and 313,049 members; (3) Productive and marketing, 11 associations and 3,337 members; (4) Distributive, 291 associations and 19,278 members; (5) Marketing and Distributive, 16 associations and 58,261 members; (6) Credit and Savings, 5 associations and 41,072 members; Miscellaneous, 286 associations and 26,741 members.

In the productive group the largest association is the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, which has a membership of 40,000. First in the marketing group is the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, with a membership of 140,000 comprised in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario

Wheat Pools, and is the largest wheat marketing organization in the world. The Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association is the largest in the productive and marketing group, and in the distributive group the British Canadian Co-operative Society, a Nova Scotia body with 3,387 members, stands first. Of the associations in the marketing and distributive section the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, an Ontario organization, has the largest following, reporting 20,000 members. In the Credit and Savings group the Co-operative People's Banks of the Province of Quebec show a membership of 41,000 comprised in 183 local co-operative banks. The bulk of the associations included in the miscellaneous group are operating in the Province of Saskatchewan where there are 185 societies which cannot be definitely classified, the remaining 101 associations being divided between six other provinces.

In a summary of business transacted figures are given for 418 associations which reported, showing (1) paid-up capital; (2) assets; (3) sales for the past year; (4) general liabilities; (5) profit or surplus; (6) loss; (7) reserve; and (8) unapportioned profits.

#### Consumers' co-operation in Canadian cities

The *Canadian Co-operator*, November, 1929, comments on the backwardness of consumers' co-operation in the larger cities of Canada, and gives examples of failures in the past, due to the neglect of certain economic principles. "The rational way of organizing a co-operative society in a large city," it is stated, "is to concentrate on the development of one district. Workingmen usually reside in close proximity to their work. An intensive membership should be organized close to an industrial plant. Members who live beyond an economical delivery radius should be expected to deal on a cash and carry basis, infrequent delivery service, or pay for delivery. Such remote trade support should not be relied upon as a factor in the achievement of success. So economically organized, and the purchase dividend proving substantial, there would, in course of time, be a demand for additional stores on the boundaries of the district served. On being satisfied that the trade which could be depended on in the district would justify opening one, a branch store could be established, and so on indefinitely until a chain of branch stores had been opened throughout the industrial areas around the city. Then the number of members of so many branches, and the share and loan

capital developed, would justify the establishment of a department store in the centre of the city for the distribution of commodities in household or personal demand, other than food produce. That, indeed, is substantially the way the Movement has developed in many of the industrial districts of Britain. It would be well, too, with the view of increasing the rate of purchase dividends—the great trade magnet—for co-operators in large cities to tackle such lines of distribution as bread, milk and fuel, which, owing to the comparatively few firms engaged therein, are virtually on a monopoly basis, there being little or no competition as to price."

#### New publication by Fisheries Department of Canada

The Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, published last month the first issue of the *Fisheries News Bulletin*, containing current information regarding the industry in Canada. The *Bulletin* will be published monthly, both in English and French. It will give publicity to interesting facts as to the fisheries resources and the progress of the fishing industry, and to the efforts by which it is sought to solve fisheries problems. Popular knowledge of the fisheries will thus be widened and popular interest in them stimulated. The *Fisheries News Bulletin* should also be of interest and value to fisheries officers throughout the country, and persons engaged in the industry, by enabling them to be more fully informed as to fisheries resources and operations in parts of the Dominion remote from their own and as to the work of the Fisheries Branch, which covers a wider field than is perhaps generally realized.

The Ottawa Public School Board will ask the Ontario Legislature, at its next session, to amend the Ontario Public Schools Act so as to enable group insurance being made available for school caretakers and other permanent employees of the Board after one year's service.

The Women's Federated Labour Union, at a meeting at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in November, appointed a committee to make a survey of wages and working conditions of women workers. The information thus obtained will be used later in urging the provincial government to give effect to the Minimum Wage for Women Act, which was enacted by the Legislature in 1920, but has not yet been proclaimed as being in force.

## THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN CANADA

### Statement by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour

THE Executive of the Employment Service Council of Canada on December 16 presented to the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, certain recommendations adopted at the last annual meeting of that body. Amongst the subjects referred to was the question of the recent communications addressed to the Government, which have requested the Federal Government to call a national conference to deal with unemployment similar to that recently called by President Hoover of the United States.

The Minister stated that in his opinion there is not the same necessity for calling a national conference with respect to unemployment as there was in the United States. In that country the crash in the stock market destroyed confidence and threatened to result in slackened activity in industry generally; confidence had to be maintained or restored; with so many of the American railroads in private hands and all those interests wondering what was going to happen next, and most of them already curtailing their expenditures, undoubtedly the holding of such a conference had good effect in the United States.

"In Canada it is different," the Minister continued. "The graphic picture of comparable employment statistics in manufacturing industries in the United States and Canada confirms this opinion. Both the United States and Canadian governments collect from employers of labour in manufacturing industries returns showing the volume of employment afforded each month in these industries. The base figure of 100 in both cases is the average for the year 1926. The latest returns to hand from the United States show that the index number of employment for the month of September, 1929, is 99.3 points, while the comparable index number for Canada is 119.8 points, in other words 20.5 points higher in Canada than in the United States. Moreover, the index of employment in all industries in Canada, as at November 1, 1929, stands at 124.6, which represents the highest peak of employment reached at this period of the year since these statistics have been gathered. The crash in stocks did not affect this country to the same extent as the United States. Investors have not lost confidence. Heads of

banks and other institutions have not hesitated to make public views of a most reassuring character. Our railroads are practically all controlled by the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Such unemployment as has already developed in Canada, apart from the normal seasonal slackening is wholly traceable to one uncontrollable cause. What has happened in Canada this year is that crop conditions have hastened winter unemployment rather than that conditions are abnormally depressed.

"However, government action to stimulate employment has already been taken. The Hon. Charles Dunning, then Minister of Railways and Canals, representing the Government, discussed the situation quietly with officials of the two railways, and reassuring statements were subsequently made by the heads of these concerns. The Canadian National Railway is providing for an expenditure of twenty million dollars for equipment this year, as well as proceeding with other improvements. The Federal Government is prosecuting work on some millions of dollars of contracts already in hand and is letting other contracts amounting to several more millions of dollars.

"If this example is followed by the Provincial and municipal authorities and private corporations, there will be no reason for undue alarm and the winter unemployment period will be tided over without the necessity of calling a conference at this time and on such short notice.

"The calling of a conference might react unfavourably on existing economic conditions, at least psychologically. It will be recalled that at the United States conference a suggestion was made that the workers should agree not to seek higher wages. Personally I do not think that present circumstances warrant action in asking the workers of this country to agree not to seek whatever wages and conditions they may consider they are entitled to or to interfere in any way with their normal method of procedure as to how they should handle their affairs. The workers and employers of Canada have shown in the past that they know how to handle their economic affairs, having regard to the best interests of the country as a whole."



## GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

### Employment

THE employment situation throughout Canada is reported by superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada at the end of November to be as follows:—

In the Province of Nova Scotia the agricultural industry was seasonally dull. Fishermen reported fairly good catches. Logging was very quiet with a number of experienced woodsmen idle. Mines were working on steady time. Contracts in building and construction in Halifax were nearing completion, and as a result the number of unemployed was gradually increasing. Sydney also reported inactivity in that line, while at New Glasgow, conditions were more favourable and carpenters busily engaged. In manufacturing, biscuit and confectionery workers were not so well employed and sawmills and wood working factories were only fair, while steel industries were busy. Transportation, both by rail and water, was fairly heavy. Trade showed improvement. With a heavy demand for women domestic workers, insufficient applicants were registering to meet all requirements, especially in Halifax, but in all localities many placements were made.

New Brunswick offices reported few demands for farm workers, but the fishing industry was fairly active. Logging was for the most part quiet, the majority of calls for workers being from northern New Brunswick. Manufacturing lines were about normal, a few minor fluctuations being reported. Building construction showed favourable progress. Most of the outside contracts were completed, and the work in hand confined almost entirely to inside finishing. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was seasonally good and transportation brisk. There was the usual demand for women domestics.

Curtaiment in farm placements was again reported by employment offices in the Province of Quebec. Decreased activity also occurred in logging, as camps were full and additions to staff were made for replacement purposes only. Practically all lines of manufacturing were busy, particularly favourable conditions being reported by Quebec and Sherbrooke, with normal conditions prevailing at Hull and Three Rivers. Factory hands, especially in the silk and textile group, were well occupied in Montreal, but considerable unemployment existed amongst garment workers. Boot and shoe workers also were somewhat less busy than usual. Cold weather caused the usual slackening in the building

trades. Montreal reported a decline in transportation, but Three Rivers made special mention of transportation activities still carried on at full capacity. Although trade showed a downward trend, a revival of business during the holiday season was anticipated. Service was quiet and few placements were effected. Contrary to past experience, a surplus of women applicants for domestic work was reported.

From Ontario, it was reported that the call for farm hands was very light, with a number of experienced applicants available. Logging was more active this season than last, particularly in the Sault Ste. Marie district, and pulp cutters were in demand in several localities. Fort William, Sudbury and Timmins also reported increased activity in this group. Mining was fairly active, but no demand existed for additional help. The condition of the manufacturing industries throughout the provinces varied from place to place. Guelph and Kitchener reported factories running steadily with some additions to staffs; improvement was also noted at Belleville, Brantford, Peterboro and St. Catharines, while Hamilton, Oshawa and St. Thomas reported a decline in factory employment, and a reduction of the working force in many plants. Building and construction showed general curtailment as contracts neared completion, though some centres reported continued demand for skilled tradesmen. Unskilled workers were, however, gradually becoming more numerous and consequently more difficult to place. Orders for houseworkers had for the most part declined, but vacancies for good house generals were available.

In Manitoba, the demand for farm workers was small, positions for married couples being particularly difficult to find. There were also very few calls for bushmen, and a number of applicants unplaced. Considerable winter construction work was being carried on in Winnipeg with prospects very favourable for building operations in 1930. Mining was quiet. Wholesale trade reported a fair volume of business and retail trade showed improvement. The demand for women domestic workers was light, with many inexperienced workers applying, for whom no openings were available.

The demand for farm workers in Saskatchewan continued to show a decline, and applicants exceeded vacancies throughout the province. Practically no orders were received from the logging camps, with no immediate prospects of improvement. Construction work in

general was quiet, the majority of orders being of a casual nature, and many men were on hand to fill all such, promptly. There was little activity in the women's division. A few domestics were placed, but generally speaking, calls for help were few, while many women

were available. Applicants at the employment offices throughout Saskatchewan were on the increase and the outlook for the present rather dull.

There was little improvement in farming in the Province of Alberta, as the calls for

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA  
(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1929			1928		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external, aggregate..... \$		237,698,646	188,803,442	273,058,358	256,295,802	217,921,943
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		116,261,197	99,379,848	102,966,710	112,340,617	106,066,189
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		119,265,558	87,751,034	167,013,618	141,816,210	109,828,366
Customs duty collected..... \$		18,752,279	16,691,743	16,380,605	18,614,418	16,580,008
Bank debits to individual accounts..... \$		4,713,472,771	3,469,571,806	4,421,843,134	4,272,541,050	3,050,950,943
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		185,085,767	196,894,815	186,631,654	190,304,248	193,492,520
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,470,045,528	1,470,512,260	1,523,495,911	1,511,595,332	1,484,814,579
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,473,427,797	1,404,371,359	1,237,957,932	1,227,076,375	1,191,855,133
Security Prices, Index Number—						
Common stocks.....	154.7	186.2	217.1	184.2	168.4	159.7
Preferred stocks.....	99.8	102.9	105.1	104.0	106.2	107.6
( <sup>1</sup> ) Index of interest rates.....	103.3	103.3	104.4	95.0	95.0	96.0
( <sup>2</sup> ) Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	95.8	96.7	97.3	94.9	95.4	95.5
( <sup>3</sup> ) Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	22.03	21.96	21.90	21.52	21.52	21.38
( <sup>4</sup> ) Business failures, number.....	184	175	164	174	157	118
( <sup>5</sup> ) Business failures, liabilities. \$	3,302,336	2,564,855	2,422,648	3,287,479	2,488,560	2,627,423
( <sup>6</sup> ) Employment, Index Number, Employers' pay-roll figures.....	124.6	125.6	126.8	118.9	118.8	110.5
( <sup>7</sup> ) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	6.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.4
Immigration.....		8,817	11,101	6,844	8,041	11,663
Railway—						
( <sup>8</sup> ) Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	260,598	318,050	321,992	346,707	371,473	348,926
( <sup>9</sup> ) Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$	18,180,201	20,445,780	19,757,687	23,075,115	26,126,225	21,398,394
( <sup>10</sup> ) Operating expenses..... \$			18,273,293	19,390,212	19,363,444	18,750,109
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		20,152,442	19,551,217	24,358,668	27,020,332	21,371,230
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... \$		12,842,606	14,540,597	17,052,558	17,014,052	15,073,035
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			3,312,069,004	5,470,742,835	5,598,128,388	3,840,510,280
Building permits..... \$		18,063,577	17,114,963	15,822,401	21,558,085	20,374,149
( <sup>11</sup> ) Contracts awarded..... \$		45,375,500	57,083,600	46,959,200	29,038,200	44,584,908
Mineral production—						
Pig iron..... tons	86,516	91,409	98,816	95,426	93,186	90,516
Steel ingots and castings..... tons	93,648	115,674	99,000	108,463	108,987	99,888
Ferro alloys..... tons	7,418	7,674	7,131	4,532	2,127	2,008
Coal..... tons			1,378,631	1,694,572	1,702,151	1,395,753
Crude petroleum imports..... gal.		122,600,000	79,580,000	82,711,000	95,738,000	101,229,000
Rubber imports..... lbs.		4,079,000	4,274,000	6,270,000	6,592,000	6,295,000
Cotton imports..... lbs.		11,812,000	3,550,000	16,955,000	13,842,000	4,971,000
Timber shipped in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		356,881,327	241,843,723	252,591,464	295,843,929	242,732,203
Flour production..... bbls.			1,283,000	2,175,000	2,130,000	1,892,000
Sugar manufactured..... lbs.		89,145,000	69,217,000	96,937,000	78,478,000	77,691,000
Output of central electric stations, daily average..... k.w.h.		51,428,000	49,237,000	48,051,000	47,111,000	42,681,000
( <sup>12</sup> ) Sales of insurance..... \$			43,520,000	54,498,000	55,351,000	38,500,000
Newsprint..... tons		251,914	227,665	223,645	217,290	186,396
Automobiles, passenger.....		8,975	10,710	8,154	13,016	16,572
( <sup>13</sup> ) Index of physical volume of business.....		196.9	171.7	183.8	180.9	161.2
Industrial production.....		197.5	174.5	175.9	187.2	171.7
Manufacturing.....		186.0	166.2	173.6	186.2	176.1

(<sup>1</sup>) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(<sup>2</sup>) For group figures, see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(<sup>3</sup>) Bradstreet.

(<sup>4</sup>) Figures for end of previous months.

(<sup>5</sup>) Figures for four weeks ending November 30, 1929, and corresponding previous periods.

(<sup>6</sup>) The index of the physical volume of business includes forestry, mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes production of flour, sugar, newsprint, pig iron, steel and automobiles; imports of cotton, rubber, wool and petroleum; slaughterings of cattle, sheep, and hogs; storage holdings of butter and cheese.

(<sup>9</sup>) Excluding lines east of Quebec.

(<sup>7</sup>) Including lines east of Quebec.

(<sup>8</sup>) MacLean's Building Review.

(<sup>10</sup>) Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Conn.

workers were few. With many applicants, wages were a secondary consideration, board and lodging for the winter months being of the first importance. This, however, did not improve the situation. Building construction was fairly brisk. Outside work on account of winter conditions showed slackening, but interior finishing still furnished employment for a number of skilled workers. In Edmonton, tenders were called for sewer construction—this work to be commenced immediately as a relief measure. Railway work was somewhat quiet. Cold weather improved the local demand in coal mines, but eastern shipments showed a falling off in comparison with those of last season. Logging was quiet, but prospects were better for the future, and it was expected that there would be a good demand for men as soon as weather conditions allowed easier access to camps. In Edmonton, retail stores reported improved business, which seemed likely to continue until after the holiday season. There was a slight increase in the demand for town domestics, but few orders were received from the farming districts for women workers.

In British Columbia, only a few orders were listed for farming, and in the majority of cases these offered low wages or board alone. There was little activity shown in logging. A few pole makers were sent out, but many camps had closed down, and about New Westminster, the lack of employment in this line, was largely responsible for unfavourable local conditions. Some metal mines were continuing development work by contract for winter months, though little additional activity was looked for until spring. Quietness prevailed in the coal division. Building construction showed some activity in Nelson, New Westminster and Prince Rupert, but in other parts of the province there was little doing. Railroad gangs were also being laid off. Manufacturing was quiet, and although many local industries were operating, production was curtailed to such an extent that staffs had been reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Work was fairly active in the ship yards, longshoring however, was quiet. Trade also was only fair, though improvement was hoped for at holiday time. There was still a surplus of women applicants for casual and daily work, but positions were available for experienced household workers. While unemployment was undoubtedly on the increase throughout the province, yet it was hoped the situation would become less acute with improved weather conditions.

#### EMPLOYERS' REPORTS

Employment at the beginning of November showed the customary seasonal contraction, but activity continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date in any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 7,043 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,082,576 persons on October 1, to 1,090,846 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease, the index number (with the average for the calendar year, 1926, as the base equal to 100), declined from 125.6 in the preceding month to 124.6 on the date under review, as compared with 118.9, 108.8, 104.0, 98.3, 94.1, 100.0, 97.0 and 91.3 on November 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Heightened employment was registered in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but the trend was downward in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. In the Maritime Provinces, there was an increase on November 1, contrasting with the losses generally recorded at the beginning of November; most of the advance took place in logging and shipping, while there were seasonal decreases in manufacturing, notably in sawmills. In Quebec, building construction, trade and transportation showed improvement, and there were very marked seasonal advances in logging, but highway and railway construction, manufacturing, communications and services registered curtailment. In Ontario, employment again declined; the most extensive recessions were mainly of a seasonal nature in construction, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while logging, mining and trade were decidedly busier. In the Prairie Provinces, coal mining, logging and trade were much more active; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services showed contractions. In British Columbia, the greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, but logging and transportation were also slacker. Mining and retail trade, on the other hand, were more active.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Quebec, and Winnipeg; in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, and Vancouver there were reductions, while practically no general change was noted in Hamilton. In Montreal, manufactures, transportation, construction, and trade reported increased activity, but losses were recorded in communications and services. In Quebec city, services and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction and trade reported heightened activity. In Toronto, most of the decline was in manu-

facturing, construction and transportation, while trade was considerably busier. In Ottawa, almost all the curtailment took place in manufacturing, trade showing greater activity. In Hamilton, advances in manufactures were offset by losses in quarrying and other groups. In Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, seasonal dullness in automobile plants and construction caused the decrease. In Winnipeg, trade reported considerable gains, but manufacturing and transportation released help. In Vancouver, construction and manufactures showed most of the reduction, while trade and services were more active.

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber, iron and steel and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in electric current, leather and building material works. On the other hand, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other factories registered considerable advances. There were also large increases in logging, mining, and trade, but construction and maintenance, communications, transportation and services showed decided losses.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of November, 1929.

**TRADE UNION REPORTS** The situation among local trade unions was somewhat less favourable during October than in the preceding month, 1,750 labour organizations from which returns were tabulated with a combined membership of 212,328 persons showing 6 per cent of inactivity, contrasted with 3.7 per cent in September. The October percentage was also in advance of that indicated during the corresponding month of last year when 3.1 per cent of idleness was recorded. These reductions were mainly attributable to curtailment of employment among steam railway workers due to the smaller grain movement. The decline from September was caused, in large measure, by seasonal inactivity among garment workers.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of unemployment conditions affecting local trade unions at the close of October.

**EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS** During the month of October, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 37,652 workers to positions and effected a total of 36,066 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment were 23,199 of which 18,539 were of men and 4,660 of women. Placements in casual work numbered 12,867.

Employers notified the Service of 38,523 vacancies, of which 27,027 were for men and 11,496 for women. Applications for work were received at the offices from 36,442 men and 15,236 women, a total of 51,678. A marked decline is shown when the figures are compared both with those of the preceding month and with those of the corresponding month a year ago, the reports for September, 1929, showing 46,099 vacancies offered, 55,521 applications made and 43,056 placements effected, while in October, 1928, there were recorded 61,926 vacancies, 70,803 applications for work and 57,740 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of October, 1929, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

**BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED** According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the value of permits issued in 61 cities during October, 1929, was \$18,063,577, as compared with \$17,114,963 in the preceding month and with \$21,558,085 for October, 1928.

The *MacLean Building Review* states that the November total was the largest on record for this month in any year with the exception of November, 1925. It exceeded that of the same month a year ago by 56.2 per cent. The total value, for eleven months of 1929, of all types of building, stands 20 per cent over 1928. The *Review* estimates the total value of construction contracts awarded in Canada in November, 1929, at \$45,375,500. Of the November total, \$14,816,100 was for business buildings; \$13,504,700 was for engineering purposes; \$10,309,800 was for residential buildings; and \$6,744,900 was for industrial purposes. The apportionment of the contracts awarded during November, by provinces, was as follows: Quebec, \$18,856,000; Ontario, \$18,420,600; British Columbia, \$3,183,500; Saskatchewan, \$1,784,500; Alberta, \$1,191,200; Manitoba, \$880,500; Nova Scotia, \$874,400; New Brunswick, \$168,300; Prince Edward Island, \$16,500.

### Production and Trade

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION** Figures showing the volume of production in certain industries during the recent months and also in the corresponding months in the previous year are given in the table on page 1328.

The *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, states that despite the extensive liquidation of speculative stocks traded on the

Canadian exchanges, industrial production was in good volume during October, the index maintained by the Bureau being 197.5 compared with 174.5 in September and 187.2 in October last year. The construction industry obtained an unusual amount of new business for the season and permits indicated that building in the principal cities was active during the late fall. Mineral production showed considerable improvement over recent months. Silver exports and receipts at the Royal Mint were less than in September, but the other principal metals showed marked gains. Newsprint production was greater than in any preceding month. The output of motor cars showed a gain over September, a strong demand for trucks being in evidence. A feature of the month was the importation of 11,812,485 pounds of raw cotton, indicating that preparations are now being made for a more active season in the cotton textile industry. Imports of raw cotton had been at a moderate level from June to September. The imports of crude petroleum were resumed in large volume during October, the total being 122,600,000 gallons, the largest importation in the history of the industry. Owing to the quiet period in the production of motor cars, the rubber industry has shown a moderate recession in the activity measured by the imports of raw material. The official index for manufacturing production was 186.0 during October compared with 166.2 in the preceding month, indicating that industrial conditions continued strong at the beginning of the fourth quarter.

The output of newsprint in Canada during October was greater than in any preceding month. Production at 251,914 tons showed an increase of 10.5 per cent over the preceding month and 16 per cent over October, 1928. Operation in October was 88.8 per cent of rated capacity and shipments were even greater than the output. Canadian mills produced 295,942 tons more in the first 10 months of the present year than in the same period of 1928, representing an increase of 15 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE  
A summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of National Revenue shows that in October, 1929, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$116,261,197 as compared with \$99,379,848 in the preceding month, and with \$112,340,617 in October, 1928. The chief imports in October, 1929, were:—Iron and its products, \$23,805,777; Non-metallic minerals and products, \$20,432,169;

Fibres, textiles and textile products, \$16,410,244.

The domestic merchandise exported during October, 1929, amounted to \$119,265,558, as compared with \$87,751,034 in September, 1929, and with \$141,816,210 in October, 1928. The chief exports in October were: Agricultural and vegetable products mainly foods, \$38,332,029; Wood, wood products and paper, \$27,682,110; Animals and animal products, \$15,087,906.

### Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in November, 1929, was more than twice that occurring in October, although fewer strikes occurred, the extension of the pulp wood camp workers' dispute in Northern Ontario involving several hundred men for the greater part of the month. As compared with November, 1928, the figures for November, 1929, show that only one-half the number of strikes occurred, involving approximately one-half as many workers and causing approximately one-half the time loss occurring in the same month in 1928. There were in existence during the month eight disputes, involving 823 work-people and resulting in a time loss of 12,871 working days, as compared with eleven disputes in October, involving 771 workers and resulting in a time loss of 6,219 working days. In November, 1928, there were on record sixteen disputes, involving 1,840 workers and resulting in a time loss of 20,893 working days. At the end of the month there were on record six disputes involving approximately 770 workers. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

### Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was slightly higher at \$11.75 for November, as compared with \$11.68 for October; \$11.28 for November, 1928; \$11.07 for November, 1927; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The increase was due mainly to seasonal advances in the prices of eggs, milk, butter and cheese, while the most important declines occurred in the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard,

bread, flour and beans. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$22.03 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$21.96 for October; \$21.52 for November, 1928; \$21.27 for November, 1927; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.51 for November, 1925; \$20.81 for November, 1924; \$21.19 for November, 1923; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.13 for November, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.61 for November, 1918; and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 95.8 for November, as compared with 96.7 for October; 96.9 for November, 1927; and 97.6 for November, 1926. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was un-

changed. The groups which declined were: the Vegetable and Vegetable Products groups, due mainly to declines in the prices of grains, rubber, vegetable oils, coffee and turpentine; the Animals and their Products group, due to lower prices for live stock and meats, which more than offset increases in the prices of eggs and fish; the Textiles and Textile Products group, due to lower prices for raw textile materials and for cotton fabrics; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for lead, silver, tin, zinc and solder, which more than offset slight increases in the prices of copper; and the chemicals and Allied Products group. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group was slightly higher, due to advances in the prices of white pine lumber. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group also advanced, due mainly to higher prices for coal and lime. The Iron and its Products group was unchanged.

### Stable Money Association

The Stable Money Association, recently formed with headquarters in New York City, is an educational and research organization, whose objects is to promote the stabilization of the purchasing power of money. This Association is calling the attention of the world to the grave financial, economic, and social disturbances caused by instability in the purchasing power of money. The Association maintains that wide fluctuations in the purchasing power of money are preventable although it does not advocate any particular method or plan.

Leaders in the fields of banking, industry, commerce, law, labour, agriculture, and economics in America, including Owen D. Young, Pierre S. du Pont, Elihu Root, Matthew Well, John L. Lewis, Frank O. Lowden, Louis J. Taber, Dr. John R. Commons, Dr. Lionel D. Edie, Dr. Wesley Clair Mitchell, Otto H. Kahn, and Charles Evans Hughes, are officers of the Association. Frederick A. Delano, Deputy Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, is President. The honorary vice-presidents of the Stable Money Association are as follows:—Messrs. Edward W. Beatty, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Director of the Bank of Montreal; Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Czechoslovakia; Alexander de Popovics, governor of the National Bank of Hungary; Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada; Max

Lazard, president of the French Association for the Prevention of Unemployment; Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France; Alberto Pirelli, past president of the International Chamber of Commerce, and managing partner of Pirelli & Co., Milan, Italy; Oscar Rydbeck, director of Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Stockholm, and president of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce; Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England and president of the Executive of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Co.; Sir Henry Strakosch, chairman and managing director of the Union Corporation, Ltd., London, director of the Anglo-International Bank, Ltd., and member of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations; C. E. ter Meulen, senior partner of Hope & Co., Amsterdam; Dr. Gerard Vissering, president of the Netherlands Bank, Amsterdam; K. A. Wallenberg, chairman of the Stockholms Enskilda Bank, Stockholm.

The law providing for social insurance adopted by the French Parliament in March, 1928, was expected to be made fully effective at the end of December, 1929. Its provisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1928, page 590. The new Act provides benefits for sickness, maternity, old age, and also makes provision for family allowances, temporary pensions for orphans, and an unemployment "guarantee".

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1929

**D**URING the month of November an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from linemen, cablemen, station operators, assistant operators, lamp trimmers, maintenance men, electricians, electricians' helpers and assistants, steam engineers, chauffeurs, steam main service men, and other mechanics, employed by the Hydro-Electric System of the city of Winnipeg, and being members of the Hydro and Mechanical Workers' Unit and Pointe du Bois Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees of Winnipeg. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages and directly affects 225 men.

An application for a Board was reported in the November issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* as having been received from motormen, conductors, shopmen, barnmen and trackmen in

the employ of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, and being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. The dispute grew out of the dismissal from the service of the company of nine conductors and motormen who had reached the age of sixty-five years. The Honourable Mr. Heenan, Minister of Labour, held interviews with both parties to the controversy and a conference was arranged between representatives of the employing company and a committee of the employees' union, at which, as a basis of settlement, the company offered to make provision for the immediate employment of the nine dismissed employees at such work in the car barns as their physical condition would permit. This proposal was submitted to a representative meeting of the union members, and a resolution was passed accepting it as an adjustment of the dispute.

### Report of Board in Dispute Between City of Winnipeg and Its Linemen and Cable Splicers

The Minister of Labour received on November 30 a report from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in August of this year to deal with a dispute between the Hydro Electric System of the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees, being linemen and cable splicers.

The Board, which rendered a unanimous decision, was composed of Honourable Mr. Chief Justice D. A. Macdonald, of the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. R. F. McWilliams, K.C., Winnipeg, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the Corporation of Winnipeg, and Mr. Ralph Maybank, Winnipeg, nominated by the employees.

The grievance of the employees and for which they were seeking redress related to that part of the agreement governing their employment in the service of the city which prohibits them from remaining members of or becoming associated with any labour union.

In the statement of the nature and cause of the dispute as set forth in the application the employees referred to a resolution passed by the city authorities under date of June 9, 1919, during the period of the Winnipeg strike, requiring every individual seeking employment from the city to sign an agreement embodying,

among other things, prohibition from becoming associated with a labour union. The employees stated that the ostensible purpose of the resolution was to prevent any further or future participation by civic employees in a sympathetic strike.

The employees asked to be released of that undertaking and, if allowed freedom of association, offered to pledge themselves not to join in any sympathetic strike, the union also to undertake that the members would not be called out on a sympathetic strike.

The Board in its report states that undoubtedly these men were forced to sign the agreement under duress and that they are quite within their rights in requesting its abolition or modification; also that the dispute is one coming within the meaning of the Conciliation Act. After citing, among other points, (1) the Treaty of Versailles, to which Canada is a signatory and which expressly includes among its objects recognition of the principle of freedom of association, and (2) the Industrial Conditions Act of Manitoba of 1919, embodying the same principle, the Board recommends that the city authorities should take steps to modify the restrictions upon the liberty of the employees contained in the existing agreement along the lines contained in the offer of the

employees The text of the Board's conclusions follows:—

"Ten years have passed since the strike of 1919. World conditions and the mental attitude and other phases of life have changed. The peace of the world is the moving spirit, and to accomplish this end individual friendship and good-will must be promoted and are necessary in all walks of life, and particularly between capital and labour. The maintaining of such an attitude as is evidenced by the City of Winnipeg with these employees is not in harmony with the spirit of the times, and a solution of the grievance which the employees complain of should be found. In our opinion, the offer of the employees places the City of Winnipeg in a better position with respect to these employees than the existing agreement. The suggested settlement is evidence of their good faith in the motives by which they are prompted.

"Their affiliation with the Union of Electrical Workers assures the men of benefits beyond their reach as a small aggregation of workers. These benefits, in addition to the right of collective bargaining, may be briefly summarized as of a social character, together with mutual aid in sickness, distress and death.

"These are the main objects of the applicants in seeking a removal of the restrictions

which prevent their association with an organization that would afford them the protection so much needed by all industrial workers, and particularly by those engaged in the hazardous occupation of the applicants.

"The punishment for the offence of 1919 should not be perpetual. Even a conviction in our criminal courts for the greater portion of our grievous offences against society seldom extend to a term of ten years.

"The Board has given full and serious consideration to all the facts and circumstances surrounding this agreement, and has heard a great number of witnesses on behalf of both the applicants and the City of Winnipeg.

"As a result of such consideration, we would respectfully recommend that steps should be taken to modify the restrictions upon the liberty of the employees contained in the existing agreement along the lines contained in the offer of the applicants as above set forth. Whether such modification should relate only to these applicants, and others be left to be dealt with as their cases arise, or whether a general modification, applicable to all classes of employees, should be effected at the present time, is a matter to be decided by the City Council, and does not come within the scope of the matters referred to this Board."

## CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

### Summary of Recent Decisions

**T**WO new decisions were recently given by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. This Board was established by a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918 between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. The Board consists of six representatives of labour, one for each of the following railway brotherhoods; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; the Order of Railway Conductors; The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers. Earlier decisions were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November, 1929, and in previous issues. The third report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the decisions rendered from October 1, 1923, to September 30, 1927, was issued as a supplement to the issue of November, 1927.

#### Case No. 350.—Canadian Pacific Railway (western lines) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A temporary agent having been removed from service the company appointed a spare telegrapher to replace him. The man who was appointed was junior in service to another employee, a relieving agent, who became available for the position about two weeks after the appointment of the junior employee, and who should, in the employees' opinion, have been sent to the job on the date on which he became available. The employees considered that seniority should have governed the appointment, and that the senior spare man should be paid for the time he was held out of work, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 2 of the Schedule, which provides that "senior spare men will be kept working in preference to junior spare men." The company on the other side contended that it was never intended that a spare man should be entitled to "bump" another spare man who had been temporarily ap-



pointed to a position. The Board decided that the senior spare man in this case should be paid for the time he had lost through not being appointed to the position in question.

**Case No. 351.—Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.**

The superintendent of the E. and N. Railway, on August 16, 1928, issued the following bulletin to all telegraphers; "Effective January 1, 1929, a deduction of five dollars per month will be made from the schedule rating of all telegraphers occupying company's dwellings." It appeared that the agreement between the company and its telegraphers, in effect for many years, provided that deductions might be made for rental of station dwellings, but that it was not until January 1,

1929, that any deductions had been made from telegraphers' salaries for such rentals. It had, moreover, been the practice to bulletin vacant positions as with or without dwellings. The employees claimed that the effect of the bulletin was to reduce the salaries of the men affected by five dollars a month, reducing in proportion the basis of their payments for overtime. The Board considered that the telegraphers in bidding for positions advertised as "with dwelling," were justified in believing they were not to have the rentals deducted from their salaries; and the Board's decision was, therefore, that no deductions for rentals should have been made from telegraphers occupying positions which were bulletined as "with dwellings," who accepted positions so advertised.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1929

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during November was eight, as compared with eleven in the preceding month. The extension of the strike of pulpwood camp workers in Northern Ontario, however, involving several hundred workers, caused a substantial increase in the time loss for the month as compared with October. Compared with November, 1928, the figures for November, 1929, show that only one-half the number of strikes occurred, involving approximately one-half as many workers and causing approximately one-half the time loss.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
*November, 1929.....	8	823	12,871
*October, 1929.....	11	771	6,219
November, 1928.....	16	1,840	20,893

\* Preliminary figures.

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

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

Six disputes involving 767 workpeople were carried over from October and two disputes commenced during November. Of these eight disputes, two terminated during the month, both in favour of the employer. At the end of November, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, as follows: moulders, Montreal, P.Q.; pulpwood camp workers, Northern Ontario; copper-smiths, Toronto, Ont.; silversmiths, Toronto, Ont.; stage hands, Ottawa, Ont.; and musicians, Ottawa, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to two such disputes, namely: electrotypers, Toronto, Ont., December 20, 1926; and photo engravers, Toronto, Ont., commencing January 17, 1929.

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

**PULPWOOD CUTTERS AND CAMP WORKERS, NORTHERN ONTARIO.**—The strike of employees which commenced on October 14, in the district east of Port Arthur during November spread westward to the Pigeon River district and also north, increasing the number involved to over six hundred. The strikers demanded an increase in wages from \$4 per cord to \$5, with increases for monthly paid

employees. It is reported that one employer agreed to increase the wages, but refused to take back some of the strikers, his offer, therefore, not being accepted. At the end of the month the strike was still in progress in all the camps involved.

**COMPOSITORS, NELSON, B.C.**—This dispute, involving compositors in a newspaper office owing to the alleged violation of the agreement in respect to the employment of apprentices, is recorded as having lapsed during November, employment conditions being no longer affected.

**MOULDERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.**—In this dispute, commencing May 2, 1929, for an increase in wages, the number of strikers during November decreased from sixteen to thirteen, two of the others having secured work elsewhere.

**STAGE HANDS AND MUSICIANS, OTTAWA, ONT.**—Musicians in a theatre ceased work on

November 11, 1929, in sympathy with a strike of stage hands on October 28. All employees in the theatre had been asked to accept a reduction in wages of twenty per cent, the stage hands ceasing work and being replaced. The musicians, therefore, in accordance with their agreement with the stage hands' union, gave two weeks notice to the management cancelling their contract. The musicians in turn were replaced. The employees' organizations, however, have not called off the strikes.

**COAL MINERS, SPRINGHILL, N.S.**—A number of boys ceased work on November 22, 1929, protesting against the suspension, pending investigation, of an employee because of a broken safety lamp. About fifty miners also were unable to continue their work for the day. Work was resumed the following day. As a result of the investigation, the suspension of the employee involved was confirmed.

#### STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1929

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
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##### (a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress prior to November, 1929.

<b>LOGGING—</b> Pulpwood cutters and camp workers, Northern Ontario...	640	10,000	Commenced Oct. 14, 1929; for increase in wages. Underminated.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b> <i>Printing and Publishing—</i> Compositors, Nelson, B.C.....	2	10	Commenced July 18, 1929; alleged violation of agreement <i>re</i> employment of excess apprentices. Lapsed during November, 1929.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i> Moulders, Montreal, P.Q.....	16	350	Commenced May 2, 1929; for increase in wages. Underminated.
<i>Other Metal Products—</i> Coppersmiths, Toronto, Ont...	13	200	Commenced Oct. 1, 1929; for increase in wages. Underminated.
Silversmiths, Toronto, Ont....	90	2,150	Commenced Oct. 25, 1929; for increase in wages. Underminated.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Recreational—</i> Stage hands, Ottawa, Ont.....	6	75	Commenced Oct. 28, 1929; against reduction in wages. Underminated.

##### (b) Strikes and Lockouts Commencing during November, 1929.

<b>MINING—</b> <i>Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying—</i> Coal miners, Springhill, N.S...	50	50	Commenced Nov. 22, 1929; against suspension of a miner. Terminated November 23, 1929; in favour of employer.
<b>SERVICE—</b> <i>Recreational—</i> Musicians, Ottawa, Ont.....	6	36	Commenced Nov. 11, 1929; in sympathy with strike of stage hands. Underminated.

## STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February, 1929, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1928. The latter review included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates. Information about particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

### Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes beginning in October was 55, and 15 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 70 disputes in progress during the month, involving 21,700 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 190,000 working days for the month. Of the 55 disputes beginning in the month, 8 arose out of proposed reductions in wages, 20 on other wage questions, 3 on questions of working hours, 10 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 on other questions as to working arrangements, 8 on questions of trade union principle. Settlements were reached in 46 disputes, of which 11 were in favour of workpeople, 16 in favour of employers, 19 ended in compromises and in 5 other cases, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of shipyard joiners, which with other crafts indirectly affected, had involved about 3,000 shipyard workers since April, was terminated on November 20. A national lock-out had been threatened by employers, but through conciliation by the Ministry of Labour, a compromise settlement was reached.

Two strikes involving together about 3,800 coal miners in South Wales occurred during October against the employment of non-union workers. Most of the non-unionists joined the union and the disputes were terminated.

A one-day strike of 2,000 London omnibus workers occurred on November 11, over a dispute concerning union membership; work was resumed the next day pending consideration by the union executive.

### Australia

The dispute involving about 12,000 coal miners in New South Wales, which began on March 31, was still in progress at the beginning of December. An agreement reached between the owners and union representatives on November 29, was later reported to have been rejected by a meeting of miners at Sydney; the terms of this proposed agreement called for a reduction in wages.

### United States

The number of disputes which began during September was 64, and 74 were in effect at the end of the month. The number of workers involved in disputes in effect at the end of the month was 16,415, and the time loss 413,928 working days.

About 4,000 embroidery workers, hemstitchers, pleaters and tuckers in New York City were on strike from September 4 to 6, and were successful in their demand for an impartial chairman similar to the one appointed in the cloak and suit industry which followed the strike in that branch of the industry, as reported in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for August. The appointment of the chairman was for the adjustment of all disputes and the abolishment of sweatshop conditions in the trade. The five day week of 40 hours and other demands were also secured by the strikers.

### Alberta Federation of Labour

The fourteenth convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour will be held in Edmonton, commencing Monday, January 13, 1930, the headquarters being the Macdonald Hotel. The convention call states:—"The need of a large and representative attendance at this convention is very great. Matters of the utmost importance to the trade unionists of the whole province will be discussed. Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act and other legislative changes can only be secured by the united and vigorous action of the movement, and this convention which is being held in the capital of the province, almost simultaneously with the opening of the legislature, should be an effective demonstration of the trade union forces of the province."

## COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

### Investigation into Alleged Combine in Plumbing and Heating Industry in Ontario

**A**N investigation into the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, and the Amalgamated Builders' Council, together constituting an alleged combine of persons engaged in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario, was conducted under the Combines Investigation Act during the months of August, September, October and November, 1929.

The events leading to the appointment of a Commissioner to investigate this alleged combine were reported in the August issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.\* The Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild was an organization for the stated purpose of regulating trade practices in the plumbing and heating industry in Ontario, and was incorporated without share capital under the Ontario Companies Act on June 30, 1927. Louis Michael Singer, K.C., of Toronto, Ontario, the Commissioner of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, on September 8, 1927, secured the incorporation of the Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, as a limited liability company with an Ontario charter. The Dominion Chamber of Credits, Limited, was nominally a credit bureau for the distribution of credit information and the collection of debts for its subscribers. The subscribers of the Chamber of Credits included operators conducting businesses in the installation of plumbing and heating equipment, as well as manufacturers and jobbers of plumbing and heating supplies. The Amalgamated Builders' Council, the third branch of the alleged combine, was formed on April 30, 1928, and was registered on June 8, 1928, as a trade union under the Trade Unions' Act, R.S.C. 1927, c. 202, an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1872. Members of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild became members of the Amalgamated Builders' Council. The Amalgamated Builders' Council, or A.B.C., was formed and registered for the subsequently revealed purpose of seeking for this body of employing contractors the immunity from criminal prosecution for conspiracy in restraint of trade which is accorded to trade unions registered under the Trade Unions' Act.

Mr. Gordon Waldron, K.C., on July 19, 1929, was appointed a Commissioner under the Combines Investigation Act to investigate the alleged combine, following a preliminary

inquiry which had been conducted by the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act. Mr. F. W. Griffiths, K.C., was appointed counsel to conduct the investigation before the Commissioner.

Reference was made in the August article to the Commissioner's committal of Mr. L. M. Singer for contempt of court, and to subsequent applications to the Courts for his release. On August 17, Mr. Justice Logie granted this release, on bail of \$75,000, pending the hearing of an appeal from Mr. Justice Jeffrey's order of August 1st. The Court of Appeal met on September 16, before the Toronto sessions of the Waldron Commission opened, granted bail, and adjourned the case for two weeks to give Mr. Singer an opportunity to purge his contempt at the Toronto hearings of the Commission, which began on September 23. Mr. Singer's examination was not completed at the expiration of the two weeks, and the hearing before the Court of Appeal was adjourned from time to time. Finally, on November 12, the appeal was dismissed with costs, the order of dismissal not to issue until November 18, 1929. On the following day, November 13, Sir Richard Meredith, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division, allowed the same appeal and ordered the discharge of Mr. Singer from custody. The periods during which Mr. Singer was actually confined in the Toronto gaol were July 22-23 and August 1-17.

The investigation itself, as already noted, opened with the attempted examination of Mr. Singer on July 22. The first hearings, which by the Minister's authorization were held in public, were commenced on August 12, in the County Court House at Sandwich, Ontario. Sixty witnesses, from Windsor and the other Border Cities, were heard at this point, the hearings continuing for fourteen days, concluding on August 31. During this period inquiry was made into the operations of the Border Cities zone of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild, the Dominion Chamber of Credits, and the two local sections of the Amalgamated Builders' Council, one representing the plumbing and heating contractors, the other the sheet metal contractors. Eight counsel, besides the counsel for the Government, took part in the Windsor proceedings.

\**LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1929, p. 868.

Public hearings were resumed on September 9, in London, Ontario, where evidence was given by twenty-seven witnesses, including operators, jobbers and manufacturers, most of them represented by counsel. The London hearings occupied nine days and were concluded on September 20.

The Toronto sittings, which opened at Osgoode Hall on September 23 and ended on November 15, occupied twenty-eight days. During this period, seventy-six witnesses were examined and statements on behalf of witnesses were made by fourteen counsel. An adjournment from October 28 to November 8 was arranged to permit of inquiry into the operations of the Canadian Plumbing and Heating Guild and the Amalgamated Builders' Council in Fort William and Port Arthur. Mr. F. W. Griffiths, K.C., acting for the Commissioner, took evidence in private at these points, examining twenty-five witnesses. In all, one hundred and eighty-eight witnesses were examined or made statements during the investigation, twenty-five counsel appeared for witnesses, and 7,300 pages of evidence were taken.

On October 31, Commissioner Waldron made an interim report dealing exclusively with certain alleged frauds discovered in the City of London during the course of the investigation. The Commissioner expressed the opinion that they were in violation of Section 444 of the Criminal Code as well as of the Combines

Investigation Act. Section 444 of the Code provides that—

Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who conspires with any person, by deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means, to defraud the public or any person, ascertained or unascertained, or to effect the public market price of stocks, shares, merchandise, or anything else publicly sold, whether such deceit or falsehood or other fraudulent means would or would not amount to a false pretence as hereinbefore defined.

The Minister of Labour, in accordance with Section 31 of the Combines Investigation Act, remitted the interim report to the Attorney General of Ontario on November 8. Question was raised by the Honourable G. H. Ferguson, as Acting Attorney General, as to the propriety of the Provincial Government proceeding with any prosecution under the Combines Investigation Act pending the decision of the Privy Council as to the Act's validity. It was pointed out in reply that no question had been raised concerning the validity of Section 444 of the Criminal Code: whereupon the Prime Minister gave assurances of further consideration. No decision had been announced by the Attorney General up to December 10.

The interim report has not been made public, and presumably will not be published until after the receipt of the Commissioner's final report. A summary of both reports will appear in a later number of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, following their publication.

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### Rationalization in British Industry

The *Monthly Circular* published by the Labour Research Department (Great Britain) outlined in recent issues the progress already made in giving effect to the new policy of rationalizing industry in the United Kingdom. In addition to the application of the principle in such large industries as coal, cotton and steel, rationalization has been extended recently to a number of minor industries. For example, a group of second-grade china manufacturers have entered into a merger under the title "English China Corporation, Limited." It is proposed under the scheme to erect a large new factory on modern lines, and the combine is to control its own raw material with a view to the cheapening of production. A similar process is going on in cast iron goods and among the manufacturers of patent fuel or coal briquettes. It is stated that very little

has been effected so far in amalgamating iron and steel companies, although some of the large firms are carrying out pooling schemes. "Right from the commencement of the European steel cartel," it is pointed out, "the British industry has persistently refused to join, and though the reason was never definitely stated it has come to be accepted that the question of quotas was the stumbling block. Under the cartel each country is allotted a certain quota of production; the continental countries have proposed that the British quota should be based on the actual recent production, while the British demanded a quota more in line with their productive capacity, which was some 30 per cent more. On this difference the negotiations have always broken down."

## REPORT OF BUREAU OF LABOUR OF MANITOBA FOR 1927-28

THE Bureau of Labour of the Province of Manitoba has issued its thirteenth report, being for the twelve months' period ending April 30, 1928, in the form of a series of charts. These charts show the progress of the Bureau since its establishment in 1915. (The Bureau of Labour is now in charge of the administration of the following provincial acts:—

The Bureau of Labour Act, the Manitoba Factories Act, the Bake Shops Act, the Shops Regulation Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Elevator and Hoist Act, the Steam Boiler Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Public Buildings' Act, the Fair Wage Act, the Electricians' License Act, the Public Amusements Act—(The licensing of Cinema Projectors); the One Day's Rest in Seven Act.

The tables in the report give particulars of the inspections carried out and orders made under these Acts. Thus, under the Factories Act inspections numbered 16,809 and orders 6,998 in 1928. The orders were for improvement in safety conditions, health and sanitation and child labour. Under the Bake Shops Act there were 54 safety orders, while 37 such orders were made under the Shops Regulation Act, in addition to eleven orders for improved sanitary conditions, and nineteen for infringements of provisions concerning child labour. It is stated that the position of children in industry was under close supervision during the year, twenty-two cases of unlawful employment of children being found, three of these in the woodworking industry and the remainder in stores. The resulting orders were complied with in every case.

### Minimum Wages for Women

The Minimum Wage Board is composed of the following members:—

Mr. Geo. N. Jackson, chairman; Mrs. Edna M. Nash and Mr. L. J. Rumford, representing the employers; Mrs. Jessie MacLennan and Mr. James Winning, representing the employees. Eleven prosecutions were made during the year, these being in connection with laundry, hotel, and office workers. Fines were imposed in five cases, and stay of proceedings entered in the other six, all claims for wages having been adjusted satisfactorily. In all, sixty claims for wages were adjusted and collected involving the sum of \$932.96, without resort to prosecution.

In Winnipeg and district 1,794 inspections were made and of the resulting orders, 241 concerned working conditions, 298 concerned hours of work, and 416 concerned wages. Outside of Winnipeg the corresponding numbers of orders were 9, 21, and 30 respectively. Overtime permits were issued to the number of 189, and twelve for legal holidays. The largest number of these permits were in laundries and in ladies' wear and ladies' hat establishments.

### Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

The following table shows the number of accidents reported to the Bureau for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1928.

Group	Fatal	Miscellaneous	Total
Industrial.....	6	5,832	5,838
Building Trades.....	7	564	571
Elevator.....	1	15	16

The report gives particulars of each of these fatalities. The Bureau also investigated other fatalities in occupations not coming under its authority, namely, in agriculture, in a hotel (male worker), on railway construction, on public work. In all, the Bureau made special investigations of 1,073 accidents during the fiscal year.

On the subject of accident prevention the report points out that "there are two parties who principally have the power, if properly directed, to prevent industrial accidents, i.e., the employer and the employee. Both have responsibilities, and neither can avoid them.—" It is the duty of the employer to provide safe equipment and maintain same in a safe condition. The worker also has a responsibility and must do his part wholeheartedly in order to achieve the desired results. Experience has shewn that many industrial accidents are due to the human element and might be prevented by exercising thought and care.

"According to the Manitoba Workman's Compensation Board report for 1927, we find 10,982 accidents reported at a cost of approximately one million dollars, and forty-six of these were fatal. There is no doubt that some of these accidents should have been prevented. While the workers need compensation in the event of accidents, there is also a pressing need for accident prevention,

because an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure. The enactment of Workmen's Compensation legislation has undoubtedly stimulated many owners of industries to introduce safety appliances in their factories. From the standpoint of the employee, it is exceedingly important that accidents should not happen. Industry free from accidents is more to be desired than workmen's compensation. Much work has been done by the Bureau in connection with accident prevention by effecting improvements in working conditions, and wherever possible, every effort has been made to impress upon the worker the necessity of realizing that many accidents might be prevented if due care was taken. There is still much work which might be done to advantage, such as the establishment of a bulletin service for the purpose of keeping before the employer and the worker the necessity of adopting safer working methods and the avoidance of unnecessary risks, and, therefore, it is hoped that in the near future, adequate means may be found for the further development of this humane work of accident prevention."

### First Aid

An extensive program of First Aid instruction was carried out during the year among the industrial and mercantile workers in the province, and in spite of the large classes the standing of those examined by the St. John Ambulance Association was much higher than usual. On this subject the report states as follows:—

"We are convinced that 'First Aid' is next in importance to the prevention of accidents; in fact, in some ways it is of even greater importance, because with all our efforts, we can never hope to entirely eliminate accidents, but with efficient first aid promptly at hand the fatal tendencies of accidents can very frequently be arrested. As an illustration of this, a workman in one of our shops fell on a circular saw which was running. His thigh and buttock were cut so deeply that the artery was severed. Had this man remained unattended for three minutes he would have died. However, a competent first aid man was near and due to his promptness and skill, this man's life was saved, and he is alive to-day and working in the same shop.

"Attention might well be drawn to the work which is being done by the Winnipeg Central Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The membership consists of men who have been instructed by the Bureau of Labour and who have successfully passed the

examination. Formed in May, 1927, it has proved of great benefit to those men who wished to maintain and enlarge the scope of their skill and knowledge in first aid to the injured. Meetings are held twice monthly when instruction is given and opportunity is afforded for practising the methods taught for the alleviation of pain and suffering. Six teams drawn from the membership competed in a very successful contest for a trophy donated by Mr. J. S. Taylor. One cannot estimate too highly the benefit accruing to industry and the community generally from the organized body of skilled 'First Aiders' who are always ready to take care of any emergency of sickness or accident, because their continuous training keeps them efficient. This organization is self-supporting and all of the work is done voluntarily and gratis."

Among the special efforts of the year on behalf of safety the report mentions a special investigation by the Elevator and Hoist Board into the recurrence of accidents caused by an inadequate locking system, and it is hoped that a uniform system of interlocks will soon be obtained.

*Steam Boiler Act.*—Special efforts were made during the year to cover the entire province in the inspection of boilers, and strict supervision was carried out of all steam plants, which should be in charge of duly licensed engineers.

*Building Trade Protection.*—During the summer of 1927, a special inspector experienced in building construction, who devoted his entire time to inspection work under this Act, was appointed. Through the employment of this man, many improvements in scaffolding, etc., became effective, and he helped to create considerable interest in accident prevention throughout the building trades.

*One Day Rest in Seven Act.*—This act, passed at the legislative session of 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 463), was handed over to the Bureau for administration, and preparations were made for its enforcement. Regulations are being prepared also in connection with the recent amendment to the Factories Act in regard to dry cleaning and dyeing establishments where gasoline is used.

*Unemployment Relief.*—The report contains an appendix describing the work of the Commission on Seasonal Unemployment, which reported to the Legislature in 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1928, page 495). The extent

to which the provincial government assisted the municipalities in dealing with the unemployment situation during the past eight years is outlined, the cost to the province, during the undermentioned winters, being as follows:—

Winter 1920-1921.. .. .	\$ 78,952 28
Winter 1921-1922.. .. .	151,718 85
Winter 1922-1923.. .. .	63,542 80
Winter 1923-1924.. .. .	55,104 39
Winter 1924-1925.. .. .	\$61,064 79
Less refund.. .. .	2,455 47
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Winter 1925-1926.. .. .	58,609 32
Winter 1926-1927.. .. .	16,567 57
Winter 1927-1928.. .. .	9,640 41
	<hr/>
	11,552 58

## MINING IN ALBERTA IN 1928

### Annual Report of the Mines Branch of the Province

THE annual report of the chief inspector of mines of Alberta reviews the activities of the mining industry in the province during the calendar year 1928. The report chiefly consists of tables, giving statistics of coal production and numbers of workmen employed in each mine; the number of accidents, fatal, serious and slight; the number and nature of the prosecutions under the Mines Act, the certificates issued, etc.

*Production in 1928.*—The total production of coal in 1928, amounting to 7,334,179 tons, was the largest output in the history of the province, exceeding last year's record by 397,399 tons. Of the total production for the year, 1,409,475 tons were sold for consumption in Alberta; 2,422,729 tons, in other provinces in Canada; 52,265 tons for consumption in the United States; 3,054,239 tons were sold to railway companies; 22,882 tons were used making briquettes; 240,431 tons were used under colliery boilers; 7,106 tons were used by colliery railroads; 58,039 tons were put to stock; and 119,998 tons were put on the waste heap. In addition to the coal mined, 53,768 tons of shale were mined from which 21,375,961 bricks were made; during the year there were also 140 tons of bituminous sands produced.

There were in operation during the year 1 shale mine and 2 open pits producing shale for brick making. The number of coal mines in operation was 284, of which number 14 were opened, 9 re-opened and 42 abandoned during the year. In addition to the mines abandoned, there were 34 closed temporarily, leaving 247 mines in operation at December 31, 1928.

The production of domestic coal amounted to 3,378,200 tons; sub-bituminous 740,498 tons; and bituminous coal 2,984,419 tons. No anthracite coal has been produced in Alberta since 1923. In the year 1928, 44,265 tons of

coal were shipped from Alberta to Ontario as compared with 22,680 tons in 1927.

*Per Capita Production.*—The number of tons mined per man underground since the year 1919 was as follows:

1919.. .. .	958
1920.. .. .	1,055
1921.. .. .	824
1922.. .. .	971
1923.. .. .	893
1924.. .. .	982
1925.. .. .	834
1926.. .. .	991
1927.. .. .	970
1928.. .. .	1,107

In calculating the total *per capita* production of men employed underground, the tonnage mined from stripping pits was deducted, and only the tonnage produced from mines was used.

*Number of employees.*—There were 11,473 persons employed during the month of December, 1928, which was a decrease of 156 from the number employed during the month of December, 1927. The total number of miners employed below ground as at December 31, 1928, was 8,727; while the total employed above ground was 2,746. Of these totals, domestic fields provided employment for 5,304 men under ground employees and 1,353 above ground; sub-bituminous coal mines for 615 below ground and 426 above ground; and bituminous mines for 2,808 below ground and 967 above ground.

*Prosecutions.*—There were 55 prosecutions instituted for contraventions of the provisions of The Mines Act, 49 of which were successful, 4 being unsuccessful and 2 withdrawn, the one as the defendant had left the district, and the other because defendant had been convicted on another charge the same day.



**Accidents.**—During the year there were 28 fatal accidents, besides 71 accidents classed as "serious" and 122 as "slight." The number of tons of coal mined per fatal accident was 261,935; per serious accident, 103,298 tons; per slight accident, 60,166 tons. The largest group of accidents was that of those due to haulage, with falls of rock accounting for the next largest group.

**Safety Measures.**—The report outlines the measures taken in the prevention of accidents, summarizing these as follows:

In addition to the regular inspections of mines, all serious and fatal accidents were investigated, and all inquests were attended by representatives of the Bureau.

In all dry and dusty bituminous mines, rock dusting with crushed limestone was continuously carried on.

Samples of mine air were taken at intervals in different mines by the inspectors, in addition to tests made by Burrell Gas detectors. These samples were forwarded to the Department of Mines, Ottawa, for analysis.

Samples of coal dust were collected and forwarded to the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta for analysis for combustible contents, also for screen tests for fineness. Samples of rock dust also were collected, and tested for silica content.

Examinations for certificates of competency as coal miners were conducted throughout the province, there having been 2,466 certificates issued during the year, making a total of 9,946.

## MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN CANADA

### Provisions of Acts in Force in Five Provinces

**T**HE Manitoba Child Welfare Commission, whose report was outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, April, 1929 (page 383), has published an appendix to that report containing, in tabular form, a comparative analysis of the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Acts as in force on September 1, 1928, in the provinces of Canada having such legislation in effect, namely, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The information was certified as correct for each province by the officials severally responsible. It is pointed out that in Manitoba since 1924, mothers' allowances have been granted under the provisions contained in Part III of the Child Welfare Act, which authorizes payment to the mother or other guardian under conditions approved by the Child Welfare Board. In this way Manitoba makes practically the same provisions for "bereaved and dependent children" as the other provinces make under Mothers' Allowance legislation.

The information given in the Commission's new table is reproduced below.

#### Dates of Provincial Acts

Alberta, 1919; British Columbia, 1920; Manitoba, 1916; Ontario, 1920; Saskatchewan, 1917.

#### Conditions of Allowances

##### (1) Widowhood—

This condition qualifies in the five provinces.

##### (2) Incapacitation of Husband—

**Alberta.**—The Act provides for the wife of a man unable to support his family by reason of disability resulting from sickness or accident, likely to continue for at least one year, but this clause has not been proclaimed.

**British Columbia.**—The wife of a man domiciled in the province at the time of the appearance of his disability, which disability must mean total disablement, and be likely to continue for at least one year.

**Manitoba.**—The wife of a man totally and permanently disabled to the point where it is impossible to work for compensation and where such disability appears to be irremediable, subject to review of his condition every three months (definition of incapacitation fixed by regulation).

**Ontario.**—The wife of a man who is totally and permanently disabled.

**Saskatchewan.**—The wife of a man permanently incapacitated by an incurable disease.

##### (3) Tuberculosis of Husband—

**Alberta.**—Included in "incapacitation" and therefore, as this section of the Act has not been proclaimed, this group has not been admitted to allowance, at present.

**British Columbia.**—Included in "Incapacitation."

*Manitoba.*—Incapacitation from tuberculosis included in "incapacitation." The wife of a man actually confined in a sanatorium. (This is not provided by statute or regulation but is the policy, though not absolutely adhered to.)

*Ontario.*—The allowance is granted on condition that the man is a patient actually in care in a tuberculosis sanatorium.

*Saskatchewan.*—The allowance is paid to the wife of a man actually a patient in a tuberculosis sanatorium.

(4) Insanity of Husband—

*Alberta.*—The wife of a man committed to, and actually an inmate of a hospital under the Mental Diseases Act.

*British Columbia.*—The wife of a man who actually became an inmate of a hospital for the insane while he was domiciled in the province.

*Manitoba.*—The wife of a man confined in a hospital for mental diseases.

*Ontario.*—The wife of a man confined in a hospital for the insane in Canada.

*Saskatchewan.*—The wife of a man confined in a hospital for the insane or feeble-minded in Canada.

(5) Incarceration of Husband—

*Alberta.*—Not admitted to allowance.

*British Columbia.*—The wife of a man who became an inmate of a penitentiary (i.e., was sentenced for a minimum of 2 years) while he was domiciled in the province.

*Manitoba.*—Not admitted to allowance.

*Ontario.*—Not admitted to allowance. However, Ontario has unique provision for the extramural employment and payment of prisoners.

*Saskatchewan.*—The wife of a man who is an inmate of a gaol or penitentiary (in practice, the allowance is paid only in respect to men sentenced for 6 months or longer).

(6) Desertion by Husband—

*Alberta.*—Not admitted to allowance.

*British Columbia.*—The wife of a man, deserted for at least 2 years by a husband domiciled in the province at the time of desertion but who does not reside or own property therein. (N.B. in practice, property in British Columbia owned by a deserting husband may be realized for the benefit of his dependents.)

*Manitoba.*—Not admitted to allowance.

*Ontario.*—The wife of a man who has not been seen or heard of for 5 years (in practice,

this period may be reduced to 3 years by special Order in Council for each case).

*Saskatchewan.*—Not admitted to allowance.

(7) Unmarried mothers—

*Alberta.*—Not admitted to allowance.

*British Columbia.*—By statute, under the general clauses, the allowance may be granted to an unmarried mother deemed a fit and proper person to have the care of her child or children.

*Manitoba.*—Not admitted to allowance. (Though the common law wife may not generally be deemed as falling within this group, her children are born out of legal wedlock and therefore fall within this classification.) In practice, the allowance has been paid to common law wives, otherwise suitable to have the care of their children.

*Ontario.*—Are not admitted to allowance. (In practice, where the woman is proved to be a common law wife, the allowance may be paid, by Order in Council for each case.)

*Saskatchewan.*—Not admitted to allowance.

(8) Divorced Wives—

*Alberta.*—Not admitted, unless also widowed.

*British Columbia.*—Admitted under two clauses: (a) if divorce granted on grounds of desertion and adultery; (b) under the general clause empowering the Board to grant allowance to "any other person whose case is a proper one for assistance."

*Manitoba.*—Not admitted.

*Ontario.*—Not admitted.

*Saskatchewan.*—Not admitted.

(9) Indian Children on Reserves—

*Alberta.*—Considered wards of the Federal Government.

*British Columbia.*—No provision.

*Manitoba.*—No provision.

*Ontario.*—By a special arrangement Ontario admits such children, and the Federal Department of Indian Affairs meets 50 per cent of the cost.

*Saskatchewan.*—If husband is a treaty Indian, the wife is not considered as entitled, but as being the responsibility of the Federal Government.

### Character of Mothers

In all the provinces a mother benefiting under the Act must be a fit and proper person to exercise custody and control over her children.

### Number of Dependent Children

The number of children whom a mother must have in order to qualify for an allowance in each province is as follows:—

*Alberta.*—Two children or more. (Unless special circumstances exist.) This restriction is imposed by regulation.

*British Columbia.*—One child or more.

*Manitoba.*—Though the statute states one child or more, by Order in Council the allowance is generally applicable only where there are 2 children or more.

*Ontario.*—Two children or more.

*Saskatchewan.*—One child or more.

### Age of Children

*Alberta.*—Boys under 15 years. Girls under 16 years. (Compulsory school age extends to 15 years.)

*British Columbia.*—Children under 16 years. (Compulsory school age extends to 15 years.)

*Manitoba.*—Children under 14 years (14 years is interpreted as the child's age until its 15th birthday. Compulsory school age extends to 14 years, unless the child is not at work, when he must remain at school until 16 years; 14 years is interpreted in practice to extend to the end of the school year in which the child attains his 14th birthday).

*Ontario.*—Children under 16 years (compulsory school age extends to 16 years, unless a child of 14-16 has attained a university matriculation standing).

*Saskatchewan.*—Children under 16 years (compulsory school age extends to 15 years).

### Special Exemptions

*Alberta.*—An allowance is not paid to a physically fit mother with only one child, unless there are very exceptional circumstances so warranting. This restriction is imposed by regulation.

*Manitoba.*—An allowance is paid to a mother with only one child under 14 years only if the mother or child is incapacitated.

*Ontario.*—An allowance is paid to a mother with only one child under 16 years only if she has another child over 16 years, or the husband be totally and permanently incapacitated and actually in the home.

*Saskatchewan.*—Whether the mother or child is incapacitated, the mother with one child under 16 years is given a small allowance if she has no means of support except her own efforts.

### Foster Mothers

*Alberta.*—Foster mothers are admitted to allowance only if they are also widows.

*British Columbia.*—Only a grandmother, aunt or elder sister who assumes the care, custody and maintenance of the child is so admitted.

*Manitoba.*—Any person accepting the care, custody, and maintenance of the children, and deemed suitable, is admitted (in practice, even institutions have been paid for care, for varying periods of time, under Part III of the Child Welfare Act).

*Ontario.*—The grandmother, aunt or elder sister of such children, or any woman with such children actually in charge, who, upon detailed investigation, is accepted as eligible under the Act.

*Saskatchewan.*—The grandmother, unmarried or widowed aunt, or elder sister of such children, or any woman with such children who are orphans actually in care, who, upon detailed investigation is accepted as eligible under the Act.

### Special Groups of Children Admitted

*Manitoba.*—Children whose both parents are dead, or whose only surviving parent (if the mother) is in a hospital for mental diseases or totally and permanently incapacitated, are admitted.

### Citizenship

*Alberta.*—No requirements.

*British Columbia.*—Mother must be a British subject.

*Manitoba.*—Mother must be the wife of a British subject by birth or naturalization, but notwithstanding, any child actually born in Canada may benefit regardless of parental citizenship.

*Ontario.*—Mother must be a British subject, or the wife of a British subject by birth or naturalization.

*Saskatchewan.*—No requirements.

### Residence

*Alberta.*—Mother must have been resident of province at time of enactment of legislation, or the wife of a man resident in the province at the time of death, or admission to hospital, under the Mental Diseases' Act.

*British Columbia.*—Mother must have been resident of the province, at least 18 months prior to making application, but also hus-

band must have been domiciled in province at time of incapacitation, admission to institution or desertion.

*Manitoba.*—Mother must have been resident of province at least two years prior to death, incapacitation or admission of husband to an institution, but by order in council any children otherwise eligible who have at any time lived in Manitoba for two years may be admitted if they have returned to live near relatives or friends who can assist them.

*Ontario.*—Mother must have been resident of province at time of death, incapacitation, desertion or admission of husband to an institution, and for a two-year period.

*Saskatchewan.*—Mother must have been resident of Canada at least two years prior to making application and resident in the province one year immediately prior thereto, and also at the time of death, incapacitation or admission of husband to an institution, and also the husband must have been actually resident in the province at death, incapacitation or admission to an institution.

**Assets**

**(a) Property Assets—**

*Alberta.*—No property limitations, but the income from any property is deducted from the allowance.

*British Columbia.*—A mother is allowed equity in real estate of assessed value of \$1,500 or less, and if used as a home.

*Manitoba.*—Where equity in property exceeds \$2,000 in value the mother is not allowed to retain any cash assets in excess of \$200 allowed for general use. (See cash assets below.) There is no definite upward limit on the property equity which a mother may hold and be eligible. A lien in favour of the province is registered against all clear title property, but only to prevent sale, transfer, or loan. The lien is never exercised.

*Ontario.*—Allowed equity in real estate as follows:—

Rural.. . . . .	\$1,500
Town of 5,000.. . . .	2,000
Cities up to 50,000.. . . .	2,500
Cities 50-100,000.. . . .	3,000
Cities 100-200,000.. . . .	3,500
Cities over 200,000.. . . .	4,000

(On all property over \$1,000 in value, one-twelfth of 5 per cent of the equity allowed is deducted from the monthly allowance in lieu of rent.)

*Saskatchewan.*—There is no legislation governing equity in property or cash, as the allowance is really interpreted as a relief only to mothers actually in necessitous circumstances, and each case is therefore dealt with as such. In fact, the Act reads "if the woman is in poverty and unable to support her children." If she has cash assets she must wait till these are depleted.

**(b) Cash Assets—**

*Alberta.*—Amount to be retained by the mother depends upon local municipality inspectors, and varies from \$200 to \$500.

*British Columbia.*—Allowed personal property or cash of \$500 or less, together with household furniture and wearing apparel.

*Manitoba.*—Allowed to retain cash assets up to \$200 and sufficient to meet outstanding obligations. All cash assets over the above must be deposited with the Child Welfare Board, and the interest therefrom applied to the allowance. The amount of any deposit over \$1,000 is expended as payment of the allowance by the Board until the sum is exhausted when the regular allowance begins. The deposit up to \$1,000 is returned on cessation of the allowance.

*Ontario.*—Liquid assets up to \$500.

*Saskatchewan.*—There is no legislation governing equity in property or cash, as the allowance is really interpreted as a relief only to mothers actually in necessitous circumstances, and each case is therefore dealt with as such. The Act reads "if the woman is in poverty and unable to support her children." If she has cash assets she must wait till these are depleted.

**(c) Adequacy of Means—**

In all provinces a mother in order to receive an allowance must be without adequate means of support.

**Earnings of Mother and Child**

*Alberta.*—Mother and children are expected, in practice, to add to income, provided children's welfare is not prejudicially affected thereby. The mother is allowed to retain 50 per cent of her earnings. The board of working children and 50 per cent of the balance of their earnings are deducted.

*British Columbia.*—Mother and children are expected in practice to add to income provided children's welfare not prejudicially affected thereby; deductions in allowance are made accordingly on the merits of each case, where children over 16 are living with the

applicant and earning more than sufficient to maintain themselves.

**Manitoba.**—Where there are two children in a family, and one attends school, the mother is expected to earn \$5 per month, and this amount is accordingly deducted from her allowance automatically, unless there are conditions of illness, etc. If she earns more than \$5 but not more than \$10 she is allowed in effect to keep her "second \$5" in that only the first \$5 is deducted from her allowance. If she earns more than \$10, she is allowed to benefit to the extent of this sum of \$5 and of only 25 per cent of each succeeding dollar over \$10. Thus if she earned \$11, \$5 plus 75 per cent of the \$1 would be deducted, that is \$5.75, from her allowance. This same scale of deduction is applied to three children families where two children are at school. In families of only two children, however, where both children are at school, the mother is expected to earn \$10 per month and this amount is accordingly deducted from her allowance. If she earns up to \$15 she is allowed to retain, as it were, her earnings over \$5 to the extent of the next \$10 earned, but only 25 per cent of each succeeding dollar. Where a mother takes roomers, 75 per cent of the rental of a furnished room, or 100 per cent of the rental of an unfurnished room is deducted.

**Earnings of Children.**—The cost of living of an earning child is estimated at \$28 per month, \$11 for food, \$10 for clothing, and \$7 for sundries. An earning child over and above this must pay into the home 100 per cent of his or her earnings until 18 years of age, 80 per cent until 20 years of age, and 70 per cent until 21 years of age and over, and deduction on the basis of such real or potential contributions, including the \$11 deduction for food, for an earning child, are accordingly made in the amount of the allowances. Special consideration may be allowed where relatives or friends are paying for education of a child over fifteen years of age, provided that such child is expected to contribute to the home after this additional education is received. Where the unemployment of mother or child is due to ill health, no deduction is made for potential earnings.

**Ontario.**—Mothers and children are encouraged in practice to add to income, provided children's welfare not prejudicially affected thereby. Though the allowance paid is a flat rate, deductions are made on the merits of each case. Earning children are expected to pay at least one-half of their earnings into the home.

**Saskatchewan.**—As the maximum allowance paid is \$30 per month, it is obvious that mothers and children must add to income by their own earnings.

**Amount of Allowance**

**Alberta.**—The maximum allowance is as follows:—\$37.50 to mother; \$10 to 1st child (if over 10 years of age, otherwise \$7.50); \$7.50 to second child; \$5 to each additional child. Rent is computed at \$12 in this budget. The budget would be varied up or down accordingly. The maximum allowance to a typical family is as follows:—

Mother.. . . . .	\$37.50
1 child 12-15 years.. . . .	10.00
1 child 7-11 years.. . . .	7.50
1 child 1- 6 years.. . . .	5.00
	\$60.00

This is the maximum allowance under any circumstances to a family of that size (unless rent greater than \$12 is approved).

**British Columbia.**—The maximum allowance is as follows:—

\$42.50 to mother and 1st child, and \$7.50 each additional child.

This is the maximum allowance under any circumstances to a family of that size.

**Manitoba.**—The maximum allowance under the Budget System used, is as follows:—

City residents only. (For families living in rural districts no schedule is used. The amount of allowance is fixed by the Director, in his own discretion, with the report of the local committee, and the city schedule and its comparison with local conditions, before him.)

**Food and clothing—**

- \$12 for mother
- 11 for child 12-15 years.
- 9 for child 7-11 years.
- 7 for child 1- 6 years.

**Rent—**

- \$18 mother and 2 children.
- 20 mother and 3-4 children.
- 25 mother and 5 children.

**Operating costs—**

- \$6 mother and 2-5 children.
- 7 mother and 6 or more children.
- (includes ordinary heat for cooking only.)

In October a flat allowance of one month's clothing (in this case \$12.25) for winter, is made. From October to April (spread over 7 months) a special winter fuel allowance for 6 months is made varying in amount from

\$12 to \$18 per month with the size and nature of accommodation. Therefore the maximum allowance to a typical family of mother and child 12-15 years; 7-11 years; and 1-6 years, would be as follows:—

Food and clothing.. . . .	\$39.00
Rent .. . . .	20.00
Operating costs.. . . .	6.00
Clothing allowance.. . . .	12.00
Fuel allowance.. . . .	96.00

Though the maximum fuel allowance would really be \$18 or \$108 for 6 months, i.e. \$9 per month for 12 months, the lower figure was taken, as \$16 is really paid to most families of this size. Extra fuel and clothing \$108 a year or \$9 per month. The maximum allowance to a family of this size with no other source of income is \$74. However, due to the policy of automatic deduction for potential as well as real earnings, a family of this size might receive either \$74 per month, if the mother or one child were considered to be in ill-health, or \$69 per month if the deduction were made. (Of 25 three-children families, with two children at school and one at home, at the close of the fiscal year in ten cases no deduction was made; in nine cases where the mother earned, \$5 only was deducted. In only 6 cases was the deduction made on the basis of potential earnings.) Thus, in Manitoba, at the present time a typical family of this size and type might be receiving, if of class "A"—i.e. no deduction being made because of ill-health or other similar cause, \$74.

If of Class "B" deduction made for potential earnings or real earnings, \$69.

*Ontario.*—The maximum allowance is as follows:—For any mother with 2 children: \$40 in a city; \$35 in a town (5,000 or more); \$30 in rural area; plus \$5 for each additional child. Maximum in all cases \$80. Therefore the maximum allowance to a typical family of a mother and 3 children is:—\$45 in a city; \$40 in town; \$35 in rural area.

*Saskatchewan.*—The maximum allowance for any family \$30 per month. (In special, necessitous circumstances, for a large family, the Minister may authorize a greater amount, but should the family require this further help and be living in an organized unit, the municipality is asked to supplement the allowance as no portion of allowance expenditure is charged to the municipalities.)

#### Health, Medical Services, etc.

*Alberta.*—No provision is made in the allowance for these services. Hospital services are provided only under the free hospital legislation of province.

*British Columbia.*—No provision is made in allowance for these services. Hospital services are provided only under the free hospital legislation of province.

*Manitoba.*—No provision is made for medical services, but medical, dental and optical supplies are given. Hospital services are provided only under the free hospital legislation of province.

*Ontario.*—Medical services are provided for by full time district officers of health, where families live in those districts; otherwise no provision is made. Hospital services are provided only under the free hospital legislation of the province.

*Saskatchewan.*—No provision is made in the allowance for these services. Hospital services are provided only under the free hospital legislation of province.

#### Agency Administering

*Alberta.*—The Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children.

*British Columbia.*—The Workmen's Compensation Board sitting with an extra woman member as Mothers' Pension Board, with administration through an independent Mothers' Pension secretary and staff.

*Manitoba.*—Director of Child Welfare and Child Welfare Board (voluntary).

*Ontario.*—Mothers' Allowance Commission appointed by the government, with *per diem* allowance and with paid administrative staff.

*Saskatchewan.*—Commissioner of Bureau of Child Protection.

#### Supervision

*Alberta.*—By inspectors of Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.

*British Columbia.*—By special staff of Mothers' Pensions Visitors.

*Manitoba.*—(a) By staff and local Child Welfare Committee and (b) by "friendly visitors" (voluntary).

*Ontario.*—(a) By special staff of Mothers' Allowances visitors. (b) No supervision by voluntary workers is made except on the request of the paid investigator for the individual case and then in close co-operation and under immediate supervision and advice of paid investigator.

*Saskatchewan.*—By staff of bureau of Child Protection.

**Inter-Provincial Reciprocal Arrangements**

*Alberta.*—None.

*British Columbia.*—None.

*Manitoba.*—None.

*Ontario.*—With Saskatchewan only.

*Saskatchewan.*—With Ontario only.

**Source of Revenue**

*Alberta.*—One-half provincial revenue. One-half municipality revenue.

*British Columbia.*—Provincial Treasury entirely.

*Manitoba.*—Paid out of Consolidated Revenue of province, and province re-im-bursed by 50 per cent assessment from municipalities.

*Ontario.*—Paid out of Provincial Treasury, and province re-im-bursed by levy of 50 per cent on municipality. Province pays entirely in unorganized territory.

*Saskatchewan.*—Provincial Treasury entirely.

**CALGARY FIRE DEPARTMENT PENSION FUND**

THE following pension scheme took effect in Calgary on December 15 for the benefit of the members of the Fire Department of the City. It forms part of a larger scheme in which it is hoped that all the civic employees will be included later. The City Council has authority under the City Charter to pass a bylaw to provide for the granting pensions, gratuities and retiring allowances to its employees.

The services of Professor M. A. MacKenzie, of Toronto, were recently called into consultation by the City authorities in regard to a pension scheme applicable to all employees, and it is understood that a comprehensive scheme is now available for the consideration of the council elected for 1930. Owing however to the large expenditure planned for next year the Council were unable to recommend the adoption of the general scheme at the present time.

The Fire Department Pension Fund Bylaw provides as follows:—

1. There is hereby constituted and shall be constituted hereafter, a Fund to be known as "The Fire Department Pension Fund" which shall be created and maintained by the contributions and payments to be made as provided hereinafter.

2. The Fund and the benefits and obligations derived thereunder, shall be applicable to all active members of the Fire Department including the Chief of the Fire Department and the Assistant Chief.

3. The City shall pay into the fund monthly, a twelfth part of \$2,815 which sum is the annual interest upon the accrued liability actuarially calculated as existing at the date hereof.

4. Contributions to the fund shall be compulsory upon all members of the active Fire Department and in so far as the said members are concerned, shall upon the commencement of this scheme or upon entry into the Force (as the case may be), be made as follows:

(a) Present and New Members of the Department who have not passed 27 years of age, shall, during the continuance of their service, pay 3 per cent of their salaries.

(b) Members of the Department who have passed the age of 27 years but have not passed the age of 33, shall, during the continuance of their service, pay 3½ per cent of their salaries.

(c) Members who have passed the age of 33 but have not passed the age of 38, shall, during the continuance of their service, pay 4 per cent of their salaries.

(d) Members who have passed the age of 38 but have not passed the age of 42, shall, during the continuance of their service, pay 4½ per cent of their salaries.

(e) Members who have passed the age of 42 but have not passed the age of 45, shall, during the continuance of their service, pay 5 per cent of their salaries.

(f) Members who have passed the age of 45, shall, during the continuance of their service, pay 5 per cent of their salaries.

5. Members contributions shall be paid in by the City Treasurer, who shall on each pay day, deduct from the salary or wages of each member of the Department covered by the scheme, the percentage referred to in the past preceding paragraph.

6. The City shall, in addition to the sum mentioned in paragraph three hereof, pay monthly into the fund a sum equivalent—

(1) to 3 per cent of the salaries of present and new members of the Department included in the class contained in subsection (a) of paragraph 4 hereof.

(2) 3 per cent of the salaries of present employees included in the class contained in subsection (b) and 3½ per cent of the salaries of new employees included in the class contained in subsection (b) of paragraph 4 hereof.

(3) 3 per cent of the salaries of present employees included in the class contained in subsection (c) and 4 per cent of the salaries of new employees included in the class contained in subsection (c) of paragraph 4 hereof.

(4) 3 per cent of the salaries of present employees included in the class contained in subsection (d) and 4½ per cent of the salaries of new employees included in the class contained in subsection (d) of paragraph 4 hereof.

(5) 3 per cent of the salaries of present employees included in the class contained in subsection (e) and 5 per cent of the salaries of new employees included in the

class contained in subsection (e) of paragraph 4 hereof.

(6) 3 per cent of the salaries of present employees included in the class contained in subsection (f) of paragraph 4 hereof.

7. To the Fund there shall also be added:

(a) All gifts made to the Department or any member of the Force for services rendered in the course of Departmental duties.

(b) All legacies, bequests or gifts made by any person or corporation for the benefit of the Fire Department or its pension fund.

(c) Any sums raised by means of concerts, athletic events and dances by the Firemen for the Fund.

(d) All sums existing at the date hereof and standing to the credit of the Firemen's Benefit Fund.

8. The Fund shall be administered by a Committee consisting of the Mayor, for the time being, of the City of Calgary, who shall be Chairman and shall also have a vote; Two representatives of the Fire Department, who shall be annually selected by the members of the Department; The City Comptroller, for the time being; The City Solicitor for the time being, or in lieu of the two latter or either of them, such other permanent city official or officials as the Council of the City of Calgary may designate.

9. The Committee who, subject to the provisions of Section 11, shall not be entitled to any remuneration, shall have the power to make all reasonable regulations covering the procedure and the transaction of its business.

10. The City Treasurer shall have the custody of the Fund and shall act as treasurer to the pension Committee.

11. The Committee shall have a right to appoint a Secretary either from its own number or otherwise, as the Committee may determine and to fix the Secretary's remuneration.

12. The Secretary who shall make and keep complete statistical records, shall hold office at the pleasure of the Committee.

13. The Medical Board referred to herein-after shall consist of the Medical Officer of Health, for the time being, a member of the Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons, to be selected by the members of the Department annually or otherwise, as the said members shall determine, and the President of the Calgary Medical Association, for the time being, who shall be the Chairman of the Medical Board.

14. The costs of administration and operation including the allowance to the Secretary, the fees of the Medical Board and all other legitimate clerical and professional expenses, shall be borne by the City until such time as an actuarial survey shall declare the fund able to bear this expenditure.

15. The fund and the administration thereof, shall be applicable as far as possible, to all future and present members of the Force.

16. The maximum age for new entrants to the Fire Department shall be 27. If the City desires for any reason to engage any man over the age of 27, the City if it desires such officer to be pensionable, shall cause to be contributed to the fund either wholly or partially

by itself or wholly or partially by the entrant such sum as may be necessary to take care of the total accrued liability in respect of such proposed beneficiary. In no event, however, shall any new entrant be admitted to the Fire Department over the age of 45.

17. The minimum age for the retirement from the Department shall be 65, at which age any member may claim his pension, or be pensioned by the Committee.

18. Notwithstanding the provisions of the last preceding section, any member may apply to the Medical Board for an examination and if the Medical Board shall report to the Committee that any member by reason of disease, sickness or general physical unfitness, is unable to carry on his work, he shall unless the City shall procure him other employment in the Department or with his consent, in some other Department of the City, the performance of which suits his physical condition, be entitled after a service of not less than ten (10) full years, to receive his benefits under this scheme.

19. Upon retirement after at least ten (10) years of service, a member shall receive a monthly pension equivalent to one-seventieth of the average monthly pay of the last five (5) years of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Provided, however, that the member shall have reached the age limit of 65 or have been retired by the Committee upon the recommendation of the Medical Board. And provided further, that no pension shall be in excess of one-half such average salary nor greater than \$150 per month.

20. In calculating the pension in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding paragraph, the years of service without contribution, that is to say, the years of service of existing members of the Department before the adoption of this pension scheme, shall count as half-years.

21. Any years of service actually spent by any present member of the Department after resignation from the Force, with the armies of the Allies during the Great War, shall count as years of service in the Force in accordance with the provisions of Section 20. In case any present member of the Force has, prior to the date hereof, rejoined the Force after resignation, then the years of service prior to resignation shall also count as years of service with the Department in accordance with the provisions of Section 20 hereof.

22. If any member of the Fire Department included in the operation of this scheme shall, prior to the date hereof, have served in any other Department of the City of Calgary in respect of which a pension scheme shall after the date hereof be inaugurated or has been at the date hereof already inaugurated then the years of service in such other Department shall count as years of service with the Department in accordance with the provisions of Section 20 hereof.

23. If any member of the Fire Department included in the operation of this scheme shall, after the date hereof, resign from the Fire Department and accept employment by the City of Calgary in any other Department, such member shall continue his contributions and retain his rights in the Firemen's Pension Fund in all respects as if he had continued to be a



member of the Fire Department; also the City shall continue its contribution on his behalf.

24. Pensions shall be paid for three years, in any event, and for so much longer as the pensioner may live.

25. Pensions shall be paid on the regular pay days of the active force, the first payment to be made on the first pay day after resignation and the last payment on the first pay day after the death of the pensioner.

26. Pensions shall be unassignable and unattachable, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the City of Calgary. Provided, however, that from any pension or moneys to be paid or payable under this scheme, either to a member or his estate, the City shall have the right to deduct all moneys that may be owing to it by the member or his estate on any account whatsoever.

27. Upon the resignation or dismissal from the Force, a member shall be entitled to receive the following sums:

(a) If he has served for less than ten (10) pensionable years, he shall receive the whole of his contributions, together with interest compounded annually at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

(b) If he has served for more than ten (10) pensionable years, he shall in addition to the sum referred to in subsection (a), be entitled to receive also the City's contribution on his behalf made pursuant to Section 6 hereof, also compounded annually at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Provided always, however, that if any member is dismissed because of any conviction for an offence against the criminal code, or if the facts leading to such dismissal, lead to such conviction, or if any member is dismissed for any other reason which in the opinion of the City Commissioners implies personal disgrace to the member so dismissed, then such member shall not be entitled to receive from the Fund any sum in excess of the sums actually contributed by him together with interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent compounded annually. Provided, however, that any member so dismissed, may have a right to appeal to the Council of the City of Calgary, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

(c) For the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section 27, pensionable years shall be years served in the Department subsequently to the date of the passing hereof and years served in the Department prior to the date of the passing hereof but calculated in accordance with the provisions of Sections 20, 21 and 22 hereof.

28. If any member of the active Fire Department dies in service, there shall be paid to his estate by way of death benefit, the sum of \$2,500.

29. When any member or his widow or other dependent as defined by the Workmen's Compensation Act, becomes entitled to benefit under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the only payment to be made from the Firemen's Pension Fund shall be such sum as may be necessary to bring the total from both sources up to the benefit provided for by the regulations governing this fund. Provided, however, that the

payments from the Firemen's Pension Fund shall never be less than the contributions actually made by the member to the Fund, together with interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent compounded annually.

30. The Fund shall be in the custody of the City Treasurer and shall be considered and set apart as a separate trust fund. He shall invest the sum in securities approved by statute for the investment of the Sinking Fund securities of the City of Calgary.

31. The Committee through the City Treasurer, may, when any person becomes entitled to a pension under this scheme, purchase from the Dominion Government an annuity in the amount and on the terms set out herein.

32. The City will guarantee interest on the moneys so invested, at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Any surplus interest over and above the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent earned by the securities, shall be held in the Fund in trust by the City to take care of any deficit that may arise from failure to receive interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

33. An actuarial valuation by a competent actuary, shall be made every five years and the charge upon the City for the interest on accrued liability and monthly contributions, shall be adjusted according to the result of each such valuation.

Amendments to the Mothers' Allowance Act of Alberta are to be considered by the provincial legislature at its next session. At a recent conference on the subject at Edmonton, Mayor Bury called attention to the tendency of mothers in the province to drift into the cities, which thus become liable for expenditures that should rightfully be met by the rural districts. It was suggested that in cases where the mother has no residence qualification, but is otherwise entitled to an allowance, the allowance be given and the entire cost borne by the provincial government. The mayor believed that the latter suggestion could be put into effect without an amendment to the existing act, and that it never was the intention of the government to deprive a mother of an allowance even if she had not the necessary residence qualifications.

In November 27 the trustees of the Unemployment Insurance Fund of the men's clothing trades in New York City ordered the distribution of \$100,000 to some 4,000 members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union who in the last year have not enjoyed the minimum terms of employment. Last year the fund under the supervision of the union and the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange distributed \$50,000. In Chicago where the system has been in effect since 1923, \$5,750,000 has been collected, and \$4,750,000 paid out.

## INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE UNION PENSION SYSTEMS IN THE UNITED STATES

**T**HE American Association for Old Age Security recently published a report of the proceedings of the Second National Conference on Old Age Security held at New York last April under the auspices of the Association. One of the speakers, Mr. Murray W. Lattimer, of the Industrial Relations Councilors, New York, contributed a study of industrial and trade union pensions in the United States.

Dealing first with pensions provided by industrial and commercial concerns, Mr. Lattimer stated that there are in existence to-day some 550 business, industrial and commercial pension plans in organizations employing 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 persons. These plans are of two main types—the non-contributory in which the employer bears all the cost and the contributory in which the cost is divided between both employers and employees. Although contributory plans have increased in the last few years the number of employees covered by them is probably not more than four per cent of that under non-contributory plans.

Under about 300 formal non-contributory plans the company promises some pension, computed by a fixed method, to those employees who fulfil the specified requirements.

### Non-Contributory Pensions

Typical provisions of non-contributory plans are as follows:—

1. For superannuation pensions, the employee must have served 20 to 25 years continuously with the company and be 65 years of age. The limits on service are 10 years as a minimum, to about 40 years as a maximum. A break of service by a lay-off or leave of absence of less than a year's duration is usually allowed. Voluntary quitting, however, always breaks the continuity.

2. For a disability pension (about three-quarters of the plans have such a provision) 15 or 20 years of service and no age requirement are stipulated.

3. One, 1.5 or 2 per cent of the average annual salary for the last 10 years of service, multiplied by the number of years of service is the amount of the pension.

4. A large majority of schemes have either a maximum pension, or what has the same effect, a small flat pension.

5. With very few exceptions, the employee acquires no right whatever to any pension or credit therefor until he fulfils all the require-

ments for a pension and is actually placed on the pension roll by the board of directors.

6. In all cases, the company reserves the option to terminate the plan at any time after six months' or one year's notice. In about forty per cent of the plans, however, the pension once granted is guaranteed by the employing company for the life of the pensioner, and termination of the plan is subject to this guarantee. In other cases, it may be subject to forfeit if some company rule is violated or the pensioner is convicted of a crime.

7. Very few of the plans hold pensioners subject to recall to active duty, except in cases of those disability pensioners who recover completely.

8. Provision for dependants of pensioners is ordinarily made by group insurance and not through the pension plan, although, in a few cases the pension (or half of it) may be continued to the widow until her re-marriage, or to the minor children up to their majority.

### Contributory Pensions

The contributory plans differ mainly in the phases connected with the contributors.

1. The employee is assessed from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of the cost. Sometimes the company makes no promise as to what proportion it will bear, merely specifying that it will contribute such sums, from time to time, as it sees fit.

2. In case of death or withdrawal, the employee's contribution is returned to himself or his heirs with interest.

3. However, instead of the pension being based on final salary the more usual procedure is to relate it to the salary over the whole period of service.

Mr. Lattimer estimated that there are now 80,000 to 100,000 pensioners under formal plans drawing between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 in pensions annually. The average annual pension in 1927 of the 46,000 pensioners of whom record exists is a little over \$590.

### Trade Union Pension Schemes

The chief provisions of the trade union schemes are stated to be as follows:—

1. A retirement age of 60 or 65 years.

2. Twenty to 25 years of continuous membership in good standing is necessary to qualify for both superannuation pension and disability pension, except in the schemes of the three railroad brotherhoods which specify

only one year. This one year membership will ultimately be confined to disability pensioners, since the brotherhoods have set maximum age limits of 40 and 45 years for those joining the funds with 65 as the age of retirement.

3. A pension of \$25 to \$40 per month. The Granite Cutters, however, pay only \$10 per month for 6 months of the year, and the Printing Pressmen \$4 per week.

4. In eight schemes, protection for dependants takes the form of a death benefit, one union continues to pension dependant widows. The three railroad brotherhoods have special widows' pension departments in which members may purchase annuities to be paid to their widows.

5. In eight cases the pension is payable only to members who are unable to obtain sustaining employment which is variously defined. In the other four, payment is made on condition of retirement from the trade.

At the present time, the nine internationals and six locals having pension schemes are paying nearly \$4,000,000 annually to about 11,500 pensioners.

Mr. Lattimer criticizes non-contributory industrial pension systems on the ground of their insecurity, stating that "in every instance the whole scheme may be abolished overnight." It can probably be anticipated, he thinks, that an effort will be made to reduce the burdens in the companies by

assessing part of the cost on the employees. A large number of new plans have been established in the past three years on the contributory principle. Most of them, however, have been in small companies. We have found only seven companies, one an insurance company, two public utilities, two oil, one coal mining, and one food products company, having over 5,000 employees, which have adopted the contributory principle.

The speaker declared that trade union pension funds are generally in a precarious condition, since all the money which they pay out must be assessed against themselves. "The total funds in hand are but little more than enough to pay present pensioners for two years. The number of pensioners is growing rapidly. Already most of the unions have been compelled to raise dues, some of them several times. We have made calculations showing the percentage of his own pension paid by each member of the fund or union for various ages. If a person becomes a member at thirty, and is in good standing continuously, he will pay from five to thirty-five per cent; at forty, from three to thirty per cent; and at forty-five, from 2.25 to twenty-seven per cent. In several of the funds it appears certain that if more than one-tenth of the present membership survive to claim a pension, there cannot possibly be funds to pay them under the present financial arrangements."

## NUMBER OF WORKERS UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE following information is taken from an article appearing in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1929:—

The number of persons who are insured against unemployment under the British Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since January 2, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in

agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

The total number of insured workers aged 16 to 64, inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1929, is estimated at 11,834,000 (including 134,000 insured under the Special Schemes for banking and insurance industries), as compared with 11,629,000 at July, 1928, and 11,534,000 at July, 1927.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the estimated number insured at July, 1929, is 12,094,000, as compared with 11,881,500 at July, 1928, and 11,784,000 at July, 1927. It will be seen that there has been a substantially larger increase in the insured population in

the year ended June, 1928, than in the previous year. In the six years July, 1923, to June, 1929, there has been an estimated increase in the numbers insured against unemployment of 8.4 per cent, or an average of 1.4 per cent per annum. The rate of increase, however, has not been constant throughout this period, but has been influenced by two main factors, viz., the state of employment and the extent to which unemployed insured persons have maintained contact with the Employment Exchanges, and have, therefore, had their unemployment books renewed annually.

The available statistics tend to show that the heavier increase in the past year is due in some degree to the effect of the removal of restrictions on the granting of unemployment benefit which came into operation in April, 1928, and to the system under which, as from July, 1928, unemployed insured persons may avoid the accumulation of arrears of Health Insurance contributions by registering at Employment Exchanges as applicants for work. It is known that up to October, 1928, these two exchanges were responsible for the addition of about 65,000 persons to the numbers

on the registers of the exchanges, and it is clear that a large proportion of this addition consists of individuals who otherwise might have dropped out of the statistics of the numbers insured.

A comparison between the estimated number of insured persons at two or more dates, in any individual industry, shows the net result of the influence of a number of factors. On the one hand, there is in every industry a constant wastage due to deaths, emigration, retirement from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entry into business on their own account, through enlistment in the forces, through rises in salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65, together with the transfer of individuals to some other industry. On the other hand, unless the industry is declining very rapidly, there is a constant flow into it, consisting mainly of juveniles under 18, to replace such wastage or as result of expansion in business or both. Some industries are also being recruited partly from other industries.

### Sickness and Accident Insurance in Canada in 1928

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion of Canada for the calendar year 1928, includes full particulars concerning accident and sickness insurance. Accident insurance, by definition in the Insurance Act, covers (a) personal accident; (b) property damage; (c) employers' liability and workmen's compensation; (d) all other liability.

#### Accident Insurance

The business of accident insurance was transacted by fifty-eight companies, viz: twenty Canadian, twenty-seven British and twelve foreign.

(1) *Personal Accident*.—Of the fifty-eight accident companies, fifty-seven transacted personal accident insurance, viz: nineteen Canadian, twenty-seven British and eleven foreign companies. The total premiums written for this class of business were \$3,239,726, and the losses incurred amounted to \$1,355,340, with unsettled claims outstanding to the amount of \$518,977.

(2) *Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation*.—Of the fifty-eight accident companies, fifty-four transacted employers' liability and workmen's compensation insurance, viz: seventeen Canadian, twenty-five British and twelve foreign. The total premiums for this class of business were \$4,626,602. The claims incurred amounted to

\$3,522,173, and there were outstanding at the close of the year unsettled claims amounting to \$1,800,893.

(3) *All Other Accident*.—Of the fifty-eight accident companies, fifty-eight transacted "all other accident" insurance, viz: twenty Canadian, twenty-seven British and eleven foreign. The total premiums for this class of business were \$1,283,999, the losses incurred were \$470,087, while outstanding claims at the end of the year were \$304,677.

*Combined Accident and Sickness*.—Twenty-three companies transacted this class of business, viz: ten Canadian, five British, and eight foreign. The premiums written amounted to \$1,875,084 and the claims incurred to \$1,115,624. There were outstanding at the close of the year unsettled claims amounting to \$267,346. The total premiums for fifteen years for which separate figures are available are \$17,147,926, and total claims \$8,013,056.

#### Sickness Insurance

The business of sickness insurance was carried on by fifty-four companies, viz: twenty Canadian, twenty-four British and eleven foreign companies. Premiums written amounted to \$1,815,446; claims incurred to \$1,093,728; outstanding claims at the end of the year to \$367,942. The total premiums received for the period of thirty-three years are \$30,524,196 and the total claims \$20,384,202.

## NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

### Licensing of Moving Picture Projectionists in British Columbia

New regulations, under the Moving Pictures Act of the Province, governing the licensing and operation of moving picture theatres, film exchanges and Kinematographs, were published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, November 14. These regulations lay down principles as to proper construction of theatres and projected rooms, and contain rules regarding the inspection and approval of films; the license fees for film exchanges and theatres are also stated. Details are given regarding examinations for projectionists' licences, the certificates being classified in three grades according to the nature of the equipment operated. In addition to competency in electrical, mechanical and optical work candidates for certificates are required to have a specific working knowledge of safety appliances connected with projection-machine apparatus, auxiliary safety appliances, their use and care, and of projection room, its construction, equipment, ventilation, and general lay-out of room.

No moving picture may be operated in the province unless it is in charge of a licensed projectionist.

### Training Foremen in Accident Prevention

The Province of Quebec Safety League has published Safety Leaflet No. 21, on "Foreman training and Accident Prevention", showing the purposes that are served by the "foreman conferences" recently inaugurated. "Realizing the importance of our foreman and the lack of opportunity that a man coming up through the ranks has to secure the type of training which would develop in him the qualities essential to a good executive, we are taking what we believe to be the best means of meeting this need through the inauguration of foreman conferences under the guidance and direction of the superintendent of industrial relations. The plan calls for a series of weekly meetings held in company time which foremen and assistants are required to attend. The time of the meeting is arranged so as to offer the least interference with our service. Each meeting lasts one hour and fifteen minutes. The case method of instruction is used in conducting the meetings. It utilizes definite illustrations taken from experiences on the job as a means of developing the subject up for discussion. It also provides the maximum opportunity for participation on the part of those attending. One valuable result obtained through the foreman confer-

ences is the training and experience given in analysis; participation in the discussion of the various topics forces the men to study their jobs from all angles. It breaks them of the bad habit of 'jumping at conclusions' without having all the facts in the case on which to base their conclusions."

Another advantage of foreman conferences is stated to be as follows: "The foremen became aware of the necessity of learning something of first aid and came to realize the danger of infections as well as the necessity of reporting promptly all injuries, no matter how trivial, so they could be cared for properly. Then too, the foremen were able to get definite information about the workings of the Compensation Act, its provisions and requirements. The various elements that enter into the cost of an accident were studied and the foremen were brought face to face with what it really means to the injured party as well as to the company.

"One important fact that was emphasized continuously was that no man could be considered an efficient workman who could not work safely. It has been generally observed that the man who really knows how to do a job does not make false moves, does not place himself in an awkward position. He knows how to handle his tools and the material he works with, and realizes there is one best way to do every job. Consequently he is able to carry on his work without danger to himself or fellow workers."

The standard accident prevention program that is usually set up includes a council made up of sub-department heads and a central committee composed of foremen and workmen selected as representatives from the sub-departments. The chairman is appointed by the general superintendent of the department. The central committee meets each month and studies the accident report sent out by the claim department. The causes of the accidents are listed and recommendations are made as to ways and means of preventing their happening again. Inspections of the various sub-departments are made and a report of what is found is sent to the council. The council is required to pass on all recommendations sent by the central committee and to make final disposition of them. It must study the recommendations from the standpoint of efficiency in operation and the cost of putting them into effect.

"The foreman conference," it is declared, "is one of the best methods that we have

discovered for getting the accident prevention work started on a sound basis. It not only gives the foremen an opportunity to become acquainted with the problem, but trains them to study and analyze it without fear or prejudice. It has concentrated their attention on the great importance of the three factors in good foremanship—selection, training and supervision. The intelligent application of these are basic in accident prevention, as well as in any other phase of operation."

### Insurance for Employees of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation, which has factories at Windsor, Ontario, has effected through the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, a combined plan of group life and sickness and accident insurance for the benefit of 7,000 employees in its divisions, subsidiaries and affiliated companies. The amount of Group Life Insurance involved is \$15,000,000, and group "Sickness and Accident Insurance" will have an annual premium approximating \$75,000. The cost of the plan is shared by the corporation and the employees.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation first adopted Group Life Insurance on December 12, 1924. The original policy provided life insurance only, and the plan limited a very large percentage of the employees to a \$1,000 policy. This group insurance program has now been modernized by raising the minimum limits of life insurance to at least \$2,000 for male employees, and by the addition of a very practical plan of sickness and accident benefits:—

	Life Insurance	Weekly Benefits
Foremen.. . . .	\$4,000	\$24 00
Male employees.. . . .	2,000	12 00
Female employees.. . . .	1,000	12 00

Sickness and accident insurance has been offered to the plant employees only. However, the life insurance obtainable by the office and salaried group has been substantially increased under the newly adopted policy. The weekly benefits for temporary disability begin on the first day in case of accidents, and on the fourth day in the event of sickness. These benefits continue for a period not exceeding twelve weeks for any one disability.

### Winter First Aid Classes

The *Industrial Safety News*, published by the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, recommends employers of labour to organize First Aid classes at this time of the year. "This is the season, when the holidaying spirit of the summer is replaced by the desire to find some profitable and pleasant way to spend the long evenings of autumn and winter. A course in First Aid, as given through the St. John Ambulance Association, provides a splendid opportunity for pleasant and profitable evenings. The value of the knowledge so gained can not be measured in terms of dollars and cents. 'First Aid to the Injured' is defined in the St. John Ambulance Association text book as being 'a special branch of practical medicine and surgery, by a knowledge of which trained persons are enabled to afford skilled assistance in cases of accident or sudden illness.' The instruction begins and ends with 'First Aid' and the subject is taught simply, but thoroughly and exhaustively in a course of six weekly lessons. The benefits of such training may be summarized as follows:—Suffering is alleviated—The workman who has met with a slight injury is enabled to return to work almost immediately in comfort and with a sense of security—Minor accidents are prevented from developing into serious injuries as a result of septic infection or blood poisoning—The loss of a limb or even of life has ensued from an apparently trivial, but neglected injury—The recovery of the workman and his return to work after a severe accident may be materially expedited."

The Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1929, contain a list of the names of, and the amounts paid to all the pensioners who received old age pensions during that period under the provisions of the Old Age Pension Acts of the Dominion and the Province. The actual amount of pension payments was \$451,385.35, of which \$191,041.97 was reimbursed by the Government of the Dominion, \$345.60 by the Province of British Columbia, and \$2,973.50 by the Province of Manitoba. In addition the provincial government contributed, in respect of pensions paid to pensioners in other provinces who had formerly resided in Saskatchewan, the following amounts: to British Columbia, \$7,958.91; to Manitoba, \$2,649.18. Including the cost of administration, which amounted to \$26,350.51, the net expenditure by the province for Old Age Pensions during the period covered, was \$293,980.88.

## MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE IN CANADA

**A**N address delivered by Dr. J. A. Amyot, Deputy Minister of National Health, at the third conference of the Canadian Medical Association, held at Ottawa in November, contained the following account of the marine hospital service in Canada.

Prior to Confederation the medical treatment and care of sailors was unorganized and was, therefore, somewhat haphazard in nature. We find in the year 1822 that the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick voted the sum of £500 for the establishment of a marine hospital and pest-house, and the City of Saint John provided land for the erection of the marine hospital. This institution was in existence until the year 1893, when it became a home for incurables.

At the time of the passing of the British North America Act, it was decided that, inasmuch as the Dominion was granted the privilege of collecting taxes, quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals, should become a function of the Dominion Government. In 1867, therefore, sick mariners came under the care of the Dominion; and, in order to provide funds, a duty was levied on ships entering Canada, and Part V of the Canada Shipping Act, which relates to Sick and Distressed Mariners, was passed. If we refer to that section of the Act which deals with duty on ships we find the following provisions:—

There shall be levied and collected on every ship arriving in any port in the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia hereinafter called "the provinces," a duty of two cents for every ton which such ship measures, registered tonnage, but in no case shall the duty payable by any ship be less than two dollars in any year.

No ship otherwise liable to pay the duty shall be exempt from the payment of the said duty by reason of her voyage being one not requiring entry or clearance at the Custom House. If the ship does not require entry, the duty shall be paid immediately on her arrival.

No ship engaged in the coasting trade of Canada and arriving at any port in any of the said provinces from any other port in the same province, or arriving at any port in the province of Quebec from any port in the province of Ontario, shall be subject to the payment of the said duty. . . .

No ship arriving at any port in Canada from any place out of Canada, and afterwards continuing her voyage to another port in Canada, shall be exempt from the payment of the said duty at the last mentioned port, unless she has paid it at the first mentioned or some other port on the same voyage.

Such duty shall be payable on each ship each time she arrives in any such port, but in no case shall it be oftener than three times during

each calendar year, and shall be paid by the master or person in command of such ship, or by some person on his behalf, to the collector or other chief officer of the Customs at the port at which such ship is entered, and at the time of making such entry. Such entry shall contain on its face the tonnage of such ship.

Except as in this Part mentioned, no entry shall be validly made, or have any legal effect whatsoever, unless the duty is so paid.

No collector or other chief officer of the Customs shall grant a clearance to any ship on which such duty or any part thereof is due and unpaid.

Although the above provisions did not originally apply to fishing vessels, at a later date an arrangement was made by which the captain of a fishing vessel had the privilege of paying the duty and enjoying all the benefits of the Act.

The master or person in command of any ship paying such duty may send to any hospital for sick mariners, at any hour of the day, and, in the case of accident or emergency, at any hour of the night, any sick mariner belonging to the ship. Such sick mariner so sent with a written recommendation from such master or person in command of such ship, endorsed as approved by the collector of customs of the port, or other officer appointed for the purpose by the Minister, shall be gratuitously received into such hospital, and receive therein such medical and surgical attendance and such other treatment as the case requires. . . .

No sick mariner shall be entitled to the benefits conferred by this section for a period longer than one year without written authority from the Minister, and no sick mariner shall be entitled to treatment or care hereunder when suffering from permanent insanity.

The funds collected for the treatment of sick mariners are paid into the consolidated revenue of the country, and when Parliament meets a sum sufficient for the treatment of sick mariners is voted by the Government. This money is turned over to the Department of Pensions and National Health to be used for the treatment and care of sick and distressed mariners.

From the year 1867 until 1921, the dues were 1½ cents per ton. It was found necessary in the latter year to increase the dues to 2 cents per ton as the expenditure was greater than the revenue. In spite of the increase in the rate, we have again reached a point where the expenditure is greater than the revenue.

Each sailor who is a member of the crew of a ship which has paid dues is entitled to treatment when ill, irrespective of the nature or severity of the illness. Treatment is provided in government hospitals, general hospitals, infectious disease hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and private homes if hospital accommodation is not available.

The Department of Pensions and National Health has two marine hospitals for the

treatment of sailors—one of which is situated at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and the other at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. In addition, sailors are placed in some of the Departmental hospitals, which are set aside for the treatment of soldiers, when conditions permit.

Contracts have been entered into by the Department of Pensions and National Health with various hospitals, which number 58, whereby a sailor is given complete hospitalization for a definite *per diem* rate. In the case of general hospitals, this is at the rate of \$3 per day. Infectious disease hospitals vary from \$3.50 to \$5 per day. In sanatoria the rate is \$3.50 per day. In hospitals at which there is no attending physician, the rate is \$2.50 per day. Outdoor treatment is provided at the same rate as indoor treatment; for example, if a sailor has a headache and goes to the outdoor where he receives a pill, the charge is the same as if he occupied a bed in a ward for twenty-four hours.

General Hospitals, sanatoria and infectious disease hospitals agree to furnish the sailor with ordinary public ward quarters, hospital bedding, linen and clothing, full medical and surgical care, necessary operations, including use of operating room, anaesthetic, X-ray, dressings, hospital appliances, etc., satisfactory diet and medicines, including serums and vaccines. Hospitals in which there is no medical attendant supply all but the services of the physician.

In outlying districts where hospitals are not available, a room is found for the sick sailor,

generally at the rate of \$1 per day, and board, nursing, medical or surgical treatment provided. It has been found necessary in some districts to appoint physicians on a salary basis, and in some others, on a fee basis. There are 57 physicians on salary and 48 physicians on a fee basis. The salary is based upon the amount of work performed. The fees of physicians who are on a fee basis are as follows:—

First visit aboard ship, at home or hospital, etc. . . . .	\$2.50
Subsequent visits aboard ship, at home or hospital, etc. . . . .	1.50
First attendance at office. . . . .	2.00
Subsequent attendance at office. . . . .	1.00

An additional 50 cents per visit or attendance may be allowed if it was during night hours (8 p.m. to 6 a.m.).

30 cents per mile, one way, may be allowed for the distance travelled outside the Town or City limits during day hours (6 a.m. to 8 p.m.) and 50 cents per mile, one way, during night hours (8 p.m. to 6 a.m.).

The total number of sick, distressed, and injured mariners treated during the year 1927-28 was 5,217, and the number of days of hospital treatment was 45,207. A tabulated statement of diseases and injuries treated during the year 1927-28 will be found in the Annual Report of the Department of Health for that year. From year to year we find that the number of cases being treated is increasing, and the demand for hospital medical services is becoming more and more imperative.

### Recent Immigration into Canada

Returns from the Department of Immigration and Colonization give particulars of immigration into Canada during the six months' period ending September 30, 1929. The total number of immigrants during this period was 120,338 compared with 123,713 during the corresponding period last year.

Of the immigrants arriving in Canada during the six months of 1929, 51,781 were from ports in Great Britain, 47,848 were from other ocean ports, and 20,709 were from the United States. Of the immigrants from the British Isles, 25,897 were from England, 8,266 from Ireland, 14,896 from Scotland, and 2,722 from Wales. The largest group from the European continent was that of the Germans, who numbered 10,205, followed by the Ruthenians, (Czechoslovakia) with 8,401; Poles, with 4,794; Magyars, with 3,926; Finnish, with

3,207; Swedish, with 2,387; and Danish with 2,128.

Canadians returning from the United States during the same period numbered 17,676.

The 120,338 immigrants entering Canada this year included 56,122 adult males, 34,641 adult females, and 29,575 children under 18. By occupational groups, 35,736 of the male immigrants were in the farming class; 6,610 were classed as labourers; 7,494 were mechanics; 3,635 were in the trading class, and 525 were in the mining class. The female immigrants included 12,825 domestic servants. The destination of the immigrants was as follows: to Nova Scotia, 1,434; New Brunswick, 1,855; Prince Edward Island, 93; Quebec, 16,726; Ontario, 43,272; Manitoba, 31,402; Saskatchewan, 7,936; Alberta, 11,221; British Columbia, 6,327; Yukon Territory, 70; Northwest Territories, 2.



## ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

### Proceedings of Third Annual Convention, Winnipeg, November, 1929

**T**HE third annual convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was held at Winnipeg during the four days commencing November 4, the president Mr. A. R. Mosher, being in the chair. The credentials of 84 delegates, coming from all parts of Canada, were found in order.

An address of welcome on behalf of Winnipeg was given by Alderman S. J. Farmer, M.L.A. Mr. Farmer expressed the regret of the Mayor at his unavoidable absence. He asked the convention to give its attention to the problem of unemployment. Labour, he declared, must find an answer to the organization of capital. "One of the most distressing things in Canada to-day, and one that we, who represent the political wing of labour, find a great detriment to us, is the multiplicity of divisions in the ranks of organized labour," said Mr. Farmer. "It must not last, if labour is to get far in its efforts to better conditions for the workers. Some way must be found by which labour can once more organize its forces and present a united front. I hope you will give the subject your most serious consideration and endeavour to find a way out."

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, addressed the convention, giving an account of the work of the Department of Labour, with special reference to the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of the Old Age Pensions Act of 1927.

An address was also given by His Honour Judge Stubbs, who spoke of the work of the League of Nations, pointing out that its purposes would only be realized when it was sustained by the organized opinion of the people in each country.

#### President Mosher

President Mosher in his opening address described the objects and organization of the Congress. "As you are all aware", he said, "the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was established in Montreal in March, 1927. It was not the fruit of creative but rather of reconstructive effort, since there had been former organizations which had endeavoured, with varying degrees of success, to unite the national unions for the carrying out of common purposes. It was felt, however, two years ago, that the time had come when a new body was required to provide for the co-operation of the national unions, which had been increasing steadily in membership and influence.

These unions were beginning to feel the need for an inclusive federation, through which they might work together to stimulate organization, to recommend legislation, and to promote the political representation of the workers. It was also recognized that one of the chief requirements of labour was a program of education, based on clearly defined principles and efficiently carried out, by which the workers and the people of Canada generally might gain a better conception of the Canadian labour movement and the purposes which it was endeavouring to accomplish. Even without an effective federal body, the various national unions were promoting the labour movement in this country, but it was obvious that their efforts should be co-ordinated and means be afforded for the expression of the ideas and ideals of the growing national organizations. . . .

"What we want", Mr. Mosher said, "is a national, industrial union covering each industry in Canada, which will be fully organized and which will be strong enough to take a share in the control as well as in the profits of the industry. In the second place, we want to unite all such national, industrial unions in the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and to have our Congress, in turn, affiliated in a great international federation which will bring together the national congresses of other nations for the promotion of world-wide co-operation between the workers. In the third place, we want a national labour party in Canada, which will provide direct representation for the workers and which will ultimately give us a true democratic government. . . .

"Our goal is human welfare in the widest sense, and we must be prepared to advocate the changes in our economic and political system which will bring it about. The defects of the present social order are everywhere becoming more apparent, and, we must recognize, with the British Labour Party, that the only solution of our problems lies in a complete reconstruction of the industrial system along the lines of democratic control of production and distribution".

#### Resolutions

The discussions during the convention were mostly on questions that were dealt with in the annual report of the Executive Board, the substance of which is outlined below. The Board's report was adopted, with one amendment.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress were the following:—

“That this convention go on record as favouring closer co-operation between the various Canadian unions, and that all Canadian unionists should protest against working with unorganized workers, wherever a Canadian union is functioning on their behalf.”

In connection with this resolution, organization of the building trades workers in a national industrial union was also recommended.

“That this convention condemn any policy of co-operation with employers which will lead to a weakening of the militant spirit in the labour movement and ultimately to the establishment of company unionism.

“That the Congress encourage the political representation of labour in every way possible.

“That the Congress continue its efforts with the federal and provincial governments to secure the abolition of all closed or company-owned towns and villages in Canada.

“That the Congress continue its efforts to secure legislation establishing national unemployment insurance.

“That the Congress request the Dominion government to introduce legislation at the next session of Parliament to amend the criminal code of Canada, to legalize peaceful picketing.

“That the Executive Board of the Congress take up with the federal government the question of having the provisions of the provincial mothers' allowance acts applied to residents within the national parks and forest reserves of Canada.

“That this convention demand the abolition of all money grants for cadet and all other military purposes on the part of the Dominion, provincial, and municipal governments, and the abolition of all militarist teachings from the school curriculum, and that the cadet system be entirely separated from the schools.

“That as a vacancy now exists on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways, due to the death of one of its members, this convention request the federal government to fill this vacancy by the appointment of a representative nominated by this Congress.

“That the law in the province of New Brunswick should be amended to do away with that ancient and antique relic of barbarism by which a man can be placed in gaol for debt, and a new law passed similar to the law of the province of Quebec under which a debtor goes before a judge and makes a statement of his affairs and the judge, after

hearing the evidence as to the debtor's earning power and his debts, makes an order for the payment of so much a week, fortnight, or month, to an officer of the court, to be distributed pro-rata among the creditors.

“That the affiliation of the One Big Union be resumed on payment in full by the One Big Union of affiliation fee for the period October 1, 1928 to June 20, 1929, upon the last reported membership, and that the O.B.U. be excused from payment of affiliation fee for the period June 21, 1929 to November 30, 1929, the resumption of the affiliation to be regarded as effective from the time when payment is made.”

A resolution “that the provincial governments be requested to standardize medical fees and bear the cost of all maternity cases,” and one “that serious consideration be given to the appointment of an organizer in Western Canada by the Executive Board of the Congress” were referred to the Executive Board for study and report. A resolution “That the Executive Board take such immediate action as it may consider most effective to protect Canadian unionists from discrimination by the Employment Service of Canada” was referred to the Board for continued action.

The accounts presented by the Secretary Treasurer were found to be in order, and showed a total of \$23,570.74 to have been received from affiliation fees, etc., with total disbursements of \$22,427.58 and a surplus for the year of \$1,143.16, or a total surplus of assets over liabilities since the establishment of the Congress of \$2,426.74.

### Election of Officers

In the election of officers and other members of the Executive Board, President A. R. Mosher, was again given an acclamation. The other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, F. Wheatley (Mine Workers' Union of Canada) and Z. David (Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen); Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. Burford (Electrical Communication Workers of Canada). G. W. McCollum (Canadian Electrical Trades Union), T. McGregor (Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees), and T. S. Vickers (Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada) were elected members of the Executive Board.

### Report of the Executive Board

The report of the Executive Board constituted a manifesto of the policy of the All-Canadian Congress. It dealt at considerable length with the existing conditions of labour in Canada, and outlined a policy of action

that, in the opinion of the Congress, would strengthen the labour movement in this country. The report opened with a sketch of the present position of labour in various countries, the survey tending to show that the Canadian movement is comparatively in a backward condition. It was declared that unemployment is much more rife than the published statistics on this subject would indicate; that any increase in wages lags far behind the increased value of the workers' production; that employers are now seeking closer control of labour by such means as company unions, company towns, and other forms of allegedly "co-operative" enterprise; and that social legislation, at the best, is meagre and spasmodic.

It was stated that with the single exception of the United States, all countries "have labour movements which are of such size and solidarity that they challenge the dominant power." The failure of the United States labour to express itself unitedly on matters of major political concern is attributed to the prevalence of narrow craft unionism in that country, and to the philosophy by which it is accompanied.

◀ "Against the United States labour philosophy, whose imposition upon them has been facilitated by geographical propinquity, the workers of Canada are in revolt. The All-Canadian Congress of Labour exists as the result of an agreement among autonomous national unions that (a) the Canadian labour movement must be freed from the reactionary influence of United States-controlled unions; (b) Canadian workers require a new organization through which they may collectively promote their general welfare and raise their economic and social standards; (c) while the workers, under the present system, cannot obtain the full value of their labour, it is nevertheless necessary to strive at all times to procure higher real wages and better conditions of labour; and (d) it is necessary to promote among the workers a thorough understanding of working class economics."

*Activities during the past year.*—The report states that "in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the establishment of the Congress, much has been learnt concerning the varied needs of different groups of organized workers, and the Board has kept constantly in mind the necessity of adapting means to ends in the peculiarities of local and organizational situations. The Board has taken full advantage of the co-operation offered by the officers of the national and local affiliated and chartered unions, and of the labour councils. It wishes to express its hearty

appreciation of the readiness and generosity with which that co-operation has been forthcoming. The help of the labour councils has been particularly valuable, for their knowledge of local conditions has contributed more than any other factor to the building up around the local centres of substantial groups of unions, as well as to the strengthening of the branches of national unions within their spheres of influence. The councils and their local affiliates very clearly recognize the importance of the work they are doing, both for their own direct interest and for the advancement of the movement as a whole, and the Board believes that upon the continuance of this local organizing effort much of the progress of the Congress during the next few years will depend."

*Affiliated National Unions.*—The national unions affiliated with the Congress are as follows:—

Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada,  
Amalgamated Carpenters of Canada,  
Canadian Association of Railway Engineers,  
Canadian Broker and Leased Wire Telegraphers' Association,  
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees,  
Canadian Electrical Trades Union,  
Electrical Communication Workers of Canada,  
Mine Workers' Union of Canada,  
National Union of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of Canada,  
Vancouver & District Waterfront Workers' Association.

On account of delinquency in the payment of affiliation fee, the following national unions were expelled from the Congress:

Auto Workers' Industrial Union of Canada,  
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, and One Big Union.

In each case, prior to expulsion, a request was received for remission of part of the affiliation fee, but the Board declined to make a concession that would establish what it considered a most undesirable precedent. The Auto Workers' Industrial Union of Canada has since disbanded.

*Local Unions.*—The chartered local unions of the Congress are as follows:—

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada (Vancouver),

Bridge, Structural, Ornamental, Reinforced Iron Workers, Pile Drivers and Riggers' Union of Canada, No. 1 (Vancouver),  
 Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers (Medicine Hat),  
 Canadian Cement Finishers' Union, Local No. 1 (Vancouver),  
 Canadian Longshoremen's Association, No. 2 (Prince Rupert),  
 Canadian Stewards' Association, No. 1 (Halifax),  
 Edmonton Civic Employees' Union (Edmonton),  
 General Workers' Union of Canada, No. 1 (Calgary),  
 General Workers' Union of Canada, No. 6 (Vancouver),  
 General Workers' Union of Canada, No. 7 (Port Hawkesbury),  
 General Workers' Union of Canada, No. 8 (Port Hawkesbury),  
 Grain Workers' Industrial Union of Canada, No. 1 (Port Arthur),  
 Musicians' Union of Canada, No. 1 (Fort William),  
 Musicians' Union of Canada, No. 2 (Vancouver),  
 National Lathers' Union of Canada (Vancouver),  
 National Machinists and Allied Shop-Workers' Union of Canada, No. 1 (Vancouver),  
 National Union of Plasterers, No. 1 (Toronto),  
 National Union of Theatrical Employees, No. 1 (Montreal),  
 National Union of Theatrical Employees, No. 2 (Montreal),  
 National Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers of Toronto, No. 2 (Toronto),  
 Operating Engineers and Firemen's Union of Canada (Calgary),  
 Ottawa Railway Employees' Union (Ottawa),  
 Silk Winders' Union of Canada, No. 1 (Toronto).

"It will be noted that since the last convention the names of several of the local unions then reported have been removed from the list. A few of these became defunct through loss of membership on account of adverse employment conditions, and others proved to have been premature through commendable attempts to set up a union where there was little prospect of success; while some of the local unions that no longer exist as separate entities owe this circumstance to their absorption by one or other of the affiliated national unions. The Board views this

latter tendency with the utmost satisfaction, believing that the interests of the workers of Canada will be better served by a comparatively small number of national unions than by a multiplicity of narrow craft organizations. Nevertheless it is felt that such casualties as have occasionally occurred among the newly organized local unions indicate a need for the more cautious recognition of such bodies. To avoid encouragement of ill-considered applications for local union charters the Board recommends a modification of the present requirements, as specified in Appendix A of this report."

*Labour Councils.*—The labour councils chartered by the Congress are as follows:—

Calgary Labour Council,  
 Edmonton Labour Council,  
 Montreal Labour Council,  
 Prince Rupert Labour Council,  
 Quebec Labour Council,  
 Toronto Labour Council,  
 Vancouver Labour Council,  
 Winnipeg Labour Council.

*Industrial Union of Building Trades.*—  
 "With the acceptance by the second convention of industrial unionism as the basic organizational principle of the Congress, and the knowledge that the majority of the affiliated unions had advocated the broadening of the union structure at every opportunity, the Board felt that a lead should be given to the application of this principle where conditions seemed propitious. It therefore acted upon a resolution introduced at the second convention by the Canadian Electrical Trades Union, calling for the formation of an industrial union of building workers, the building trades appearing to be most in need of consolidation upon an industrial basis.

"A conference was called by the Board and duly took place at Montreal on the 17th of March, 1929, being attended by delegates from all the affiliated national unions in the building industry. The delegates unanimously decided to establish an industrial union under the name of the 'Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada,' and this union was brought into existence forthwith, a constitution being adopted that would readily permit the admission of any body of workers in the industry. For such a union to function with efficiency, a widely representative executive and a central office are essential, and, as much greater delay than was anticipated has occurred in the merging of the larger eligible unions into the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, its various units have been temporarily granted individual charters in the Con-

gress. They thus constitute a nucleus to which it is hoped substantial additions will be made before long, to enable the election of the national executive of the new industrial union to be proceeded with.

*Projected Organizing Activity.*—"Preparations were made for an extensive organizing campaign amongst the workers of the auto-car industry, following the expulsion of the Auto Workers' Industrial Union of Canada and its dissolution through incompetent leadership, but adverse conditions in the industry, due to the depression in the prairie provinces and a reduced demand for its product, necessitated postponement of action.

*Legislative Representations.*—"As instructed by the Congress at the last convention, the Executive Board has made representations to the Dominion government on the following among other matters:—

- The enactment of unemployment, sickness, and invalidity insurance legislation,
- The provision of more adequate statistics on unemployment,
- The abolition of company towns,
- Military training in the schools,
- The improvement of benefits under the Old Age Pensions Act,
- Resumption of relations with Russia,
- Transient labour from the United States,
- Immigration policy.

*Other Representations.*—"In addition to the action taken on instructions of the last convention, the Executive Board has made representations to various ministers of the federal government. Among the more important matters were—

- The representation of Canadian workers on the Canadian National Railways' directorate,
- The importation by the Employment Service of Canada of aliens to fill positions for which competent Canadian workers were available,
- The appointment of officials of foreign labour organizations to government advisory bodies and on official delegations,
- The protection of waterfront workers from accidents,
- The policy of the Employment Service of Canada respecting the selection of workers for positions on the basis of union affiliation.

"The Board appeared before the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting and set forth its views on the operation of broadcasting stations. It is gratifying to note that the recommendations of the Commission embody the principle of government ownership, control, and operation, along the lines recommended by the Board."

The Board also assisted the affiliated national unions in matters affecting their interests, and has endeavoured to advance the interests of the membership as a whole.

*Publications.*—"The publications of the Congress have been uniformly successful in the widespread support they have received from the workers, and have paid their way. The official organ, *The Canadian Unionist*, has appeared monthly and has been accorded much recognition by public persons and by the general press as an authoritative source of labour information. *The Canadian Unionist* has served as a valuable medium for the discussion of all problems of interest to the workers, and has provided guidance to the members of affiliated and chartered unions as to the policy of the Congress on many matters.

"The Executive Board has continued to co-operate with the labour councils in the production of local publications, to the satisfaction of all concerned. In addition, occasional leaflets have been published to assist in the organizing work that has been carried out in various localities.

*Recommendations for Future Action.*—"For the continuance of the work of the Congress during the coming year, the Executive Board urges that the local branches of affiliated national unions, the chartered local unions, and the labour councils to continue and extend their organizing activities."

"In addition to the organization on the industrial field, the local bodies should endeavour to stimulate interest among their members, and among the workers generally, in working-class political questions. The Board recommends that active support be given to such local labour candidates for office, in municipal, provincial, and federal elections, as are in sympathy with the principles of the national labour movement. Where no candidate is in the field, members of affiliated unions and other interested groups of workers, should form a local political organization in order to place one even though there may appear to be little hope of getting him elected. The fear of making an insignificant showing on the first attempt should not deter action: it should be regarded as creditable if the candidate goes on the hustings and yet saves his deposit.

*General—Social Legislation.*—"In legislative matters, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour does not aim to offer the government of the day an agenda for each parliamentary session. While it is competent to deal, at its conventions, with all questions of social legislation, it makes no conscious effort whatever to fill up the legislative calendar, its general policy

being to demand the acceptance by the public and by governments of broad principles of social reform, together with proper measures for the protection of the workers' economic activities.

*Old Age Pensions.*—"The acceptance of the Old Age Pensions Act by five of the nine provinces is regarded by the Board as indicating an awakening of the public conscience to the duty of alleviating one form of distress among the workers. Inadequate though the present pension is in amount, and restricted though it is in application, it is of inestimable importance as a unit in that structure of social insurance which is being erected by the Dominion and provincial governments—tardily, haphazardly, and perhaps reluctantly—and which the Board believes must eventually grow from its beginnings in workman's compensation, minimum wages, and mothers' pensions into a comprehensive and complete system comprising unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and state life insurance, and family allowance, with a national minimum wage law for all workers.

*Unemployment, Sickness, and Invalidity Insurance.*—"While it is of the utmost importance that the organized workers exercise all possible pressure to bring the Old Age Pensions Act into effect in those provinces which have not yet passed enabling legislation, and to secure its improvement in those which have, the Board regards as equally urgent the making of a concerted demand for unemployment, sickness, and invalidity insurance. The desirability of uniform action throughout the country, in enacting legislation of this kind, is much more apparent than in the case of Old Age Pensions, as separate action by the provinces would tend to lessen the mobility of labour, and such piecemeal legislation might be regarded as imposing an industrial handicap on some sections of the country. As it is too much to expect simultaneous and uniform action by all the provinces, there is clearly need for an amendment of the British North America Act to permit of action by the Dominion government.

"As regards the manner of apportioning the cost of unemployment, sickness, and invalidity insurance, it is the opinion of the Board that, as unemployment is a purely industrial incident, the workers who are laid off constituting a reservoir of labour upon which industry can draw when the need arises, the maintenance of unemployment insurance should be a direct charge upon industry alone. While regarding the problem of sickness and inval-

idity as inseparable from that of unemployment, and while believing that no measure of unemployment insurance could be effective without making provision against these important causes of unemployment, it is recognized that a distinction might reasonably be made in apportioning the cost with respect to these ancillary forms of insurance, and that a contribution from the public funds as well as from industry might be appropriate.

*Family Allowances.*—"The Executive Board recommends that the unions embraced in the Congress be urged to give earnest consideration and close study to the question of family allowances, provided by the state to wage-earners with two or more children. As a step towards the more equitable distribution of the national income the state grant towards the support of families is regarded as being of primary importance. It involves a recognition, at least partial in extent, of the principle that each member of the community shall receive according to his needs. In a country where there is an inclination to increase the population to the limit of absorption, it is obviously desirable that the conditions for the upbringing of families shall not involve hardship on either the children or their parents, and yet Canada has been slow to approach a problem which has been tackled by countries in far less need of larger population. In New South Wales and New Zealand family allowances are already provided by the state on a general scale. In France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Poland, family allowances are paid by certain municipalities, government services, and industrial corporations, and affect several million workers. In most other countries, including Canada, some relief is afforded the worker with a family to support by modification of income taxation, but this, as a rule, helps very few workers.

"From the worker's point of view the main consideration is that he and his dependants shall not endure penury by incurring the natural responsibility of a family, as unfortunately often happens through the disparity between living costs and income. Family allowance must therefore be regarded as a promising palliative of the faults of our present economic system. In other directions, too, adoption of the policy of state grants to workers having families to support would be of benefit. At present every increase secured by a body of workers enables the man without dependants to gratify his taste for some additional luxury, and, small though this may be, it broadens the gap between the standards

of living attainable by himself and his married fellow-worker respectively.

"The Board believes that family allowances would tend to increase the consumption of staple commodities and to improve the employment situation. They would alleviate the burden of keeping children at school for an educational period which social agencies insist shall be progressively increased, and, incidentally, by making it possible for children to remain at school, would remove such juvenile competition from the labour market. Proposals that children shall remain at school up to and beyond the age of sixteen years have already been endorsed by the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and it can be shown that, were such a plan adopted, it would redound to the welfare and happiness of every section of the community. Only by family allowances can this benefit be secured.

*British North America Act.*—"The amendment of the British North America Act to enable the Dominion parliament to pass social legislation, such as unemployment insurance, is a reform which all labour organizations should endeavour to secure. It must be borne in mind, however, that no constitutional change will automatically change the laws of the country, and the workers should not overlook the fact that a government will exercise only such of its powers as it sees fit, no matter how greatly they may be enlarged. It is therefore of much greater importance to build up a working-class political mentality which will in turn build a labour political party in national, provincial, and municipal legislative bodies. Lobbying is not likely to be much more effective under a revised constitution than it is now. With the emergence of Canadian workers from foreign domination in their economic organizations it is to be hoped and expected that they will cast off an equally foreign attitude towards active participation in politics.

*Industrial Disputes Act.*—"Perhaps the worst effect of the alien influence in the labour movement has been the weakening of the workers' morale in their struggle against exploitation. While the Congress is strongly in favour of the avoidance of strikes, by methods of negotiation and arbitration, and is prepared to consider any proposals that may be made by employing groups for the peaceful settlement of industrial disputes, the Executive Board notes a disquieting tendency among labour organizations generally to regard compromise as an ideal to be aimed at.

"It has been impressed upon the Board that the existence of the governmental conciliation

machinery has militated, on occasion, against the exercise of the workers' economic power. The resolve to improve working conditions is sometimes permitted to degenerate into a resolve to debate those conditions before a board of conciliation: even the appointment of a conciliation board is viewed as a concession. When the original determination thus becomes deflected, and when delay in getting the machinery in motion leads to a loss of the workers' initiative, apathy is the inevitable result.

"It is recognized by the Board that the Industrial Dispute Investigation Act serves a useful purpose, and the Board does not offer any criticism of its administration, but it is felt that the organized workers in their unions and labour councils should seriously consider the effect of the act not only in specific applications but also in relation to the labour movement as a whole. In particular should consideration be given to the facts that in respect to some workers the provisions of the act are obligatory, though optional in respect to others, and that its incidence is dependent upon the vagaries of provincial enabling legislation. In a broader sense it is desirable that most earnest attention be paid to the possible weakening effect of the official conciliation process upon the moral and numerical strength of union membership.

*Trade Unions Act.*—"Recent registrations of employers' organizations under the Trade Unions Act have called attention to the fact that extremely few unions have taken advantage of such safeguard as is afforded thereby. While the Board does not recommend that its affiliates should make it a policy to register under the act, it does nevertheless believe that there is inherent in the act an acknowledgment of the workers' right to organize for economic protection, and that the act should not therefore be allowed to become a dead letter through desuetude or abuse.

"It may be pointed out that the abuse of the purpose of the act, by registration of employers' associations as labour unions, has been connived at by those foreign labour bodies functioning in this country which seek to secure benefits for their restricted membership by depriving other workers of the right to earn a living may be a process of unconscionable extortion practised upon the community at large. The Board is confident that the Congress will most emphatically condemn such discreditable tactics, though aware that they are only an added indication of the character of those alien unions whose name is already a by-word and a reproach.

*Protection of the Right to Organize.*—"The peculiar condition of organized labour in Canada, a condition without parallel in any other country in the world, renders it necessary that special provision be made to ensure the right of all workers to protect and advance their interests through the organization of their choice. It has been plainly shown that there is a tendency for employers to accord recognition to alien craft unions as representing the workers, regardless of the attitude of the majority of the workers concerned towards those unions. The alien unions, knowing the falsity of their position, are often content to make working agreements unduly favourable to the employers, so long as they can thereby compel the workers to pay dues. Such collusion invariably reacts to the detriment of the workers and ties them to an organization for which they have no respect or sympathy but which they must nevertheless support in order to escape victimization.

"For the safeguarding of the workers' right to organize, the Board recommends that legislation be sought embodying the following provisions:—

That the union representing the majority of the employees of any employer shall be recognized as the representative union.

That all negotiations between any employer and the employees in any class, craft, or category respecting wages, conditions of labour or terms of employment, shall be conducted between the employer and the representative union, and no person except the accredited officers of such representative union shall have the right to negotiate for such union or to enter into any agreement on behalf of the employees in such class, craft, or category.

That all employees who are members of any union which is not the representative union shall be entitled to and shall (except as to the right to negotiate for, and, in dealings with the employer, the right to represent the employees of such class, craft, or category) receive the same wages, and shall be entitled to and shall receive the same benefits and privileges, and shall in all respects enjoy the same terms and conditions of employment as employees of the same class, craft, or category who are members of the representative union or as employees who are represented thereby.

*Immigration and Colonization.*—"The Executive Board of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour does not believe that the question of immigration is one that can be approached

solely from a consideration of national factors. Canadian standards of living are affected by production of commodities in other countries, which, in the world market (including our own), compete with the products of Canadian labour. Consequently the economic and cultural standards of Canadian workers are adversely affected by this competition, when occurring in countries having inferior living standards, as effectually as if the workers of those countries were actually employed in Canada. The Board therefore believes that a policy of absolute restriction of immigration will not solve our unemployment problem any more than will the setting up of tariff barriers.

"The Board recommended last year that the whole problem be given scientific study by an impartial commission appointed by the federal government. The Board reaffirms its previous conviction in that regard, and recommends that such commission be composed of representatives of the government, industry, and labour, and that the commission's report should form the basis of administrative policy.

"Pending the report of such commission, the Board recommends that the government take steps to cause a suspension of efforts by private agencies, such as transportation companies and the Salvation Army, to stimulate immigration by offering inducements to intending immigrants; also that provision be made by the government for every intending immigrant to be fully informed of the employment situation in Canada in general and as affecting himself in particular.

"The Board further recommends that any system of assisted immigration be considered only if based upon a colonizing plan looking to the establishment of industries giving diversified employment to members of co-operative settlements. In this connection the Board is of the opinion that organized labour should endorse the constructive proposal of Mr. George Lansbury, whereby the British government would take over suitable areas of land and there set up agricultural and industrial communities so balanced in the nature of their products as to be to a large extent self-sufficing and not to disturb the existing balance of Canadian production."

The foregoing report was adopted as a whole on the 7th of November, 1929, with the proviso that the section entitled "Protection of the Right to Organize" be referred to the incoming Executive Board of the Congress with instructions to consult affiliates in any industry before supporting any demand for legislation as suggested in that section.



## NOTES ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

### Technical School Graduates Secure Positions

Twenty students of the Central Technical School, Toronto, have been placed in situations during the past month, according to the report of Mr. Gordon N. Kennedy, vocational co-ordinating officer. The twenty former students now hold such positions as draftsmen, apprentice printers, dressmakers, radio workers, artists, dietitians, mechanics, and laboratory assistants. Nearly 200 students of the graduating class of last June are now employed in local positions or following further courses.

The LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929 (page 963), contained a note on the successful placing in local industry of former students of the Technical and Commercial School, London, Ontario, more than 400 students having secured positions during the past year.

### Agriculture Course at Fredericton, New Brunswick

The seventh annual short course of the New Brunswick Agricultural School opened on November 18 with an enrolment of twenty-two young men, divided between the English and French-speaking sections of the province, with the former predominating. The school is

under the direction of Mr. O. C. Hicks, superintendent of the Soils and Crops division of the provincial Department of Agriculture. The curriculum includes animal husbandry, veterinary science, horticulture, aviculture, use of incubators, care of gasoline motors and other subjects. Among the lecturers for the course is Mr. G. L. Miller, chief forester for New Brunswick, who will present papers on forestry work and also give practical demonstrations.

### Agricultural Course, Lambton County, Ontario

Lambton County Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture will hold an annual one-month course in agriculture and home economics at Wilkesport, opening on January 6. Lectures and discussions will take place each day. Practical work in agriculture will be a feature, including live-stock judging, poultry culling, milk and cream testing, judging of seed grain and corn, and identification of weed seeds. Attention will also be given to taking drainage levels, pruning trees and preparing practical farm buildings. In the women's class, sewing and millinery will be taught.

## HISTORY OF ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS IN INDUSTRY

AT the sixteenth convention of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry, held in Toronto in June, 1929, the following address giving a history of the association was delivered by Miss Louise Schultz, the secretary-treasurer:—

The first printed record in the office of the Association of Governmental Officials in Industry of the United States and Canada regarding the activities of the association, known for years as the Association of Governmental Labour Officials, is a bulletin published by the United States Department of Labour, primarily to give an account of the fifth annual convention of the association held in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1918. This bulletin contains as an appendix a brief account of an informal meeting, by courtesy called the fourth convention of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada, held in Asheville, N.C., in September, 1917, to which nine States and one Province sent representatives, as follows: Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Quebec. This convention was the by-product of a conference of labour commissioners and other members of labour departments called by Sec-

retary of Labour Wilson, July, 1917, to confer on the problem of child labour in the United States. \* \* \*

There are several items in the report of the fifth annual convention in which I believe the members and friends of the organization here to-day will be interested. The first pages of the report contain a history of the association prepared by Linna E. Bresette, who acted as secretary-treasurer of the association for five years. In this report she states that she finds from reference to old files (which by the way are not now in our possession) that the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada resulted from an amalgamation of two organizations, one called "Chiefs of the Bureaus of Labour Statistics," organized in 1883, and the other the "Association of Factory Inspectors," organized in 1887.

In 1883, 46 years ago, the labour commissioners of six States, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, met and organized the "Association of Chiefs of the Bureaus of Labour Statistics." The purpose of that organization, to quote at random from the opening address at the first convention, was "To secure information in all departments of labour in its relations to the commercial, social, industrial, educational, and sanitary conditions of the labouring classes.

\* \* \* The best methods of obtaining and systematizing are to be devised, discussed, and formulated. \* \* \* It is not the duty of the labour commissioner to attempt an adjustment of the relation of the labouring and manufacturing classes with the capital of the country. It is his office to furnish such reliable statistics and data to the law-making power as will furnish the basis of an intelligent comprehension of the complex features of this great problem. \* \* \* The establishment of a safe and proper equilibrium between the great forces of this country—labour and capital—is of vital import, and is worthy the best efforts of the statesmen, to the end that such laws shall be enacted as shall relieve labour of unjust burdens and encourage capital in the development of other avenues for the profitable employment of labour." The Commissioner of Labour of the Federal department at Washington held the position of president of the association for 20 years.

The first meeting of factory inspectors occurred in Philadelphia in June, 1887—42 years ago—through the efforts of the chief inspector of Ohio, who corresponded with other chief inspectors in the country and brought about this meeting at Philadelphia, which was attended by factory inspectors from three States, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Ohio, and a representative of the State Board of Education of Connecticut. In the opening address delivered at the first meeting of factory inspectors a statement was made to the effect that "the purpose of this organization is to take counsel one of another as to the best means of accomplishing the object for which the office of factory inspector was created." Mr. Dorn, of Ohio, in his opening address, mentioned the fact that the office of factory inspector is of comparatively recent origin, and that because of the limited knowledge of its designs people must be made acquainted with the importance of the necessity of thorough inspection before factory inspectors can expect to succeed in their undertaking. Mr. Dorn made the following observation, which again I quote somewhat at random: "Make our workshops and factories comfortable and healthy and secure those employed therein against the accidents that are now a daily occurrence, and one great source of discontent and consequent strikes will be removed. The greater the interest the employee takes in his work, the greater the profit of the employer. The fact has been established that the workman cares for his employer just in proportion as the employer cares for his workman. Good and humane treatment on the part of capital should receive a proper and profitable reward from labour. It is a paying investment. On us devolves the important duty of ascertaining whether children under a certain age are employed in workshops and factories. Our business requires of us the careful examination of all kinds of structures and all kinds of machinery and mechanical appliances. Opposition to inspection is fast disappearing. We are welcomed or not, just in proportion to the manufacturers' knowledge of our purposes and the results effected by our examinations. It would perhaps be well if we could have more uniformity both as to the laws and the manner or carrying them out in the different States. We are here for the purpose of comparing notes, and of each one availing himself of the

experience and suggestions of others. \* \* \* We are endeavouring to restore the child to the schoolroom. \* \* \* We are endeavouring to protect the working people of the country in life, health, and limb, that they may be able to rear their children in such manner that they shall become intelligent and healthy men and women, the possessors of sound minds, of good morals, and of unbroken constitution."

It is of interest to note that the aims and purposes which were enunciated at the first convention of the two organizations, later amalgamated into the one to which we now belong, have been reiterated at every succeeding convention. The two organizations maintained their separate entity for a number of years, until at a meeting of factory inspectors at Toronto, Canada, in 1908, a committee was appointed with a view to bringing about amalgamation of the two organizations. How history repeats itself! Difficulty had been met in securing appropriations to defray the expenses of delegates attending the conventions. The solution seemed to be amalgamation, which would mean one convention to attend, rather than two. Through the ingenuity of a few members of each organization, both held their meetings in Rochester in 1909. Some sort of arrangement was effected, and the two organizations met as one at the county courthouse at Hendersonville, N.C., in 1910. At that time a resolution was adopted at the meeting of factory inspectors in which the statement was made that since the purposes, aims and objects, and scope of work of the factory inspectors and commissioners of labour statistics were identical, a committee should be appointed to confer with a like committee of commissioners looking to the merging of the two associations under an appropriate name and workable constitution. The factory inspectors, however, were not ready to amalgamate, as they feared that their identity might be lost if the two associations were merged.

Finally, in 1914, this opposition was overcome. The two associations were merged under the name "Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada" at Nashville, Tenn., June, 1914, at which time a constitution was adopted. The constitution stated that the purpose of the new association should be the promotion of the welfare of industrial workers, the securing of uniform labour legislation, better laws for factory inspection, laws creating State employment bureaus, laws promoting industrial hygiene and accident prevention, and to aid in every way possible to secure better provision for the industrial development and protection of the workers of the various States and Provinces. Membership in the organization was restricted to employees in Federal, State, provincial, county, or municipal departments having to do with the enforcement and supervision of labour laws. Other than the fact of amalgamation and statements of officers elected and place of meeting each year given in the printed proceedings there is no printed record of what occurred at the first, second, and third conventions of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada.

At the convention held in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1918, the Federal Government at Washington was represented by Mr. Ethelbert Stewart, who was delegated to attend by the Secretary of

Labour. Miss Bressette's observation in this connection is as follows: "His presence at once added zest to the meeting and restored the spirit of co-operation between the Federal department and the departments of the various States." As a result of the attendance of Mr. Stewart at the convention at Des Moines in 1918 a very great benefit accrued to the Association of Governmental Labour Officials of the United States and Canada in that the United States Department of Labour undertook to print the proceedings of the conventions. Mr. Stewart's observation, as stated in his letter of transmittal to the head of the Department of Labour at Washington, is worthy of mention at this time. \* \* \*

In preparation for this paper, I have read over the reports of the proceedings of the various conventions beginning with the fourth and extending through the fifteenth. I have been interested to note that Quebec was apparently the first Province to affiliate itself with the association. Since that time Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan have sent representatives to the various conventions, though not so continuously as has Ontario. The Federal Department of Labour of Canada affiliated with the organization in 1923, through the attendance of the secretary at the Richmond convention. It has maintained membership ever since and has sent representatives from the employment service and the labour intelligence branch to conventions. The Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau, and the Employment Service of the United States Department of Labour affiliated with the organization as they were established. The Bureau of Mines was made an honorary member in 1927. Although none of these bureaus pay dues to the association, the expense of printing the proceedings, borne by the Department of Labour, far exceeds any liability any of these bureaus might otherwise have in the matter of dues. Furthermore, they are prohibited by law from paying dues. The records have not always been clear each year as to what States paid dues, but the following States and Provinces, which have sent representatives at some time to the conventions, are not represented this year: Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, and Quebec. \* \* \* There are representatives in attendance from 13 States and 4 Provinces, and from various bureaus of 2 Federal departments—the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the Women's Bureau, and the Children's Bureau, of the United States Department of Labour, and the intelligence bureau and the employment bureau of the Canadian Department of Labour. Altogether 22 bureaus are represented this year.

It is interesting to note that the year of largest attendance was 1924, when the convention was held at Chicago; at that meeting representatives of 34 departments registered. The Association of Public Employment Services met at the same time and place, and thus helped to augment the attendance of both conventions. In 1925, at Salt Lake City, representatives of 24 departments registered for the convention of the Association of Governmental Labour Officials: that year the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions met immediately after our con-

vention. Twenty-four departments participated in the convention at Harrisburg in 1922, 23 at Richmond in 1923, and 19 at Columbus, Ohio, in 1926. \* \* \*

At the New Orleans convention, in 1928, the name of the association was changed by constitutional amendment from Association of Governmental Labour Officials to Association of Governmental Officials in Industry. The change was made for the purpose of removing a misunderstanding that then existed regarding the nature of the association and for the purpose of assisting in securing the co-operation and support of such organizations as chambers of commerce and other employers' associations. It was also felt that this change in name more aptly defined the status of the personnel of the members of the organizations.

In looking over the proceedings of the last 13 conventions, I have noticed with interest the subjects which have been given consideration, i.e., industrial hygiene, industrial fatigue, factory inspection, accidents and accident prevention, occupational diseases, industrial rehabilitation, mine safety work, migratory children, minimum-wage legislation, conciliation in labour disputes, and how to make statistics uniform. Our organization has had participation in the formulation of a number of safety codes, notably those concerning which we had reports at the business session Wednesday morning. It has had the privilege of participating in the work of the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations in its attempts to work out a satisfactory and uniform law for the collection of wage claims. The organization had a representative at the industrial accident prevention conference, called by Secretary of Labour Davis, in Washington in July, 1926. We admitted to membership, by changing the constitution in 1925, the Washington representative of the International Labour Office.

The address of Miss Schultz concluded with a number of questions and suggestions for consideration of future meetings of the associations.

On November 15, the British House of Commons approved the principle of annual vacations for all working men on full pay by agreeing to a second reading of a private bill introduced by the labour member Ernest Winterton. In explaining the proposals he pointed out that they would give at least eight consecutive vacation days and that the employers who evaded these obligations would be subjected to strong penalties. In referring to the alleged high cost of the plan he maintained that the health and efficiency of the workers would be benefited to such an extent that increased production would be certain to follow.

Speaking for the government, J. J. Lawson, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Labour, accepted the principle of the bill, but could not promise facilities for its further passage through the house. Despite approval of the House of Commons it is likely therefore to remain only a pious resolution.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

### Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Thirteenth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from October 10 to 26, 1929, and dealt exclusively with maritime matters. Two Maritime Conferences had been held previously, the first in 1920 and the second in 1926.

The objects for which the International Labour Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

Twelve previous sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1919); Genoa, Italy, 1920; (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1920); Geneva, 1921 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1922); Geneva, 1922 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1922); Geneva, 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1923); Geneva, 1924 (LABOUR GAZETTE, August 1924); Geneva, 1925 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1925); Geneva, 1926 (8th and 9th Sessions) (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1926); Geneva, 1927 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927); Geneva, 1928 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1928); and Geneva, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1929).

It will be observed that this is only the second time that two sessions of the Conference have been held in the same year, the other occasion having been in 1926, when the Eighth Session was followed immediately by the Ninth. The Treaty of Peace requires that "the meetings of the general conference of representatives of the members shall be held from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once in every year."

Each member state is entitled, under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, to send four delegates to the International Labour conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of either a Recommendation or a Draft Convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Recommendation or Draft Convention by the Conference. The Recommendations and Draft Conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations' to the different countries represented on the International Labour Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the respective Recommendations or Draft Conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

#### Agenda of the Conference

The agenda of the Thirteenth Session of the Conference comprised the following items, dealing exclusively with maritime questions:—

I. Regulation of hours or work on board ship.

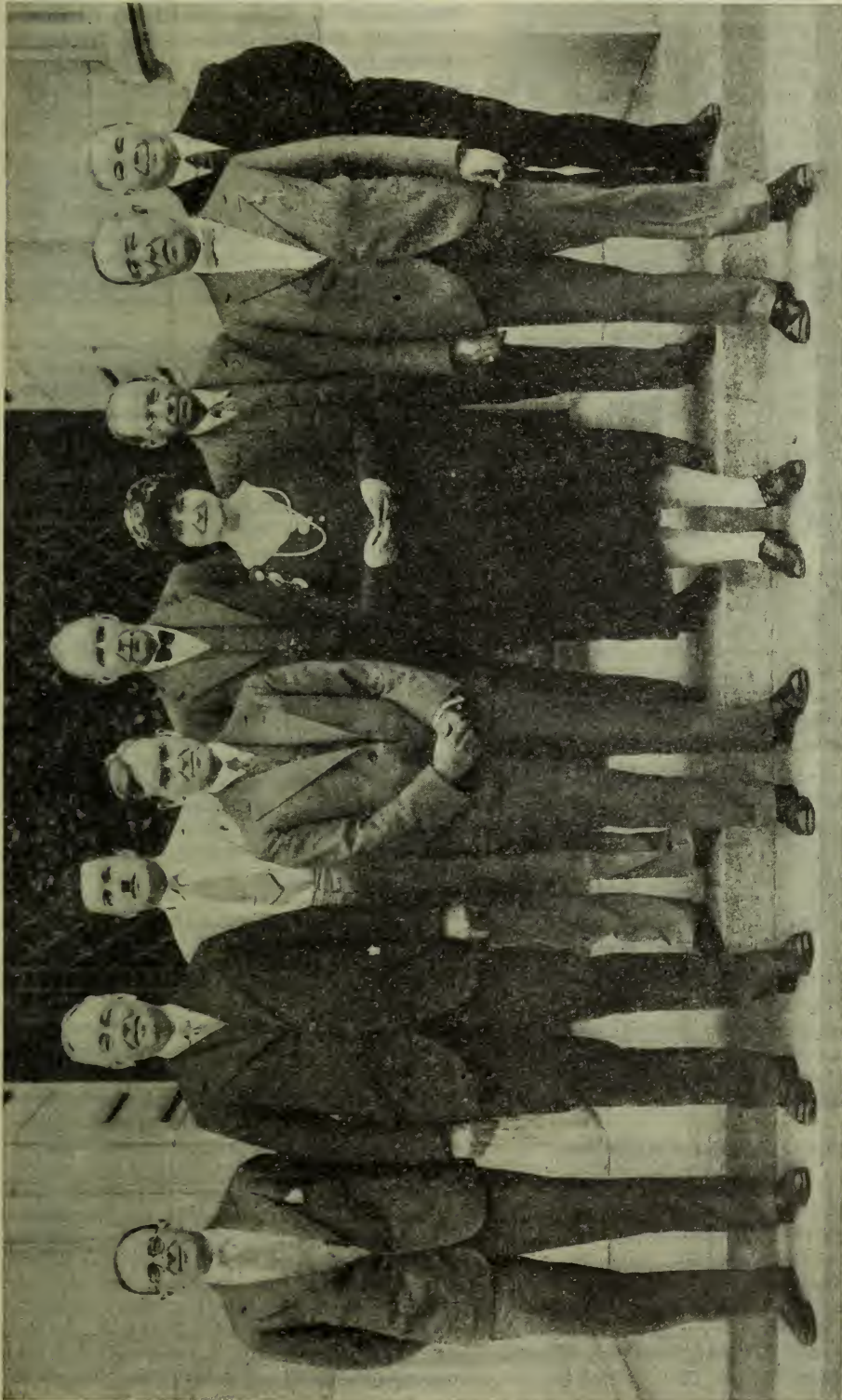
II. Protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship), i.e.:—

- (a) The individual liability of the ship-owner towards sick or injured seamen;
- (b) Sickness insurance for seamen.

III. Promotion of seamen's welfare in ports.

IV. Establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships.

In accordance with the double-discussion procedure laid down in the Standing Orders of the Conference, the above four items were before the Session for first discussion only, which would not lead to the immediate adoption of Draft Conventions or Recommendations but would settle the points on which Governments should be consulted with a view to a second and final discussion at a later session.



CANADIAN DELEGATION IN ATTENDANCE AT THE TWELFTH SESSION, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, GENEVA, MAY 30 - JUNE 21, 1929  
 Left to right—Mr. Geo. E. Carpenter, Adviser to Employers' Delegate; Mr. W. C. Coulter, Employers' Delegate; Mr. Gerard Tremblay, Adviser to Government Delegates; Dr. W. A. Riddell, Government Delegate; Mr. Ernest Finch, Adviser to Government Delegates; Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Government Delegate; Mr. George Gilbert, Adviser to Government Delegates; Mr. F. M. Draper, Workpeople's Delegate; Mr. James Simpson, Adviser to Workpeople's Delegate.

### Countries Represented

Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, thirty-three sent delegates to the Thirteenth Session. In view of the importance of the agenda, it is not surprising that all maritime countries were represented at the Conference, with the exception of Norway which was prevented by special difficulties from sending a delegation. A list of the countries represented follows:—

Australia	India
Belgium	Irish Free State
Brazil	Italy
British Empire	Japan
Bulgaria	Latvia
Canada	Netherlands
Chile	Persia
China	Poland
Colombia	Portugal
Cuba	Roumania
Czechoslovakia	Siam
Denmark	Spain
Estonia	Sweden
Finland	Uruguay
France	Venezuela
Germany	Yugoslavia
Greece	

### Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the Conference was as follows:—

*Government Delegate.*—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva, Switzerland.

*Technical Adviser to Government Delegate.*—Mr. James E. Tighe, Saint John, N.B.

*Employers' Delegate.*—Mr. A. L. MacCallum, Manager and Secretary of the Shipping Federation of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

*Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. R. J. Tallon, Vice-President, Trade & Labour Congress of Canada, Mimico, Ont.

*Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate.*—Mr. W. A. MacDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Halifax, N.S.

### Officers of the Conference

The following were elected as officers of the Conference:—

*President.*—H. E. Eduard Aunos Perez, Spanish Minister of Labour.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Mr. Niilo A. Mannio, Government Delegate, Finland; Mr. Paul de Rousiers, Employers' Delegate, France; and Mr. Benjamin Tillett, Workers' Delegate, British Empire.

*Secretary-General.*—Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office.

*Deputy Secretary-General.*—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Deputy-Director of the International Labour Office.

### Committees Appointed

The following committees were appointed by the Conference, viz: a Selection Committee, composed of twenty-four members, which met from day to day during the session of the Conference and served for general purposes; and committees on each of the four items of the Agenda.

### Opening Addresses

Mr. Arthur Fontaine, Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, in opening the Conference, pointed out the essentially international character of the shipping industry and the consequent necessity of international safeguards in relation to the conditions of work of seamen.

Mr. Eduard Aunos Perez, Spanish Minister of Labour, in accepting the Presidency of the Conference, endorsed the view expressed by Mr. Arthur Fontaine that the necessity of uniform international standards was the more evident as regards problems of maritime labour by reason of the fact that life at sea was essentially international. It was true that many national legislations had dealt with the protection of seamen, but it was also certain that the effects of international competition, particularly in commerce and shipping, urgently required the conclusion of international Conventions relative to the working conditions of seamen.

### Protest of Employers' Delegates

The Shipowners' Group, in view of the fact that British shipowners had decided not to be represented at the Conference on the ground that the British seamen's representatives were not properly chosen, requested the Conference to adopt a resolution declaring that the nomination of non-Government delegates and advisers to attend maritime conferences ought to be made in agreement with the organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of ship-owners and seamen respectively, and that the Governing Body should be instructed to take steps to secure this result so as to avoid in the future a recurrence of the present situation. A lengthy discussion occurred on this resolution, which was rejected by 64 votes to 24. In the course of the discussion it was stated that the owners of over 50 per cent of the tonnage of

countries which are members of the International Labour Organization were not represented at this Conference.

In the ensuing discussion it was pointed out by one of the Workers' representatives that under the Peace Treaty member states undertook to nominate non-government delegates and advisers "chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries." The same course had been followed in the present case by the British Government as had been adopted in the case of previous Conferences. What the employers were seeking was to amend the Peace Treaty by substituting shipowners and seamen for employers and workpeople. It was also brought out that the five technical advisers appointed by the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress to accompany the Workers' delegate, represented unions in daily contact with the interests of seafarers, and that the National Union of Seamen had been given the opportunity of appointing three further advisers but had not accepted the offer.

On the rejection of the Employers' resolution on October 12, the Employers' delegates withdrew from the sittings of the Conference. At a special plenary sitting of the Conference on October 17, a compromise resolution was adopted in the terms following, which was followed by the return of the Employers' delegates to the Conference:—

"In view of the difficulties which have arisen at the special sessions of the Conference devoted to Maritime questions, including the composition of non-Governmental delegates, the Conference invites the Governing Body to seek all appropriate means to avoid in the future a repetition of such difficulties."

### Decisions of the Conference

The main decisions of the Conference are summarized below.

By 76 votes to 17, it decided to place on the agenda of the next special Maritime Session of the Conference, which will be held after the ordinary General Session of 1930, the question of the *regulation of hours of work on board ship*. It adopted, by 71 votes to 20, a series of "Conclusions" prefaced by a declaration that it is desirable to consult governments on the question of an international regulation of hours on board ship by means of a Draft Convention, based on the principle of the eight-hour day or the forty-eight hour week. The "Conclusions" defined the principal points on which the Governments should be con-

sulted in a questionnaire to be prepared and distributed by the International Labour Office.

By 72 votes to 17, it decided to place on the agenda of the next Maritime Session the question of the *protection of seamen in case of sickness*, including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship. It adopted, by 65 votes to 16, a series of "Conclusions" concerning the individual liability of the shipowner towards the seamen, and, by 68 votes to 14, a series of "Conclusions" concerning sickness insurance for seamen. Both sets of "Conclusions" were prefaced by the opinion that the question could be made the subject of a Draft Convention.

By 89 votes to 0, it decided to place on the agenda of the next Maritime Session the question of the *promotion of seamen's welfare in ports*. It adopted unanimously a series of "Conclusions" on this subject, which, it was considered, could be made the subject of a Draft Convention or a Recommendation. It also adopted a resolution relating to the exemption of seafarers from ordinary passport requirements.

By 73 votes to 2, it decided to place on the agenda of the next Maritime Session the question of the *establishment of a minimum requirement of professional capacity* for captains, chief engineers and navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches. It adopted, by 65 votes to 0, a series of "Conclusions" on the subject, with a view to the possibility of a Draft Convention concerning it.

Resolutions were adopted concerning the composition of non-Governmental delegations (54 to 19), conditions of life and labour of Asiatic seamen (48 to 18), conditions of labour of workers employed in air transport (53 to 7), the treatment of seamen employed on foreign vessels in the waters of their own country (59 to 0), hours of work in inland navigation (39 to 17), and the action of Governments with regard to the Maritime Conventions adopted by previous Sessions of the Conference (55 to 7). Two other resolutions, relating to the right of association and to manning scales, obtained a majority but not a quorum.

### Texts of Conference Decisions

Following are the texts of the decisions of the Conference, comprising a series of "Conclusions" and the Questionnaires which have been prepared for submission to the various member states of the International Labour Organization on the different items chosen for the agenda of the Fifteenth (Maritime) Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in 1930; also the texts of certain Resolutions adopted by the Conference:—

## I. REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK ON BOARD SHIP

## Conclusions of Conference

The Conference,

Having examined the Report submitted by the International Labour Office on the regulation of hours of work on board ship,

Decides that it is desirable to consult Governments on the question of the international regulation of this matter by means of a Draft Convention;

Considers that it is also desirable to ask Governments whether such regulation should be based on the principle of the eight-hour day or the forty-eight-hour week, with such methods of application and such exceptions as the special conditions of the shipping industry require;

Further considers that it is desirable to consult Governments as to the definitions of the following expressions:

- normal hours of work;
- hours of actual work;
- hours on duty;
- overtime;
- compensation for overtime;
- work required for safety; and

Accordingly invites the International Labour Office to ascertain the views of the Governments on the following main points:

## I. Scope of the Draft Convention:

(1) As regards vessels: possible exceptions: sailing ships, Government vessels not engaged in trade, vessels engaged in urgent work of public utility, vessels below a certain tonnage; other possible exceptions.

(2) As regards trades: international and national; distant, medium, near; if this classification not considered possible, please indicate the method of international classification which you consider most practical; possible exceptions.

(3) As regards persons employed on board: possible exceptions; e.g. masters, non-watch-keeping officers in charge of a department, pilots, crews remunerated exclusively by a share in the profits or consisting entirely of members of the owner's or skipper's family, persons belonging to a special occupation not directly related to maritime work and who are not employed by the master or shipowner.

(4) Modifications which might be required in order to meet the special conditions pro-

vided for in Article 405, paragraph (3), of the Treaty of Peace.

II. Methods of regulating working hours it might be possible to adopt for different categories of the crew: (a) in port, (b) on sailing days, (c) on passage, (d) on arrival days.

(1) Engine-room Staff.

(a) Normal working hours; possibility of adopting both in port and at sea, and for all trades, the principle of an eight-hour day.

(b) Rules for ensuring a weekly rest, or for compensating it if not granted.

(c) Compensation and limitation of overtime.

(2) Deck Staff.

(a) Normal working hours; possibility of adopting the principle of an eight-hour day for work in port, and for work at sea various limits suited either to the different kinds of trades (distant, medium, near) or to the category of tonnage of the ship.

(b) Rules for ensuring a weekly rest, or for compensating it if not granted.

(c) Compensation and limitation of overtime.

(3) Catering Department.

Possibility of adopting rules differing for catering staff in attendance on passengers and staff in attendance on members of the crew.

(a) Catering staff in attendance on passengers.

Possibility either of limiting normal working hours, or, failing this, of fixing a minimum rest period.

Granting a weekly rest, or compensating it if not granted.

Limitation and compensation of overtime.

(b) Catering staff in attendance on the crew.

Possibility of limiting normal working hours. Weekly rest, or compensating it if not granted. Compensation and limitation of overtime.

III. Possibility of providing that overtime for certain classes of work necessary for safety shall not be subject either to limitation or compensation. Definition of work of this nature.

## QUESTIONNAIRE RE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK ON BOARD SHIP

1. Do you consider that hours of work on board ship should be regulated internationally by means of a Draft Convention?

2. Do you consider that, subject to such methods of application and such exceptions as the special conditions of the shipping industry require, this regulation should be based on the principle of the eight-hour day or the forty-eight-hour week contained in the Treaty of Peace?

3. Do you consider that for the purposes of the regulation in question the following expressions should be defined:

- (a) normal hours of work;
- (b) hours of actual work;
- (c) hours on duty;

(d) overtime;

(e) compensation for overtime?

If so, what definitions do you propose?

## SCOPE

As regards vessels.

4. Do you consider that all or any of the following classes of vessels should be excluded from the scope of the Draft Convention:

- (a) sailing ships,
- (b) Government vessels not engaged in trade,
- (c) vessels engaged in urgent work of public utility (please specify the vessels you propose to exclude under this heading),
- (d) vessels below a certain tonnage? (What tonnage limit do you propose?)



Are there any other classes of vessels you consider should be excluded?

*As regards trades.*

5. (1) Do you consider it desirable to establish, for the purposes of the Draft Convention, an internationally applicable classification of the various kinds of trades?

(2) If so, should the following be distinguished:

- (a) "national" trades and "international" trades;
- (b) "distant," "medium" and "near" trades within each of the two preceding groups?

On what criteria should these distinctions be based?

(3) If you consider the international classification indicated above impossible, what method of international classification do you consider the most practical?

6. Do you consider that certain kinds of trades should be excluded from the scope of the Draft Convention, and on what conditions, if any?

*As regards persons employed on board.*

7. Do you consider that certain categories of persons should be excluded from the scope of the Draft Convention, e.g.:

- (a) masters;
- (b) non-watch-keeping officers in charge of a department;
- (c) pilots;
- (d) crews remunerated exclusively by a share in the profits or consisting entirely of members of the owner's or skipper's family;
- (e) persons belonging to a special occupation not directly related to maritime work and who are not employed by the master or shipowner (please specify the persons you would exclude under this heading?)

*Methods of regulating hours of work for the different categories of the crew.*

8. Do you consider that for the purpose of regulating hours of work the Draft Convention should distinguish between:

- (a) engine-room staff, deck staff, catering department;
- (b) time in port, sailing days, time on passage, arrival days?

*Engine-room staff.*

9. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should limit to eight hours per day the normal hours of work of the engine-room staff both in port and at sea and in all kinds of trades included in the scope of the draft?

(2) If not, what general maximum or different maxima do you propose?

(3) Should rules be laid down for ensuring a weekly rest, or for compensating it if it is not granted? What rules do you propose?

(4) Should provision be made for compensating and limiting overtime? What rules do you propose?

*Deck staff.*

10. (1) Do you consider that the Draft Convention should fix the normal hours of work of the deck staff as follows:

- (a) In port, eight hours per day (if not, what maximum do you propose?);
- (b) On passage and on arrival and sailing days, different maxima according to the different kinds of trades (distant, medium, near) or to the tonnage category of the vessel? (What maxima do you propose?)

(2) Should rules be laid down for ensuring a weekly rest, or for compensating it if it is not granted? What rules do you propose?

(3) Should provision be made for compensating and limiting overtime? What rules do you propose?

*Catering department.*

11. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should lay down different rules for catering staff in attendance on passengers and staff in attendance on the crew?

12. (1) Do you consider that the Draft Convention should fix a maximum or maxima for the normal hours of work of catering staff in attendance on passengers?

If so, what maximum do you propose, (a) in port, (b) on passage, (c) on sailing days, (d) on arrival days?

If not, should a minimum rest period be fixed, and if so, what minimum?

(2) Should provision be made for granting a weekly rest, or for compensating it if it is not granted? What rules do you propose?

(3) Should provision be made for compensating and limiting overtime? What rules do you propose?

13. (1) Do you consider that the Draft Convention should fix a maximum or maxima for the normal hours of work of catering staff in attendance on the crew?

If so, what maximum do you propose, (a) in port, (b) on passage, (c) on sailing days, (d) on arrival days?

(2) Should provision be made for granting a weekly rest, or for compensating it if it is not granted? What rules do you propose?

(3) Should provision be made for compensating and limiting overtime? What rules do you propose?

**WORK IN THE INTERESTS OF SAFETY**

14. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should provide that overtime for the purpose of work required in the interests of safety is not to be subject either to compensation or to limitation? (Please indicate as precisely as possible the classes of work you would include under this heading.)

**MODIFICATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONDITIONS**  
(Article 405 of the Treaty of Peace)

15. Has your Government any special observations or suggestions to make on the basis of Article 405, paragraph 3, of the Peace Treaty, which provides for the possibility of special rules to meet climatic conditions or particular conditions in certain countries?

## II. PROTECTION OF SEAMEN IN CASE OF SICKNESS, INCLUDING THE TREATMENT OF SEAMEN INJURED ON BOARD SHIP

### Conclusions of Conference

#### THE LIABILITY OF THE SHIPOWNER TOWARDS SICK OR INJURED SEAMEN

The Conference,

Having examined the report submitted by the International Labour Office on the protection of seamen in case of sickness and injury, and in particular that part of the report which relates to "the individual liability of the shipowner towards sick or injured seamen",

Considers that the question of "the individual liability of the shipowner towards sick or injured seamen" could be made to subject of a Draft Convention;

Invites the International Labour Office to consult the Governments on the following principal points:

#### I. Scope

1. Scope as regards ships.
  - (a) Application of the shipowner's liability to all ships ordinarily engaged in maritime navigation, with the exception of ships of war;
  - (b) Possible exceptions, in particular in the case of:
    - (i) vessels of public authorities not engaged in trade;
    - (ii) coastwise fishing boats;
    - (iii) boats of small tonnage.
2. Scope as regards seamen.
  - (a) Application to every person employed on board;
  - (b) Possible exceptions, in particular in the case of:
    - (i) Pilots;
    - (ii) persons employed in ports in repairing, loading and unloading ships;
    - (iii) members of the shipowner's family who work exclusively on his behalf and who live in his house.

#### II. Risks Covered

1. Nature of the risks covered.
  - (a) sickness;
  - (b) injury;
  - (c) death.
2. Determination of the period of protection.
  - (a) beginning of the period of protection: beginning of the engagement;
  - (b) end of the period of protection: expiry of the engagement.
3. Relationship between the service and the risks covered.
 

Possible exception where the injury occurs otherwise than in the service of the ship.
4. Risks covered and the notion of fault.
  - (a) possible exception in case of injury intentionally caused by the seaman;
  - (b) possible exception in case of sickness due to the wilful misconduct of the seaman or to his own act.

#### III. Benefits, and Liabilities of the Shipowner

1. Assistance to sick or injured seamen.
  - (a) Nature of assistance:
    - (i) medical aid, supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances necessitated by the sickness or injury;
    - (ii) maintenance: board and lodging.

(b) Duration of assistance: Two cases are to be considered:

(i) the seaman is not compulsorily insured against sickness or accident, or is not protected by workmen's compensation legislation: right to assistance at the expense of the shipowner: until cure, healing of the injury, certification that the sickness is incurable; or until repatriation of the seaman, or until the end of the voyage of the ship, or until the expiry of a period prescribed by law:

(ii) the seaman is compulsorily insured against sickness or accident or is protected by workmen's compensation legislation: right to assistance at the expense of the shipowner: until the time when the seaman is entitled to the medical benefits provided by sickness insurance, accident insurance, or workmen's compensation.

(c) Arrangements for assistance: Responsibility of the shipowner or his representative for the arrangements for assistance until the time when this responsibility can be transferred to the consular authority or to another competent authority appointed by national law.

(d) Defrayment of the expenses of assistance:
 

- (i) Expenses paid directly by the shipowner who himself pays the cost of medical treatment, drugs, hospital treatment, board and lodging; or repayment by the shipowner or his representative of the actual cost of assistance; or payment of the cost of assistance in accordance with a tariff prescribed by law or regulations.

(ii) Obligation for the shipowner or his representative to deposit an advance or security with the authority which assumes responsibility for the organization of assistance, especially in the case where the sick or injured seaman is left behind abroad.

#### 2. Wages of the sick or injured seamen.

Two cases are to be considered:

(i) The seaman is not compulsorily insured against sickness or accident, or is not protected by workmen's compensation: right to wages at the expense of the shipowner: until termination of service; or until cure, healing of the injury, certification that the sickness is incurable; or until repatriation of the seaman, or until the end of the voyage of the ship, or until the expiry of a period prescribed by law, e.g. four months.

(ii) The seaman is compulsorily insured against sickness or accident, or protected by workmen's compensation legislation: right to wages at the expense of the shipowner: until the time when the cash benefits provided by sickness insurance, accident insurance or workmen's compensation become payable.

#### 3. Repatriation of the sick or injured seaman.

(a) Right to repatriation.

(b) Place of repatriation:

Port of engagement of the seaman, or  
Port of departure of the ship, or  
Port in the country of the seaman.

(c) Items included in repatriation expenses: expenses of transport, and of board and lodging of the seaman during the voyage.

#### 4. Burial expenses.

Liability for the shipowner to meet the expenses of burial:

- (a) in case of death on board;
- (b) in case of death on shore, if at the time of his death the seaman was entitled to claim assistance at the shipowner's expense.

#### 5. Protection of the property of the sick, injured or deceased seaman.

Liability for the shipowner or his representative, in case of the death of a seaman on board, or in case the seaman is left behind:

- (a) to draw up an inventory of the seaman's effects and an account of the wages due to him;

(b) to deliver to the seaman, or in the event of his death to his heirs, his effects and wages, including the proceeds of the sale of objects which could not be kept on board, through the agency of the maritime or consular authority or some other competent authority.

#### IV. Settlement of Disputes

Provision of means for the settlement of disputes which shall be readily accessible, quick acting and inexpensive.

Compulsion to essay conciliation in case of dispute between shipowner and seaman:

- (a) on the initiative of a competent authority;
- (b) at the request of either party.

Necessity for provisional executive decisions in case of disputes arising outside the country whose flag the vessel flies.

### QUESTIONNAIRE RE PROTECTION OF SEAMEN IN CASE OF SICKNESS, INCLUDING THE TREATMENT OF SEAMEN INJURED ON BOARD SHIP

#### FIRST PART.—THE INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF THE SHIPOWNER TOWARDS THE SICK OR INJURED SEAMEN

##### *Possibility of international regulation*

1. Do you consider that the International Labour Conference should adopt a Draft Convention to regulate internationally the individual liability of the shipowner towards sick or injured seamen?

#### I. SCOPE

##### *As regards ships.*

2. Do you consider that the shipowner's liability should apply to all ships ordinarily engaged in maritime navigation, with the exception of ships of war?

3. Do you consider it necessary to provide for exceptions, in particular in the case of:—

- (a) vessels of public authorities not engaged in trade;
- (b) coastwise fishing boats;
- (c) boats of small tonnage, and, if so, what tonnage limit do you propose?

##### *As regards seamen.*

4. Do you consider that the shipowner's liability should apply to every person employed on board?

5. Do you consider it necessary to provide for exceptions, in particular in the case of:—

- (a) pilots;
- (b) persons employed in ports in repairing, loading and unloading ships;
- (c) members of the shipowner's family who work exclusively on his behalf, and who live in his house?

#### II. RISKS COVERED

##### *Nature of the risks covered.*

6. Do you consider that the shipowner's liability should cover the risks of sickness, injury and death?

##### *Definition of the period of protection.*

7. Do you consider that the period of protection should:—

- (a) commence with the engagement;
- (b) terminate with the engagement?

##### *Relation between the service and the risks covered.*

8. Do you consider it necessary to provide for an exception in the case of injury occurring otherwise than in the service of the ship?

##### *Risks covered and the notion of fault.*

9. Do you consider it necessary to provide for exceptions:—

- (a) in case of injury wilfully caused by the seaman;
- (b) in case of sickness due to the wilful misconduct of the seaman, or to his own act?

#### III. BENEFITS AND SHIPOWNER'S LIABILITY

##### *Assistance to the sick or injured seaman.*

##### *Nature of assistance.*

10. Do you consider that the assistance to be provided for the sick or injured seaman should comprise:—

- (a) medical treatment and the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances necessitated by the sickness or injury;
- (b) maintenance—board and lodging?

##### *Duration of assistance.*

11. Do you consider that the seaman who is not compulsorily insured against sickness and accident, or is not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, should be entitled to assistance:—

- (a) until cure, healing of the injury, or certification that the sickness is incurable; or
- (b) until repatriation; or
- (c) until the end of the ship's voyage; or
- (d) until the expiry of a period prescribed by law, and, if so, what length would you propose for the prescribed period?

12. Do you consider that the seaman who is compulsorily insured against sickness and accident, or is covered by workmen's compensation legislation, should be entitled to assistance until the time when he is entitled to the medical benefits provided by sickness insurance, accident insurance, or workmen's compensation legislation?

*Arrangements for assistance.*

13. Do you consider that the responsibility of the shipowner or his representative for the arrangements for assistance should only cease when such responsibility can be transferred to the consular authority or another competent authority appointed by national laws or regulations?

*Defrayment of the expenses of assistance.*

14. Do you consider that the shipowner should be liable:—

- (a) to meet directly the expenses of assistance by paying himself the cost of medical treatment, drugs, hospital treatment, board and lodging; or
- (b) to repay the actual cost of assistance; or
- (c) to defray the cost of assistance in accordance with a tariff prescribed by law or regulations?

15. Do you consider that the shipowner or his representative should be liable to deposit an advance or security with the authority which assumes responsibility for the arrangements for assistance, especially in the case where the sick or injured seaman is left behind abroad?

*Wages of the sick or injured seaman.*

16. Do you consider that the seaman who is not compulsorily insured against sickness and accident, or is not covered by workmen's compensation legislation, should be entitled to wages:—

- (a) until termination of service; or
- (b) until cure, healing of the injury, or certification that the sickness is incurable; or
- (c) until repatriation; or
- (d) until the end of the ship's voyage; or
- (e) until the expiry of a period prescribed by law—e.g. four months—and, if so, what length do you propose for the prescribed period?

17. Do you consider that the seaman who is compulsorily insured against sickness and accident, or is covered by workmen's compensation legislation, should be entitled to wages until the time when the cash benefits provided by sickness insurance, accident insurance, or workmen's compensation legislation, become payable?

*Repatriation of the sick or injured seaman.*

18. Do you consider it necessary to provide in the Draft Convention that the sick or injured seaman shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the shipowner?

19. Do you consider that the expenses of repatriation should comprise the expenses of transport, and of the board and lodging of the seaman during the voyage?

20. Do you consider that the place to which the sick or injured seaman is to be repatriated should be:—

- (a) the port at which he was engaged, or
- (b) the port of departure of the ship, or
- (c) a port in his own country?

*Burial expenses.*

21. Do you consider that the shipowner should be liable to meet the expenses of burial:—

- (a) in case of death on board;

- (b) in case of death on shore if, at the time of his death, the seaman was entitled to assistance at the shipowner's expense?

*Protection of the property of seamen deceased or left behind on account of sickness or injury.*

22. Do you consider that the shipowner or his representative should be liable, in case of the death of the seaman on board or in case the sick or injured seaman is left behind:—

- (a) to draw up an inventory of the seaman's effects and an account of the wages due to him;
- (b) to deliver to the seaman, or, in the event of his death, to his legal representatives, his effects and wages (including the proceeds of the sale of objects which could not be kept on board) either directly or through the agency of the consular authority, maritime authority, or some other competent authority?

## IV. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

23. Do you consider it necessary to frame provisions for settling disputes by means which shall be readily accessible, rapid and inexpensive?

24. In particular, do you consider it possible to:—

- (a) make it obligatory to essay conciliation in case of dispute between shipowner and seaman; on the initiative of a competent authority; or at the request of either party;
- (b) make it necessary to decide, such decisions having interim effect, disputes occurring outside the country of the vessel's flag?

## SECOND PART.—SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR SEAMEN

*Possibility of International Regulation.*

1. Do you consider that the International Labour Conference should adopt a Draft Convention to regulate internationally sickness insurance for seamen?

## I. SCOPE

*As regards ships.*

2. Do you consider that compulsory sickness insurance should apply to all ships engaged in maritime navigation, including sea fishing vessels, but excluding ships of war?

3. Do you consider it necessary to provide for exceptions, in particular for vessels of public authorities not engaged in trade?

*As regards seamen.*

4. Do you consider that compulsory sickness insurance should apply to every person employed on board?

5. Do you consider it necessary to provide for exceptions, in particular for:

- (a) foreign seamen;
- (b) seamen not resident in the country of the vessel's flag;
- (c) masters and officers in receipt of remuneration which is high in relation to the general level of remuneration;
- (d) members of the employer's family;
- (e) pilots;
- (f) workers below or above specified age limits?

## II. PERIOD OF PROTECTION

6. Do you consider that the period of protection should extend:

- (a) from the beginning of the engagement until termination of service;
- (b) and, further, until the expiry of a specified period from the termination of service?

## III. BENEFITS

### *Sickness benefit*

#### *Conditions for benefit.*

7. Do you consider that sickness benefit should be paid to a seaman who is incapable of work by reason of sickness, is not entitled to his wages, and is present in the country in which the insurance institution is established?

#### *Benefits for dependents of seaman who is abroad.*

8. Do you consider it necessary to provide for the payment of benefit to the dependents of a seaman during the period between the expiry of his right to wages and his return to the country in which the insurance institution is established?

#### *Qualifying and waiting periods.*

9. Do you consider it necessary to provide for allowing the payment of benefit to be made conditional on completion of a qualifying period and the expiry of a waiting period of a few days?

#### *Sickness due to the seaman's wilful misconduct.*

1. Do you consider it necessary to provide for an exception in case of sickness due to the seaman's wilful misconduct?

#### *Duration of benefit.*

11. Do you consider it necessary to fix in the Draft Convention the period during which benefit is to be payable in case of incapacity for work? If so, what period do you propose?

#### *Rate of benefit.*

12. Do you consider that the rate of benefit should be:

- (a) a flat rate; or
- (b) a rate varying with the service category or wages of the seaman?

#### *Family allowance.*

13. Do you consider it necessary to make special provision on behalf of seamen having family responsibilities?

### *Medical benefit*

#### *Content of medical benefit.*

14. Do you consider that a sick seaman should be entitled to medical benefit comprising:

- (a) medical treatment and the supply of proper and sufficient medicines and appliances;

(b) and, where necessary, hospital treatment or the expenses thereof?

#### *Condition for medical benefit.*

15. Do you consider that the grant of medical benefit should be conditional on the presence of the sick person in the country in which the insurance institution is established?

#### *Duration of medical benefit.*

16. Do you consider that medical benefit should be granted:

- (a) as long as the sick person needs it; or
- (b) during a certain period from the beginning of the sickness; if so, what period do you propose?

#### *Family medical benefit*

17. Do you consider it desirable to provide for the grant of medical benefit to members of the seaman's family living in his household and dependent on him?

#### *Maternity benefit*

18. Do you consider it desirable to provide that benefit is to be granted:

- (a) in case of the confinement of a woman employed at sea;
- (b) in case of the confinement of the wife of an insured seaman?

#### *Funeral benefit*

19. Do you consider it desirable to provide for the payment of a benefit on the death of an insured seaman?

## IV. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

20. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should affirm the principle of the joint contribution of the employer and of the insured person?

21. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should make provision for a financial contribution by the public authorities?

## V. INSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

22. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should affirm the principle of self-government of the insurance institutions, under the supervision of the public authorities?

23. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should provide for the participation of insured persons and employers in the management of the insurance institutions?

## VI. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

24. Do you consider that the Draft Convention should provide for a right of appeal to be granted to the insured person in case of dispute concerning his right to benefit?

25. Do you consider it desirable to entrust the settlement of disputes concerning benefits to special tribunals?

### III. PROMOTION OF SEAMEN'S WELFARE IN PORTS

#### Conclusions of Conference

The Conference, having examined the report submitted by the International Labour Office on the welfare of seamen in ports, considers that the question of the welfare of seamen in port could be made the subject of a Draft Convention or Recommendation, and invites the International Labour Office to consult the Governments on the following principal points—

#### A.

I. Institution in all important ports, where no such arrangements already exist, of an authority or other officially recognized organization comprising representatives of shipowners, seamen, and the recognized institutions concerned, for the following purposes:—

(1) to promote and co-ordinate the necessary practical measures for the welfare of both national and foreign seamen, more particularly those indicated under (B), (C), (D) and (E);

(2) to collect, in co-operation with the other public authorities concerned, all information as to the conditions prevailing in port and adjacent areas as may be necessary to enable the practical measures indicated above to be effectively carried out.

II. The desirability of the International Labour Office entering into contact with the Governments or the national committees to be set up for this purpose in order to promote collaboration between all the national organizations concerned.

#### B.

I. Adoption of legislative measures or regulations embodying among others the following measures, account being taken of national and local conditions:—

1. Regulation of the sale of alcohol, including such measures as the reduction of the number of taverns in or near dock areas, the fixing of a closing time for such taverns, or such other measures as may be practicable for protecting seamen against the dangers of alcoholism.

2. Application of the existing provisions restricting the sale and use of narcotics.

Necessity of instructing seamen in the dangers arising from the use of narcotics.

3. Prohibition of the employment of attendants of both sexes in public houses under a certain age.

4. Institution of official supervision of taverns, lodging-houses and hotels.

5. Supervision of persons visiting ships in order to prevent persons desiring to go on board with the intention of introducing alcoholic drinks or narcotics or for other undesirable purposes from having access thereto.

6. Sufficient lighting for docks and the fencing of dock areas, wherever such a measure is possible, by fixed or movable barriers.

7. Supervision of boatmen plying between the ships and the shore.

8. Removal from the port area of loafers and persons of no definite occupation.

II. Adoption of measures for enforcing the regulations, for example:—

1. Organization of special police forces for the port and its surroundings.

2. Improved co-operation between the consuls and the local authorities.

3. Greater practical facilities for seamen to communicate with their consul.

#### C.

Adoption of measures to protect the health of seamen, in particular:—

1. The prohibition of soliciting and enticing seamen in the harbour area.

2. Propaganda amongst seamen by national organizations, working if possible in contact with the voluntary organizations referred to in Article 25 of the Covenant and the technical bodies with which they co-operate, concerning the dangers of tuberculous, tropical, venereal and other diseases; the necessity for infected persons to receive attention; and the available facilities for such attention.

3. The necessity for the organization of prophylaxis and of free and accessible treatment for venereal diseases as provided for by the Brussels Agreement, and the necessity of extending this Agreement to as many countries as possible.

4. The admission without difficulty of seamen of all nationalities and all religious beliefs to public hospitals and dispensaries in ports.

5. The extension as far as possible to foreign seamen of the provisions made in the national sphere for protection against tuberculosis.

#### D.

Adoption of measures relating more particularly to accommodation for seamen:—

1. Provision of a sufficient number of hostels for seamen of all nationalities satisfying all the necessary conditions at a reasonable price, and the institution of the official supervision mentioned in B. I (4).

2. Institution and development in all ports of a certain size of: meeting and recreation rooms (canteens and rooms for games); libraries; sports organizations; opportunities for excursions.

3. Extension of facilities in connection with the majority of hostels, homes and other institutions for seamen, or through other organizations, for enabling seamen to deposit their wages and to transmit them to their families from foreign ports.

4. Steps to favour the general adoption of the system under which, as soon as a seaman is enrolled, he may allocate, if he so desires, part of his wages for regular remittance to his family.

#### E.

The possibility of propaganda being undertaken by official or voluntary bodies with a view to ensuring the success of the proposed measures.

#### F.

1. Indication of sources from which funds necessary for giving effect to the measures contemplated in the foregoing parts of the Conclusions may be drawn.

2. Possibility of some contribution from the funds of social insurance institutions.

## QUESTIONNAIRE ON PROMOTION OF SEAMEN'S WELFARE IN PORTS

*A. Preliminary Question.*

1. Do you consider that the international Labour Conference should adopt a Recommendation on the subject of the promotion of seamen's welfare in ports?

*B. Organization*

2. Is it desirable to provide for the institution, in all important ports where no such arrangements exist, of an authority or other officially recognized organization comprising representatives of shipowners, seamen and the recognized institutions concerned, for the following purposes:

- (a) to promote and co-ordinate the necessary practical measures for the welfare of both national and foreign seamen, more particularly those indicated under C. D. E, and F;
- (b) to collect, in co-operation with the other public authorities concerned, all information as to the conditions prevailing in the port and adjacent areas as may be necessary to enable these practical measures to be effectively carried out?

3. Do you consider it desirable that the International Labour Office should enter into contact with the Governments or the national committees to be set up for this purpose, in order to promote collaboration between all the national organizations concerned?

*C. Regulations*

4. Is it desirable to provide for the adoption of legislative measures or regulations embodying among others the following measures, account being taken of national and local conditions:

- (a) Protection of seamen from the dangers of alcoholism by all means considered practicable, including—
  - (i) the regulation of the sale of alcohol;
  - (ii) the reduction of the number of taverns in or near dock areas;
  - (iii) the fixing of a closing time for such taverns;
- (b) (i) Application of the existing provisions restricting the sale and use of narcotics;
- (ii) Necessity of instructing seamen in the dangers arising from the use of narcotics;
- (c) Prohibition of the employment of attendants of both sexes in public houses under a certain age; (what age do you propose?);
- (d) Institution of official supervision of taverns, lodging-houses and hotels;
- (e) Supervision of persons visiting ships, in order to prevent persons desiring to go on board with the intention of introducing alcoholic drinks or narcotics or for other undesirable purposes from having access thereto;
- (f) (i) Sufficient lighting for docks;
- (ii) Fencing of the edges of docks wherever such a measure is possible, by fixed or moveable barriers;
- (g) Supervision of boatmen plying between the ships and the shore;
- (h) Removal from the port area of loafers and persons of no definite occupation?

5. Is it desirable to consider the adoption of provisions for ensuring the enforcement of the regulations, e.g.:

- (a) Organization of special police forces for the port and its surroundings;

- (b) Improved co-operation between the consuls and the local authorities;
- (c) Greater practical facilities for seamen to communicate with their consul?

*D. Hygiene*

6. Should provision be made for measures to protect the health of seamen, and in particular for the following:

- (a) Prohibition of soliciting and enticing seamen in the harbour area;
- (b) Propaganda amongst seamen by the national organizations, working if possible in contact with the voluntary organizations referred to in Article 25 of the Covenant and the technical bodies with which they co-operate, concerning the dangers of tuberculosis, tropical, venereal and other diseases, the necessity for infected persons to undergo treatment, and the available facilities for such treatment;
- (c) Organization of prophylaxis and of free and accessible treatment for venereal diseases as provided for by the Brussels Agreement, and the extension of this Agreement to as many countries as possible;
- (d) Admission without difficulty of seamen of all nationalities and all religious beliefs to public hospitals and dispensaries in ports;
- (e) Extension as far as possible to foreign seamen of the provisions made in the national sphere for protection against tuberculosis?

*E. Practical Measures*

7. Should measures be considered relating more particularly to accommodation for seamen, e.g.:

- (a) Provision of a sufficient number of hostels for seamen of all nationalities satisfying all the necessary conditions at a reasonable price and subject to the official supervision mentioned in Part C (4)?
- (b) Institution and development in all ports of a certain size of
  - (i) meeting and recreation rooms (canteens and rooms for games),
  - (ii) libraries,
  - (iii) sports organizations,
  - (iv) opportunities for excursions;
- (c) Extension of facilities, in connection with the majority of hostels, homes and other institutions for seamen or through other organizations, for enabling seamen to deposit their wages and to transmit them to their families from foreign ports;
- (d) Institution or more general adoption of a system under which as soon as a seaman is enrolled he may allocate, if he so desires, part of his wages for regular remittance to his family? (What system do you propose?)

*F. Propaganda*

8. Do you consider that it should be made possible for official or voluntary bodies to undertake propaganda with a view to ensuring the success of the proposed measures?

*G. Financial Organization*

9. From what sources do you consider that the funds necessary for giving effect to the measures contemplated in the foregoing questions might be drawn?

10. Could provision be made for some contribution from the funds of social insurance institutions?

*H. Possibility of a Draft Convention on certain Points*

11. Do you consider that some, and if so which, of the points mentioned above might form the subject of a Draft Convention?

**IV. THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT OF PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY IN THE CASE OF CAPTAINS, NAVIGATING AND ENGINEER OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF WATCHES ON BOARD MERCHANT SHIPS**

**Conclusions of Conference**

The Conference, after examining the Report presented by the International Labour Office on the question of the minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships, invites the International Labour Office to consult the Governments on the following points:

1. The possibility of adopting a Draft Convention specifying that possession of a certificate of professional capacity is to be required by national legislation for employment as:

- (a) Master or skipper;
- (b) Navigating officer in charge of a watch;
- (c) Engineer officer in charge of a watch;
- (d) Chief engineer.

2. The determination of the scope of this Draft Convention on the basis of general definitions, which might be as follows:

Master or skipper: any person having command or charge of a vessel:

Navigating officer in charge of a watch: any person, not being a pilot, who is navigating a ship:

Engineer officer in charge of a watch: any person who is running a ship's engines.

3. Possibility of providing for minor exceptions, on such grounds as, for example, type of vessel and tonnage.

4. Possibly, general conditions for granting certificates which should be specified by national laws or regulations:

- (a) a minimum age;
- (b) a certain standard of professional experience;
- (c) the necessity of passing one or more examinations organized and supervised by the public authorities.

5. The provision of sanctions against:

- (a) a shipowner engaging a master or officer who is not duly certificated, as required by the Draft Convention;
- (b) a master or officer making use of forged documents to obtain employment as such.

The determination of the character of such sanctions (penal or disciplinary).

6. Supervision of the enforcement of the stipulations of the Draft Convention; the right of the authorities responsible for the application of laws or regulations relating to the safety of navigation to detain any vessel not carrying the duly certificated officers required. Geneva, 21 October, 1929.

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENT OF PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY IN THE CASE OF CAPTAINS, NAVIGATING AND ENGINEER OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF WATCHES ON BOARD MERCHANT SHIPS**

Do you consider that the International Labour Conference should adopt a Draft Convention specifying that national laws or regulations are to require certificates of professional capacity for employment as:

- (a) master or skipper;
- (b) navigating officer in charge of a watch;
- (c) chief engineer;
- (d) engineer officer in charge of a watch?

2. Do you consider that the scope of the Draft Convention should be determined on the basis of general definitions, which might be as follows:—

*Master or skipper*—Any person having command or charge of a vessel;

*Navigating officer in charge of a watch*—Any person, not being a pilot, who is navigating a ship;

*Chief engineer*—Any person permanently responsible for the engine-room staff;

*Engineer officer in charge of a watch*—Any person who is running a ship's engines?

3. Do you consider that it should be left open to national laws or regulations to provide for minor exceptions on such grounds as, for example, type of vessel and tonnage? If so, what proposals do you make?

4. Do you consider it desirable, while leaving it to national laws or regulations to settle in

detail the conditions for granting certificates, to indicate in the international regulations that these conditions as a whole are to be directed towards securing the following guarantees:

- (a) a minimum age;
- (b) a certain standard of professional experience (length of service at sea, a qualifying period in the engine-room or in workshops, etc.);
- (c) the passing of one or more examinations organized and supervised by the public authorities?

5. Do you consider it desirable to indicate that national laws or regulations are to provide for sanctions against:

- (a) a shipowner engaging a master or officer who is not duly certificated as required by the Draft Convention;
- (b) a master or officer making use of forged documents to obtain employment as such?

What do you consider should be the character of such sanctions (penal or disciplinary)?

6. Is it desirable to provide for special measures for supervising the enforcement of the rules of the Draft Convention?

In particular, is it desirable to empower the authorities responsible for ensuring compliance with the laws or regulations relating to the safety of navigation to detain any vessel not carrying the duly certificated officers required?



## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

The texts of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference are as follows:—

*Resolution Concerning the Composition of Non-Government Delegations*

“In view of the difficulties which have arisen at the special Sessions of the Conference devoted to maritime questions, including the composition of non-Governmental delegations, the Conference invites the Governing Body to seek all appropriate means of avoiding in the future a repetition of such difficulties.”

*Resolution concerning the conditions of life and labour of seamen in Asiatic countries.*

“Whereas equality of treatment of seamen without distinction of race or nationality is an essential factor in the improvement of conditions of life and labour throughout the world;

Whereas marked inequalities at present exist in the treatment of the seamen of certain nationalities, especially those from Asiatic countries, as compared with other seamen performing the same work, in particular in such matters as wages, hours, the system of recruitment, unemployment, housing, health, the protection afforded by the laws of the country of the shipowner in respect of insurance, workmen's compensation, freedom of association, etc.; and

Whereas the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a resolution recalling the necessity of equal treatment of national workers and coloured foreign workers and requesting the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing this question, if possible, on the Agenda of the 1931 Session;

The Conference requests the Governing Body (1) to call the special attention of the International Labour Office, in carrying out the enquiry known as the “Asiatic enquiry”, to the present conditions of life and labour of Asiatic seamen, as mentioned above, and in particular when they are employed outside their country or on board foreign vessels, and

(2) to consider whether this question could be placed on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference.”

*Resolution concerning conditions of labour in air transport.*

“The Conference, bearing in mind the decisions taken on behalf of the seafaring community and the measures framed at previous Sessions concerning workers employed in the various branches of sea, inland waterway and railway transport; but

Having regard to the importance and the expansion of air transport, which is developing into a new industry employing numerous categories of workers;

Having regard to the fact that in some countries workers in air transport are grouped in the same organizations as sea transport workers and that the aspirations of pilots and mechanics in aviation for the improvement of their condition are thus identified with those of seamen and engineers employed on board ship; and

Having regard to the risks to which crews in air transport are exposed and the desirability of regulating internationally the working conditions and the protection of an occupation which has to be carried on in different countries;

Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of

(a) Undertaking a study not only of the safety but also of the living, training and working conditions of workers in air transport with a view to including these questions in the Agenda of a Session of the International Labour Conference; and

(b) Appointing a Committee of experts to study questions affecting workers in air transport.”

*Resolution concerning the equitable treatment of seamen*

“The Conference,

Considering the necessity of providing adequate protection in the modern order of society for the workers of all countries, and in particular for seamen.

Bearing in mind the report on special countries adopted at the Washington Session.

Requests the Governing Body to consider all appropriate measures with a view to drawing the attention of States Members to the necessity of securing equitable treatment for seamen employed on board vessels sailing in the territorial waters or on the inland waterways of the country of which such seamen are nationals, in accordance with the social legislation of that country.”

*Resolution concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation*

“Whereas it is of the utmost importance that workers employed on inland navigable rivers and waterways should have the benefit of a limitation of the hours of work no less than seamen employed in maritime navigation, and whereas the Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation which was adopted at Genoa in 1920 has failed to achieve adequate results;

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the possibility of placing the question of the limitation of the hours of work of inland watermen on the Agenda of an early Session of the Conference with a view to the adoption of a Draft Convention on the subject.”

*Resolution concerning the application of Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by previous Maritime Sessions of the Conference.*

“The Conference,

Having noted the resolution adopted at its Twelfth Session on the motion of Mr. Matsuo, Japanese Workers' Delegate, concerning the application of Article 405, paragraph 5, of the Treaty of Peace of Versailles,

And taking into account the steps already taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to give effect to this resolution,

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to continue and to expedite the study already undertaken and to give its particular attention to the action taken by States Members of the International Labour Organization upon the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the previous Maritime Sessions of the Conference, including the maritime Conventions adopted at the 1921 Session, and to submit a report on the subject to an early Session of the Conference.”

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN OCTOBER, 1929

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from four sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns representing firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting in October was 7,043, their employees numbering 1,082,576 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for Oc-

tober was 1,750, having an aggregate membership of 212,328 persons. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, no figures being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 61 cities throughout Canada, showing the value of permits granted during the period of various classes of building construction.

### (1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1929, as Reported by Employers

There was the customary contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the 7,043 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,082,576 employees, compared with 1,090,846 on October 1. Reflecting the reduction, the index number declined from 125.6 in the preceding month to 124.6 on the date under review, as compared with 118.9, 108.8, 104.0, 98.3, 94.1, 100.0, 97.0 and 91.3 on November 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Despite this usual autumnal recession, employment continues in decidedly greater volume, not only than in any other November, but also than in any month in the years 1921-1928; the accompanying chart illustrates the favourable industrial situation generally prevailing as compared with the last seven years.

Pronounced seasonal curtailment again took place in construction and manufacturing, while logging, mining and trade reported considerable improvement, also, largely seasonal in character.

#### Employment by Economic Areas

Heightened employment was registered in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but the tendency was downward in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

*Maritime Provinces.*—There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on November 1, 1929, contrasting with the losses generally recorded on that date in other years

for which statistics are available. Most of the advance took place in logging, which was unusually active, and in shipping, while there were seasonal decreases in manufacturing, notably in sawmills. Returns were received from 533 employers, with 84,127 workers on their payrolls, or 743 more than at the beginning of October. Considerable losses had been indicated on November 1, 1928, when the index, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower.

*Quebec.*—As on November 1 last year, there was an upward trend in Quebec, where the 1,624 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 6,439 employees, bringing them to 309,432. Building construction, trade and transportation reported improvement, and there were very marked seasonal advances in logging, while highway and railway construction, manufacturing, communications and services registered curtailment. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date in 1928, or in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920.

*Ontario.*—Employment declined in Ontario, where the situation was, however, more favourable than in the autumn of earlier years of the record, in most of which reductions were noted at the beginning of November. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature, in construction, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while logging, mining and trade were decidedly busier. A combined

working force of 447,437 persons was registered by the 3,168 employers whose data were tabulated and who had 453,963 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

*Prairie Provinces.*—As is very often the case at the time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on November 1, 1929, but employment continued better than in the autumn in any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Returns were compiled from 1,004 firms having 153,182 employees, as against 158,636 at the beginning of October. Coal mining, logging and trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services showed contractions.

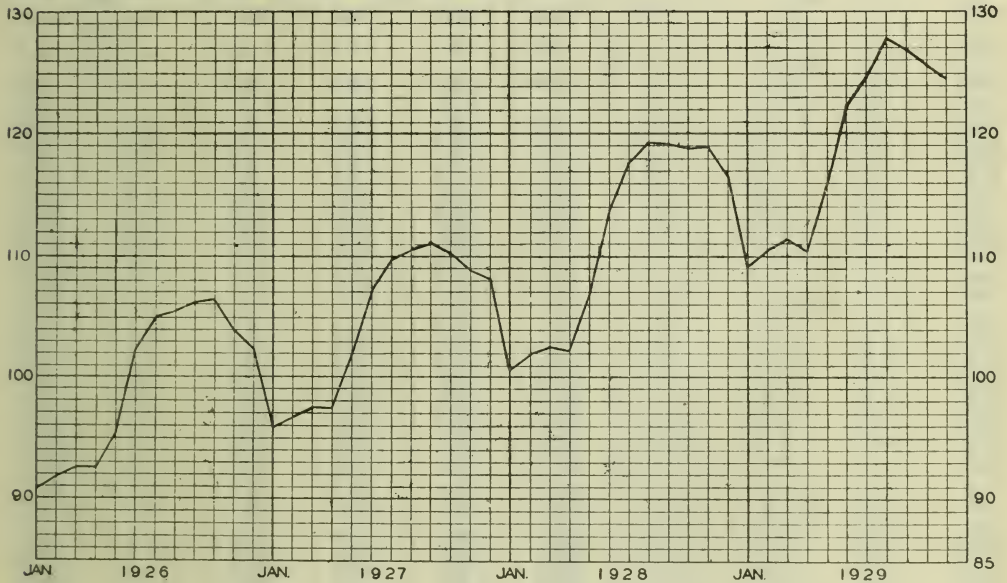
**Employment by Cities**

Additions to staffs were registered in Quebec city, Montreal, and Winnipeg; practically no change was shown in Hamilton, while in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver there were reductions.

*Montreal.*—The trend of employment in Montreal was upward, 1,332 persons having been added to the staffs of the 859 co-operating firms, who employed 149,577. Manufacturers, transportation, construction and trade reported increased activity, while there were losses in the service and communication groups. Rather less pronounced improvement had been indicated on November

**EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS**

**NOTE.**—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



*British Columbia.*—Further declines in personnel were recorded by the 713 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 88,398 workers, compared with 91,870 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, but logging and transportation were also slacker; on the other hand, mining and retail trade were more active. Employment was in greater volume than on November 1 last year, when the movement was also unfavourable.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

1, 1928, when the index was several points lower.

*Quebec City.*—Employment showed an increase in Quebec, according to 120 employers of 13,472 persons, compared with 13,323 on October 1. Services and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction and trade reported heightened activity. The situation was more favourable than on the same date last year, when reductions had been noted.

*Toronto.*—There was a falling-off in the number of workers on the payrolls of 927

firms in Toronto, who had 130,415 in their employ, or 917 less than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while trade was considerably busier. A gain had been registered at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index then was lower.

*Ottawa.*—Almost all the curtailment in Ottawa was in manufacturing, particularly of

lumber products, but trade showed heightened activity. The 142 employers furnishing data reported 13,316 workers, as against 13,639 on October 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1928, when contractions had also been indicated.

*Hamilton.*—Practically no general change occurred in Hamilton, where the 220 co-operating firms employed 39,224 persons. Advances in manufactures were offset by

NOTE.—The "relative weight" in Table I shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
1921						
Nov. 1.....	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
1922						
Nov. 1.....	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
1923						
Nov. 1.....	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
1924						
Nov. 1.....	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
1925						
Nov. 1.....	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
1926						
Jan. 1.....	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1.....	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1.....	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
April 1.....	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1.....	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1.....	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1.....	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1.....	105.5	105.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1.....	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
1927						
Jan. 1.....	95.9	101.8	83.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1.....	87.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
April 1.....	87.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1.....	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1.....	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1.....	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1.....	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1.....	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1.....	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1.....	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1.....	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
1928						
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1.....	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
April 1.....	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1.....	103.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1.....	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1.....	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1.....	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1.....	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1.....	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1.....	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
1929						
Jan. 1.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1.....	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1.....	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
April 1.....	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1.....	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1.....	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1.....	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1.....	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1.....	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.6
Oct. 1.....	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1929.....	100.0	7.8	28.6	41.3	14.1	8.2

losses in quarrying and other groups. The movement in November 1 last year had been upward, but the index then was lower by many points.

*Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.*—Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease; 134 employers reported 16,753 persons on their payrolls, compared with 17,162 at the beginning of October. Seasonal dullness in automobile plants and construction caused the decrease, which was

on a smaller scale than that indicated on the same date a year ago. Employment then, however, was much brisker than during this autumn.

*Winnipeg.*—Improvement was noted in Winnipeg, according to 328 firms employing 34,582 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 34,391 in their last report. Trade reported considerable advances, while manufacturing and transportation released help. Very little change had been recorded

NOTE. The "relative weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922								
Nov. 1.....	93.8		101.9				101.8	82.2
1923								
Nov. 1.....	100.4		99.2	110.5	94.4		90.7	85.4
1924								
Nov. 1.....	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8		86.2	89.6
1925								
Nov. 1.....	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
1926								
Jan. 1.....	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1.....	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.0	94.7
Mar. 1.....	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April 1.....	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1.....	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1.....	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1.....	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1.....	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1.....	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1.....	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1.....	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	95.8	105.1	101.6
Dec. 1.....	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
1927								
Jan. 1.....	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1.....	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1.....	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
April 1.....	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1.....	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1.....	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1.....	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1.....	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1.....	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1.....	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1.....	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1.....	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
1928								
Jan. 1.....	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1.....	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1.....	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
April 1.....	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1.....	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1.....	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1.....	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1.....	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1.....	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1.....	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1.....	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1.....	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
1929								
Jan. 1.....	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1.....	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1.....	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
April 1.....	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1.....	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1.....	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1.....	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.6
Aug. 1.....	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1.....	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1.....	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1.....	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Nov. 1, 1929..	13.8	1.2	12.0	1.2	3.6	1.5	3.2	2.8

on November, 1, 1928, when employment was at approximately the same level.

*Vancouver.*—There was a slightly downward movement in employment in Vancouver, where 272 employers had 29,825 persons on their staffs, or 90 less than in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction showed most of the reduction, while trade and services were more active. The situation was better than at the beginning of November last year, when much larger losses had been reported.

**NOTE:** The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

**TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)**

	All industries	Manufacturing	Logging	Mining	Communication	Transportation	Construction	Services	Trade
<b>1921</b>									
Nov. 1.....	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
<b>1922</b>									
Nov. 1.....	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
<b>1923</b>									
Nov. 1.....	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
<b>1924</b>									
Nov. 1.....	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
<b>1925</b>									
Nov. 1.....	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
<b>1926</b>									
Jan. 1.....	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb. 1.....	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	64.0	90.1	97.4
Mar. 1.....	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
April 1.....	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May 1.....	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June 1.....	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July 1.....	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug. 1.....	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept. 1.....	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct. 1.....	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov. 1.....	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec. 1.....	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
<b>1927</b>									
Jan. 1.....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1.....	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1.....	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
April 1.....	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1.....	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1.....	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1.....	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1.....	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1.....	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1.....	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1.....	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1.....	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
<b>1928</b>									
Jan. 1.....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1.....	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1.....	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
April 1.....	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1.....	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1.....	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1.....	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1.....	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1.....	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1.....	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1.....	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1.....	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
<b>1929</b>									
Jan. 1.....	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1.....	110.5	112.7	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1.....	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
April 1.....	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1.....	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1.....	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1.....	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1.....	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1.....	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1.....	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1.....	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Relative weight of employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1929.....	100.0	51.8	4.2	5.3	2.8	12.1	13.6	2.0	8.2

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

**Manufacturing**

Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber, iron and steel and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in electric current, leather and building material works. On the other hand, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other factories registered considerable advances. The 4,199 co-operating manufacturers reported

560,954 operatives, as against 575,406 at the beginning of October. This decline involved more workers than that shown on November 1 last year, but the index was then lower.

*Animal Products—Edible.*—Dairies and fish canneries reported seasonal curtailment, whilst meat-packing plants afforded more employment. Statistics were received from 202 manufacturers, employing 18,813 persons, as com-

pared with 19,201 in the preceding month. This contraction, which took place chiefly in Quebec and British Columbia, was smaller than that registered on the corresponding date last year, when the index number was approximately the same.

*Leather and Products.*—Following four months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a falling-off in employment in this group on

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	Relative weight <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 1, 1929	Oct. 1, 1929	Nov. 1, 1928	Nov. 1, 1927	Nov. 1, 1926	Nov. 1, 1925	Nov. 1, 1924
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	51.8	117.2	120.2	115.1	104.9	102.7	96.5	91.3
Animal products—edible.....	1.7	115.2	117.1	116.1	112.0	101.5	101.9	95.1
Fur and products.....	0.2	102.5	103.1	94.4	100.8	112.2	108.5	101.3
Leather and products.....	1.6	95.5	97.7	97.1	104.6	104.6	96.9	96.5
Lumber and products.....	5.0	106.1	116.6	109.2	97.9	105.2	99.7	94.3
Rough and dressed lumber.....	2.9	97.1	114.7	105.2	92.4	107.8	100.7	97.9
Furniture.....	1.0	128.1	125.4	120.6	112.1	102.6	96.6	.....
Other lumber products.....	1.1	116.6	115.8	100.0	103.5	97.9	98.3	91.7
Musical instruments.....	0.3	102.8	101.8	121.7	109.6	109.3	98.6	95.6
Plant products—edible.....	3.3	122.7	134.8	116.2	109.7	107.8	106.1	93.1
Pulp and paper products.....	6.3	114.1	114.2	110.5	107.3	102.7	94.3	92.6
Pulp and paper.....	3.0	110.2	111.9	108.1	108.4	104.4	90.5	85.5
Paper products.....	0.8	116.6	116.8	112.5	110.0	103.9	99.6	97.4
Printing and publishing.....	2.5	118.6	116.3	112.2	105.5	100.1	98.0	99.1
Rubber products.....	1.6	136.3	137.2	145.6	120.8	97.4	100.9	79.5
Textile products.....	7.7	107.4	106.9	107.9	106.8	101.7	97.0	92.4
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	2.8	105.5	102.2	109.0	112.0	101.2	97.8	87.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.7	117.1	115.4	108.5	103.4	101.0	96.4	86.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	104.5	107.6	107.8	103.9	103.8	97.6	100.4
Other textile products.....	0.9	104.6	105.1	105.2	105.4	99.6	93.2	95.5
Plant products (n.e.s.).....	1.5	130.0	128.2	120.1	111.6	103.8	105.5	103.6
Tobacco.....	0.8	118.7	115.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Distilled and malt liquors.....	0.7	147.7	148.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood distillates and extracts.....	0.1	186.3	177.3	161.5	117.4	105.0	105.6	116.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	0.7	122.3	120.6	111.6	105.8	102.0	95.4	97.8
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	133.8	136.7	118.4	108.1	108.9	91.5	87.9
Electric current.....	1.5	132.1	138.9	128.1	113.7	103.5	104.9	106.7
Electrical apparatus.....	1.5	164.1	158.2	130.0	112.0	110.8	97.1	94.2
Iron and steel products.....	13.9	117.1	120.9	115.5	99.3	99.8	92.2	82.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	129.0	132.6	126.7	103.3	102.3	104.1	73.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	133.2	132.5	125.2	110.9	101.2	92.4	86.3
Agricultural implements.....	0.8	96.8	103.0	103.4	95.1	101.6	77.8	45.7
Land vehicles.....	5.9	106.2	112.8	109.1	93.1	96.7	91.8	88.0
Automobiles and parts.....	1.5	115.2	126.8	132.3	87.4	98.7	91.6	77.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing...	0.4	133.7	146.2	103.0	87.7	96.8	86.2	86.7
Heating appliances.....	0.5	139.4	138.0	124.9	110.7	106.7	102.6	97.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)...	1.0	185.2	175.3	150.2	121.1	102.7	80.8	79.8
Foundry and machine shop products.....	0.6	115.4	123.0	120.4	92.6	99.9	91.6	79.4
Other iron and steel products.....	1.9	114.6	113.7	117.6	104.8	104.1	93.2	86.5
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	135.7	132.9	123.6	110.2	106.0	97.5	80.2
Mineral products.....	1.3	149.4	149.1	133.7	105.0	100.9	103.0	100.8
Miscellaneous.....	1.4	113.7	116.6	111.9	100.1	104.6	94.7	94.2
<b>Logging</b> .....	4.2	173.3	117.1	139.3	136.3	99.6	119.9	129.4
<b>Mining</b> .....	5.3	128.0	126.6	121.2	111.4	106.5	101.7	105.1
Coal.....	2.8	112.0	110.0	110.6	105.8	106.5	99.5	105.5
Metallic ores.....	1.6	152.7	149.7	135.0	121.5	106.9	101.1	102.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	0.9	149.7	151.6	138.8	118.1	106.9	100.8	97.1
<b>Communications</b> .....	2.8	125.8	128.1	114.1	106.2	102.2	97.3	95.6
Telegraphs.....	0.6	132.5	135.7	124.5	108.5	105.0	96.4	91.1
Telephones.....	2.2	124.0	126.0	111.4	105.5	101.5	97.5	96.8
<b>Transportation</b> .....	12.1	113.8	114.3	113.4	106.5	105.2	103.0	99.9
Street railways and cartage.....	2.5	131.7	132.9	121.5	106.5	101.8	102.9	103.0
Steam railways.....	7.9	108.4	109.6	112.6	105.3	104.2	100.6	99.8
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.7	117.4	113.8	106.9	113.1	115.4	116.2	96.2
<b>Construction and Maintenance</b> .....	13.6	153.6	162.4	137.4	122.1	111.2	94.6	88.9
Building.....	6.2	173.7	169.7	136.0	117.7	111.7	88.0	82.1
Highway.....	3.5	214.8	240.7	166.2	143.4	131.0	124.7	108.5
Railway.....	3.9	106.0	119.7	127.4	101.2	103.9	91.2	89.1
<b>Services</b> .....	2.0	131.6	141.0	120.8	107.9	99.1	93.9	91.2
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.1	132.4	149.4	114.9	102.6	95.5	94.0	91.6
Professional.....	0.2	119.8	118.4	121.5	114.3	101.5	98.4	95.9
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	0.7	134.1	133.9	129.5	113.6	103.4	92.2	89.0
<b>Trade</b> .....	8.2	130.7	128.2	121.3	111.9	103.9	99.2	93.1
Retail.....	5.9	134.6	130.6	124.8	113.0	104.0	98.7	90.1
Wholesale.....	2.3	121.8	122.9	113.8	109.9	103.5	100.2	99.1
<b>All Industries</b> .....	100.0	124.6	125.6	118.9	108.8	104.0	98.3	94.1

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

November 1, chiefly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec. The 178 firms furnishing data reported 16,935 workers, as against 17,266 on October 1. Activity was rather greater on the same date in 1928, the changes then recorded having been slight.

*Lumber and Products.*—Further contractions, involving a larger number of employees than in autumn last year, were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was in rather less volume than in November, 1928, although it was brisker than in any other November of the record. The losses on the date under review took place almost entirely in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture, vehicle and some other divisions were busier. A combined working force of 54,242 persons was reported by the 706 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 59,412 at the beginning of October. There were important contractions in all provinces.

*Plant Products—Edible.*—Fruit and vegetable canneries made large seasonal reductions in their payrolls, while sugar and syrup factories showed an advance. The forces of the 372 reporting firms aggregated 35,338 persons, or 3,586 less than in their last return. Employment improved in Quebec, while in Ontario and British Columbia there were pronounced seasonal losses. This decrease involved many more workers than that registered on the corresponding date in 1928, but the index number was then much lower than on the date under review.

*Pulp and Paper Products.*—There was a small increase in the number reported by employers in this group, 533 of whom had 68,447 workers on their payroll, as compared with 68,351 at the beginning of October. Decreases in pulp and paper plants were offset by gains in printing and publishing houses. The tendency was favourable in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, while in Quebec and British Columbia there were declines. Although considerable advances had been noted at the beginning of November a year ago, the index then was lower, as it was in the autumn of earlier years of the record.

*Rubber Products.*—Employment in rubber goods showed a slight recession on November 1; data were compiled from 37 firms with 17,304 employees, as against 17,426 in their last report. This decrease took place chiefly in Ontario. Employment was at a lower level than on November 1, 1928, when large gains had been indicated, but was better than in any other November on record.

*Textile Products.*—Thread, cotton, woollen, hosiery and knitting factories reported in-

creased activity, but the production of garments, personal furnishings and headwear showed a falling off; 587 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 82,800 on October 1, to 82,885 on the date under review. There were moderate increases in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. A much larger gain had been noted at the beginning of November last year, when the situation was practically the same as on the date under review.

*Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.*—There was a slight increase in employment in these industries, as a whole, 94 persons being added to the staffs of the 148 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 16,632. Quebec registered most of the gain, which took place mainly in tobacco factories. A downward movement had been noted on the corresponding date last year, and the index then was lower by some 10 points.

*Chemicals and Allied Products.*—Improvement was recorded in this group, according to statements furnished by 116 plants employing 8,118 persons, or 109 more than in their last report. Conditions were more favourable than in the autumn of 1928.

*Clay, Glass and Stone Products.*—Seasonal curtailment was indicated in building material plants, chiefly in Ontario, but employment generally was at a much higher level than on November 1, 1928. The forces of the 144 employers from whom information was received, declined by 356 persons to 13,472 at the beginning of November.

*Electric Current.*—Employment in the production of electric current showed a contraction, 795 workers being released from the forces of the 94 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 15,916 persons. Although only slight changes had been indicated in this industry on November 1 last year, the index then was several points lower.

*Electrical Appliances.*—Further additions to staffs were made in electrical apparatus works, 49 of which had 16,636 employees, or 610 more than in their last report. This advance was much more pronounced than that noted on the same date last year, when the index number was decidedly lower.

*Iron and Steel Products.*—The crude, rolled and forged, vehicle, agricultural implement, shipbuilding and some other divisions of the iron and steel group registered reduced employment, while there were large increases in the iron and steel fabrication group. Statements were received from 683 manufacturers whose payrolls aggregated 150,916 persons, as compared with 156,014 in the preceding month. Employment declined in all provinces except



British Columbia, the losses in Ontario being most noteworthy. Less extensive curtailment had been indicated at the beginning of November last year, but the situation then was not so favourable as on the date under review.

**Non-ferrous Metal Products.**—Data tabulated from 105 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 20,579 workers, or 416 more than on October 1. Smelters and refineries recorded most improvement, although all branches were busier. Employment was more active than on the same date of 1928, or of any other year of the record.

**Mineral Products.**—For the first time this year, there was a slight decline in employment in the 86 mineral product factories reporting, which released 73 persons, bringing their staffs to 14,407 at the beginning of November. Practically all the reduction occurred in Quebec. The index was considerably higher than on November 1, 1928, when a larger loss had been indicated.

### Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 226 firms employing 45,224 men, or 14,911 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest on record and brought employment to its highest level in the autumns since 1920. All provinces, except British Columbia, shared in the upward movement which, however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario.

### Mining

Coal and metallic ore mining afforded considerably more employment, while quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 224 operators, with 56,893 employees, or 674 more than in their last report. Of the total employees recorded on the date under review, 29,619 belonged in the coal mining, 17,620 in the metallic ore and 9,654 in the non-metallic mineral group. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on November 1, 1928, but the index then was lower.

### Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed the reductions in personnel usual at the time of the year, according to 170 companies and branches with 30,109 workers in their employ, a loss of 587 since October 1. Conditions continued better than on November 1 of other years of the record.

### Transportation

**Street Railways and Cartage.**—There was a decrease in employment in local transportation, according to 140 firms whose staffs declined from 27,226 employees on October 1 to 27,022 at the beginning of November. Improvement was reported in Quebec, but there were losses in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Activity was greater than on the corresponding date in 1928, although the movement then was favourable.

**Steam Railways.**—Statistics were tabulated from 104 employers in the railway operation group, in which their payrolls decreased by 1,003 persons to 85,427 on November 1. This decline, which was largely a result of the delay in the movement of grain, was shared in by all provinces except Quebec. Employment was not so active as in the autumn of 1928, although it was brisker than in other years of the record.

**Shipping and Stevedoring.**—Additions to staffs were noted in water transportation, 75 companies employing 18,897 workers, as compared with 18,289 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec reported increased activity. Smaller gains were recorded on November 1 last year, and employment then was at a lower level.

### Construction and Maintenance

**Building.**—There was a considerable increase in building, 1,268 persons being added to the forces of the 683 co-operating contractors, who had 67,324 employees, a number considerably greater than that reported at the beginning of any other November in the last nine years. The largest advances took place in Quebec, while the trend was unfavourable in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

**Highways.**—Work on highways and streets again declined seasonally, but the reduction involved a smaller number of workers than in the autumn of 1928, when employment was in less volume. Statements were tabulated from 250 employers, whose staffs, standing at 38,362, were smaller by 4,499 persons than on October 1. All provinces shared in the downward movement, which was most pronounced in Quebec.

**Railways.**—Further curtailment of railway construction work was reported, especially in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The forces of the 43 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 47,104 persons on October 1, to 41,797 at the

beginning of November. This shrinkage was decidedly greater than that registered on the corresponding date in 1928, when the level of employment was considerably higher.

### Services

There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed; 219 firms in the service division employed 21,804 persons, against 23,365 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on November 1 in other years of the record.

### Trade

The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,822 workers being added to the forces of the 710 retail and wholesale

establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 88,763. The advance took place in the former division. The number of persons reported was higher on November 1, 1929, than in any other month since this series was instituted in 1920, and further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade. The advances recorded on the corresponding date last year also gave employment to a large number of workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date under review.

## (2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1929

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

Industrial depression usually apparent with the approach of the winter season, was in evidence to a considerable extent among local trade unions during October, the percentage of unemployed members rising from 3.7 at the close of September to 6.0 per cent in October. The unemployment volume was also in advance of that recorded at the close of October last year when 3.1 per cent of the members were idle. Returns for October were furnished by 1,750 unions with an aggregate membership of 212,328 members, 12,716 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. In the curtailment of activity reflected during October over the previous months all provinces shared in varying measures, though the unemployment area centered chiefly in the province of Quebec, where the manufacturing industries, particularly, showed an adverse situation. Steam railway operation in several provinces recorded declines of a noteworthy character and in the building trades employ-

ment eased off to some extent. When a comparison is made with the returns for October, 1928, Manitoba and Alberta unions reported the most pronounced employment recessions during the month under review, while reductions, on a somewhat smaller scale, were shown by Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan unions. From the remaining provinces the increases in idleness reported were slight.

Each month a separate tabulation is made of trade union unemployment in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Compared with the returns for September, Edmonton unions alone reflected a higher employment level during October, but the improvement recorded was nominal only, while of the remaining cities Regina, with an increase in idleness of about 5 per cent, reported the most important employment decline. Of the cities taken for comparison Montreal registered the largest unemployment percentage for the month under review, namely 9.5, which was, however, but 2.4 per cent in excess of that recorded in the same city for September. Edmonton, Montreal and Winnipeg unions showed a substantial drop in the volume of work afforded during October when compared with the same month a year ago and in Halifax, Toronto and Regina employment was also at a lower level. In Vancouver the same percentage of idleness was recorded in both months of the comparison. In Saint John, however, the employment tendency was upward, though the change recorded was quite slight.

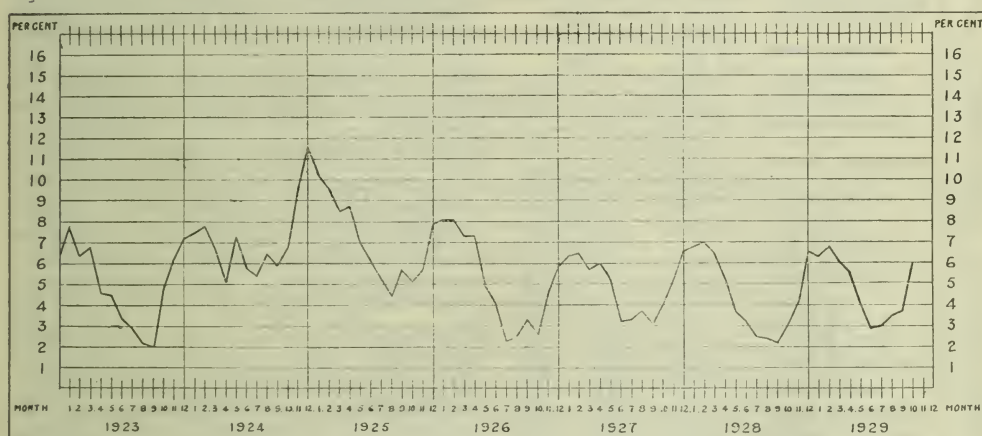
The curve of unemployment as indicated in the accompanying chart showed a decided upward trend at the close of October from the previous month. The level attained by the curve at the end of October was also considerably higher than in the same month last year, showing that the situation for organized workers during October was less favourable than in the corresponding month a year ago.

A considerable slowing up of industrial activity was shown in the manufacturing industries during October due chiefly to seasonal influences. Reports were tabulated at the end of the month from a total of 489 unions covering 59,780 members and of these 4,691 or 7.8 per cent were without work compared with

workers. On the other hand, cigar makers reported adequate work for all their members contrasted with a large unemployment percentage in October a year ago and fair sized advances in employment were reflected by pulp and paper makers and wood workers during the month reviewed.

Little change in the employment situation as affecting coal miners was shown during October when compared with both the returns for the previous month and October last year, the 44 unions from which reports were tabulated with 18,221 members indicating 1.9 per cent of inactivity compared with 2.8 per cent in September and with .9 per cent in October, 1928. The improvement recorded

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



3.5 per cent in September. Unemployment for iron and steel workers, especially railway carmen and garment workers during October, accounted, to a large extent, for the unfavourable conditions reported in comparison with September. Further, though more moderate contractions in employment were registered by leather workers and general labourers, and declines of minor importance occurred among hat and cap workers, textile workers and metal polishers. On the other hand, conditions for paper makers, printing tradesmen and bakers were nominally improved. In comparison with the returns for October last year when 4.5 per cent of idleness was recorded in the manufacturing industries, the bulk of the increase in unemployment reported during the month under review was, as in the previous comparison, apparent among garment and iron and steel workers, with contributing declines, on a somewhat smaller scale, among leather

over September was entirely due to the greater activity prevailing among Alberta miners during October, while in Nova Scotia nominal declines in employment occurred. British Columbia miners reported no members idle in either month. The percentage of unemployment for Nova Scotia miners during October showed a slight gain over the same month of last year and in Alberta the situation was practically unchanged. In British Columbia coal miners were reported as fully engaged in October, compared with a fractional unemployment percentage in the same month of last year.

A moderate drop in the volume of work afforded was indicated by building tradesmen during October when compared with September, but conditions were much quieter than in October a year ago. Returns were furnished for October this year by an aggregate of 217 unions with 32,426 members and of

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

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Print and publishing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations							
October 1919	0	0	0	2.1	1.4	7	2.2	1.1	1	6	1	9	4	3.9	1.4	1.6	0	0	5.4	1.1	2.6	6	1.9	2	3	0	7	1.8	-1	2.9	2.0							
October 1920	1.4	0	1	8.8	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	7.9	83.3	6.49	2	0	3.3	3.6	5	0	7	0.37	1.1	8.9	6	1.9	2	3	0	5	1.9	-0	3.4	6.1							
October 1921	25.6	32.0	3.4	10.9	11.2	6.0	3.5	7.1	6.8	14.2	4.2	17.9	9	12.0	13.0	33.5	0	3	7.42	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.5	4	4	0	5	3.0	2.7	7.4	3.9							
October 1922	37.7	0	7	5.7	7.9	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.6	0	3	7.2	27.9	93.5	0	2	6.0	1.9	11.2	3	3.4	4	4	0	4	3.0	3.7	4.7	3.9							
October 1923	4.1	0	4	9.6	3.6	3.1	1.9	4.5	4.3	3.6	30.1	0	3	5.9	16.9	3.2	0	18.4	6.5	1.9	3.3	1.4	3.5	4	4	0	5	1.8	1	3.5	4.8							
October 1924	0	0	16.5	11.0	2.1	6.7	1.9	9.3	9.7	17.2	31.3	16.0	1	12.1	25.4	25.0	0	18.4	6.5	2.9	5.2	3.4	3.2	4	4	0	5	1.7	2	3.5	6.8							
October 1925	13.4	0	6	3	9.0	2.4	2.5	3.6	7.4	24.2	23.1	25.0	2	6.7	28.4	8.1	0	3	5.7	1.9	9.3	2.5	4	4	0	0	0	0	1.8	5	6.2	5.1						
October 1926	5.2	2.4	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	4.0	10.1	6.9	12.8	5.9	16.2	2.4	16.8	3.6	0	3	6.7	1.6	9.3	1.6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	2.6						
January 1927	4.1	1.6	1.3	7.8	13.3	3.3	3.9	4.4	16.3	6.2	4.5	6.2	9.7	3.1	16.8	3.1	2.9	3	2.7	1.6	9.3	2.5	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1.8	1.5	6.6	6.4					
February 1927	4.1	0	12.3	6.8	14.2	3.2	6.3	8.0	5.3	5.2	3.3	5.5	4.9	23.5	4.0	6.8	2.9	20	0.24	3.0	9.7	3.8	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	6.4	6.5					
March 1927	1.3	0	8.0	9.9	6.2	3.9	3.1	2.8	4.2	37.6	24.1	29.14	8	4	3.0	16.5	0	3	1.1	0.2	10.6	3.2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	3.5	5.7				
April 1927	5.9	0	5.9	3.8	4.2	1.8	2.6	2.4	5.7	3.7	2.6	3.4	8.2	1.5	4.8	3.2	0	3	1.1	0.2	14.4	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	3.2					
May 1927	0	0	5.9	3.8	4.2	1.8	2.6	2.4	5.7	3.7	2.6	3.4	8.2	1.5	4.8	3.2	0	3	1.1	0.2	14.4	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	3.2					
June 1927	0	0	4.8	4.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	4.4	7.7	7.5	9.4	17.7	7.5	4.4	5.3	4.9	0	0	0.8	0	9.3	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2				
July 1927	1.5	0	2.9	5.9	5.1	2.2	2.2	2.9	4.4	6.3	3.4	7.1	4.2	7.0	4.2	3.8	2.1	0	0.8	0	9.3	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2				
August 1927	2.5	0	7.7	4.0	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.1	4.8	6.3	3.4	7.1	4.2	7.0	4.2	3.8	2.1	0	0.8	0	9.3	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2				
September 1927	2.5	0	2.8	4.0	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.1	4.8	6.3	3.4	7.1	4.2	7.0	4.2	3.8	2.1	0	0.8	0	9.3	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2				
October 1927	19.6	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.8	3.9	11.2	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.2	1.7	44.3	0	0	8.5	2.3	9.4	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2				
November 1927	2.6	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.8	3.9	11.2	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.2	1.7	44.3	0	0	8.5	2.3	9.4	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2				
December 1927	2.6	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.8	3.9	11.2	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.2	1.7	44.3	0	0	8.5	2.3	9.4	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2			
January 1928	2.6	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.8	3.9	11.2	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.2	1.7	44.3	0	0	8.5	2.3	9.4	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2			
February 1928	2.6	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.8	3.9	11.2	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.2	1.7	44.3	0	0	8.5	2.3	9.4	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2		
March 1928	2.6	0	2.8	7.2	2.0	3.2	4.8	3.9	11.2	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.5	6.2	1.7	44.3	0	0	8.5	2.3	9.4	2.1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2		
April 1928	3.1	0	3.1	10.4	6.1	11.7	2.4	2.4	3.7	6.6	2.6	3.7	10.1	10.3	1.4	18.8	0	1	18.7	1.8	3.2	3.4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2			
May 1928	1.1	0	3.1	10.4	6.1	11.7	2.4	2.4	3.7	6.6	2.6	3.7	10.1	10.3	1.4	18.8	0	1	18.7	1.8	3.2	3.4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2			
June 1928	0	16.6	2.6	6.3	7.5	4.1	11.9	5.3	3.4	1.9	3.9	11.8	5.9	12.1	10.6	10.3	2.6	0.6	0	4	13.6	2.7	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2		
July 1928	0	12.5	1.6	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.8	5.1	4.9	4.0	5.2	7.3	3.4	3.3	9.8	0	0	3.3	1.4	7.1	1.4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2		
August 1928	8	6.3	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.8	8.1	5	1.5	3.1	1.9	3.4	3.3	5.19	0	0	3.3	1.4	7.1	1.4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2		
September 1928	4.0	12.6	1.2	4.5	3.2	4.3	6.0	3.6	3.3	3.9	5.8	7.7	5.6	11.0	4.3	5.19	0	0	3.3	1.4	7.1	1.4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2		
October 1928	13.9	0	7.1	5.6	4.9	3.2	1.8	2.3	13.9	8	4.2	4.0	4.4	11.0	4.3	5.19	0	0	3.3	1.4	7.1	1.4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2		
November 1928	13.9	0	4.5	5.3	1.5	3.2	1.8	2.3	13.9	8	4.2	4.0	4.4	11.0	4.3	5.19	0	0	3.3	1.4	7.1	1.4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2	
December 1928	6.6	0	5.5	5.6	3.1	4.4	7.8	2.8	13.7	10.6	4.9	17.0	37.2	21.8	7.3	2.1	11.4	0	11.9	9.3	2.6	38.4	1.3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2	
January 1929	1.2	5.8	6.5	3.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	2.4	10.5	3.8	0	3.2	4.9	9.3	5.9	1.9	11.2	0	14.6	19.0	4.7	34.8	4.1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2	
February 1929	2.6	18.3	8.4	7.0	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	13.2	29.3	0.31	9.4	7.5	1.9	6.14	1.9	6.14	0	16.7	11.3	2.6	19.7	2.3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2	
March 1929	3.7	0	5.8	4.8	3.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	11.9	15.0	0.16	13.8	6.4	1.9	1.1	21.0	0	19.8	8.2	2.6	10.4	1.9	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2	
April 1929	2.6	0	4.1	4.6	2.3	2.4	1.3	2.0	4.6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.9	7.5	1.5	8.0	1.5	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2
May 1929	2.6	0	1.1	4.8	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.0	3.3	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.3	7.4	1.9	11.8	1.7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2
June 1929	1.6	4.7	2.7	3.5	4.2	2.0	1.8	3.6	3.7	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	3.3	2.4	1.1	10.3	7.2	1.9	7.4	1.9	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	3.2
July 1929	1.6	4.7	2.7	3.5	4.2	2.0	1.8	3.6	3.7	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	3.3	2.4	1.1	10.3	7.2	1.9	7.4	1.9	2	2	1	1												

these 3,368 or a percentage of 10.4 were idle at the end of the month compared with 8.6 per cent in September and with 5.1 per cent in October, 1928. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paper-hangers and hod carriers and building labourers recorded increases in unemployment involving the greatest number of workers when compared with September. Among bridge and structural iron workers the largest percentage contraction in employment was registered, but these tradesmen form but a small share of the total membership in the building trades and hence do not materially affect the situation for the group as a whole. Among plumbers and steamfitters, granite and stone cutters, and electrical workers also, employment subsided slightly. On the other hand, carpenters and joiners showed slight improvement in conditions and among tile layers, lathers and roofers also, some expansion was noted. Employment for all tradesmen, with the exception of tile layers, lathers and roofers was on a lower level during October than in the same month of last year, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners and painters, decorators and paperhangers recording extensive losses and the remaining tradesmen contractions on a smaller scale.

From unions of transportation workers 752 reports were tabulated during October, showing a membership of 73,074 persons and of these 5.1 per cent were unemployed at the close of the month contrasted with 2.8 per cent in September and 2.3 per cent in October last year. The unfavourable situation indicated during October both over the previous month and October last year was almost entirely attributable to slacker conditions among steam railway employees, whose membership forms over 81 per cent of the total group membership reported. All groups in the steam railway division contributed a share to the total increase in idleness reported in both comparisons, though unemployment in the maintenance of way and general railway employees' groups predominated. Navigation workers were slightly less active than in September, though the level of employment was considerably in advance of that indicated during October a year ago. Among street and electric railway employees and teamsters and chauffeurs nominal contractions in employment only were shown in both comparisons.

Reports from longshore workers, which are tabulated separately each month, indicated at the close of October 15.2 per cent of unemployed members as compared with 12.4 per cent in September and 16.2 per cent in Octo-

ber, 1928. The percentage for October was based on the returns received from 11 organizations with a total of 7,073 members.

Retail clerks reported a very good situation in October, the 8 unions from which reports were received with 1,453 members showing .1 per cent of idleness compared with 2.5 per cent in September and .7 per cent in October last year.

Among civic employees little change was shown from September conditions, the 65 unions from which reports were tabulated at the end of October with 7,141 members indicating 1.1 per cent of inactivity compared with .9 per cent in September. Unemploy-

TABLE II—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month.	N. S. and Pr. Edward Island	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1922.....	7.1	4.3	8.6	5.0	8.9	5.4	6.1	12.4	7.1
Average 1923.....	3.0	2.0	6.7	3.7	5.8	3.0	6.0	5.8	4.9
Average 1924.....	5.1	4.0	10.9	6.1	6.5	4.3	5.4	5.8	7.3
Average 1925.....	5.0	3.6	10.9	5.5	5.1	3.3	8.4	5.7	7.0
Average 1926.....	7.9	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1927.....	3.7	1.9	6.8	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.1	5.5	4.9
Average 1928.....	4.0	1.2	6.1	3.5	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.1	4.6
Oct., 1919.....	3.2	1.4	2.5	.8	1.3	.6	.9	5.0	2.0
Oct., 1920.....	3.3	4.4	9.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.8	15.7	6.1
Oct., 1921.....	2.3	5.6	10.7	5.7	4.2	3.3	4.0	14.8	7.4
Oct., 1922.....	1.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	5.2	1.4	2.5	10.6	3.9
Oct., 1923.....	4.3	3.2	9.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.1	4.8
Oct., 1924.....	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
Oct., 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	4.4	1.4	.8	5.6	2.6
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar., 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May, 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June, 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July, 1927.....	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug., 1927.....	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept., 1927.....	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct., 1927.....	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov., 1927.....	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.0	8.0	5.2
Dec., 1927.....	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928.....	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb., 1928.....	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar., 1928.....	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
April, 1928.....	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	9.8	3.3	5.2
May, 1928.....	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June, 1928.....	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July, 1928.....	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.6
Aug., 1928.....	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept., 1928.....	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct., 1928.....	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov., 1928.....	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec., 1928.....	3.9	.9	7.0	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929.....	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb., 1929.....	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
March, 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
April, 1929.....	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5
May, 1929.....	3.9	.5	6.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.3	4.0
June, 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
July, 1929.....	2.0	.8	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Aug., 1929.....	2.2	.8	4.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.7	3.9	3.5
Sept., 1928.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Oct., 1929.....	2.3	2.3	7.8	4.4	9.3	4.0	7.2	6.9	6.0

ment showed a moderate increase over October last year when the percentage of idleness stood at .2.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 121 returns were tabulated at the end of October covering a membership of 5,871 persons, 262 of whom, or a percentage of 4.5 were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 4.3 per cent in September. Hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees reported a somewhat higher level of employment than in September, but the reductions in activity shown among stationary engineers and firemen were sufficient to sway the percentage for the group as a whole in an unfavourable direction. Among barbers the same situation prevailed in both months. In making a comparison with the returns for October last year when 5.1 per cent of idleness was recorded hotel and restaurant employees were much busier during the month under review. Conditions for barbers showed slight improvement, while theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen reported curtailment of operations.

### (3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1929

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of October, 1929, showed decreases in the average daily placements of 26 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively, when a comparison was made with the records of September, 1929, and with those of October, 1928. This large reduction, in each instance, was due to decreased farm placements. In the former comparison, logging showed a noticeable gain, followed by minor increases in transportation and services, all other groups recording decreased placements. Logging and services were the only industrial divisions in which gains were shown over October, 1928, the largest decline in the remaining groups, outside of farming, being shown in construction and maintenance.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1927, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications showed a marked decline throughout the month, and at the close of the period the levels attained were over 6 points below those recorded at the close of the corresponding month last year.

Slightly less activity was indicated by fishermen during October than in the previous month, though the employment level was somewhat above that shown in October of last year. Returns for October were received from 3 unions of these workers with 763 members, 2.9 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with 1.2 per cent in September and 4.0 per cent in October last year.

From lumber workers and loggers 4 reports were tabulated at the end of October combining a membership of 1,189 persons and of these 22, or 1.9 per cent were unemployed compared with 4.7 per cent in September and 12.6 per cent in October a year ago.

Table II shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1928 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1926 inclusive and for each month from 1927 to date. Table I summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in table II.

The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 76.5 during the first half and 72.5 during the second half of October, 1929, in contrast with the ratios of 92.6 and 79.3 during the corresponding periods of 1928. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 71.0 and 68.6 as compared with 85.6 and 75.1 during the corresponding month of 1928.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1929, was 1,427 as compared with 1,921 during the preceding month and with 2,294 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 1,914 in comparison with 2,314 in September, 1929, and with 2,623 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1929, was 1,336, of which 859 were in regular employment and 477 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,794 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year ago averaged 2,139 daily, consisting of 1,604 placements in regular and 535 in casual employment.

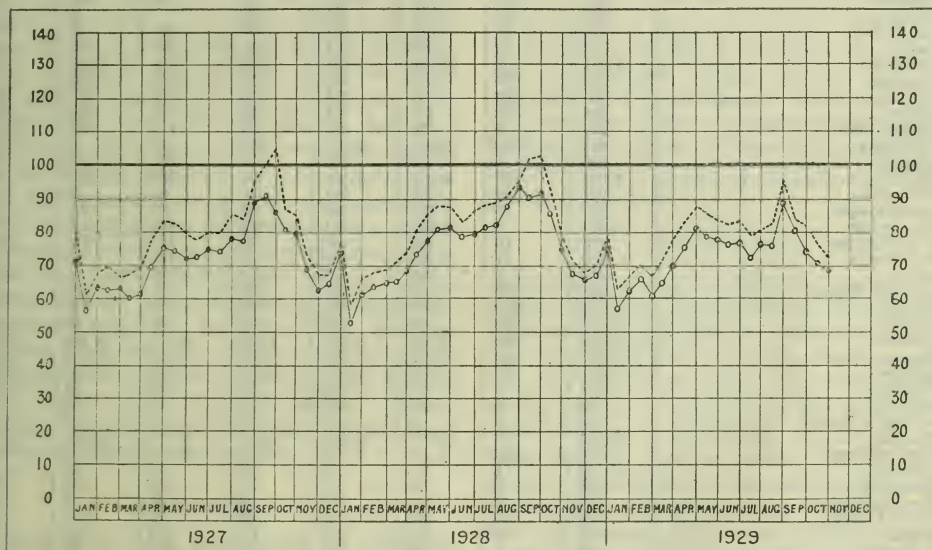
During the month of October, 1929, the offices of the Service referred 37,652 persons to employment and effected a total of 36,066 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 23,199 of which 18,539 were of men and 4,660 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,867. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 27,027 for men and 11,496 for women, a total of 38,523, while applications for work numbered 51,678, of which 36,442 were from men and 15,236 from women.

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

Nova Scotia were ten per cent higher than in the preceding month and 23 per cent above the corresponding month last year. Placements also showed a gain of nearly 25 per cent over September and of nearly 35 per cent when compared with October, 1928. Increased placements under construction and maintenance were mainly responsible for the gain over October last year, although more placements were also made in services and farming. There were small reductions in placements under trade, manufacturing, logging and transportation. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during

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

Applications ————— Vacancies - - - - - Placements o-o-o-o-o



Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1919 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1920.....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1921.....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1922.....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1923.....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1924.....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1925.....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1926.....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1927.....	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928.....	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929 (10 months).....	229,736	114,844	344,580

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of October, 1929, positions offered through employment offices in

the month were: manufacturing, 44; farming, 51; construction and maintenance, 292; trade, 51, and services, 429, of which 328 were of household workers. During the month 320 men and 74 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

There was a decline of nearly 26 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during October when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 16 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements were over four per cent less than in September and nearly 8 per cent below October, 1928. Logging was the only group to

## REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1929

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants				Regular Place- ments same period 1928	
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed			Un- placed at end of period
					Regular	Casual		
<b>Nova Scotia</b> .....	926	75	1009	988	394	516	464	224
Halifax.....	617	47	629	566	244	322	259	57
New Glasgow.....	158	23	220	221	119	75	121	82
Sydney.....	151	5	160	151	31	119	84	85
<b>New Brunswick</b> .....	712	107	824	790	245	543	427	277
Chatham.....	65	61	100	99	77	22	93	3
Moncton.....	322	46	343	338	118	220	55	120
St. John.....	355	0	381	353	50	301	279	154
<b>Quebec</b> .....	3,043	227	5,412	3,687	3,113	66	1,243	3,841
Amos.....	40	25	26	15	12	0	14	.....
Hull.....	247	11	784	637	637	0	85	862
Montreal.....	1,344	95	2,726	1,288	1,146	26	874	1,907
Quebec.....	766	22	990	836	801	22	95	579
Rouyn.....	203	21	138	123	119	4	9	.....
Sherbrooke.....	261	33	424	318	235	10	87	239
Three Rivers.....	182	20	324	370	163	4	70	254
<b>Ontario</b> .....	19,877	2,651	22,915	16,878	10,629	5,453	7,631	11,161
Belleville.....	297	0	320	292	276	16	91	174
Brantford.....	367	14	630	412	161	246	476	225
Chatham.....	265	4	330	273	187	86	112	289
Cobalt.....	265	47	220	209	202	7	19	146
Fort William.....	472	35	669	634	493	141	67	619
Guelph.....	237	76	357	271	141	109	135	143
Hamilton.....	1,315	7	2,284	1,334	585	749	1,307	517
Kingston.....	473	35	459	445	182	263	120	125
Kitchener.....	260	80	641	254	164	71	337	222
London.....	518	71	714	531	282	187	362	414
Niagara Falls.....	275	8	322	283	162	116	119	161
North Bay.....	833	90	1,077	1,077	930	147	0	640
Oshawa.....	599	2	640	603	236	367	122	391
Ottawa.....	1,082	137	1,276	1,139	613	353	427	541
Pembroke.....	577	184	376	347	290	57	16	249
Peterborough.....	257	11	287	262	169	65	109	197
Port Arthur.....	2,874	0	1,037	1,024	908	116	32	818
St. Catharines.....	421	16	693	453	242	211	466	331
St. Thomas.....	242	11	283	240	119	121	76	181
Sarnia.....	326	1	349	325	165	160	41	128
Sault Ste. Marie.....	413	529	570	377	258	101	128	254
Sudbury.....	1,121	509	908	883	833	50	10	712
Timmins.....	1,572	440	359	323	299	24	48	298
Toronto.....	4,269	334	7,352	4,207	2,265	1,477	2,654	2,860
Windsor.....	547	10	762	680	467	213	357	526
<b>Manitoba</b> .....	3,651	60	7,046	5,898	3,544	2,247	1,340	2,689
Brandon.....	173	7	234	161	135	26	74	346
Dauphin.....	135	0	208	133	87	46	73	116
Portage la Prairie.....	13	0	15	15	15	0	0	39
Winnipeg.....	3,330	53	6,589	5,589	3,307	2,175	1,193	2,088
<b>Saskatchewan</b> .....	3,628	135	3,420	2,773	1,347	1,409	1,128	18,218
Estevan.....	76	6	111	62	50	12	29	717
Moose Jaw.....	866	12	718	553	271	265	397	4,982
North Battleford.....	157	12	132	130	63	67	2	727
Prince Albert.....	266	16	258	201	126	75	54	918
Regina.....	965	46	975	744	375	369	495	4,335
Saskatoon.....	886	6	755	714	327	387	84	5,299
Swift Current.....	105	36	99	97	45	52	0	298
Weyburn.....	131	1	151	98	52	46	37	646
Yorkton.....	176	0	221	174	38	136	30	296
<b>Alberta</b> .....	3,494	57	4,691	3,510	2,411	1,093	992	4,724
Calgary.....	840	1	1,588	871	533	338	381	1,217
Drumheller.....	184	1	343	176	117	59	109	428
Edmonton.....	1,909	33	2,131	1,932	1,463	463	370	2,039
Lethbridge.....	366	15	416	346	193	153	76	554
Medicine Hat.....	195	7	213	185	105	80	56	486
<b>British Columbia</b> .....	3,162	77	6,361	3,278	1,516	1,540	2,427	2,259
Cranbrook.....	96	0	375	96	93	3	136	585
Kamloops.....	61	5	244	63	36	12	57	96
Kelowna.....	42	0	43	42	35	7	0	28
Nanaimo.....	97	0	90	59	33	26	79	41
Nelson.....	230	16	155	129	111	18	26	126
New Westminster.....	97	0	218	99	53	46	148	50
Penticton.....	135	5	153	117	66	47	36	50
Prince George.....	42	0	215	39	36	3	58	361
Prince Rupert.....	40	0	93	41	9	32	88	51
Revelstoke.....	59	9	188	44	29	15	46	82
Vancouver.....	1,495	37	3,604	1,786	720	863	1,441	788
Vernon.....	43	0	81	43	37	6	61	58
Victoria.....	725	5	902	720	258	462	251	242
<b>All Offices</b> .....	38,623	3,389	51,678	37,652	23,189	12,867	15,652	43,293
Men.....	27,027	2,287	36,442	26,025	18,539	7,320	11,263	38,512
Women.....	11,496	1,102	15,236	11,627	4,660	5,547	4,389	4,781



show any gain of importance in placements over October last year, although there was an increase also under transportation. Construction and maintenance and services were the only groups to show any decrease of importance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month included: manufacturing, 34; logging, 105; construction and maintenance, 51, and service, 531, of which 386 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 184 of men and 61 of women.

#### QUEBEC

Orders listed at employment offices in the province of Quebec during October called for over 2 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and 25 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a gain, however, in placements over September of nearly 6 per cent, but a decline of over 18 per cent in comparison with October, 1928. Logging was the only group to show any gain of importance in placements over October last year, although mining showed a small increase. The most noteworthy decline in placements occurred in the construction and maintenance group, and was responsible for the reduction for the province as a whole. There were fewer placements also under manufacturing, transportation, services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 132; logging, 1,553; farming, 42; transportation, 42; construction and maintenance, 643; trade, 41; and services, 697, of which 465 were of household workers. During the month 2,548 men and 565 women were placed in regular employment.

#### ONTARIO

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during October were over 12 per cent better than in the preceding month, and nearly 4 per cent in excess of the corresponding month last year. Placements also were nearly 11 per cent higher than in September, but declined nearly 3 per cent when compared with October, 1928. There were substantial gains in bush placements when compared with October last year, and services and trade also showed improvement. These gains, however, were more than offset by declines under manufacturing, farming, communication, transportation and construction and maintenance. The decrease under construction and maintenance was the most noteworthy. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufactur-

ing, 2,145; logging, 3,628; farming, 943; mining, 65; transportation, 550; construction and maintenance, 2,670; trade, 766; and services, 5,240, of which 3,140 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 8,633 of men, and 1,996 of women.

#### MANITOBA

The number of positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during October was nearly 14 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 30 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements, however, were over 13 per cent higher than in September and over 5 per cent above October, 1928. The demand in placements over October of last year was entirely attributable to increased placements of bush workers, as all other groups, except fishing, showed declines. Of these declines, farming and services were the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 108; logging, 2,223; farming, 416; construction and maintenance, 268; trade, 171; and services, 2,518, of which 2,021 were of household workers. There were 2,847 men and 697 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during October were 50 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 82 per cent below the corresponding month last year. Placements also were 55 per cent less than in September and 86 per cent lower than in October, 1928. The large decline in placements in comparison with October last year was entirely due to reductions in farm placements, where over 15,000 less placements were made during the month under review than during the corresponding month a year ago. There were declines in placements also under construction and maintenance, services, logging and trade. Transportation was the only group to show any gain. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 140; logging, 100; farming, 510; transportation, 222; construction and maintenance, 329; trade, 167; and services, 1,277, of which 727 were of household workers. Regular employment was procured for 883 men and 464 women during the month.

#### ALBERTA

Alberta orders during October called for 53 per cent less workers than in the preceding

month and 57 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. Placements also were 49 per cent lower than in September and 46 per cent below October, 1928. Logging, farming and construction and maintenance showed the largest declines in placements, when compared with October last year, although there were reductions also under manufacturing, trade, and mining. Services showed the only gain of importance, the changes in other divisions being small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 155; logging, 66; farming, 1,230; mining, 164; transportation, 118; construction and maintenance, 453; trade, 202; and services, 1,097, of which 748 were of household workers. There were 1,993 men and 418 women placed in regular employment during the month.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decline of over 29 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during October when compared with the preceding month, and of over 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were 48 per cent less than in September, and nearly 23 per cent fewer than in October, 1928. The only group to show increased placements over October last year was services and this gain was more than offset by the declines in other divisions, of which logging was the most substantial. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 470; logging, 365; farming, 230; mining, 60; transportation, 229; construction and maintenance, 449; trade, 168; and services, 1,122, of which 615 were of household workers. Regular employment was found for 1,131 men and 385 women during the month.

#### Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1929, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 23,199 placements in regular employment, 13,844 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 4,318 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,968 going to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 2,350 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire

to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the special rate effected by Quebec offices during October numbered 430, of which 48 were provincial and 382 interprovincial. Provincially the Quebec office granted certificates to 5 bushmen and 1 cook travelling to Amos and to 4 bushmen and 1 cook going to employment within the Quebec zone. In addition, Montreal despatched 37 bushmen to centres within the same zone. For points outside the province Hull transferred 163 bushmen to Pembroke and vicinity, 91 bushmen and 1 waitress to Sudbury, and 75 bushmen to Cobalt. The balance of the interprovincial movement was to the Sault Ste. Marie zone, which received 52 bushmen from Montreal.

Offices in Ontario transferred 1,538 workers at the special reduced rate during October, 1,509 to centres within the province and 29 to outside points. The bulk of the provincial movement was of bush workers for logging sections within the province, particularly around Timmins, which region was the destination of about 800 of these workers. The Port Arthur and Sudbury zones received around 300 and 200 bush workers respectively, and several other zones bushmen in lesser numbers. In all, 1,424 bush workers travelled at the reduced rate, a number of offices combining to effect these transfers. In addition, the Ottawa office transferred 2 blacksmiths and 3 sawmill workers to Pembroke, 1 cookee to Sudbury, 4 carpenters to Timmins, and 1 lineman to Toronto; Pembroke 2 plasterers and 1 labourer to Timmins, and 2 sawmill workers and 1 labourer to Sudbury; North Bay 1 farm hand to Cobalt and 1 handyman to Sudbury; Toronto 8 power construction workers and 1 electric welder to Port Arthur; Windsor 2 granite finishers to Guelph and 20 bricklayers to Sudbury; and Fort William 2 machinists to Hamilton and 1 cook within its own zone. To points within their respective zones Port Arthur sent 6 construction labourers, 3 carpenters, 2 muckers and 1 cook; Sudbury 11 rock men, 2 miners and 1 cook; and Timmins 2 miners and 1 hoist man. The Timmins zone was also the destination of 1 blacksmith travelling from Cobalt, and Sudbury of 2 bricklayers despatched from Hamilton. Of the persons travelling outside the province, 23 were bushmen for the Hull zone who received their certificates for reduced transportation at Pembroke. The Cobalt office was instrumental in the transfer of 2 machine helpers to Amos, and of 1 bookkeeper to Winnipeg, to which zone also 1 miner was transferred from Sudbury. The remaining 2 interprovincial certificates were

issued at North Bay to carpenters conveyed at the special rate to Rouyn.

Certificates for reduced transportation granted by Manitoba offices during October totalled 1,994, and of these 118 were issued to provincial points, and 1,876 to centres in other provinces. Workers travelling on provincial certificates from Winnipeg included 3 farm domestics and 1 hotel employee going to Brandon, 7 hotel employees to Dauphin, and 50 farm hands, 25 carpenters, 5 railroad construction workers, 3 bushmen, 3 fishermen, 2 miners, 2 teamsters, 1 cook, 1 rock man, and 1 cookee within the Winnipeg zone. From Dauphin 9 bushmen were transferred to Winnipeg, and 2 bushmen and 2 cooks within its own zone. The Dauphin zone also received 1 farm hand from Brandon. A large share of the inter-provincial movement originated in Winnipeg and was to Ontario points, Port Arthur and vicinity being the destination of 1,453 bush workers, 3 farm hands, 3 handymen, 2 hotel employees, 1 saw filer and 1 blacksmith; Timmins of 300 bushmen, 10 farm hands and 1 town general; Sault Ste. Marie of 23 bushmen; and Sudbury of 5 station men and 1 construction foreman. From Winnipeg also Nelson received 39 station men and 1 cook; Regina 10 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, and 1 hotel employee; Estevan 6 building construction labourers and 2 farm hands; Saskatoon 3 farm hands; Swift Current 2 farm hands; Prince Albert 1 first aid man; Moose Jaw 1 cook; and Weyburn and Yorkton each 1 farm hand. The remaining 4 transfers outside the province were of bushmen for the Port Arthur zone, all of whom travelled from Dauphin.

Workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Saskatchewan during October were 124 in number, 75 of whom went to provincial employment and 49 to other provinces. Within the province, the Saskatoon office granted certificates to 29 bushmen, 1 cook, 1 farm hand, 1 fisherman and 1 dishwasher going to Prince Albert, 2 farm hands each to the Yorkton and Weyburn zones, and to 4 farm hands and 2 housekeepers travelling within the Saskatoon zone. From Moose Jaw 1 teamster was carried at the special rate to North Battleford, 1 farm hand to Saskatoon, and 2 carpenters, 3 farm hands and 2 farm housekeepers within the Moose Jaw zone, while from Regina 4 bushmen went to Prince Albert, 1 lineman to Swift Current, 1 farm hand to Saskatoon, 1 hotel employee and 1 lineman to Moose Jaw, and 1 farm hand, 1 farm housekeeper and 1 blacksmith to employment in the Regina zone. The balance of the provincial movement was from Prince

Albert, which office despatched 11 bushmen and 1 cook within its own zone. Of the transfers outside the province 45 were of bushmen for the Port Arthur zone, 25 of whom secured their certificates for transportation at Regina, and 20 at Moose Jaw. In addition, the Moose Jaw office was responsible for the transfer of 2 bushmen to Winnipeg, and Regina of 1 bushman to Dauphin and 1 labourer to Three Rivers.

From the offices in Alberta 119 persons secured certificates for reduced transportation during October, 109 of whom went to centres within the province and 10 to other provinces. A large part of the provincial movement was from Edmonton, which office effected transfers of 1 carpenter and 1 machinist to Calgary, 1 cook to Lethbridge, and 46 bush workers, 20 mine workers, 14 farm hands, 1 farm housekeeper, 5 sawmill workers, 3 labourers, 2 teamsters, 2 lathers, 1 carpenter, 1 engineer, 1 blacksmith and 1 hotel worker to employment at various points within the Edmonton zone. In addition, Calgary despatched 3 farm hands to Lethbridge, 1 farm hand each to the Drumheller and Edmonton zones, 1 farm housekeeper to Medicine Hat, and 3 farm hands within the Calgary zone. All the workers going outside the province travelled on certificates issued at Edmonton, and included 4 farm hands and 2 bricklayers proceeding to employment in the Saskatoon zone, 2 railroad construction labourers to North Battleford, and 1 farm hand each to the Swift Current and Regina zones.

In British Columbia during October 113 certificates for reduced transportation were granted, 109 of which were provincial and the balance interprovincial. Of the former 98 were issued at Vancouver, to 34 station men, 1 carpenter, 1 engineer, 1 cyanide worker, and 1 form setter travelling to Nelson, 8 mine workers, 3 carpenters, 2 edgermen, 1 painter, 1 waitress and 1 farm hand to Penticton, 7 mine workers and 1 engineer to Revelstoke, 3 farm hands, 2 sawmill workers and 2 cooks to Kamloops, 1 farm hand to Prince George, and to 18 bush workers, 8 tunnel construction workers, 1 miner and 1 powderman going to employment within the Vancouver zone. The Prince Rupert office transferred 1 tie maker to Prince George, and 2 bush workers and 1 mine worker within its own zone, while from Nelson 2 miners and 1 blacksmith were conveyed to Cranbrook, and 2 cooks to employment in the Nelson zone. The remaining provincial transfers were of 2 tie makers who proceeded from Prince George to situations in the same zone. The movement outside the province included from Vancouver 1 tile setter going to Regina, and 1 miner to Ed-

monton, and from New Westminster 1 farm hand each to the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat zones.

Of the 4,318 persons who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation

rate during October 3,014 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 1,175 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 117 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, and 12 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

#### (4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during October, 1929

The estimated value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October was \$18,063,577; this was an increase of \$948,614, or nearly 5.5 per cent, as compared with the September total of \$17,114,963, but a decrease of \$3,494,508, or 16.2 per cent, as compared with the aggregate of \$21,558,083 for October, 1928. The value in the month under review was greater than in October of most years for which statistics of these centres are available, while the cumulative total for the elapsed 10 months of 1929 exceeds by nearly 9 per cent that for the same months in 1928, the previous high level of this record, which was commenced in 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued over 1,200 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately \$6,000,000, and about 3,300 permits for other buildings valued at over \$16,000,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 1,200 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings estimated to cost approximately \$5,200,000 and \$11,400,000, respectively.

New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta registered increases in the value of authorized building as compared with September, 1929, that of \$953,381, or 21.0 per cent, in Quebec being most noteworthy. The greatest decrease in this comparison was that of \$683,875, or 85.4 per cent in Nova Scotia.

In the comparison with October, 1928, there were gains in New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia; Alberta showed the largest increase, of \$639,301, or 108.5 per cent. The other provinces recorded declines, that of \$3,012,171, or 28.1 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

Montreal showed improvement over both September, 1929, and October, 1928; in Winnipeg there was an increase over the preceding month, but a reduction as compared with the same month in 1928, while in Toronto and Vancouver the total was lower than in either comparison. Of the other centres, Moncton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers,

Belleville, Galt, Guelph, Kingston, Kitchener, Oshawa, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, York Townships, Sandwich, Walkerville, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Victoria registered increases as compared with September, 1929, and October, 1928.

*Cumulative Record for First Ten Months of 1929.*—The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 61 cities during October and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1920 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of Value of permits issued, first ten months (1920=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (average 1926=100)
1929.....	\$ 18,063,577	\$ 203,784,599	191.3	99.6
1928.....	21,558,085	187,179,719	175.7	97.9
1927.....	18,848,019	160,000,554	150.2	96.8
1926.....	14,738,402	134,902,338	126.6	100.4
1925.....	11,312,644	109,676,825	102.9	104.0
1924.....	13,089,588	109,906,921	103.2	107.7
1923.....	9,999,187	118,319,159	111.0	111.7
1922.....	10,737,525	127,515,975	119.7	108.6
1921.....	10,491,228	99,064,670	93.7	125.2
1920.....	10,401,041	106,547,319	100.0	154.4

The aggregate for the first ten months of this year was 8.9 per cent greater than in 1928, the previous high level of the record, while the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials continued lower than in most years since 1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 61 cities during September and October, 1929, and October, 1928. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS  
ISSUED BY 61 CITIES

Cities	October, 1929	September, 1929	October, 1928	Cities	October, 1929	September, 1929	October, 1928
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>Prince Edward Isl.—</b>							
Charlottetown.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Sarnia.....	67,963	24,865	137,903
<b>Nova Scotia.....</b>	116,507	800,382	299,844	Sault Ste. Marie...	40,666	28,913	33,261
*Halifax.....	101,857	771,098	223,917	*Toronto.....	2,927,263	3,150,426	4,805,329
New Glasgow.....	1,120	540	680	York and East			
*Sydney.....	13,530	28,744	75,247	York Town-			
<b>New Brunswick.....</b>	131,192	103,575	98,565	ships.....	1,094,635	828,078	1,020,010
Fredericton.....	-1	Nil	Nil	Welland.....	6,590	32,395	15,730
*Moncton.....	46,390	20,075	23,985	*Windsor.....	178,645	570,355	831,295
*Saint John.....	84,802	83,500	74,580	East Windsor.....	36,698	57,250	61,200
<b>Quebec.....</b>	5,500,695	4,547,314	5,545,895	Riverside.....	11,650	20,400	18,300
*Montreal—*Mai-				Sandwich.....	347,500	25,500	216,850
sonneuve.....	3,987,536	3,254,076	3,808,675	Walkerville.....	175,000	121,000	124,000
*Quebec.....	644,374	724,263	790,815	Woodstock.....	43,281	15,504	47,922
Shawinigan Falls..	200,060	13,730	11,680	<b>Manitoba.....</b>	668,997	702,470	1,210,315
*Sherbrooke.....	57,600	107,700	186,800	*Brandon.....	5,682	30,020	34,525
*Three Rivers.....	260,225	47,845	39,475	St. Boniface.....	58,415	133,100	68,040
*Westmount.....	350,900	399,700	708,450	*Winnipeg.....	604,900	539,350	1,107,750
<b>Ontario.....</b>	7,718,323	7,170,758	10,730,494	<b>Saskatchewan.....</b>	1,402,810	1,378,335	1,851,175
Bellefleur.....	129,400	16,740	8,000	*Moose Jaw.....	133,022	256,950	17,370
*Brantford.....	26,554	44,072	148,348	*Regina.....	749,263	304,375	1,181,105
Chatham.....	40,615	80,670	37,710	*Saskatoon.....	520,525	817,010	652,700
*Fort William.....	65,900	67,690	32,650	<b>Alberta.....</b>	1,228,442	949,249	589,141
Galt.....	180,030	40,765	26,831	*Calgary.....	529,612	601,409	387,854
*Guelph.....	81,145	35,740	68,955	*Edmonton.....	616,995	314,730	175,840
*Hamilton.....	381,600	571,500	442,750	Lethbridge.....	48,295	26,290	20,500
*Kingston.....	332,814	20,355	35,228	Medicine Hat.....	33,540	6,820	4,947
Kitchener.....	141,715	91,802	81,456	<b>British Columbia...</b>	1,296,611	1,462,880 <sup>2</sup>	1,232,656
*London.....	329,145	407,760	149,225	Kamloops.....	13,040	21,380	7,615
Niagara Falls.....	62,400	82,892	1,092,430	Nanaimo.....	7,275	7,850	2,077
Oshawa.....	429,485	30,580	364,133	*New Westminster..	54,300	123,435	26,610
*Ottawa.....	326,925	293,590	264,760	Prince Rupert.....	2,955	7,000	5,329
Owen Sound.....	10,100	10,050	5,150	*Vancouver <sup>3</sup> .....	1,087,816	1,241,500	1,113,015
*Peterborough.....	43,475	189,685	39,720	North Vancouver	5,490	6,840	6,570
*Port Arthur.....	29,343	39,555	44,910	*Victoria.....	125,735	54,875	71,440
*Stratford.....	10,764	7,081	19,583				
*St. Catharines.....	163,757	257,250	538,605	Total—61 cities.....	18,063,577	17,114,963 <sup>2</sup>	21,558,085
*St. Thomas.....	3,265	8,295	8,250	*Total—35 cities.....	14,891,639	15,475,811	17,803,977

<sup>1</sup> Report not received. <sup>2</sup> Includes Prince Rupert not shown in September report. <sup>3</sup> Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver, formerly given separately; from January, 1929, when the amalgamation of these cities was effected, the total for the 35 cities includes the "Greater Vancouver" aggregate, instead of that for the area formerly known as Vancouver.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

DETAILED reports and tables showing the employment conditions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are given in the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* from month to month, a monthly summary of this information also being published. This summary showing the employment situation during October is reproduced below. The following report on employment conditions in the United States is based on the information contained in the *Monthly Labour Review*, published by the United States Department of Labour, each issue containing statistics showing the trend of employment in selected manufacturing industries throughout the country during the second month prior to the date of publication. The statement contained in the November issue relates to the situation existing in September, 1929. The employment situation in the United States is further

indicated by unemployment percentages based on statistics compiled each month by the American Federation of Labour, the source of these statistics being returns obtained from the trade union locals in 23 representative cities. Summary figures for September and previous months taken from the November, 1929, issue of the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, are reproduced below.

Great Britain

There was a decline in employment during October, the industries chiefly concerned being those which are most subject to seasonal variations. These included building, public works contracting, brick, pipe and tile making, artificial stone and cement, hat and cap manufacture, road transport, shipping service, en-

entertainments and sports, and hotel and boarding-house service. There was also some increase in unemployment in the rubber industry, in iron and steel manufacture, and in the wool textile and jute industries. In coal-mining, there was a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped.

There was, however, an improvement in the pottery, glass, tinplate, motor vehicle, and tailoring industries, in textile, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in dock, harbour, and river service.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at October 21, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 10·4, as compared with 10·0 at September 23, 1929, and with 11·7 at October 22, 1928. For males alone the percentage at October 21, 1929, was 11·5, and for female, 7·5; at September 23, 1929, the percentages were 11·0 and 7·3. The percentage wholly unemployed at October 21, 1929, was 8·2, as compared with 7·8 at September 23. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at October 23, 1929, was approximately 1,270,000, of whom 978,000 were men and 225,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at September 30, 1929, it was 1,217,000, of whom 929,000 were men and 219,000 were women; and at October 29, 1928, it was 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,000 were men and 227,000 were women.

### United States

Employment in the United States increased 0·8 per cent in September, 1929, as compared with August, and pay-roll totals increased 1·2 per cent, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The industries included in the above statement are manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and hotels.

A separate summary is made of the latest data available relating to all employees, exclusive of executives and officials, on Class I railroads. This tabulation is made from Interstate Commerce Commission reports for the months of July and August, 1929, and therefore cannot be included in the general statement for the month of September. The

number of employees in Class I railroads as at August 15 totalled 1,742,584, representing an increase of 0·9 per cent since July 15. The amount of pay-roll in the entire month of August was \$251,946,549, representing an increase over the previous month of 2·0 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries increased 0·7 per cent in September as compared with August, while pay-roll totals increased 0·5 per cent. Manufacturing employment in September stood at the highest level yet reached in any month of 1929, or in any month since March, 1927. The natural increase in September pay-roll totals in manufacturing industries was, as usual, somewhat lessened by Labour Day closing, which affected all reports covering the first half of the month.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics' weighted index of employment in manufacturing industries for September, 1929, is 99·3, as compared with 98·6 for August, 1929, and 95·0 for September, 1928; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for September, 1929, is 102·6, as compared with 102·1 in August, 1929, and 95·4 in September, 1928. The monthly average, 1926, equals 100.

The food group of industries as a whole showed substantial increase in September, with the confectionery industry outstanding; the textile group showed a highly satisfactory increase, with cotton goods, knit goods, and women's clothing especially marked; the iron and steel group showed a small increase, every separate industry showing an increase except the iron and steel industry itself, which fell off 1·3 per cent in employment; every separate industry in the leather, paper, chemical, and tobacco groups reported increased employment. The lumber, stone-clay-glass, metal, other than iron and steel, vehicle, and miscellaneous groups, each, as a whole, registered slightly decreased employment.

The automobile industry reported 7,000 fewer employees, a decrease of 1·6 per cent, with a decrease of 6·1 per cent in employees' earnings, and the automobile-tire and the agricultural-implement industries also reported marked decreases in both items.

Employment in rayon plants fell off slightly, while radio plants reported a curtailment of 4·2 per cent.

This report represents 12,603 establishments (exclusive of rayon and radio establishments; see note 3, p. 124) in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the United States. These establishments had in September 3,546,658 employees whose earnings in one week were \$97,535,056.

*Unemployment percentage.*—Unemployment statistics collected by the American Federation of Labour and appearing each month in the *American Federationist*, the official publication of the organization, indicate the percentage of unemployed union members in twenty-three representative cities of the United States, as follows: October to December, 1927, 14 per cent; January, 1928, 18 per cent; February, 1928, 18 per cent; March, 1928, 18 per cent; April, 1928, 16 per cent; May, 1928, 13 per

cent; June, 1928, 11 per cent; July, 1928, 12 per cent; August, 1928, 9 per cent; September, 1928, 10 per cent; October, 1928, 9 per cent; November, 1928, 10 per cent; December, 1928, 13 per cent; January, 1929, 15 per cent; February, 1929, 15 per cent; March, 1929, 14 per cent; April, 1929, 12 per cent; May, 1929, 11 per cent; June, 1929, 9 per cent; July, 1929, 9 per cent; August, 1929, 9 per cent; September, 1929, 10 per cent.

## FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding the contracts executed by various departments of the Government of Canada which included among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed. The Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada has been in effect since 1900 and is now expressed in an Order in Council which was adopted June 7, 1922, and amended April 9, 1924.

The Fair Wages Order in Council requires that "all contracts made on behalf of the Government of Canada for the construction or remodelling of public buildings of all kinds, railways, canals, roads, bridges, locks, dry-docks, elevators, harbours, piers, wharves, lighthouses, and other works for the improvement and safety of transportation and navigation, rifle ranges, fortification, and other works of defence, dams, hydraulic works, slides, piers, booms, and other works for facilitating the transmission of timber, and all other works and properties constructed or remodelled for the Government of Canada" must contain either a fair wage schedule based on the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or a general fair wage clause requiring adherence to the current wage rates and working hours in the district for the different classes of labour employed, or, in the absence of such standard conditions, fair and reasonable rates and hours. The conditions above mentioned are referred to in the Order in Council as "A" conditions. Following is the text of the General Fair Wage Clause referred to:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current

rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respect hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinabove set forth, decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed thereby by the Minister of Labour, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and to deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

It is further provided in the Order in Council that "all contracts for the manufacture and supply to the Government of Canada of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military or naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees, mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores, and any other articles and things hereafter designated by the Governor in Council" must contain provisions for the observance of the current wages rates and working hours in the district, or, in the absence of any such current standards, fair and reasonable rates and working hours. These conditions are referred to in the Order in Council as "B" conditions, and include the following provisions:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

In both the "A" and "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine questions which may arise as to what are the current or fair and reasonable wages rates and working hours. The contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades

and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wage rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workman employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter. (Under the "A" conditions these rights extend to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams).

All workmen employed in the execution of the contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

Under the "A" conditions clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contract are specially instructed to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

The "B" conditions provide that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

#### Contracts Awarded Recently

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts were recently executed by the Government of Canada, and that they included either fair wage schedules as shown below, or the general fair wages clause above mentioned:—

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES  
*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a combined lighthouse and dwelling at Carter Island, Lockeport Harbour,



Shelburne Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Stewart C. MacMillan, Contractor & Builder, Isaac's Harbour, N.S. Date of contract, November 7, 1929. Amount of contract, \$5,540. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours	
		Per day	Day Week
Concrete foreman.....	\$ 5 00	9	54
Concrete workers.....	0 30	9	54
Carpenters.....	0 50	9	54
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	9	54
Painters and glaziers.....	0 50	9	54
Labourers.....	0 30	9	54
Plumbers and tinsmiths.....	0 70	9	54
Structural iron workers.....	0 65	9	54
Bricklayers and masons.....	1 00	8	44

Construction of a pile and concrete wharf at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Cummins & Robinson, 70 Lombard St., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 17, 1929. Amount of contract, \$119,910. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging the area in front of the Marine Depot at Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, The Halifax Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 18, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$1,600. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a rifle range at Valcartier Camp, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Horace Dussault, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 15, 1929. Amount of contract, \$9,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours	
		Per hour	Per day
Labourers.....	\$ 0 35		9-10
Concrete mixers and workers.....	0 40		9
Carpenters.....	0 55		9

Repairs to the fortification walls, Sections A & B, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Oscar Dumaine, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 15, 1929. Amount of con-

tract, \$3,114. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Per hour	Hours
			per day
Masons.....	\$ 1 00		9
Labourers.....	0 35		9-10
Carpenters.....	0 55		9

Repairs to the fortification walls, Sections C & D, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Cote, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 15. Amount of contract, \$9,730. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Per hour	Hours
			per day
Masons.....	\$ 1 00		9
Labourers.....	0 35		9-10
Carpenters.....	0 35		9

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of the superstructure of the Prescott Terminals, Prescott, Ont. Name of contractors, The Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 6, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,093,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours	
		Per hour	Per day week
Electricians.....	\$ 0 80		8 44
Millwrights.....	0 85		8 44
Carpenters.....	0 85		8 44
Plumbers.....	0 90		8 44
Steamfitters.....	0 90		8 44
Bricklayers.....	1 10		8 44
Structural steel workers.....	1 00		8 44
Sheet Metal workers.....	0 90		8 44
Operating engineers.....	0 75		8 44
Concrete finishers.....	0 75		8 44
Painters and glaziers.....	0 70		8 44
Plasterers.....	1 10		8 44
Labourers.....	0 40		9-10

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Brooklyn, Queens Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Stephen Bros., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, Nov. 6, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$100,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than		Hours	
	Per hour	Per day	Per week	Per day
Foreman timberman.....	\$0 65	9	54	
Timberman.....				
Carpenters.....	0 60	9	54	
Concrete foreman.....	0 65	9	54	
Blacksmiths.....	0 60	9	54	
Labourers.....	0 30	9	54	
Teamsters, team and wagon.....	7 00	9	54	
Carters, horse and cart.....	5 00	9	54	
Piledriver foreman.....	0 55	9	54	
Piledriver crew.....	0 35	9	54	
Timbermen, skilled.....	0 45	9	54	
Timbermen, ordinary.....	0 40	9	54	

Any unavoidable overtime work in connection with the above to be paid for in conformity with the custom of the locality.

Construction of repairs to wharf at Comox, B.C. Name of contractor, Wm. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 28, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,758.68. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than		Hours	
	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day
Piledriver foreman.....	\$10 00	8		
Piledriver engineer.....	9 00	8		
Piledriver man.....	8 00	8		
Piledriver boomman.....	8 00	8		
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8		
Derrickman.....	8 00	8		
Fireman.....	5 50	8		
Carpenters.....	7 00	8		
Labourers.....	4 00	8		

Construction of repairs to wharf at Royston, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 28, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$4,868.19. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than		Hours per day	
	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day
Piledriver foreman.....	\$10 00	8		
Piledriver engineer.....	9 00	8		
Piledriver man.....	8 00	8		
Piledriver boomman.....	8 00	8		
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8		
Derrickman.....	8 00	8		
Fireman.....	5 50	8		
Carpenters.....	7 00	8		
Labourers.....	4 00	8		

Construction of repairs to wharf at Union Bay, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 9, 1929. Amount of contract, ap-

proximately \$4,343.37. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than		Hours per day	
	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day
Piledriver foreman.....	\$10 00	8		
Piledriver engineer.....	9 00	8		
Piledriver man.....	8 00	8		
Piledriver boomman.....	8 00	8		
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8		
Derrickman.....	8 00	8		
Fireman.....	5 50	8		
Carpenters.....	7 00	8		
Labourers.....	4 00	8		

Repairs to wharf at William Head Quarantine Station, B.C. Name of contractors, James McDonald Construction Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 9, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,590. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than		Hours per day	
	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day
Piledriver foreman.....	\$10 00	8		
Piledriver engineers.....	9 00	8		
Piledriver boommen.....	8 00	8		
Derrickmen.....	8 00	8		
Bridgemen.....	8 00	8		
Carpenters.....	8 00	8		
Fireman.....	5 50	8		
Labourers.....	3 60	8		

Alterations and addition to the Armoury at Haileybury, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill, Clark, Francis, Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately, \$37,250. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than		Hours per day	
	Per hour	Per hour	Per day	Per day
Labourers, common.....	\$0 40	9		
Labourers, building.....	0 50	9		
Concrete layers, mixers and finishers.....	0 50	9		
Bricklayers.....	1 25	9		
Structural steel workers.....	0 75	9		
Foreman roofer (felt and gravel)...	0 75	9		
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75	9		
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75	9		
Lathers—metal.....	0 75	9		
Stonemasons.....	1 25	9		
Plasterers.....	1 25	9		
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75	9		
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75	9		
Electricians.....	0 75	9		
Driver, team and wagon.....	8 00	9		
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 50	9		

Wharf repairs at Les Eboulements, Charlevoix Co., Que. Names of contractors, Alfred Cauchon, Albert Charest, George Lajoie and Edouard Rochette, all of La Malbaie, P.Q. Date of contract, October 14, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,486.87. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Foreman.....	\$0 50	10
Carpenters.....	0 40	10
Blacksmiths.....	0 40	10
Blacksmiths' helpers.....	0 30	10
Labourers.....	0 30	10
Carters (1 horse and cart).....	0 40	10
Teamsters (2 horses and wagon)...	0 50	10

Construction of new Federal building at Vegreville, Alta. Name of contractor, Charles Gordon, Vegreville, Alta. Date of contract, November 19, 1929. Amount of contract, \$28,570 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers.....	\$1 45	8
Stonemasons.....	1 45	8
Hollow tile setters.....	1 45	8
Plasterers.....	1 45	8
Marble setters.....	1 45	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 15	8
Sheet metal workers.....	1 10	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 00	8
Concrete finishers.....	1 00	8
Electricians.....	1 00	8
Metal lathers.....	1 00	8
Structural steel workers.....	1 00	8
Terrazzo layers.....	1 00	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 95	8
Felt and gravel roofers.....	0 80	8
Ornamental iron workers.....	0 75	8
Plasters' helpers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Steamfitters' helpers.....	0 60	8
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 60-75	8
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50-60	8
Concrete mixers and layers.....	0 50	8-10
Common labourers.....	0 45	8-10
Teamsters with team and wagon...	0 90	8-10

Construction of bank protection at Lulu Island, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, W. R. Jaynes Co., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, October 16, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$3,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Labourers.....	\$0 50	8
Labour foreman.....	\$5 00-\$6 00 per day	8

Construction of float extensions at Port Alberni, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, November 18, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,784.80. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day
	Per day	
Piledriver foreman.....	\$10 00	8
Piledriver engineer.....	9 00	8
Piledriver man.....	8 00	8
Piledriver boomman.....	8 00	8
Bridgeman.....	8 00	8
Derrickman.....	8 00	8
Fireman.....	5 50	8
Carpenters.....	7 00	8
Labourers.....	4 00	8

Construction of public building at Canora, Sask. Name of contractors, A. W. Cassidy & Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, Nov. 13, 1929. Amount of contract, \$24,200, and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours per day
	Per hour	
Bricklayers and masons.....	\$1 45	8
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 90	9
Concrete finishers.....	1 00	9
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	10
Electricians.....	0 85	9
Electricians' helpers.....	0 50	9
Labourers.....	0 40	10
Lathers—Metal lath.....	80c. sq. yd.	10
Hollow tile setters.....	1 45	8
Hollow tile setters' helpers.....	0 50	8
Painters and glaziers.....	0 80	9
Plasterers.....	1 25	8
Plasterers' helpers.....	0 60	8
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 25	8
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 50	8
Roofers, tar and gravel.....	0 85	9
Sheet metal workers.....	1 00	9
Sheet metal workers' helpers.....	0 60	9
Steam and operating engineers.....	0 75	9
Structural steel workers, erectors...	0 90	8
Structural steel workers, riveters...	0 90	8
Teamsters with team and wagon...	0 80	10
Terrazzo layers.....	0 75	9
Terrazzo layers helpers.....	0 50	9
Truck drivers.....	0 50	10
Truck drivers with truck.....	2 00	10

Construction of an extension of the inner end of the Government Dry Dock at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Robert K. Russel and W. B. Russel, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 15, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$40,360.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours	
		Per hour	Per day
Labourers.....	\$0 40	8-10	
Hoist runners.....	0 75	8-10	
Firemen.....	0 50	8-10	
Rock drillers.....	0 55	8-10	
Teamster, 2 horses and wagon.....	0 70	8-10	
Derrick men.....	0 55	8-10	
Riggers.....	0 55	8-10	
Concrete mixers.....	0 45	8-10	
Concrete runners.....	0 45	8-10	
Concrete spreaders.....	0 45	8-10	
Powdermen.....	0 45	8-10	
*Carpenters.....	0 90	8	
*Masons.....	1 10	8	

\*Time and one-half for overtime.

Construction of a cure verandah, Pavilion "A", Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Names of contractors, G. Daoust and J. C. Daoust, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Date of contract, October 29, 1929. Amount of contract, \$7,095. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day	
		Per hour	Per day
Carpenters and joiners.....	\$0 75		9
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 50		10
Lathers.....	\$3 50 per M		
Plasterers.....	\$1 12½	8	
Painters and glaziers.....	0 65	9	
Electricians.....	0 60	9	
Labourers.....	0 35	10	

Construction of a public building at Gretna, Man. Name of contractor, Robert A. Wyatt, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 25, 1929. Amount of contract, \$21,870 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages Not less than	Hours		
		Per hour	Per day	Per week
Labourers, common.....	\$0 35	9	54	50
Labourers, skilled.....	0 45	9	50	
Stationery engineer—				
3 or more drums.....	1 20	9	50	
double drum.....	1 10	9	50	
single drum.....	1 05	9	50	
Concrete mixers and layers.....	0 45	9	50	
Bricklayers.....	1 45	8	44	
Hollow tile layers.....	1 35	8	44	
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8	44	
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 10	8	44	
Roofers, felt and gravel.....	0 65	8	44	
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8	44	
Lathers metal.....	1 05	8	44	
Plasterers.....	1 35	8	44	
Painters and glaziers.....	0 90	8	44	
Plumbers.....	1 20	8	44	
Plumbers' helpers.....	0 50	9	50	
Steamfitters.....	1 20	8	44	
Steamfitters' helpers.....	0 50	9	50	
Electricians.....	1 10	8	44	
Driver, horse and cart.....	6 00	Per day	9-10	
Driver, team and wagon.....	8 00	Per day	9-10	

Construction of a public building at Timmins, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill, Clark, Francis, Ltd., of New Liskeard, Ont. Date of contract, October 31, 1929. Amount of contract, \$72,000. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours per day	
		Per hour	Per day
Labourers, common.....	\$0 40		9
Labourers, building.....	0 50		9
Concrete layers, mixers and finishers.....	0 50		9
Bricklayers.....	1 25		9
Structural steel workers.....	0 75		9
Foreman roofer (felt and gravel).....	0 75		9
Sheet metal workers.....	0 75		9
Carpenters and joiners.....	0 75		9
Lathers, metal.....	0 75		9
Stonemasons.....	1 25		9
Plasterers.....	1 25		9
Painters and glaziers.....	0 75		9
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	0 75		9
Electricians.....	0 75		9
Driver, team and wagon.....	8 00		9
Driver, horse and cart.....	5 50		9

Construction of an addition to the public building at Dauphin, Man. Names of contractors, Arthur Macaw and Robert J. Macdonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 28, 1929. Amount of contract, \$26,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages. Not less than	Hours	
		Per hour	Per day week
Concrete workers.....	\$ 0 45	9	50
Masons.....	1 45	8	44
Stonemasons.....	1 25	8	44
Bricklayers.....	1 45	8	44
Structural steel workers.....	0 90	8	44
Carpenters and joiners.....	1 10	8	44
Roofers (felt and gravel).....	0 80	8	44
Sheet metal workers.....	0 80	8	44
Terrazzo layers.....	0 72½	8	44
Lathers, metal.....	1 05	8	44
Plasterers.....	1 35	8	44
Painters and glaziers.....	0 90	8	44
Plumbers and steamfitters.....	1 20	8	44
Electricians.....	1 10	8	44
Labourers (building).....	0 45	9	50
Labourers (common).....	0 35	9	50
Terrazzo layers' helpers.....	0 55	9	50
Driver, horse and cart.....	0 40	10	
Driver, team and wagon.....	0 70	10	

Construction of a wharf at Middle Carquet, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Charles L. Comeau, Caraquet, N.B. Date of contract, October 24, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$29,180. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Paspébiac West, Bonaventure Co.,

P.Q. Name of contractor, Peter Bourdage, Bonaventure East, P.Q. Date of contract, October 30, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$7,482.21. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Manicouagan, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Names of contractors, Farley & Grant of Ottawa, Ont. and Cummins and Robinson of Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 30, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$474,774 plus contingencies. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Repairs to Harbour works at Saugeen River (Southampton), Bruce North Co., Ont. Name of contractor, Gerald L. Campbell, Midland, Ont. Date of contract, November 4, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$34,390.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public wharf at Beaton, West Kootenay District, B.C. Names of contractors, F. R. McCharles and Colin F. McDougall, Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, November 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$6,944.89. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of extensions to the Breakwater and Pier at Grand Anse, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Jos. E. Connolly & Daniel P. Connolly, Bathurst, N.B. Date of contract, November 12, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$17,259. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a breakwater at Port Daniel West, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, J. Edgar Nadeau, St. Godfrey, Que. Date of contract, November 16, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$5,455.60. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf extension at L'Anse a Valleau, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Nadeau, Chandler, Que. Date of contract, November 18, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$8,230.50. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a public building at Gravelbourg, Sask. Name of contractors, G. L. Guay Construction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 22, 1929. Amount of contract, \$27,950 and unit prices. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of one control tower and directional wireless building at the Montreal Air Harbour, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractor, Albini Lacroix, St. Lambert, P.Q.

Date of contract, November 26, 1929. Amount of contract, \$11,329. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of pile fenders and mooring piles at the Elevator Slip and Winter Storage Basin, Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, October 25, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$25,669.80. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., N.B. Names of contractors, Daniel K. O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B. and Bruce L. Simmons, Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, October 22, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,313. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of a wharf at Anse a Louise (Cap des Rosiers), Gaspé Co., P.Q. Names of contractors, Alfred J. Urquhart, Barachois West, P.Q., and Arthur St. Croix, Barachois, P.Q. Date of contract, October 26, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$36,750. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of proposed ice pier No. 4, Barrington Passage, N.S. Names of contractors, M. A. Nickerson, of Clark's Harbour, N.S., and Robert Irwin, of Shelbourne, N.S. Date of contract, October 29, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$18,850. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of wharf at Manitowaning, District of Algoma East, Ont. Names of contractors, John McLarty and W. R. Weber, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, November 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$12,632.34. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Windmill Point, Lake St. Louis, Quebec. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, October 31, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$42,824.55. The General Fair wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Little Catarqui Bay, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, St. Lawrence & Great Lakes Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 2, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$103,320. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging in north arm of Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 30, 1929. Amount

of contract, approximately \$94,957.80. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Dredging at Port Lewis (Lake St. Francis), Que. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Ltd., of Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, October 28, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$13,481.87. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction and delivery of a single screw seagoing steel tug. Name of contractors, Collingwood Shipyards Ltd., Collingwood, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1929. Amount of contract, \$213,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

The supply and installation of two water-tube boilers at the Government Central Heating Plant, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 31, 1929. Amount of contract, \$17,950. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Renovation and repairs to the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, P.Q. Name of contractors, Henry Lemelin and Omer Brousseau, both of St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, November 4, 1929. Amount of contract, approximately \$9,981. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

Construction of new walks, grading, driveway, etc. to the public building at Waterloo, P.Q. Name of contractor, Herve Boyer, Waterloo, Que. Date of contract, October 26, 1929. Amount of contract, \$2,200. The General Fair Wages Clause was included in the contract.

Construction of a public building for Telegraph Service at Peace River, Alta. Name of contractor, Carl Peterson, Peace River, Alta. Date of contract, October 29, 1929. Amount of contract, \$3,800. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

*Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings, etc.)*

New interior fittings for the Post Office at Springhill, N.S. Name of contractors, Wood Specialties, Ltd., Alexandria, Ont. Date of contract, October 30, 1929. Amount of contract, \$1,900. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

*Contracts in Group "A" (Construction, etc.)*

Construction of a station building at St. Leonard, N.B. Name of contractor, C. W. Bowlin, Woodstock, N.B. Date of contract, November 4, 1929. Amount of contract, \$15,000. The General Fair Wages Clause was inserted in the contract.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Following is a statement of payments made in November, 1929, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department under contracts which were subject to the regulations for the suppression of the sweating system, the securing of payment to the workers of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions:—

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type also other hand stamps and brass crown seals . . . . .	2,485 11
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc. . . . .	242 66
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc. . . . .	24,561 10
Stamping pads, ink, etc. . . . .	514 51
Bag fittings . . . . .	28,882 10
Scales . . . . .	448 45
Letter boxes . . . . .	654 14
Mail bagging . . . . .	25,031 31

An article appearing in the October issue of the *Public Service Monthly*, published under the authority of the Saskatchewan Government, indicates the growing importance of commercial fishing in the Province. In 1923, the value of the "take" was \$286,643 while in 1928 production aggregated 69,931 hundred-weight, value at \$563,075, this being an increase of approximately \$60,000 over the 1927 catch. Commercial fishing in Saskatchewan in the summer season is relatively unimportant in comparison with the winter activities, the trend of which has been upward dur-

ing the past two or three seasons while summer fishing has tended to decline. During the 1928 season, 29 sail and row boats and nine gasoline launches were engaged in the industry in the province, while 1,084 men secured at least a portion of their livelihood as fishermen on Saskatchewan's northern lakes. Fishery experts predict that as result of increased interest, assured markets and an increasing demand, the number of fishermen in the north-land of the province during the coming winter season will be double that of last year.

## RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the case of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given with other information of general interest.

### Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL No. 255.

Agreement to be in effect from May 28, 1929, to May 27, 1932. If at the termination of the agreement the two parties fail to agree on any change desired by either of them, provision is made for reference to an arbitration committee.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1925, page 828, with the following exceptions:—

Wages per hour for journeymen pressmen: from May 28, 1929, to May 27, 1931, \$1.05 for day work and \$1.11½ for night work; from May 28, 1931, to May 27, 1932, \$1.06½ for day work and \$1.13½ for night work. Foreman at least \$5 per week over journeymen's scale.

Work on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day and Thanksgiving Day and any specially proclaimed national holiday to be paid for at overtime rate.

Christmas Day, Dominion Day and Labour Day to be paid for at straight time without working, or if working on these days, overtime rate to be paid in addition.

VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS, LOCAL No. 147.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1928, to September 30, 1930, and may be extended from year to year provided mutually satisfactory arrangements can be made whereby wages and hours may be adjusted and settled by local conciliation.

Only union members to be employed if available and union members will not work in shops where non-union men are continually employed.

Hours: 44 per week ending at noon on Saturday.

Overtime: time and one half for first six hours; thereafter and work on Sundays, Labour

Day and Christmas Day, double time; all other holidays time and one half.

Wages per week for journeymen bookbinders: from November 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929, \$43.50; from March 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, \$45.

Wages for apprentice bookbinders: first half of third year one third of journeymen's scale, second half of third year one half of journeymen's scale, fourth year two thirds of journeymen's scale.

Men apprentices to serve four years. One apprentice allowed for first four journeymen, two for eight journeymen and one apprentice for each additional five journeymen.

Wages per week for journeywomen: from November 1, 1928, to February 28, 1929, \$21.75; from March 1, 1929, to September 30, 1930, \$22.50.

Wages per week for junior women: first six months \$11, second six months, \$12, third six months, \$13, fourth six months, \$14, fifth six months, \$16, sixth six months, \$18.50.

Women apprentices to serve three years. One apprentice allowed to each shop and one apprentice for three journeywomen, two apprentices for five journeywomen, three apprentices for nine journeywomen and an additional apprentice for each five journeywomen thereafter.

Conciliation and arbitration to govern the adjustment of any dispute.

Provided an arbitration agreement is arrived at, the individual employer agrees to become a party to one arbitration proceeding representing the employing commercial printers of Victoria, the findings of such arbitration to be binding.

### Manufacturing: Iron, Steel and Products

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—A CERTAIN BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, LOCAL No. 482.

Agreement reached following conciliation by the Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour.

Agreement to be in effect from October 28, 1929, to October 28, 1930, and from year to year unless thirty days notice is given by either party.

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week. If a night shift is used, a week's work will consist of ten hours per night for five nights.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to midnight, time and one third; after midnight, time and one half. Work on Sundays and holidays, time and one half.

Should it be found necessary to reduce the staff, the employer will consider reducing the hours before reducing the number of employees on the regular staff.

Wages per hour: tool makers 70 cents, machinists and brass finishers 65 cents, tool machinist 60 cents, machine operators and brass machinists 55 cents, monitor operators 50 cents, machine hands and brass machine operators 45 cents, skilled labour 35 cents, unskilled labour 30 cents, assemblers 30 to 60 cents.

Apprentices (except those employed at the time of signing the agreement) to be between ages of 16 and 21 years, and will serve five

years, and every effort be made to instruct them in every branch of the trade.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first year 16 to 20 cents, second year 25 cents, third year 30 cents, fourth year 35 cents, fifth year 40 cents.

A shop committee consisting of a chairman and a member of each department will act for a period of three months, the membership of this committee and the continuance of it after the three month period to be subject to the approval of the employer.

If any employee considers that he is unjustly dealt with, the matter may be taken up by the shop committee and the management, and if necessary will be referred to arbitration.

### Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE CARPENTER AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION AND THE GENERAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF THE TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE of the first part, AND THE TORONTO DISTRICT MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS OF CANADA of the second part.

The terms of this agreement, which was signed on November 16, 1929, are printed in full as follows:—

Clause 1.—*This Agreement* shall take effect on the 1st day of January, 1930, between the two bodies aforementioned, and shall remain in effect until the 31st day of December, 1931, and any change of this agreement requested by either party, must be made three months prior to December 31, 1931, and notification of the same shall be given in writing.

Clause 2.—The party of the second part, as a whole, shall not order any strike against members of the first part, either individually or collectively, nor shall any members of the party of the second part leave their work before the matter in dispute is brought before the Arbitration Board, hereinafter described for settlement, such Board to be called within forty-eight hours, and report their decision as early as possible. A joint Arbitration Board of three members from each party shall be appointed forthwith to carry out the terms set in this clause.

Clause 3.—Under this Agreement, eight hours shall constitute a full working day, for the first five days of the week, and four hours on Saturday, the hours to be from eight a.m. to five p.m. and Saturday from eight to twelve noon. Where it is agreeable to both parties of this Agreement to take one-half hour for lunch, then the quitting time shall be 4.30 p.m. In the event of any building exceeding eight stories in height, the eighth floor shall be known as the starting point, at the starting time, and the employees shall proceed to their work from this point on the employers time.

Clause 4.—All work done after twelve noon on Saturdays, also Sundays, New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, shall be paid at the rate of double time. Work may be done in case of an emergency for the first three hours after the ordinary quitting time of the regular working days of the week, and shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, all other overtime to be paid for at double rate.

Clause 5.—When work is carried on in two or more shifts, the second and third shifts shall be paid eight hours time for seven hours work. The men shall not work on any more than one shift in twenty-four hours, unless paid for such time, as rates in clause 4 of this Agreement specify: first shift to work regular hours; if other hours, they shall be paid at the same rate as second and third shifts. Saturdays, 4 hours pay for three and one-half hours work.

Clause 6.—The rate of wages for Carpenters in this district as agreed between the parties hereto, shall be as follows:—

January 1, to June 30, 1930, shall be \$1.05 per hour.

July 1, to December 31, 1930, shall be \$1.10 per hour.

January 1, to December 31, 1931, shall be \$1.15 per hour.

Clause 7.—When men are moved from one job to another during working hours, car fare shall be paid by the employer, and also time in transit. Carpenters shall be paid every week. In case of discharge, the men shall immediately be paid their wages in full. In case of quitting, those doing so shall be paid on the regular pay-day. When a man is to be laid off, or when a man decides to quit, one hour's notice shall be given in either case, on condition that the employee works for the hour specified.

Clause 8.—The jurisdiction to which these rules apply, shall be a radius of eight miles from Bloor and Yonge Sts., Toronto. The contractors agree to pay the rate of wages, and observe the working conditions as set forth in this Agreement within the said eight mile radius; also pay transportation charges both ways outside of this radius.

Clause 9.—It is also agreed that a room shall be provided with sufficient space and heat for Carpenters to eat their meals, and be used for the storage of their tools; a lock and key to be provided.

Clause 10.—This Agreement is made on the condition that all carpenters shall work harmoniously together.

Clause 11.—The rates for pay for apprentices shall be as follows:—

For the first year, twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour.

For the second year, thirty-five cents (35c.) per hour.

For the third year, forty-five cents (45c.) per hour.

For the fourth year, sixty cents (60c.) per hour.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL No. 151.

Agreement signed following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June and July, to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1931. If any change desired by either party, notice to be given 60 days before expiration.

Only members of local unions of the International Brotherhood are to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays. If the five day week is generally adopted by the Toronto Building Trades Council, negotiations will take place to meet the new condition.



Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours, thereafter and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day; overtime will be dispensed with as far as possible.

Wages per hour for journeymen: from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, 90 cents; from May 1, 1930, to May 1, 1931, \$1.

One apprentice allowed to every contractor employing two journeymen, two apprentices if ten journeymen employed and thereafter one additional apprentice for every five additional journeymen employed.

Any shop grievance will if possible be adjusted between the business agent and the employer, but no strike to occur until the executive of the local union investigates the dispute. The representatives of the local unions shall have the right to remove workers from their job whenever the local union considers it necessary. A shop steward to be appointed on any job when more than four journeymen employed.

Every contractor will satisfy the union that his employees are properly protected under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario.

**TORONTO, ONTARIO.—MASTER PAINTERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL UNION OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF CANADA, JUBILEE LOCAL NO. 1.**

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1929, to April 30, 1930. Negotiations towards any new agreement will commence not later than December 31, 1929.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight and for work on Saturday afternoons to 5 p.m.; overtime after midnight on other days and after 5 p.m. on Saturdays, and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. No work on Labour Day. When two or three shifts are worked, regular wage to be paid.

Wages per hour for journeymen painters, decorators and paperhangers: 80 cents.

For work out of city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid. On country work, overtime may be worked at regular wage. Men may work the same number of hours as the workmen in the same trade are working in that locality.

### Construction: Shipbuilding

**ST. JOHN, N.B.—ST. JOHN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY LIMITED AND THE MACHINISTS AND APPRENTICES EMPLOYED BY THEM.**

Agreement to be in effect from March 21, 1929, to March 1, 1930 and from year to year unless thirty days' notice of change is given by either party.

Hours: 9 per day, 4½ on Saturdays, for day work; if night shift employed, 10 hours per night, five nights per week.

Overtime: overtime to midnight, time and one-half; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages for machinists; 65 cents per hour.

If any apprentices are employed, not more than two additional each year to be employed, unless otherwise mutually agreed on. Appren-

tices are to serve four years and will be instructed in all branches of the trade.

Wages per hour for apprentices: 15 cents during first year, 20 cents during second year, 25 cents during third year and 30 cents during fourth year.

If any employee considers himself unjustly dealt with, the matter may be taken up by the shop committee and the management and if necessary, will be referred to arbitration. No stoppage of work until every effort has been made to reach an agreement. No discrimination to be shown members of the shop committee.

### Construction: Miscellaneous

**VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—TRADE RULES OF THE PILE DRIVERS, BRIDGE, DOCK AND WHARF BUILDERS UNIONS, LOCAL NO. 2404 VANCOUVER AND LOCAL NO. 2415 VICTORIA (UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS).**

These rules which were revised on January 1, 1929, are similar to the rules previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1928, and July, 1925, with the following exceptions:—

Wages for boomman \$1.06¼ per hour, \$8.50 per day.

Travelling time must be paid on all jobs lasting two weeks or less, but any man who is sent to a job and leaves within two weeks must forfeit his transportation.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

**CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS ADOPTED BY THE LABOURERS' PROTECTIVE UNION LOCAL NO. 9658.**

This schedule was adopted by the union to be in effect from April 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930.

Wages per hour: general wharf and warehouse work—day work 40 cents, night work 50 cents; work at steamboats with general cargo—day work 60 cents, night work 70 cents; work at sailing vessels with general cargo, brick, or lumber 50 cents; shovelling coal, stone, salt or brick in bulk on board sailing vessels—25 cents per ton for vessels under 300 tons and 30 cents for vessels over 300 tons (three men to hatch all tonnage); trimming coal, stone, corn or salt from sailing vessels and labour connected therewith, 75 cents per hour (four men to a gang); for all steamers discharging coal 55 cents per ton, trimming coal from steamers 75 cents per hour; for discharging molasses 50 cents per puncheon, for bunkering steamboats 25 to 50 cents per ton or by the hour, for trimming coal at milk factory, cold storage plant and electric light plant 25 cents per ton, for bagging coal at any coal agent 70 cents per hour, for trimming coal from cars 75 cents per hour, working at steamboat or sailing vessels loaded with fertilizer 65 cents per hour for day work and 70 cents per hour for night work. For putting coal into cellars 15 cents per load.

time and one-half for work on Sundays and holidays and for work during meal hours.

Men ordered to steamer loading or discharging cargo to receive one hour's pay and to be paid for waiting time.

### Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—

CITIES OF PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 906, AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1928, to May 1, 1930.

This agreement was signed following the report of the Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which report was printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1928, and was adopted by both parties with certain changes as reported in the issue for November, 1928. The working conditions covered in the agreement show only minor change from the previous agreement which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1927. The new wage scale is as follows:—

Wages per hour in transportation department: on two-man cars—first six months 45 cents, second six months 50 cents, thereafter 54½ cents; on one-man cars—first six months 52½ cents, second six months, 57½ cents, thereafter 62 cents. Regular spare operators working less than six hours in any one day will be paid six hours per day, six days per week at their respective rates, unless off sick or unless one has missed his call.

Wages per hour in car house department: carpenter 65 cents, machinist and blacksmith 65 cents, painter 61 cents, first class pitman 60 cents, second class pitman 55 cents, labourers and car cleaners 50 cents.

Wages per hour in track department: track bonder 51 cents, regular trackmen 49 cents.

### SASKATOON, SASK.—BY-LAW TO REGULATE WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL STREET RAILWAY.

A summary of this by-law is given below under the heading: "Service—Public Administration".

### LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—CITY OF LETHBRIDGE AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1929, to February 28, 1930. If either party desires a change at the expiration of the agreement, thirty days' notice to be given. If unable to reach a new agreement, a board of arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act will be applied for.

No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union membership. A check-off for monthly union dues will be maintained.

Hours: 9 per day for both transportation and barn departments.

Overtime and all work on Sundays, holidays and rest day, time and one half. Sub-station operator on Sundays to be paid straight time.

Wages for motormen: first six months 55 cents, second six months 58 cents, thereafter 61

cents; motormen training students 3 cents per hour extra, spare men 55 cents.

Wages per hour: barnmen—first six months 55 cents, next six months 58 cents, thereafter 59 cents, mechanic 70 cents, track greaser 55 cents, trackman experienced 55 cents, other labourers 50 cents.

The terms of the group sickness and accident insurance policy to be continued.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions, in choice of runs and also if necessary to reduce staff.

The length of training period to be left to the discretion of the Superintendent, but no wages will be paid for this period.

The superintendent will at all times receive a grievance committee. Failing a settlement, the matter may be referred to the City Manager.

### EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON AND EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION—SPECIAL CONDITIONS CONCERNING THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, LOCAL NO. 569.

The conditions of this agreement are similar to those summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1925, with the exception of the hours of motormen and conductors and the wages schedule which is as follows:

#### Motormen and Conductors and Motormen-Conductors

Hours: 8 per day. Time and one half for legal holidays.

Wages per hour: first six months 58 cents, second six months 60 cents, second year 65 cents, third year 68 cents, thereafter 71 cents.

#### Barn Men

Wages per hour: car cleaners (after six months) 55 cents, car repairers 57 to 70 cents, controller men 75 cents, foreman carpenter \$1, fireman for boilers 60 cents, linemen's helper 62 cents. Wages per month: general foreman \$195, assistant general foreman \$180, barn foreman (nights) \$160, fare box inspector \$155, storekeeper and record clerk \$155.

Wages per hour for trade mechanics: car wirers 73 cents, painters 80 cents, painters' helpers 65 cents, blacksmiths' helpers 57 cents and 64 cents, labourers and sand men 55 cents, electric welders 70 and 80 cents, armature winders 89 cents, blacksmiths 80 cents, babbitt men 68 cents. Equipment of car men \$125 per month.

Wages for trackmen, etc: track labourers 55 cents per hour, trackmen in charge of gang 60 cents per hour; track greasers \$110 per month, flagmen \$100. Time and one half for legal holidays.

Wages for power house and pumping station: shift engineer \$192 per month, assistant chief engineers \$155, water tender and head fireman with certificate \$145, water tender and head firemen \$140, relief man \$140, fireman 60 and 65 cents per hour, head ash handler 59 cents, other ash handlers 55 and 57 cents, elevator attendants 65 and 63 cents, crane engineers' helpers 62 cents, general helpers 55 and 56 cents, experienced helpers if qualified after three years 60 cents, boiler cleaners 60 and 66 cents, tube blower 61 cents, combustion men 57 cents. Wages at pumping station: chief filter operators \$145 per month, general help on filters 56 and 60 cents per hour.

### Service: Public Administration

SASKATOON, SASK.—BY-LAWS TO REGULATE THE WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE CITY OF SASKATOON.

#### *Linemen of the Electrical Department*

By-laws to be in effect from January 1, 1929, to January 1, 1930.

Hours:  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per day for first five days and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours on Saturdays.

Overtime to 10 p.m. on other days and to 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one half; overtime between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. on other days and after 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays, and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time. Any lineman called out at 3 a.m. or earlier will be paid double time until relieved. Any lineman called out after 5.30 p.m. to be paid at least three hours' time.

Wages per hour: line foreman \$1.15; journeymen linemen—first class \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ , second class 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first three months 57 cents; first six months thereafter 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, second six months thereafter 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, third six months thereafter 65 cents, fourth six months thereafter 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, last nine months 70 cents.

Any lineman will be considered a journeyman who has at least three years' experience in one or all branches of the trade, that is to say, lineman, cable splicer or troubleman, provided such workman proves qualified by examination and test.

Not more than one apprentice to every four journeymen and no apprentice will be allowed to work on high voltage wires or primaries except during the last six months of apprenticeship.

Two journeymen will be assigned to all work done on high voltage wires. All linemen employed on poles with high tension wires must wear rubber gloves and protectors which will be supplied by the city.

Journeymen linemen will have supervision of the setting and framing of poles and all work carried out thereon; also the laying and pulling of cables.

In filling any vacancy, seniority to be considered.

After one year's service, two weeks holiday with pay will be given each year, and if necessary, two weeks' sick leave per year. This period of sick leave may be extended by special sanction of the city council.

#### *Employees of the Pumping Plant and Electrical Department (except linemen)*

By-law to be in effect from January 1, 1929, to January 1, 1930.

This by-law is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1927, with the exception of the wage scale which is as follows:—

Wages per hour for outside electrical workers: wiremen (electricians) 85 cents, street light patrolman 75 cents, relief light patrolman 70 cents, meter installers 75 cents, tungsten patrolman 65 cents, groundmen—first season 57 cents, thereafter 60 cents.

Wages for power house workers: assistant chief engineer \$195 per month, shift engineer

\$185, senior assistant shift engineer \$180, assistant shift engineer \$175, draughtsman \$180, turbine and boiler room attendants \$145, firemen \$155, storekeeper \$135, coal foreman \$165, meter repairer \$165, station electrician 95 cents per hour, skilled mechanics 85 cents, skilled mechanic's helpers 65 cents, blacksmith 75 cents, foreman boiler cleaner 75 cents, boiler cleaners, ash men and coal handlers 57 cents for first six months, 60 cents for second six months and 62 cents thereafter. Assistant chief engineers will be paid \$132.50 per month as a minimum, with a maximum of \$175 when qualified to take charge of switchboard.

Wages for pumping station and filtration plant workers: shift engineers \$180 per month, assistant engineer \$150, cleaner and relief man \$135, casual helper 57 cents per hour.

#### *Fire Department*

By-law to be in effect from January 1, 1929, to January 1, 1930.

This by-law is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1927, with the exception of the wage scale, which is as follows:—

Wages per month: fire alarm and police telegraph supervisor \$190.75, senior captain \$182.50, captains \$162.50, motor mechanic \$162.50, lieutenants \$157.50, firemen—first year \$132.50, second year \$142.50, after two years \$152.50; firemen appointed on or after January 1, 1929: first year \$122.50, second year \$132.50, third year \$142.50, after three years \$152.50.

#### *Municipal Street Railway*

By-law to be in effect from June 24, 1929, to January 1, 1930.

This by-law is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1927, with the following exceptions:

Wages per hour for employees of Mechanical Department: linemen 92 cents, arc welders 83 cents, electrician and armature winder 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, lineman's assistant 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, charge hand 80 cents, carpenter and painter 80 cents, machinist 75 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, blacksmith 72 cents, junior mechanic 69 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, painter's assistant 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, car and track repairers (pitmen)—first year 59 cents, second year 61 cents, after three years 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, general worker 56 cents, car cleaners and helpers 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, senior track repairer 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, track foreman 65 cents, leading hand—first year 50 cents, second year 52 cents, greaser 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, flagman \$4.16 per day, sub-foreman 55 cents per hour, casual track labourer 45 cents, permanent track labourer 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents, night foreman \$160 per month.

Any vacancy occurring on day shift to be filled from the night shift, seniority and efficiency to govern.

#### PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

Schedule in effect for the year 1929:—  
*Power House*

Hours: 48 per week, with two weeks' vacation with pay each year.

Wages: shift engineers \$150 per month, firemen \$125 per month, power plant maintenance man \$120, coal and ash handlers 45 cents per hour.

*Meter and Line Department*

Hours: 8 per day, a 44-hour week, with two weeks' vacation with pay each year.

Wages: meterman \$120 to \$132 per month, lineman 65 to 75 cents per hour, helpers and apprentices 35 cents, line foreman 75 cents.

*Fire Department*

The Department is not operated under the two platoon system. Wages per month for firemen from \$85 for beginners to a maximum of \$115.

*Works Department*

Hours: 9 per day.

Wages for labourers: 40 cents per hour for regular labourers and 35 cents for temporary labourers.

LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.—CITY OF LETHBRIDGE AND THE CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL LABOUR UNION, LOCAL NO. 70.

*General*

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1929, to February 28, 1930. The parties are to meet about January 30, 1930, to discuss new agreement and future wage adjustments are to be based on the cost of living as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for the previous October.

No discrimination on account of union membership and the check-off to remain in force. Preference of employment to be given to citizens of Lethbridge.

Hours: except where otherwise specified, hours to be 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-half for overtime, including work on legal holidays, to all men paid on hourly basis. No overtime to be paid to employees paid on monthly basis. Except where otherwise specified, double time for work on Sundays. If asked to report for work and then not required, men on hourly rate will be paid one hour's pay.

Wages: minimum wage to be 50 cents per hour and this will also be the minimum on all city contract work.

The group sickness and accident insurance policy to be continued.

The City Manager will at all times receive a grievance committee. If any dispute cannot be settled in this way, it will be referred to a conciliation board.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions.

*Water Works*

Wages for water works employees: foreman 63 cents to 65 cents per hour, pipe layers, hydrant men, caulkers, etc. 60 cents, diggers (permanent) 55 cents, diggers (temporary) 50 cents, meter reader and inspector, \$140 per month.

*Streets Department*

Wages for employees of Streets Department: street cleaners (old men) \$75 per month, special rate 59 cents per hour, general rate 55 cents per hour, temporary labourers 50 cents.

*Stables Department*

Wages for teamsters: 55 cents per hour.

The regular 8-hour day to be worked, but if required to care for team one-half hour additional night and morning to be allowed.

*Engine Drivers*

When employees are on any make of engine or on mechanical work other than driving motor cars or trucks, tractor engineers' wages to be paid, that is 63 cents per hour.

*Fire Fighters*

The wage schedule for fire fighters is not included.

Ten days vacation with pay each year after one year's service, which may be increased to fourteen days at discretion of the chief. Full pay for sickness and accident leave according to insurance agreement, and this time may be extended at the discretion of the City Manager.

New employees taken on must be between the ages of 21 and 35.

*Power House*

Machinist and boilerwasher to be paid overtime rates for all overtime including legal holidays; double time for Sundays. Engineers will be granted 12 days' holidays with pay and firemen 14 days.

*Coal Mine*

Wages: drivers wages \$5.38 per day for inside work, \$4.90 per day for outside work, tippemen 60 cents per hour. Contract rates for other classes of work are specified.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF EDMONTON AND THE EDMONTON CIVIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION.

Agreement to be in effect for the year 1929, and from year to year thereafter until a new agreement is negotiated.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1925 (Electrical Workers' Agreement in issue for October, 1927), with the following changes:

*Civic Employees Federal Union No. 30*

Wages per hour: common labourers and teamsters 55 cents, sewer and water house service construction men 55 cents, experienced labourers 57 cents, truck drivers 58 cents, heavy truck drivers 65 cents, gasoline engine operators, hydrant and valve repairers 62 cents, water service and meter installers, pipe layers, fitters and caulkers 66 cents, meter mechanic 71 cents, sewer and waterworks construction foreman and inspectors 76 cents, steam boiler operators 82 cents.

*International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, Local No. 55*

Wages per hour: 92 cents.

*Policemen's Association Local No. 74*

Wages per month: night inspector \$180, inspectors \$170, sergeants (detectives) \$170, sergeants \$160, constables \$125 to \$145, detectives \$160, acting detectives \$145, accountant and finger print expert \$175, matron \$97.50, janitor \$120, woman police officer \$100.

*City Fire Fighters' Union, Local No. 209*

Wages per month: captains \$165, lieutenants \$160, mechanic \$175, assistant electrician \$155, assistant motor mechanic \$155, firemen and drivers \$125 for first year to \$145 for third

year, operators \$120 for first year to \$127.50 for third year, fire marshal \$165, superintendent of fire and police telegraph alarm system \$200.

*Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees, Local No. 569*

This agreement is noted above under the heading: "Transportation and Public Utilities—Street and Electric Railways."

*International Association of Machinists, Local No. 817*

Wages per hour: machinists employed at power plant 90 cents, machinists' helpers 70 cents, machinists at Street Railway barns 90 cents, boiler room mechanics 78 cents, machinist helper at Street Railway 68 cents.

*International Association of Steam and Operating Engineers, Local No. 857*

The only wage rates mentioned under this agreement are shift engineers \$180 per month, assistant shift engineers \$145.

*United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners*

Wages per hour at Street Railway barns from May 1, 1929, 95 cents, foreman 5 cents per hour extra.

*United Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Local No. 1016*

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; after midnight and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for journeymen painters: 95 cents; foreman 5 cents per hour extra.

One apprentice allowed for every five journeymen, and they must be bonded to serve three years.

Wages per hour for apprentices: first year 20 cents, second year 40 cents, third year 60 cents.

*Canadian Electrical Trade Union, Edmonton Branch*

This agreement is the same as the one previously in force and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1927, with the following changes:

Wages per month for telephone employees: journeymen on switch work \$146 to \$187, service men and rack men \$146 to \$170, inspectors \$145 to \$176, inspectors on P.B.X. work to serve a probation period at \$176 for first six months, \$182 thereafter, senior shop mechanic \$182; other shop mechanics 51 to 73 cents per hour, installer and linemen 70 to 87 cents per hour, installation sub-foreman 90 cents, cable splicers' helpers 63 cents; branch office sub-foreman \$190 for first six months, \$200 thereafter; P.B.X. and exchange construction sub-foreman \$200 wire chief \$220.

Wages for light and power electrical workers: line construction and maintenance—foreman lineman \$1.02 per hour, line inspector and repairmen \$1.02, journeymen linemen 95 cents, apprentices 57 to 80 cents, groundman 60 cents. Meter section: foreman meter section \$195 per month, meter repairman and meter installer 90 cents per hour. Street light section: foreman \$195, journeymen repair and patrolmen \$170, wiring inspector \$195, power house electrician 95 cents per hour; power house operators \$155 and \$160 per month; street railway linemen 89 cents per hour.

Wages for apprentices: switchmen, inspectors, servicemen and rackmen from \$60 per month for first six months to \$125 for sixth month; shop repairmen from 30 cents per hour for first six months to 60 cents during sixth six months; installers, linemen and cable splicers from 30 cents per hour for first six months to 75 cents during sixth six months; cable splicers 85 cents per hour during fourth year.

## AGREEMENTS AND CHANGES IN WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS ON STEAM RAILWAYS IN CANADA

IN the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, page 541, reference was made to changes in working conditions for certain classes of railway employees, the agreements in force being amended accordingly, affecting locomotive engineers on the Canadian Pacific Railway and shop mechanics and maintenance of way employees on all the principal railways. Further changes have been agreed to or proposed as follows:

**LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.**—As in the case of the disputes between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its locomotive engineers and firemen mentioned above, disputes between the Canadian National Railways and its locomotive engineers, firemen, etc., as to amendments to the tripartite agreement between the railway and the two unions were referred to two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Following the reports of

these boards (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, pages 858-862, and September, 1929, page 980), the Canadian National Railways entered into separate agreements with its locomotive engineers making changes in rules and working conditions, as approved by the Board dealing with its case, similar to those previously made on the Canadian Pacific Railway, effective on eastern lines from September 1, 1929, with similar changes on western lines effective November 1, 1929.

The Canadian National Railways and its locomotive engineers also referred to a Board of Conciliation another dispute involving seniority rights of the engineers on the various railway lines amalgamated into the new system, an agreement reached at Montreal, May 1, 1926, not being satisfactory. An agreement between the parties was reached and was approved by the Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1929, pp. 979-980).

CONDUCTORS, TRAINMEN, ETC.—A dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its conductors on eastern lines was referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Order of Railway Conductors desiring a separate agreement with the railway instead of the tri-partite agreement to which the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen was also a party and desired also changes in wages, while the trainmen's organization objected to the proposed abrogation of the tri-partite agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1929, p. 856). The Board upheld the right of the conductors to a separate agreement and subsequently such an agreement was reached and this provided for increases in wage rates of passenger conductors from \$6.70 per day (150 miles) to \$7.08, and in the minimum per month under specified conditions from \$201 to \$212.40, effective July 16, 1929.

Following a reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Act, the rates of pay for conductors, trainmen, etc., on the western lines on both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways were increased by amendments to the existing agreements, effective from October 1, 1929 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1929, p. 1082-1086.) The increases were: passenger conductors from 4.47c. per mile to 4.72c. (150 miles per day), from \$208 per month to \$219.65; freight conductors from 6.16c. per mile to 6.25c. (100 miles per day); passenger baggagemen from 3.24c. per mile to 3.29c. (150 miles per day); passenger trainmen from 3.13c. per mile to 3.18c. (150 miles per day); freight brakemen from 4.84c. per mile to 4.91c. (100 miles per day); yard foremen from \$6.64 per day to \$6.74; yardmen from \$6.16 per day to \$6.25; switchtenders from \$4.72 per day to \$4.79; and corresponding changes for other classes of service and on special parts of the railway lines.

Trainmen, brakemen and yardmen on eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway secured an agreement effective November 1, 1929, providing for brakemen and yardmen increases similar to those for western lines as follows: baggagemen from \$4.86 per day (150 miles) to \$4.94 and per month from \$145.80 to \$148.20; trainmen from \$4.70 per day (150 miles) to \$4.77 and per month from \$141 to \$143.10; through freight brakemen from 4.84c. per mile to 4.91c. way freight brakemen from 5.24c. per mile to 5.31c.; yard foremen from \$6.64 per day to \$6.74; yardmen from \$6.16 per day to \$6.25; switch tenders from \$4.72 per day to \$4.79.

Freight conductors on eastern lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway secured an increase

in wages effective Nov. 1, 1929, similar to that on western lines (5 cents per 100 miles) by an amendment to the conductors agreement of July 16, 1929 mentioned above.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES.—Following the amendments to the agreement between the Railway Association of Canada, representing the principal railways, and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees making certain slight rules and working conditions from February 1, 1929, further amendments were made effective from June 1, 1929, providing for increases in wages as follows: section foremen, classified yards, from \$4.70-\$5 to \$4.85-\$5.15; other section foremen from \$4.55 to \$4.70; extra gang foremen from \$5.10-\$5.60 to \$5.25-\$5.75; sectionmen in classified yards from 41c. per hour to 41c. for first year, 42c. for second year, 45c. after second year; other sectionmen from 38c.-41c. to 38c.-43c.; foremen, bridge and building, and mason foremen, etc., from \$5.60 per day to \$5.75; painter foremen from \$5.25 to \$5.50; pile driver and hoist engineers from \$5 per day to \$5.15; carpenters from 58c.-62c. per hour to 61c.-65c.; bridgemen or rough carpenters from 48c.-58c. per hour to 48c.-61c.; painters from 58c. per hour to 58c.-61c.; plumbers, blacksmiths, etc., from 72c. per hour to 77c.; masons, bricklayers and plasterers from a minimum of 62c. per hour to 65c.; mechanics' helpers from 46c. per hour to 48c.; with similar increases to other classes. Signed maintainers, mechanics and helpers, since 1924 under separate agreements with the several railways instead of being under the maintenance of wage agreement with the railway association, secured similar increases, effective June 16, 1929 on the Canadian National Railways and on the Canadian Pacific Railway, eastern lines, and effective July 16, 1929, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines. The signal maintainers and mechanics' rates rose from 65-72 cents per hour to 68-75 cents and helpers' rates from 45-46 cents per hour to 46-50 cents.

Stationary firemen, oilers and shop labourers received increases effective July 1, 1929 of one cent per hour for employees with one year's service and 2 cents per hour for employees with two year's service.

CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, ETC.—These classes on the Canadian National, the Canadian Pacific Railways and the Dominion Atlantic Railway had entered into negotiations for increases in wages and the last two cases have been referred to Boards under the Industrial Disputes Act.

## COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF HOURLY WAGES IN TERMS OF FOOD, ETC., IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

THE International Labour Office has maintained since 1924 a record of comparative real wages in various countries, originally compiled and published by the British Ministry of Labour in 1923. Summaries of these figures have been given from time to time in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1928, page 1397, and in various preceding issues. During the current year the scope of the statistics has been considerably increased by including figures for a larger number of cities in each country, and by increasing the number of commodities for which prices are secured as well as the number of occupations and industries for which wages are secured. From these data an index number of real wages, showing the comparative purchasing power of hourly wages in terms of food, fuel and light and soap have been calculated for each country, taking Great Britain as the standard and therefore represented by 100.

An international budget of foods, fuel and light and soap was constructed, showing the average quantities of each article ordinarily consumed by the workers and their families in the various countries so far as information was available. The cost of this budget in each country was then calculated, using the average prices in the cities covered. The average hourly wage in each country was calculated from the figures for cities and occupations included, and the purchasing power of wages in each country was determined by dividing the cost of the budget into the average hourly wage. The index number of real wages for each country was determined by taking the figure representing the purchasing power of hourly wages in it and dividing it by the similar figure for Great Britain.

In the figures issued from 1924 to 1928 an allowance was made for rent as well as for food, but this feature of the compilation has been dropped for the present. Also the index numbers were calculated according to six cost of living budgets, designed to represent conditions in various countries or groups of countries. This feature also has been dropped as it appeared that the differences in the results obtained from the various budgets were not great.

The international budget now used includes twenty-seven foods and fuel (coal or its equivalent), electricity, gas, paraffin oil and soap, there being a calculation for all these items and one for the food separately. The wage data secured include building trades, metal trades, furniture making, printing trades, electrical work, transportation, bakers and civic labourers. The International Labour Office secured the data for prices and wages for July, 1929, and published the results of the collection and compilation in the *International*

*Labour Review* for October, including for each country a table of hourly wages in each city, for each occupation, and a table of the average retail prices of the various commodities, tables of the items in the international budget of foods, etc., its cost in each country, and a table of the index numbers of real wages calculated from such figures. For some countries, it is stated, the figures for July, 1929, were not received in time to be included in the tables and among these was Canada. The accompanying table gives the index numbers of real wages for each country as published with the addition of figures for Canada which have been calculated from the data furnished to the International Labour Office by the Department.

It is pointed out by the International Labour Office that the figures issued are subject to important reservations in that they are based on only certain items in the cost of living and on the wages for relatively few classes of labour in the large cities in each country. It is the intention, however, to increase the scope of the figures in both respects with the object of determining as accurately as possible the comparative levels of cost of living and wages, and consequently the relative purchasing power of wages, that is real wages, in each country. The International Labour Office states:—

"During recent months, however, the urgency of effecting some improvements in the statistics has become greater. The data are being used to an increasing extent by business undertakings in different countries, and the Office is frequently asked to supply additional information.. Perhaps the most noteworthy recent example is the use of these figures and the desire for more complete information of a similar character by the Ford Motor Company, Ltd., which is interested in international real wage comparisons as a basis for the establishment of wage scales to be applied in its factories in different European countries."

INDEX NUMBERS OF COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN THE LARGE TOWNS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, GENERALLY IN JUNE-JULY, 1929. (Great Britain=100)

Country	Number of towns	Index numbers based on food	Index numbers based on food, fuel, light and soap
Canada.....	6	158	154
Australia.....	2	146	143
Austria.....	3	46	45
Denmark.....	1	103	104
Spain.....	4	47	45
Estonia.....	2	42	41
United States.....	10	187	191
France.....	4	54	53
Great Britain.....	7	100	100
Irish Free State.....	3	100	98
Netherlands.....	4	86	85
Portugal.....	1	35	32
Sweden.....	3	102	101

## PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1929

### Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices in Canada during November was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices was again slightly lower.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average prices in some sixty cities was \$11.75 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$11.68 for October; \$11.28 for November, 1928; \$11.07 for November, 1927; \$11.01 for November, 1926; \$11.23 for November, 1925; \$10.46 for November, 1924; \$10.69 for November, 1923; \$10.29 for November, 1922; \$11.08 for November, 1921; \$15.32 for November, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.65 for November, 1918; and \$7.96 for November, 1914. The most important increases occurred in the prices of eggs, milk, butter, cheese, evaporated apples and prunes, while the prices of beef, mutton, pork, bacon, lard, bread, flour and beans were slightly lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$22.03 at the beginning of November, as compared with \$21.96 for October; \$21.52 for November, 1928; \$21.27 for November, 1927; \$21.24 for November, 1926; \$21.51 for November, 1925; \$20.81 for November, 1924; \$21.19 for November, 1923; \$20.89 for November, 1922; \$21.60 for November, 1921; \$26.13 for November, 1920; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$21.61 for November, 1918; and \$14.36 for November, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 502 commodities in 1926 as 100, was again slightly lower at 95.8 for November, as compared with 96.7 for October; 94.9 for November, 1928; 96.9 for November, 1927; and 97.6 for November, 1926. One hundred and eleven prices quotations were lower, forty-four were higher and three hundred and forty-seven were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups were lower, two were higher and one was unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and Vegetable Products group, due mainly to lower prices for grains, rubber, vegetable oils, coffee and turpentine; the Animals and their Products group, due mainly to lower prices for live stock and meats,

which more than offset increases in the prices of eggs and fish; the Textile and Textile Products group, due to a decline in the price of raw textile materials and for cotton fabrics; the Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products group, due to lower prices for lead, silver, tin, zinc and solder; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due to lower prices for certain dyes, paints and fertilizers. The Wood, Wood Products and Paper group advanced, due to higher prices for certain lines of lumber. The Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products group was also higher, because of higher prices for coal, fuel oil and lime. The Iron and Its Products group was unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose consumers' goods were slightly lower, foods, with the exception of fish, eggs, milk and its products, and sugar and its products being cheaper. Certain textile fabrics and coal were also lower. Producers' goods were substantially lower, due to declines in the prices of certain building and construction materials and in materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur and leather goods industries, for the metal working industries, for the meat packing industries, for milling and other industries, as well as for miscellaneous producers' materials.

In the grouping according to origin both raw and partly manufactured goods declined, the former due mainly to lower prices for grains, live stock, hides, raw wool, raw cotton and raw rubber, which more than offset increases in the prices of eggs, milk and coal, and the latter due to lower prices for flour and other milled products, bakery products, leather products, wool fabrics, cured meats and chemicals, which more than offset increases in the prices of butter, fuel oil and cured fish. Domestic farm products and articles of mineral origin were somewhat lower, while articles of marine origin and articles of forest origin advanced.

### EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November, of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood, and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quota-

*(Continued on page 1430)*



**COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA**

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family.

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1916	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1921	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1923	Nov. 1924	Nov. 1925	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1927	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1929
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	27.2	30.4	37.6	44.4	48.8	52.2	75.2	75.6	56.2	55.4	55.6	53.8	55.4	57.6	60.8	70.2	72.8	71.8
Beef, shoulder..	2 "	19.6	24.6	26.0	29.6	34.2	34.2	53.2	43.4	31.2	30.0	30.0	28.4	29.6	31.4	34.2	43.2	45.4	44.8
Veal, shoulder..	1 "	10.0	11.3	12.8	15.7	18.0	19.8	27.6	28.7	18.9	18.4	18.5	17.7	18.6	19.7	20.6	23.5	24.9	24.9
Mutton, roast...	1 "	11.8	12.2	16.8	19.1	20.9	24.3	35.2	35.2	24.6	26.9	26.6	27.6	28.6	29.2	27.8	29.7	31.0	30.4
Pork, leg.....	1 "	12.2	13.1	18.0	19.5	20.0	23.4	37.3	41.7	28.1	27.9	26.9	24.6	28.7	29.8	27.5	28.4	31.4	30.0
Pork, salt.....	2 "	21.8	25.0	34.4	35.2	37.6	42.6	70.0	73.4	53.2	51.8	50.4	46.2	53.8	55.8	53.0	54.2	55.4	55.0
Bacon, break-fast.....	1 "	15.4	17.8	24.5	24.7	26.4	30.6	51.4	58.5	43.4	40.9	38.6	33.8	41.7	43.5	38.4	40.5	40.9	40.1
Lard, pure.....	2 "	26.2	28.2	40.6	38.4	36.8	45.0	74.2	73.8	46.0	45.8	46.2	46.4	49.6	48.0	44.2	45.6	43.4	43.0
Eggs, fresh....	1 doz	25.7	30.0	33.3	33.7	40.3	50.1	67.1	81.7	59.4	51.6	52.0	54.1	57.2	56.1	57.7	57.4	51.3	58.5
Eggs, storage..	1 "	20.2	23.4	28.4	28.1	32.5	41.3	58.5	70.3	52.0	43.7	44.0	45.6	48.7	48.2	49.7	49.7	45.1	48.6
Milk.....	6 qts.	36.6	39.6	48.0	51.6	52.8	56.4	81.0	93.0	80.4	70.2	72.0	72.6	71.4	70.8	72.6	73.8	74.4	75.6
Butter, dairy..	2 lbs.	44.2	49.4	52.0	58.0	60.0	82.8	104.2	123.0	82.0	77.6	81.2	78.6	89.4	76.0	84.8	86.6	85.2	87.2
Butter, creamery.....	1 "	25.5	27.7	31.9	33.9	34.5	45.6	57.2	66.5	46.8	43.7	44.9	43.5	50.5	41.4	46.5	47.6	46.9	47.4
Cheese, old....	1 "	16.1	17.6	18.5	20.5	22.1	28.7	32.4	40.7	34.2	32.5	33.8	32.9	33.4	33.0	33.9	33.7	33.0	33.1
Cheese, new....	1 "	14.6	15.7	17.5	19.1	20.2	26.9	32.3	38.4	29.8	28.5	33.8	32.9	33.4	33.0	33.9	33.7	33.0	33.1
Bread.....	15 "	55.5	58.5	66.0	61.5	66.0	87.0	118.5	141.0	109.5	100.5	102.0	109.5	115.5	114.0	115.5	115.5	120.4	118.5
Flour, family..	10 "	25.0	28.0	33.0	32.0	38.0	54.0	69.0	75.0	51.0	44.0	43.0	51.0	51.0	53.0	52.0	50.0	54.0	53.0
Roll'd Oats....	5 "	18.0	19.5	21.0	22.0	24.5	27.0	41.0	40.0	29.0	27.5	28.0	30.0	29.5	29.0	32.0	31.5	32.0	32.5
Rice.....	2 "	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.2	13.4	25.2	33.0	19.6	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.8	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.6	20.6
Beans, hand-picked.....	2 "	8.6	9.4	10.8	12.4	13.6	22.4	33.0	22.2	17.6	17.0	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.8	19.6	23.6	22.6
Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	9.9	7.7	11.5	12.0	12.8	13.6	23.5	28.5	21.3	22.6	18.9	19.7	20.1	19.9	19.4	21.5	21.3	21.5
Prunes, medium	1 "	11.5	9.6	9.9	11.9	13.1	13.3	19.2	26.6	18.2	19.8	17.7	15.6	15.5	15.7	14.3	13.4	14.6	15.3
Sugar, granulated.....	4 "	21.6	22.0	24.0	23.6	32.4	37.6	49.2	64.0	39.2	36.0	48.8	39.6	31.2	31.6	32.8	30.8	28.8	28.8
Sugar, yellow..	2 "	10.0	9.8	10.8	11.0	14.8	17.6	22.6	30.8	18.6	17.0	23.2	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.4	13.8	13.8
Tea, black.....	1/4 "	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.8	9.9	15.6	15.7	13.6	14.8	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.6
Tea, green.....	1/4 "	8.7	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.8	9.8	15.0	16.5	15.0	14.8	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.6
Coffee.....	1/4 "	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.9	11.6	15.4	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.9	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.2
Potatoes.....	1/2 bag	24.1	28.0	30.3	36.0	31.7	61.0	64.0	73.2	55.1	38.3	46.5	42.9	65.4	64.0	54.9	42.0	73.8	73.8
Vinegar.....	1/2 qt.	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	1.0	9	9	9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>All Foods.....</b>		<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>15.32</b>	<b>11.08</b>	<b>10.29</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>11.23</b>	<b>11.01</b>	<b>11.07</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>11.75</b>
Starch, laundry	1/2 lb.	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1
Coal anthracite	1/2 ton	39.5	45.2	48.1	55.0	54.0	62.4	78.4	127.2	109.7	115.6	112.0	104.5	108.8	105.1	102.2	101.6	100.9	101.1
Coal bituminous	"	31.1	32.3	35.0	38.7	47.3	44.2	63.6	93.8	72.6	76.8	71.5	65.2	64.4	65.1	63.5	62.8	63.1	63.0
Wood, hard....	" cd.	32.5	35.3	38.8	42.5	42.6	48.5	79.0	87.0	79.1	79.4	77.7	77.2	75.7	75.8	75.0	76.2	76.0	76.0
Wood, soft....	"	22.6	25.5	29.4	30.6	31.4	32.7	57.3	67.4	61.1	59.2	59.6	57.6	56.3	55.9	56.3	55.3	54.4	54.3
Coal oil.....	1 gal.	24.0	24.5	24.4	23.7	23.7	22.9	27.8	39.9	31.6	31.0	30.1	30.4	30.2	31.5	31.1	31.0	31.1	31.0
<b>Fuel and light*</b>		<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.25</b>
<b>Rent.....</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>6.91</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>6.98</b>	<b>6.98</b>
<b>††Totals.....</b>		<b>9.37</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>14.02</b>	<b>14.36</b>	<b>16.05</b>	<b>21.61</b>	<b>26.13</b>	<b>21.60</b>	<b>20.89</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>20.81</b>	<b>21.51</b>	<b>21.24</b>	<b>21.27</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.96</b>	<b>22.03</b>

**AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES**

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.84	9.68	13.87	15.75	11.23	10.40	11.09	10.58	11.36	11.12	11.08	11.20	11.68	11.73	
Prince Edward Island	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.89	8.20	12.02	13.17	9.86	9.27	9.55	9.78	10.35	10.07	9.97	10.05	10.24	10.72	
New Brunswick.....	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.72	9.66	13.52	15.16	11.24	10.29	11.00	10.67	11.56	11.07	11.13	11.07	11.60	11.50	
Quebec.....	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	7.44	9.38	13.16	14.45	10.59	9.84	9.95	9.78	10.83	10.18	10.34	10.50	10.63	10.83	
Ontario.....	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.72	10.03	13.01	15.24	10.97	10.19	10.61	10.33	11.15	11.13	11.13	11.31	11.65	11.74	
Manitoba.....	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	8.15	9.30	13.05	15.26	10.83	9.74	10.22	9.95	10.46	10.25	10.53	10.94	11.51	11.54	
Saskatchewan.....	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	9.02	9.83	13.70	15.36	10.89	9.91	10.28	10.47	10.98	10.95	10.90	11.34	12.02	11.83	
Alberta.....	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	8.51	9.75	13.51	15.43	10.81	9.99	10.39	10.62	11.08	10.83	10.82	11.39	12.00	11.87	
British Columbia....	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	9.31	10.27	14.19	16.58	12.28	11.65	11.85	11.61	12.29	11.91	12.12	12.41	12.88	13.06	

†December only. ‡Kind most sold. \*For electric light and gas see text

††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent. See text.

1.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Pork			Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.		Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Fresh, leg, roast, per lb.	Salt, short cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
<b>Domlnion (average)</b> .....	35-9	30-8	28-4	22-4	18-1	24-9	30-4	30-0	27-5	40-1	44-4	61-8
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	35-1	31-6	29-3	24-2	18-9	20-2	27-7	30-0	26-4	38-5	42-3	57-3
1—Sydney.....	40-6	33-2	33-8	27-6	21-6	21-7	30	32-7	29-7	40-3	43-5	55
2—New Glasgow.....	35-1	31-7	27-5	21-8	17-2	16-8	25	30	25-3	38	42-6	53-8
3—Amherst.....	33-6	29-7	25-1	21-1	16-8	19	28-3	27-4	25-1	38	42-8	52-5
4—Halifax.....	41-1	31-9	31-6	24-4	19-9	21-6	28-1	31-6	25-5	38-1	41-3	61-9
5—Windsor.....	.....	28	28	22	15	.....	30	28	30	.....	.....	60
6—Truro.....	40	35	30	28	23	22	25	30	24-3	38	41-3	60-6
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	32-5	30	30	22-7	18-7	20	30	30	26-5	39-3	40-4	58
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	37-1	31-1	26-6	21-6	16-7	.....	26-7	27-9	25-6	40-7	44-3	60-7
8—Moncton.....	37-5	32-5	22-5	17-5	15	.....	30	.....	26-6	42	47-5	61
9—St. John.....	37-5	30	28-3	22-3	15	18	25	26-3	24-6	37	39	53-6
10—Fredericton.....	38-8	31-7	28-3	24-2	18-8	17-5	21-7	30	26-3	41-3	45	64-3
11—Bathurst.....	34-5	30	27-3	22-3	18	.....	27-3	25	25	42-5	45-8	63-8
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	31-4	29-2	28-6	19-9	15-2	21-0	28-8	26-6	25-7	37-5	40-5	62-8
12—Quebec.....	30-2	28-8	24-3	19	14-5	25-8	27-3	30	26-4	35-7	38-4	60-4
13—Three Rivers.....	32-5	32-5	22	20-3	14-6	17-6	30	25-7	26-1	38-7	45	64-4
14—Sherbrooke.....	38-3	34	35-2	26	16-2	19-2	31-5	30	25-4	42-5	45	65
15—Sorel.....	26-5	.....	.....	17-5	15	.....	.....	.....	23-2	25-6	35	45
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	25-8	26-8	24	18	15-8	26-3	27-5	25	25-5	35-3	36-7	61-3
17—St. John's.....	32-7	31-8	30-5	21-8	16-5	25-8	30	27-7	26-8	35	38	60
18—Theford Mines.....	28	24-7	22-7	20	14-7	22	27-5	22-3	24-8	36	40	60
19—Montreal.....	35-7	30-1	32-4	18-9	15-3	16-7	30-6	28-1	26-6	36-9	39-3	65
20—Hull.....	35-2	30-1	27-8	19	14-4	18-3	29-4	29-7	27-3	34-8	37	62-5
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	36-7	31-6	29-0	23-6	18-8	27-5	28-7	30-6	28-2	37-7	41-6	62-3
21—Ottawa.....	34-2	28-7	27-4	20-1	16-2	23-3	28-1	29	26	37-2	37-5	63-8
22—Brockville.....	35-8	33-7	30-7	22-2	19	21	28-3	32-5	27	41-5	43-7	62-5
23—Kingston.....	38-7	30-5	27-6	23-2	15-7	25-7	28-6	28-9	24-4	36-6	40-5	61-3
24—Belleville.....	34-2	28-8	28-9	23-8	17-4	28-5	32-3	29-4	28-7	41-7	44-4	64-9
25—Peterborough.....	37-6	32-4	29-7	23-8	19	28	32-3	30-8	30-2	38-3	41-7	62-9
26—Oshawa.....	37-6	33-8	31-8	26	20-4	32	32-8	32-4	27-8	38-7	44-1	63-1
27—Orillia.....	38-6	28	28-6	23-6	19-2	27-3	32-5	30-6	27-8	36	40-4	63-3
28—Toronto.....	37-8	31-1	30-5	22-8	20	26-9	27-8	29-1	27	39	44-6	63-6
29—Niagara Falls.....	38-5	32	29-2	24-2	16-9	31	.....	30	30-7	40-8	43-1	63-9
30—St. Catharines.....	37-6	31-6	28-6	22-6	18	31-7	30	30-2	26-7	35-7	37-7	60-6
31—Hamilton.....	38-8	32-4	30-6	24-1	20-3	28	25	28-9	32-5	37-3	41-4	62-3
32—Brantford.....	38-8	33-8	29-2	25	20-7	28-4	29-2	30-4	28-7	36-7	41-7	64
33—Galt.....	35-7	32-5	28	22-7	19-2	25-7	31-5	30-7	28	39-5	42-8	63-3
34—Guelph.....	35-7	30-3	30-2	25-8	22-3	24-7	29	29-2	33-5	36-1	40-2	59
35—Kitchener.....	35	31-6	25-4	22-6	20	28-4	29	28-2	.....	32-6	36	59
36—Woodstock.....	37-8	32-8	28-3	22-6	18-6	27-7	28-3	32-5	26	36-2	39-4	57-2
37—Stratford.....	36-5	31-7	28-2	21-8	19-5	30	30	29-8	25-7	36-2	40-1	62-3
38—London.....	36-5	32-5	28-6	22-6	17-6	26-4	28-1	29-8	28-2	35-5	39-1	59-3
39—St. Thomas.....	36-1	31-2	27-9	22-8	19-8	29-7	29-5	30-2	25	37-7	41-4	63-4
40—Chatham.....	36-2	31-8	30	23-8	17-5	29-3	28-2	30	28-2	34-6	39-7	63
41—Windsor.....	34-5	28-1	27	21-3	17-3	26-1	28	28-1	25-7	35-6	40-2	61-6
42—Sarnia.....	37	33-2	31-5	26-5	22	30	33-7	32-5	30	36-8	41-4	61-4
43—Owen Sound.....	35	30	.....	30	19-5	29	25	30-5	25	38	42-6	62
44—North Bay.....	42	37-4	33-4	24-6	17	27-3	30-6	29-6	29	35-8	41-8	61-2
45—Sudbury.....	42-2	36-2	33-9	27-2	20-7	29-8	30	35-7	30-1	38-8	43-9	66-2
46—Cobalt.....	35-7	30-7	29	22-7	18-5	25	.....	34	29	38-6	42	64-4
47—Timmins.....	37	31-5	27	24	18	27	32	31-5	27-5	36-5	39	59
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	36-5	32	27-5	23-2	15-6	27-7	30	31-7	29	39-5	43	60
49—Port Arthur.....	35-2	28-7	27-7	22-7	19	25-9	32	31-6	30-8	41-6	47-3	65-3
50—Fort William.....	34-4	28-5	26-4	21-3	19-2	22-7	30-7	31-1	28-5	41-3	45-5	64-4
<b>Manitoba (Average)</b> .....	32-6	26-4	25-4	18-2	14-4	21-1	25-9	27-6	24-8	41-3	46-3	61-2
51—Winnipeg.....	32-6	26	25-5	18-1	14-9	22-1	25-8	28-3	24-5	40-6	45-1	61-4
52—Brandon.....	32-5	26-8	25-3	18-3	13-8	20-1	26	26-8	25	42	47-5	61
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	34-9	28-6	26-0	20-7	16-1	21-9	31-2	27-4	27-1	45-9	54-3	63-5
53—Regina.....	36-1	28-1	24-6	19-2	16-4	20-5	31-6	26-1	23-3	44-9	53-5	65-3
54—Prince Albert.....	32-5	27-5	25	21-5	16	22-5	30	29	27-5	45-5	51-5	60
55—Saskatoon.....	34-3	28-9	26-4	21-1	16-6	21-6	32-8	27-8	27-5	48	53	61-9
56—Moose Jaw.....	36-6	30	27-8	20-8	15-2	23	30-5	26-8	30	45-5	53	66-8
<b>Alberta (Average)</b> .....	33-6	27-9	25-4	19-4	16-3	22-6	32-1	28-2	26-5	42-2	47-1	58-2
57—Medicine Hat.....	36-7	29-3	27-6	19-7	15-7	22-5	32-3	25-7	27-5	46-9	51-1	57-2
58—Drumheller.....	32-5	29	.....	21-5	20	22-5	35	33	27-5	43-3	47-5	58-3
59—Edmonton.....	31-6	26	26-5	18-6	14-8	23-5	31-2	27-4	25-8	40-4	45-5	57-3
60—Calgary.....	32-6	27	23-6	17-9	15-2	22-9	31-4	29-7	26-2	44	51-5	61-8
61—Lethbridge.....	34-6	28	23-8	17-3	14-7	21-8	30-8	25-4	25-7	36-6	40-1	56-4
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	39-2	33-2	30-0	23-0	21-5	28-5	38-3	34-9	30-2	48-7	54-4	64-7
62—Fernie.....	35	30	28-3	23	17-6	27-6	37-5	36	29-5	48	53-3	60-8
63—Nelson.....	42-5	33-5	31-2	22	22-5	31-5	40	37	27-5	46-1	52	62
64—Trail.....	40	35	33-5	25	25	32-5	42-5	39	32-5	50	58-3	61-6
65—New Westminster.....	38-8	33-4	26-7	22-1	20-5	26-8	33-2	30	30-7	45-9	53	67-5
66—Vancouver.....	38-5	31-5	28-9	20-4	20-5	25	36-8	32-4	30-5	47-2	51	66-2
67—Victoria.....	38-6	33	28-2	22-6	20	27-1	34-8	30-7	27	47-4	53-1	64-8
68—Nanaimo.....	40	34-2	32-2	25-6	25	32-5	41-6	34-2	30	51-1	55-5	69-4
69—Prince Rupert.....	40	35	30	23-5	21	25	40	40	34-2	53-7	59-1	65

a Price per single quart higher.

c Price in bulk lower.

RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1929

Fish									Eggs		Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Whitefish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finman haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold) per lb. tin	Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Fresh, specials and extras, per doz.	Cooking, fresh No. 1's and storage, per doz.	Milk, in bottles, per quart	Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
19.4	31.0	21.4	13.7	60.2	21.0	20.4	37.1	21.5	58.5	48.6	12.6	43.6	47.4
14.5	33.0			54.2	18.2	17.9	29.5	22.2	59.3	51.8	11.8	44.8	50.7
10				60	17.5	16	17.2	22.3	67.6	54.3	13-15	45	48.9
16	35			50-60	18.5	15	31.8	20.9	54.7	50	12-13	45.3	49.9
12	32			50	18.6	19	26.9	21.8	53.6	50	10	46.6	50.6
12	35			60	17.9	17.7	25.6	21.8	62.2	52.2	a12.5	37.5	49.6
	30			50	19	18	31.6	24.3	60		10	48.3	55
20				50	17.8	21.5	34	22	57.5	52.6	12	46.3	50
12	35			70	18.5	20	33.9	23.4	45.8	37	c11-13	38.3	45.4
15.0	35.0		10.0	60.0	19.2	18.6	33.4	22.8	54.1	49.0	12.1	43.5	47.0
12	35			10	19.1	17.7	34.1	23.1	53.9	47.5	10-12	46.8	49.4
18	35		10	60	18.5	15.5	33.4	21.9	61.7	47.5	a13.5	45	48.2
20				60	19.5	19.8	37.2	21.3	58.1	52	12	44.6	45.2
10				60	19.6	21.5	28.7	25	42.5		12	37.5	45
16.3	29.8	20.0	9.7	57.5	19.6	20.1	31.4	22.1	58.0	46.7	12.1	42.5	44.3
10	25	25		50	23.5	21.8	31.2	20.9	58.8	43.1	14	41.3	44.1
15	30-35	25	10	60	24	19	30.3	23.6	59.6	49.6	14	44.2	44.2
20		20	10					22.6	58.4	47.3	a11.1	42.2	45.5
20	25	15	10					20.8	51.4	43	10	43.4	43.4
		20						21.8	59	48.3	9		43.7
15		20	10	60	20	18		20.8	61.4	49	11	41	43.6
			8	55				24.7	50.7	46.2	12.5	42.2	45.3
15-20	35-38			60	16.8	22.5	33.5	20.6	69.7	49.6	14	43.5	45.7
		15	10	60	15.5	19.3	36.4	22.7	53.3	44.5	13	43	43.6
18.7	31.7	23.0	13.1	66.4	20.8	19.9	33.1	20.7	59.3	49.6	13.0	44.8	47.3
20	32-35	25			23.5	21.4	41.3	20.1	69.4	49.8	13	39.7	45.2
18	34		12.5		20.7	18	40.7	19.7	51.7	47.5	10	45	46.2
15	35	20-25	10-20		18.4	19.4	36.6	19.8	57.9	46.7	12	42	44.7
20	30	18	10		22	24	36.2	21.7	56.4	52	a11.5	48.2	46.6
20	28	20		60		22.7	39.3	23.5	55.2	47.2	c12	44.6	46.7
					20	18	42.1	23.6	55	53.3	12.5		46
20	30	25			18	19.5	40.2	21.4	52.5	47.6	11.4	44.9	47.9
17	30-38	23			25	17	42.6	20.8	65.2	50.3	14	46	47.4
22	35	25			25	20	46.4	20.6	63.7	53.2	c13		49.2
17	35	28			20.7	21.7	41.8	18.8	55.4	51.7	13	46	47.5
20	35	25		75	18	17.8	45.2	20.1	60.3	49.5	14	44	48.3
20	30	25	15		20	19.3	36.3	19.9	62.8	50.9	a12.5	45.5	47.2
15	35	25	12		20	20	38.5	19.2	56.6	50.1	a11.8	45.7	46.9
20		25				18.7	38.1	19.6	61.2	51.5	c12.5	44	46.7
		25			20	18	32.5	18.6	54.5	48	12	44.5	46.2
20	30				23	21	33.6	19.8	52.5	43.7	11	45	46.8
20	34	26		55	21.7	20.7	38.5	19	56.6	47.1	13	45.3	46.9
18	30	22			19		38.5	19.9	55.6	48.9	11	44.7	46.7
18	32	20		60	21.2	21.2	48.3	21.1	56.1	46.5	14	47.6	47.7
16	30	28	12		20.5	23.7	39.7	19.3	56.7	51.5	c12	45.2	48
20	30	25			18	20	44.4	19.2	56.8	53.4	14	47.5	47.2
					20	22.5	40.2	20.5	62.5	50.6	12	45	48.6
					20	17	36	18.5	53.2	45.1	13	44.5	46
						23	42.3	23.3	65	52	12		46.4
		25	10	75	23.3	19	33.5	23.6	70	53.9	15	44	48.3
	25-30			75	22.2	20	34.7	24.3	59.2	53.1	c17		48.4
					20		28.8	21.5	70	43.9	a16.7		47.7
		18			20		42.2	21.6	64	49	14	44.5	49.6
		18			20	16.5	42.7	21.4	61.1	49.6	a14.3		48.4
		18		65	20	17.5	40.1	20.6	63	49.9	a14.3	42.5	48.9
					21.9	18.1	41.5	19.5	53.8	45.2	12.5	39.5	45.7
20-28	28-37	16-24	12		21.3	43	43	18.1	61.4	46.8	c13	40.2	46
					22.5	18.2	40	20.8	46.2	43.5	12	38.8	45.4
28.1	31.3	16.5	16.3		25.8	23.4	38.4	21.1	49.6	43.0	13.3	39.0	46.0
30	35				25	22.5	42.1	19.6	50.6	44	14	40	44.7
25-30	30	15	12.5		27.5	22.5	33.3	23.3		43.7	12	40	48
25	30		20		25	22.7	37.5	23.2		53.3	13	38.3	45
25	30	18			26	26	40.5	18.1	45	43.1	14	37.6	46.4
23.3	28.8	18.0	20.0		23.4	23.4	36.5	21.9	54.5	44.7	12.3	40.8	48.1
	35	25			21.5	26.2	33.5	22	49.5	42	12	40.5	49.5
25	30	18			25	25	31.2	25	47.5	40	a13	42.5	48.8
25	30	12.5	15		23.6	23.8	37.5	20.3	57.4	46.6	a12.5	41.6	48
18	25	15-18	25		25	21.8	42	21	59.5	46.7	12	40	47.6
22.9	28.6	18	20		22	20.4	38.3	21	58.8	48.1	12	40	46.8
			15.9		22.5	22.5	40.3	22.9	66.1	52.8	13.1	46.0	50.0
25	30	20	18		23.1	25	45	24.5	61.6	48.3	a12.5	50	62
30	35		20		26.2	25	35.8	25	61.6	50	a14.3	43.7	50
30	35		20		25	25	37.7	24.1	65.8	52.5	a14.3	50	53.1
18	25		10		19.2	20.6	38.9	20.1	63.8	50.3	11.1	46.6	48.5
17	24		13		19.9	18.2	38	19.7	66.6	54	11.1	43.7	47.7
20	30		15		20.5	20.8	40.3	20.2	66	55.4	a14.3	46.4	50.8
20	25				23.7	22	45	24.7	70	57.5	a12.5	45.4	50
	25		15		22.5	23	41.6	24.6	73.5	54.6	a14.3	46	60

2.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2 1/2 s, per can.	Peas, standard, 2 s, per can.	Corn, 2 s, per can.
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
<b>Dominion (average)</b> .....	<b>33-1</b>	<b>7-9</b>	<b>18-4</b>	<b>5-3</b>	<b>6-5</b>	<b>10-3</b>	<b>12-5</b>	<b>15-9</b>	<b>16-2</b>	<b>16-2</b>
<b>Nova Scotia (average)</b> .....	<b>32-3</b>	<b>8-2</b>	<b>17-7</b>	<b>5-9</b>	<b>6-6</b>	<b>9-9</b>	<b>13-8</b>	<b>16-4</b>	<b>16-0</b>	<b>16-1</b>
1—Sydney.....	35-5	8	17-2	5-8	6-7	9-9	15-1	16-4	16-1	16-4
2—New Glasgow.....	31	8-8-7	17-6	5-8	6-4	10	13-1	15-8	15-6	15-5
3—Amherst.....	30-6	8-7	17-5	5-8	6-7	9-6	13-3	15-8	15-2	15-3
4—Halifax.....	32-1	8	17-9	5-5	6-9	9-9	14	16-5	16-2	15-7
5—Windsor.....	33	8-3	19	6-4	6-7	10	15	19	17-8	18-3
6—Truro.....	31-4	8	16-8	6	6-2	10-1	12-5	15-1	15-1	15-1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	28-7	7-4	17-7	5-4	5-8	9-9	13-6	15-9	14-9	15-3
<b>New Brunswick (average)</b> .....	<b>33-1</b>	<b>8-7</b>	<b>18-1</b>	<b>5-7</b>	<b>6-4</b>	<b>10-3</b>	<b>14-3</b>	<b>15-4</b>	<b>15-9</b>	<b>15-2</b>
8—Moncton.....	35-8	8-7	18-1	6-1	6-6	12	13-2	15-3	15-3	15
9—St. John.....	31-1	8-7	19-2	5-5	6-4	9	13-7	16	14-8	15-5
10—Fredericton.....	30-5	8-7	17-2	5-5	6-5	10-2	15-2	15-4	15-8	15-2
11—Bathurst.....	35	8-7	18	5-5	6	10	15	15	17-5	15
<b>Quebec (average)</b> .....	<b>30-7</b>	<b>6-7</b>	<b>17-5</b>	<b>5-3</b>	<b>6-5</b>	<b>9-3</b>	<b>12-4</b>	<b>14-9</b>	<b>16-0</b>	<b>15-3</b>
12—Quebec.....	31-7	8	17-3	5-2	6-4	9-7	12-8	15-1	15-7	15-3
13—Three Rivers.....	31-8	6-7	18-6	5-6	6-6	9-3	13-5	14-8	18-7	15-4
14—Sherbrooke.....	33-1	6-6-7	16-9	5-3	6-2	10	12-8	15	17-2	15-6
15—Sorel.....	28-1	6	18-6	4-8	6-2	9-1	11-3	15-4	17-1	15-5
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	27-6	5	17-3	4-8	6-7	9-9	12-4	14-5	14-5	14-9
17—St. John's.....	30	6-7-3	17-2	5	6-5	9-9	12-5	15	14	15
18—Thetford Mines.....	31-8	6-7	17-2	5-8	6-9	8-4	12-2	15-2	16-7	16-4
19—Montreal.....	32-9	6-8-7	18	5-5	6-2	10	12	14-6	14-4	14-9
20—Hull.....	29-6	6-7-8	16-5	5-5	6-7	7-4	12-2	14-4	15-3	14-4
<b>Ontario (average)</b> .....	<b>33-0</b>	<b>7-6</b>	<b>17-7</b>	<b>5-0</b>	<b>6-4</b>	<b>10-8</b>	<b>12-9</b>	<b>15-3</b>	<b>15-2</b>	<b>15-3</b>
21—Ottawa.....	35	8-8-7	17-7	5-8	7	11-5	11-9	15-5	15-6	15-6
22—Brockville.....	30-7	7-3	15	5-3	6-3	10-7	13-7	15	14-6	15-2
23—Kingston.....	32	7-3	15	5-4	5-9	9-7	12-4	14-5	14-1	14-5
24—Belleville.....	31	7	17-4	4-3	5-9	11-4	13-2	15	14-8	15
25—Peterborough.....	31-8	7-3	16-9	4-8	6-1	11-3	12-5	14-9	14-9	15
26—Oshawa.....	35	7-3	16	4-3	6-4	10-3	12-2	15	15	15
27—Orillia.....	31-5	7-3	18-3	5-1	6	11-4	12-9	15	14-7	15-6
28—Toronto.....	35-2	7-3-8	18-6	5	6-2	9-9	11-3	15-5	15-2	15-1
29—Niagara Falls.....	33-7	8	18-6	5-4	6-1	10-6	13-4	16-1	17-4	17-1
30—St. Catharines.....	31-5	8	17-8	4-9	5-8	11-4	12-4	15-1	14-5	15-1
31—Hamilton.....	37-6	7-3	18-6	4-5	6-4	11-6	11-3	15-4	15-3	15
32—Brantford.....	33-6	6-7-8	18	4-4	5-9	11-3	12-8	14-8	14-6	14-7
33—Galt.....	35-2	7-3	18-1	4-7	6-4	12-3	13-9	15	15-2	15
34—Guelph.....	34-4	7-3	18-8	4-8	6-3	10-9	12-5	16-1	15-7	15-8
35—Kitchener.....	33-3	7-3	19	4-3	6-1	11-8	11-6	14-8	15-1	14-8
36—Woodstock.....	36	6-7-7-3	18	4-5	6-1	10-2	12-8	15	14-5	15
37—Stratford.....	32-6	7-3	19-3	4-5	6-8	12	12-7	15	14-4	14-9
38—London.....	32	6-7-7-3	17-8	4-6	6-1	10-2	13-4	15	14-8	14-8
39—St. Thomas.....	33-1	7-3-8-7	19-1	4-8	6-4	12-2	13-2	15-7	15-3	15-1
40—Chatham.....	32-8	6-7	18	4-5	5-6	10-9	14	14-7	15-3	14-9
41—Windsor.....	31-2	8-9-3	18-5	4-7	6	11-2	14-1	14-8	15-4	15-4
42—Sarnia.....	36-6	7-3	19-3	4-5	6	10	11-5	15	15	15
43—Owen Sound.....	32-6	7-3-8	17-8	4-5	6	10-5	13-2	16-2	15-2	15-2
44—North Bay.....	31-5	8	15	5-8	6-7	10	13-5	15	15-4	15
45—Sudbury.....	30-1	8-8-7	17	5-7	7-7	9	15-4	15-7	16	16-6
46—Cobalt.....	33-3	8-3	17	5-8	7-3	10-5	15-5	18-2	17-9	17-9
47—Timmins.....	31-2	8-3	15-5	5-6	.....	9	12	14-6	15-2	15-5
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	31-7	8-7	18	5-6	8	12	15	15-3	15-3	15-3
49—Port Arthur.....	31-3	6-7	19-7	5-5	6-2	10-3	11-5	15-5	14-4	15-4
50—Fort William.....	31-1	6-7	17-2	5-7	6-5	10	10-8	15-4	14-5	15-2
<b>Manitoba (average)</b> .....	<b>34-3</b>	<b>7-5</b>	<b>19-1</b>	<b>5-4</b>	<b>6-9</b>	<b>11-4</b>	<b>12-8</b>	<b>18-3</b>	<b>17-7</b>	<b>17-8</b>
51—Winnipeg.....	34-6	7-2-8	20	5-2	7-4	10-7	12-4	18	17-7	17-3
52—Brandon.....	34	6-9-7-7	.....	5-5	6-3	12-1	13-1	18-6	17-6	18-2
<b>Saskatchewan (average)</b> .....	<b>35-1</b>	<b>8-5</b>	<b>19-1</b>	<b>5-4</b>	<b>6-3</b>	<b>10-4</b>	<b>12-1</b>	<b>18-4</b>	<b>18-5</b>	<b>18-6</b>
53—Regina.....	34-2	8-8-4	.....	5-3	6-5	11	11-6	18-4	18-7	18-7
54—Prince Albert.....	36-2	8	20	5-2	6-2	8-7	11-8	18-1	18-1	18-1
55—Saskatoon.....	35	8-8	18-5	5-4	6-2	11	12-1	18-3	19-6	19-3
56—Moose Jaw.....	35	8-8	18-7	5-6	6-1	11	13	18-7	17-6	18-3
<b>Alberta (average)</b> .....	<b>34-9</b>	<b>8-5</b>	<b>19-6</b>	<b>5-4</b>	<b>6-6</b>	<b>10-7</b>	<b>10-8</b>	<b>16-8</b>	<b>17-8</b>	<b>18-8</b>
57—Medicine Hat.....	35-8	8	20-5	5-5	6-7	12-1	11-8	17-6	19	18-9
58—Drumheller.....	37-5	8-9	18-5	5-7	7-5	11-6	11-6	17	17-5	20-2
59—Edmonton.....	33-5	8	20	5-2	6-2	10-1	10-3	15-4	17-8	18-5
60—Calgary.....	36-2	8-8	18-5	5-3	6-5	11-2	10-8	16-8	18-9	19-4
61—Lethbridge.....	31-6	8-10	20-3	5-5	6	8-7	9-6	17	15-6	17
<b>British Columbia (average)</b> .....	<b>35-0</b>	<b>9-7</b>	<b>21-4</b>	<b>5-7</b>	<b>6-7</b>	<b>9-4</b>	<b>9-6</b>	<b>16-9</b>	<b>18-3</b>	<b>18-2</b>
62—Fernie.....	34-1	10	19	5-8	6-5	11	10-3	17	18-1	18-5
63—Nelson.....	35	10	18-1	5-9	7	9-3	10	17-5	20-9	20-5
64—Trail.....	31-6	9-1	18-3	5-8	6-7	9-3	9-3	15	18-5	18-5
65—New Westminster.....	36-5	9-10-3	24-3	5-5	7-1	8-3	7-9	16-2	18-1	16-8
66—Vancouver.....	35-5	9-10-3	21-1	5-7	6-3	.....	.....	16-5	17-1	15-3
67—Victoria.....	35-4	10	24	5-5	7-5	8-7	8-6	16-3	16-3	16-8
68—Nanaimo.....	37-5	8-9	23	5-6	6-8	10	10-7	18	19-4	19-7
69—Prince Rupert.....	34-1	10	23-3	6	6	9-3	10-1	19	17-9	19

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1929

	Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin.	Canned peaches, 2 1/2 s, per can.	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin.	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin.
			Per 90 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
11-3	5-2	2-214	42-1	23-3	21-5	15-3	16-0	19-3	68-5	27-0	59-6	42-6	
11-0	5-4	1-848	34-6	21-2	19-7	14-7	15-2	18-7	67-0	27-7	59-6	41-3	
11-4	5-5	2-31	41-8	.....	20-4	15-1	15-6	19-2	.....	26-7	62-5	50	1
11-2	5	1-73	32-1	22-5	18	13-6	15-2	17-6	71-2	30-3	55	37-5	2
11	4-8	1-54	29-6	14-5	22-7	14-5	14-2	17-4	69	25-8	60	45	3
10-7	5	2-06	40-8	27-6	19	15-7	14-5	19-4	61-3	26-1	56-3	39-2	4
10-7	6-8	1-80	33-3	15-3	20	14	17-3	20	.....	30	36	40	5
11-2	5-2	1-65	30	26-3	18-3	15-2	14-1	18-8	66-5	27-4	64	40	6
11-1	5-4	1-50	30	14-5	22	15-9	14-6	16-2	67-5	28	54-5	41-2	7
10-3	5-3	1-600	33-8	18-7	20-3	16-4	14-7	19-1	72-4	27-0	62-1	47-4	8
10-6	5	1-52	32-5	21	20	15-9	15-5	18-4	80	29-3	68-3	50	9
10-1	4-7	1-88	37-8	18-3	20	18-5	14-4	19	63-3	25-4	55	45-7	10
10-5	5-5	1-81	36-7	16-7	21	15	14-2	18-8	74	27-2	63	44-8	11
10	6	1-19	28-3	.....	20	16	14-5	20	.....	26-2	26-2	49	12
10-6	6-0	1-541	29-9	23-7	19-6	15-4	16-6	17-6	76-1	26-8	63-4	40-8	13
11-9	5-8	1-33	26-1	27	19-9	16-4	15	17-4	73-8	24-7	72-1	43-8	14
11-7	8-2	1-35	25-5	24-2	21-8	18-5	19-2	18-9	.....	28-7	65	42-7	15
11	5-8	1-50	31-2	24-9	22-5	14-6	16-9	18-2	73-7	25-6	69	41-7	16
11-2	6-3	1-44	30	17-9	17-9	15-3	17-6	18-7	66-3	25-8	.....	38	17
11	5	1-65	28-3	20	16-5	15-3	17	14-5	.....	25	55	41-6	18
9	6-8	1-65	33-8	20	16-8	14-3	16	17	.....	30	.....	45	19
9	5-6	1-35	27-1	25	.....	15-1	17-3	17	80	31-7	.....	37-5	20
10-9	5-2	1-76	34-4	28-2	21-5	15-2	15-7	17-6	86-7	25	55-8	37-3	21
10	5-5	1-84	32-5	20	20	14	15	19-3	.....	25	.....	40	22
11-2	5-3	2-654	40-4	24-4	21-4	15-2	15-9	19-8	66-3	26-6	57-2	39-2	23
11-6	6-1	2-02	34-6	24-6	18-9	14-9	15-5	19-8	70-8	27-6	53	39-7	24
11-2	5-7	2-08	40	17-5	.....	16	18	18	65	26	65	41-7	25
11-2	6	2-27	44-5	25-8	.....	15-3	15	19	73-8	27-2	53	38-7	26
11-3	6-4	2-33	47-2	23-1	.....	13-8	15	19-9	69-5	26	63-2	37-8	27
11-2	5-6	1-90	35-8	19-7	.....	13	15-4	20-1	61-2	27-5	57-2	38-4	28
11-9	5-8	1-88	37-9	21-7	.....	13-5	14-7	19-3	.....	26-7	67	39	29
10-9	5-8	1-78	35	18-3	.....	13-6	17-3	19-8	68-2	28	57-8	35-7	30
11-3	5-3	1-91	37-4	18-2	20-5	14	15-7	18-7	67-7	25-7	58-6	37-4	31
11-2	5-2	2-17	43-3	28-3	.....	15	17-2	20-5	75	28-3	60	41-3	32
11-5	5	2-22	42-2	21-5	.....	16	14-9	19-1	69	25	50-5	38-7	33
12	4-9	2-10	41-4	27	23	15	15-3	19	.....	25	.....	35-7	34
10-4	4-8	2-19	40-8	21-3	.....	15-2	15-5	18-3	67	24-5	54	36-3	35
10-7	4-8	2-04	40-7	23-2	.....	15-2	15-8	19-6	54	24-7	57-5	36-5	36
11-2	5-3	1-89	40-9	20	25	15	15	18-7	56-5	25-5	50-7	35-4	37
10-9	4-6	1-88	37-1	16-4	.....	15-2	15-6	19-1	59	23-6	57	35-5	38
10	5-3	2-125	41-3	19	.....	16-5	15	18-5	63	25	55	35-5	39
10-7	4-9	1-73	40	18	.....	15-3	15-1	18-9	75	24-6	63-3	40	40
10-5	4-2	2-08	39-4	27-5	.....	15-9	15-2	16-8	.....	24-4	63	35	41
11	4-5	2-208	41-3	31-4	.....	17-5	15-1	19-5	65	28-3	.....	40-2	42
10	4-5	2-15	39-8	.....	.....	16-2	15-6	19-5	71-7	26-6	50	37-5	43
11-5	5-1	2-26	40-8	36-7	.....	15-6	15-9	18-9	58-3	25	49	44	44
11-2	4-4	2-38	42-7	26	.....	16	15	20	.....	28-3	.....	35	45
10-8	4-5	1-65	34-2	16-7	.....	15-1	14-6	19-7	60	30-2	56-2	37-3	46
11-2	4-4	1-79	38	25	.....	15	16-5	20	54	26-7	52-5	40	47
11-4	7	2-15	44-7	.....	22-5	15-5	17-3	21-6	77-5	29-7	61-7	43	48
14-3	7-3	1-84	41-7	30	22-6	16-6	18-6	21-7	76-5	29-7	65	45-6	49
12-2	6-3	2-05	43-3	30	22	16	16-5	22-3	67-7	26-2	51	42	50
10	6-5	2-11	42	32-5	18	14-2	19	22-5	70	30	65	50	51
11	5-4	2-28	42-7	30-5	21-2	15-3	16-1	21-3	65-2	25-6	55-5	40-8	52
11-4	4-6	2-16	40-3	32-2	20-4	16-4	16-1	22-5	62-1	26	53-6	41-7	53
12-2	4-8	2-953	54-2	.....	22-0	16-5	16-3	19-8	67-4	28-7	58-8	44-0	54
12-2	4-7	2-906	50-3	.....	21-5	17-2	15-5	19-6	63-6	26-1	57-8	43	55
12-1	4-8	3-00	58	.....	22-5	15-8	17	20	71-2	31-2	59-5	45	56
12-4	5-2	2-774	49-9	.....	23-1	15-4	17-8	21-5	69-5	26-9	64-9	49-0	57
10-4	5-5	2-906	55	.....	23-2	15-3	16-8	22-3	67-5	26-5	64-5	47-5	58
14	5-7	2-30	42-5	.....	25	15	19-5	21-2	73-3	27-5	69-2	50	59
12	5	3-065	59-5	.....	24	15	16-8	20-4	69-3	26-2	66-8	48-7	60
13	4-5	2,825	42-5	.....	20	16-1	18-2	22	67-7	27-5	59	49-7	61
12-0	4-6	3-100	56-2	.....	24-0	15-0	17-0	19-9	71-0	27-1	62-9	48-9	62
12-6	5-1	3-287	59-8	.....	25	16	18-2	22-5	72-8	29-3	68-5	50-7	63
13	5-7	3-187	60	.....	25	15	18-5	20	73-3	27-5	66-7	51-6	64
13-3	4-2	2-687	50-6	.....	20-8	13-7	16-8	19-1	66-3	26-2	60-1	47-5	65
12	4-1	3-307	55-7	.....	25	15-1	16-6	20	71-4	26-1	61-4	48-5	66
11-3	4	3-033	55	.....	24-3	15	15	18	71-3	26-3	58	46	67
11-7	4-5	3-219	58-1	.....	22-8	14-8	15-8	17-7	68-3	27-5	60-4	48-6	68
13-1	4-5	3-265	60	.....	22-3	16-6	16	19	74	31-5	67	50	69
12-4	4-2	3-427	65	.....	25	15-5	17-1	20	72-5	30	61-6	51-6	70
9-4	4-3	3-60	65	.....	25	14-1	15	18-5	66-7	28-3	56-6	49	71
10-4	3-8	2-88	52	.....	19-6	14-4	14-7	15-5	62-5	25-8	58-3	44	72
11-2	4-3	3-032	52-8	.....	19	14	14-9	14-5	62	24	54-1	44-6	73
11-2	4-2	3-353	59-2	.....	24	13	15-8	16	69-2	27	61	46-4	74
12-9	5-1	3-041	54-2	.....	.....	15-7	17	18-2	67	26-4	65-5	53-3	75
12-9	5-2	3-15	56-6	.....	25	15-8	15-8	20	72-5	26-6	59-1	50	76

3.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
<b> Dominion (average).....</b>	7-2	6-9	60-6	70-2	27-3	15-6	3-4	67-3	57-7	12-2	6-2	\$ 16-170
<b> Nova Scotia (average).....</b>	7-6	7-1	65-3	67-5	27-7	12-7	3-5	68-3	44-2	13-3	6-6	15-833
1—Sydney.....	7-5	7-2	65-6	65-7	28-6	15-6	3-9	75-7	52-7	13-6	6-6	.....
2—New Glasgow.....	7-7	7-1	65-6	70-1	29-7	12-9	3-4	65-7	37-3	13-9	7-1	.....
3—Amherst.....	7-5	7	65-6	66-5	27-7	11	3-7	60	39	12-6	5-2	.....
4—Halifax.....	7	6-6	65-4	65-7	27-5	13	3-3	78-7	52-3	13-3	7-2	15-00
5—Windsor.....	8-2	7-7	65	71-2	28-3	11-5	3-8	66	44	14-2	7	16-50
6—Truro.....	7-6	6-9	64-4	65-9	24-2	12-3	2-9	63-4	40	12-4	6-3	16-00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	6-6	6-2	61-2	63-9	27-3	16	3-3	60-5	42	13-2	6-2	15-40
<b> New Brunswick (average).....</b>	7-4	6-8	62-4	72-8	27-1	12-8	3-4	66-7	39-0	12-4	6-3	16-433
8—Moncton.....	8-1	7-2	66-3	74-1	29-5	13	3-4	72-7	41-1	13-8	6-3	g15-16-00
9—St. John.....	7-4	7	61	68-4	26	12-2	3	69	39	11-8	6-5	16-00
10—Fredericton.....	7-4	7	62-1	73-8	27-9	12-9	2-9	65	36-8	11-6	6-3	16-00
11—Bathurst.....	6-5	6	60	75	25	13-5	3-5	60	.....	12-5	6	18-00
<b> Quebec (average).....</b>	6-8	6-5	60-3	68-1	26-8	14-5	3-3	63-2	59-9	11-2	5-9	15-366
12—Quebec.....	6-4	6-1	58-5	71-5	26-6	17-1	3	66-7	63-3	10-6	6-1	14-00-15-00
13—Three Rivers.....	7-4	6-9	63-3	71-6	28-7	14-6	4-2	60	60	11-7	6-3	15-00
14—Sherbrooke.....	6-7	6-4	61-7	68-5	24-4	15-2	2-8	60	60	10-8	6-6	15-75-16-25
15—Sorel.....	6-6	6-5	55-7	58-4	29-3	13-4	3-1	64	60	10-7	5-5	14-50
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	6-6	6-1	61-7	66-4	25-7	13-4	3-6	62-4	69	10-7	5-2	14-50-15-00
17—St. John's.....	6-4	6-1	61-3	68-8	27	14-3	3-3	63-3	60	12-5	5-5	15-00
18—Theftford Mines.....	7-4	6-8	63-6	72-5	27	13-9	3-4	67	56-2	12-2	5-2	16-50
19—Montreal.....	6-5	6-3	60	68-6	26-1	15-8	3-3	65-5	67-4	10-8	5-8	15-75-16-25
20—Hull.....	7-2	6-9	56-7	66-6	26	13	3-3	65	55	10-7	6	15-50
<b> Ontario (average).....</b>	7-1	6-8	62-1	73-0	26-3	13-8	3-4	67-8	60-4	11-4	6-0	15-650
21—Ottawa.....	6-7	6-4	63-2	72-8	27-5	14-4	3-1	70	59-1	11-3	6-3	15-25-15-75
22—Brockville.....	7-3	6-3	61-7	75	28-3	13-7	4	58	66-7	12	6-5	15-00
23—Kingston.....	6-4	6-1	57-4	69	26-3	12-5	3-8	68-3	53-7	10-9	6-5	14-50
24—Belleville.....	7-3	7-1	63-7	71	25	13-8	3-6	65	65	11-3	6-1	15-00
25—Peterborough.....	7-2	6-9	62-7	70-6	25-4	13-3	3-6	67-5	54-5	11-1	5-9	14-75
26—Oshawa.....	6-8	6-7	63-3	76-3	26	12-2	3-3	68-3	56-7	11-5	6-3	15-50-16-00
27—Orillia.....	6-7	6-7	67-1	70-7	24-2	14-3	3-6	74-2	55-7	11-1	5-7	16-00-16-50
28—Toronto.....	6-5	6-5	61-1	70-2	25-1	12-2	3-1	70-4	52-4	10	5-9	15-00-15-50
29—Niagara Falls.....	7-5	6-7	62-2	76-5	27	15-4	3-6	73	65	10-7	6-9	g13-75-14-25
30—St. Catharines.....	7	6-8	60-5	74	24-6	13-2	3-2	68-7	56	11-4	6-2	g13-50-14-00
31—Hamilton.....	6-6	6-4	61-8	73-1	25-3	11-8	3-3	71-4	56-2	10-1	5-9	15-50
32—Brantford.....	7	6-9	60-9	73-7	25-3	12-4	3-4	74	65-8	10-4	6-1	14-75-15-25
33—Galt.....	7	6-9	62-8	73-3	25	13-5	3-1	65-5	66-7	9-8	5-7	15-50-16-00
34—Guelph.....	6-7	6-5	58-3	74-2	25	12-6	3-6	71-7	62	9-8	6	15-00-15-50
35—Kitchener.....	6-7	6-7	53	70-4	25-1	13-4	3-4	67-6	54	10	5-5	15-00-15-50
36—Woodstock.....	7-3	6-9	65	65	25	12-5	2-5	60	55	10	7	15-00
37—Stratford.....	7-1	6-6	59-1	73-7	24-8	13-1	2-8	72-8	54	10-8	6	15-50-16-00
38—London.....	7	6-8	65-4	71-6	25	13-8	3-6	69-2	53	10-6	5-5	15-50
39—St. Thomas.....	7-8	7-5	65-5	74	25-9	11-7	3-6	69-4	68	12-3	6	16-00-16-50
40—Chatham.....	6-5	6-4	58-2	69	25-6	14	3-4	69	65	10-8	5-5	15-00
41—Windsor.....	6-7	6-6	59	74-3	26-1	14-2	3-1	65-8	60	10-4	6-4	g15-50-16-00
42—Sarnia.....	7-2	7	68-3	75	25	14-3	3-1	68-3	75	10	.....	15-50
43—Owen Sound.....	7	6-7	67-8	74	25-8	13-3	4	70	66-3	11-3	6-1	15-00-15-50
44—North Bay.....	8	7	72-5	75	29-3	16	4	75	60	15	5-7	16-50
45—Sudbury.....	7-7	7-3	66	75-8	28-7	16-7	4-1	72	.....	15	5-4	17-00-17-50
46—Cobalt.....	8-3	7-5	62-1	75	30-6	16	3-9	67-5	56-7	14-5	5-8	18-00
47—Timmins.....	7-7	7-1	59-7	72-5	28-7	15-2	3-6	55	.....	12-5	5-7	17-50
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	8	7-5	60	77-5	25	15	3-5	55	67-5	14	6	15-50-16-00
49—Port Arthur.....	7-2	6-9	52-8	72-5	28-7	14-8	3	64-4	62-5	12	5-6	17-00-17-50
50—Fort William.....	7-2	7	62-1	75	29-1	14-7	2-9	68-2	59	11-3	6-2	16-50-17-00
<b> Manitoba (average).....</b>	7-8	7-5	57-2	68-0	28-8	14-4	3-1	67-4	55-6	13-1	5-7	20-750
51—Winnipeg.....	8-1	7-8	55-6	67-2	28	14-5	3-3	66	50	12-6	6-2	19-50
52—Brandon.....	7-5	7-1	58-7	68-7	29-5	14-3	2-9	68-7	61-2	13-5	5-2	22-00
<b> Saskatchewan (average).....</b>	7-4	7-0	57-6	69-8	29-7	21-0	3-2	66-3	58-1	13-9	6-6	23-625
53—Regina.....	7-3	7	59-5	65-6	28-8	a20	2-8	66-2	52-5	13-6	6-4	23-00
54—Prince Albert.....	7-6	7-3	53-7	74-3	31-2	a23-3	3-5	61-2	60	15	7-8	.....
55—Saskatoon.....	7-1	6-7	59-5	69-3	29	a20-6	3-3	62-8	50	13-3	5-5	23-00-25-50
56—Moose Jaw.....	7-6	7-1	62-1	69-9	29-7	a20	3	75	70	13-7	6-7	.....
<b> Alberta (average).....</b>	7-7	7-3	55-1	66-9	28-5	18-6	3-3	70-3	62-7	14-5	6-7	.....
57—Medicine Hat.....	7-8	7-5	56-4	69-1	29-8	a19-3	3-5	74-1	77-5	14-7	5-5	.....
58—Drumheller.....	8-5	8	50-6	66-7	30	a21-7	3-8	75	60	15	7-6	g
59—Edmonton.....	7-5	6-8	56	65-8	27-1	a16-6	3-2	65	54-5	14	7-7	.....
60—Calgary.....	7-2	6-7	60	67-3	28-6	a18-7	3-2	60	61-6	13-6	6-6	.....
61—Lethbridge.....	7-5	7-3	53-3	65-8	27	a16-6	2-8	77-5	60	15	6	.....
<b> British Columbia (average).....</b>	7-4	6-9	56-6	66-2	28-9	22-5	3-3	68-8	63-0	13-0	6-8	.....
62—Fernie.....	8-6	8	62	67-5	28	a15	3-2	80	60	13-1	5-7	.....
63—Nelson.....	7-9	7-6	58-3	69-7	28-3	a28-5	3-6	68-3	64	15	7-2	.....
64—Trail.....	7-4	7-3	55-8	69-4	26-7	a26-7	3-3	60	60	13-7	7	.....
65—New Westminster.....	6-7	6-2	56-4	59-6	27-4	a20	3-1	63	59-6	11-8	6-8	.....
66—Vancouver.....	6-4	6-2	53-3	60-4	27-1	a18-9	3-1	59-2	.....	10-7	.....	.....
67—Victoria.....	7-3	6-6	57	63-5	30-1	a23-1	3-1	68-8	60	12-3	7	.....
68—Nanaimo.....	7-1	6-6	60	69-2	30-8	a22-5	3-4	73	65	14-1	7	.....
69—Prince Rupert.....	7-5	7	50	70-4	33	a25	3-6	78-3	72-5	13-5	7-2	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. c. Calculated price per cord from prices quoted. d. British Columbia coal oil is sold to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk) others \$40-60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1929

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (400)	Rent	
		Hard (long) per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Sir-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Sir-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences, per month
\$ 10-079	\$ 12-856	\$ 12-158	\$ 14-509	\$ 8-691	\$ 10-920	\$ 9-846	c. 31-0	\$ 27-909	\$ 20-007	
9-238	12-430	9-400	10-350	6-400	7-150	6-625	33-0	22-417	14-917	
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00	c8-00	33-35	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00	
7-35							32	20-00	14-00	
9-25							30	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00	
11-25-11-75	d12-00-14-50	14-00	15-00	7-00	8-00	7-00	35	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
10-50		10-00	11-00	6-00	7-00	8-50	35	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
9-00-9-75	d12-50-13-50	9-00	9-75	6-00	6-75	5-00	32	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00	
10-50		13-25	9-75	10-75	8-75	7-50	30	21-00-26-00	11-00-14-00	
10-875	12-958	9-875	11-375	6-750	8-250	7-050	30-9	27-006	19-250	
g10-00-12-00	g13-00	g8-00	g10-00	g7-00	g8-00	g	32-35	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00	
11-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	30	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
8-00-12-00		13-00	10-00	7-00		c4-80-6-40	30	25-00	18-00	
10-50		8-00	10-00	6-00	8-00		30	18-00	15-00	
9-843	13-679	14-179	16-248	9-310	11-064	10-610	29-3	23-333	15-188	
10-00	12-50	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c12-00	8-3	27-00-35-00		
8-50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	30	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00	
10-50	14-00	11-00	13-00	8-50	10-00	c14-00	27-28	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00	
9-50		c16-00-18-67	c17-33-20-00	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00	
				c12-00	c12-00		26	18-00-22-00	11-00-13-00	
9-00	12-50	15-00	c16-67	8-00	9-00	c9-00	27-28	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00	
	15-00		c15-00		c9-75	c6-75	30	15-00	10-00	
12-40	14-00-15-00	14-50-16-00	16-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	35	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00	
8-25	12-50-14-00	c16-00	c17-23	7-00	9-00	c9-00	28	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00	
10-654	11-947	13-250	15-788	9-706	12-382	11-798	29-2	29-357	21-353	
9-25	13-00-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
9-25			c17-60		c14-80		30	20-00-22-00	14-00-18-00	
8-00	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c15-00	28	18-00-25-00	15-00-20-00	
11-00	12-50	14-00	15-00	12-00	13-00	11-00	30	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	33	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
							28-5	25-00-40-00	20-00-30-00	
9-50-11-50	13-00	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	30	18-00-25-00	13-00-18-00	
11-50	12-00	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	30	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00	
g	g11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g30	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00	
9-00	g9-00-11-00	g	g	g	g	g	g28	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
11-75	10-00-11-50	15-00	16-00	12-00	12-50	c2-50	25	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00	
10-00	12-25	15-00	15-00	13-00	13-00	c8-348	25	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00	
11-50	13-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	27	25-00	16-00-20-00	
11-50-12-50	11-00-12-00	14-00	15-00	10-00	11-00		28	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00	
10-00-12-50	12-50	16-00	18-00	12-00	14-00		26-30	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00	
10-00-12-00	11-50-12-50	12-00	15-00	6-00	10-50		27	28-00-35-00	20-00-25-00	
11-50	10-50-13-00	16-00	18-00		14-00	17-00	25	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00	
9-50	11-50-11-50		c18-00		c11-25	c11-25	27-28	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00	
10-00-11-00	10-00-11-00	14-00-15-00	c20-00		c20-00	c20-00	25	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00	
g8-00	g12-00	g	c & g 24-00	g	c18-00	c9-00-15-00	28	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00	
					c & g 20-00	c & g 18-00	g30	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00	
8-00	10-50	12-00	14-00	6-00	9-00	9-00	30	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00	
12-50	13-50	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00		35	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00	
12-00-13-50	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75	30	n	25-00	
14-00	14-00	15-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		27-30	15	22-00	
11-00	10-00	15-00	12-75	6-00-7-00	12-00		35	8	p	
9-00-13-50	10-00	12-75	9-75		9-75	c6-50	30	10	25-00-30-00	
9-00-13-00	13-00	c12-50	10-00		c11-50		35	10	25-00-40-00	
10-688	12-50	11-00	11-00	8-50	9-50		30	10	25-00-40-00	
12-00	15-625	9-250	10-125	9-250	10-125	8-500	33-0	14-0	35-000	
6-75-12-00	15-50	10-50	11-50	10-50	11-50	9-00	31	13	35-00-50-00	
9-938	d14-00-17-50	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75	8-00	35	15	25-00-30-00	
10-00-13-00	17-375	8-000	12-006	8-000	10-125	12-000	34-4	14-2	35-000	
9-00-10-00	14-75	14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00	13-00	35	15	30-00-50-00	
7-50-10-00	20-00	16-50	18-00	5-00	6-50		35	11-7	25-00-35-00	
10-00	17-80	19-50	11-00	8-00	9-00	9-00	30-35	15	30-00-40-00	
6-813	f16-95	c & i 15-00			c14-00	c14-00	35	15	35-00	
g	g13-250				11-000		31-1	11-7	30-000	
h6-50	g	g	g	g	g	g	11-7	15	25-00	
b5-00-6-00	16-00				12-00		35	12	r	
b8-50-11-50	10-50				6-00		30-35	12	r	
h4-00-6-50					c8-00		30	12	35-00	
10-150	11-840				c13-00		27	10	25-00-35-00	
6-25-6-75							30	10	30-00	
9-50-11-50					9-500	10-417	i36-3	13-6	26-750	
9-00-11-00	12-70				12-00	16-00	37-40	15	20-00	
11-00-12-00	14-50				9-50	12-50	45	13-3	22-00-31-00	
11-00-12-00	11-50				11-00	11-00	37-5	15	32-00-38-00	
9-50-10-50	9-00				7-50	7-50	35	14	18-00-22-00	
8-70-8-20					7-50	10-00	35	10	29-00	
12-00-14-50					10-00	10-00	29	13	20-00-25-00	
							35	13-3	16-00-18-00	
							35	15	22-00-30-00	
							35	15	18-00-22-00	
							35	15	20-00-30-00	

Higher price for petroleum coke. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20.

## INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Number of commodities	1913	1918	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1927	Nov. 1928	Oct. 1929	Nov. 1929
All commodities.....	502	64.0	127.4	155.9	110.0	97.3	98.0	99.4	102.6	97.6	96.9	94.9	96.7	95.8
I. Vegetable Products.	124	58.1	127.9	167.0	108.5	86.2	83.7	89.2	100.6	96.3	96.0	87.5	96.3	93.7
II. Animals and their Products.....	74	70.9	127.1	145.1	109.6	96.0	95.0	91.8	100.3	97.3	104.3	110.8	109.7	108.6
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	60	58.2	157.1	176.6	96.0	101.7	116.9	117.9	112.5	96.5	95.1	92.2	90.4	89.8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper..	44	63.9	89.1	154.4	129.4	106.3	113.0	105.9	101.6	98.8	98.5	98.6	93.3	93.6
V. Iron and its Products.....	39	68.9	156.7	168.4	128.0	104.6	115.8	111.0	104.5	99.3	94.1	92.8	93.6	93.6
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	98.4	141.9	135.5	97.0	97.3	95.3	94.8	103.9	96.8	88.6	91.2	97.5	96.7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73	56.8	82.3	112.2	116.6	107.0	104.4	104.1	100.3	99.4	95.2	93.8	92.2	92.7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	73	63.4	118.7	141.5	117.0	105.4	104.4	102.5	99.6	99.5	97.3	94.3	96.1	95.4

(Continued from page 1422)

tions in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods, and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924, the provisions for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located, but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes

twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditure of an ordinary family according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but



more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

### Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number covering all items of workingmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 had been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1926, on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gave figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures have since been given for March and September each year since 1917, and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly from 1918 to 1927, and monthly since January, 1928. As stated in the above mentioned supplement, the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workingmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light groups gas and electricity have been included.

### Cost of Electric Current and Gas for Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.1; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 85.6; 1926, 75.6; 1927, 73.4; 1928, 71.7; 1929, 71.4.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1913-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1929. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7; 1927, 68.2; 1928, 67.1. This index number is weighted

according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1929, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923-1928, the figures are substantially the same as those issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.3; 1915, 98.1; 1916, 96.3; 1917, 100.7; 1918, 107.4; 1919, 111.1; 1920, 125.4; 1921, 143.6; 1922, 140.6; 1923, 135.7; 1924, 134.6; 1925, 131.6; 1926, 131.1; 1927, 129.4; 1928, 127.8. Natural gas 1913, 100; 1914, 107.0; 1915, 112.5; 1916, 112.5; 1917, 113.9; 1918, 114.0; 1919, 116.1; 1920, 125.1; 1921, 137.6; 1922, 163.2; 1923, 163.0; 1924, 162.2; 1925, 179.3; 1926, 172.4; 1927, 165.9; 1928, 158.6. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908, 106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 106.6; 1913, 100.0.

### Retail Prices

Beef prices continued toward lower levels, sirloin steak averaging 35.9 cents per pound in November, as compared with 36.4 cents in October; round steak 30.8 cents per pound in November and 31.6 cents in October; rib roast 28.4 cents per pound in November and 29 cents in October; and shoulder roast 22.4 cents per pound in November and 22.7 cents in October. Lower prices were reported from most localities. Mutton was down in the average from 31 cents per pound in October to 30.4 cents in November. Both fresh and salt pork were lower, the former averaging 30 cents per pound, as compared with 31.4 cents in October and the latter 27.5 cents per pound, as compared with 27.7 cents in October. Bacon was somewhat lower at 40.1 cents per pound. In fresh fish cod steak, halibut and white fish were slightly higher. Lard was down from an average of 21.7 cents per pound in October to 21.5 cents in November.

Eggs showed a substantial seasonal advance in practically all localities, fresh averaging 58.5 cents per dozen in November, as compared with 51.3 cents in October and 47.4 cents in September, and cooking averaging 48.6 cents per dozen in November, 45.1 cents in October and 41.5 cents in September. Milk was again higher, averaging 12.6 cents per quart. Increases were reported from Sherbrooke, Hull, Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Strat-

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA  
FROM 1913 TO 1929\*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	166	191
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	169	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	171	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	173	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	173	165
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	173	165
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	173	157
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	174	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	173	159
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	173	156
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	172	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	171	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	170	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	169	154
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Jan. 1928....	152	159	156	155	166	157
Feb. 1928....	150	159	156	155	166	156
Mar. 1928....	149	159	156	155	166	156
April 1928....	148	159	156	157	166	156
May 1928....	147	158	157	157	166	155
June 1928....	146	158	157	15	166	155
July 1928....	147	157	157	157	166	155
Aug. 1928....	151	157	157	157	166	157
Sept. 1928....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Oct. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Nov. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Jan. 1929....	154	158	157	157	166	158
Feb. 1929....	152	158	157	157	166	157
Mar. 1929....	153	158	157	157	166	157
April 1929....	150	158	157	157	166	156
May 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
June 1929....	149	157	157	157	166	156
July 1929....	150	157	157	157	166	156
Aug. 1929....	158	156	157	157	166	159
Sept. 1929....	159	156	157	157	166	159
Oct. 1929....	159	157	157	157	166	159
Nov. 1929....	160	157	157	157	166	160

\*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

ford, St. Thomas, Sudbury, Cobalt and Prince Albert. Butter was generally higher, dairy being up from 42.6 cents per pound in October to 43.6 cents in November and creamery from 46.9 cents per pound in October to 47.4 cents in November. Cheese was slightly higher, averaging 33.1 cents per pound.

Bread was slightly lower in the average at 7.9 cents per pound. Lower prices were reported from Chatham, Sarnia, Regina, Medicine Hat, Edmonton and Lethbridge. Soda biscuits were somewhat higher at an average price of 18.4 cents per pound. Flour was down from 5.4 cents per pound in October to 5.3 cents in November. Canned tomatoes advanced from 15.7 cents per tin to 15.9 cents. Canned peas and corn were also slightly higher. Beans were down from an average of 11.8 cents per pound in October to 11.3 cents in November. Decreases were reported from most localities. Onions also were lower at an average price of 5.2 cents per pound. Potatoes were practically unchanged at \$2.21 per ninety-pound bag. In Ontario prices averaged somewhat lower but in the western provinces the tendency was upward. Prunes were slightly higher, averaging 15.3 cents per pound. Anthracite coal averaged \$16.17 per ton as compared with \$16.15 in October. Coke showed little change at an average price of \$12.86 per ton. A slight decrease in price was reported from Thetford Mines.

### Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement on wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement of grain prices during the first half of November was toward substantially lower levels. During the latter half of the month, however, prices rose sharply and by the end had recovered most of the loss. No. 1 Manitoba northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaged \$1.332 per bushel, as compared with \$1.414 in October and \$1.60 in July, the peak. The decline at the beginning of the month was said to be due to the large shipments from the Argentine and to the large stocks in storage in Britain. Toward the end of the month, however, decreased estimates of the Argentine crop caused prices to advance considerably. Coarse grains were all lower, western oats being down from 68 cents per bushel in October to 65.6 cents in November; rye from \$1.02 per bushel to 94 cents; western barley from 69.8 cents per bushel to 64.9 cents; and flax from \$2.87 per bushel to \$2.72. Flour declined during the first part of the

month but advanced later, the price in November averaging the same as for October, namely \$8.60 per barrel. Rolled oats declined from \$4.40 per ninety pound bag to \$3.90. Raw sugar at New York was down from \$2.31 per hundred pounds to \$1.94, while refined sugar was unchanged at \$5.27 per hundred pounds. Ceylon rubber was substantially lower, averaging 16.73 cents per pound, as compared with 19.71 cents in October. The trend of Canadian cattle prices has been downward since June and quotations are now at the lowest point reached since the fall of 1927. This is said to be due largely to poor pasture conditions. Good steers at Toronto averaged \$8.89 per hundred pounds, as com-

pared with \$9 in October. At Winnipeg the price was down from \$8.07 per hundred pounds to \$7.97. Hogs at Toronto declined from \$12.39 per hundred pounds to \$11.52, while lambs were higher at \$11.60 per hundred pounds, as compared with \$11.03 in October. Beef hides declined from 12-12½ cents per pound to 10-10½ cents. Raw cotton at New York declined from 18.46 cents per pound to 17.53 cents in November. Raw silk also was lower, the price at New York being down from \$5.40 per pound to \$5.15. The price of tin was lower at 43¼ cents per pound in November, as compared with 46½ cents in October.

## PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

### Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1913=100, was 136.1 for October, an advance of 0.2 per cent over September. An advance of 1.6 per cent in the food group was due to substantial increases in meat and fish and "other foods," partly offset by a decline in cereals. The only marked change in industrial materials was a decline in both cotton and other textiles.

The *Economist* index number, on the base 1927=100, was 90.2 at the end of October, a decline of 1.7 per cent from the previous month. The general decline extended to all groups, the greatest fall being in the textile group. Out of the 39 articles included in the compilation, 31 showed decreases during October.

The *Statist* index number (in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures), on the base 1867-1877=100, was 111.1 at the end of October, which is 1.3 per cent lower than the previous month. With the exception of the animal foods group, which was slightly higher due to increases in the prices of beef and pork, all groups were lower. The most notable reduction was in groceries, owing chiefly to a substantial decline in the price of coffee. Minerals were lower due chiefly to lower prices for tin. In the textile group, with the exception of wool, all textiles declined.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 167 at November 1, as compared with 165 on October 1. The increase was chiefly caused by an advance of three points in the food group. A seasonal advance in the price of eggs was the principal reason for this change.

### Austria

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base, prices in gold, first half of 1914=100, was 127 for October, as compared with 128 for September and 132 for August. Both food and industrial materials showed declines from the September level.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base prices in gold, July, 1914=100, was 113 for October, showing no change from August and September. The only change noted was an advance in heat and light.

### Germany

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living, on the base 1913=100, was 153.5 for October, a decline of 0.1 per cent from September. Slight reductions in food and clothing were almost offset by advances in rent, heat and light and sundries. The changes in each group was less than one per cent.

### British India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 146 for August, an advance of one point over July. The only appreciable change was an advance of five points in raw cotton. Food was unchanged.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official index number of the working class cost of living in Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 149 for September which is the same as the figure for the previous month. The only change recorded in any of the main groups was a decline of one point in clothing.

#### South Africa

**COST OF LIVING.**—The official number of retail prices of food, fuel, light, rent and sundries, on the base 1910=1000, was 1425 for September, as compared with 1427 for August. This decline was due to a reduction in food prices.

#### United States

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1926=100, was 96·3 for October, a decrease of 1·2 per cent from September. Both farm products and foods showed considerable declines, and small decreases were noted in hides and leather products, textile products, metals and their products and miscellaneous products. On the other hand, fuel and lighting was slightly higher, owing to increased prices for anthracite and bituminous coal; building materials and chemicals and drugs were also higher than the previous month, while house-furnishing goods were unchanged.

Bradstreet's index number (which is the sum total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption) was \$12·2367 at December 1, a decrease of 1·3 per cent

from the previous month, and the lowest monthly figure recorded since July 1, 1924. Declines were noted in provisions, fruits, hides and leather, textiles, metals, oils, naval stores, chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous products; on the other hand, breadstuffs and live stock advanced while coal and coke and building materials were unchanged.

Dun's index number, which is the estimated cost *per capita* of a year's supply of commodities in wholesale markets, was \$191·179 on November 1, a decrease of 0·5 per cent from October 1. With the exception of breadstuffs which increased considerably in price and of metals which showed a slight advance, all groups were lower than for the previous month.

**COST OF LIVING.**—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base July, 1914=100, was 163·4 for October, as compared with 163·2 for September. Slight declines in food and housing were offset by advances in clothing, fuel and light and sundries.

The index number of the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, on the base 1913=100, was 161·7 for October, as compared with 161·9 for September. Slight advances in clothing, fuel and light and sundries were offset by a decline in food. The index number of the price of meat continued to decline, while butter, eggs and vegetables were higher. It is noted that the price of potatoes was nearly twice as much as in the same month last year.

## CENSUS OF INDUSTRY IN CANADA

### Manufactured Mineral and Chemical Products and Mining 1927-28

**T**HE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census of fisheries, mines, forestry and general manufactures in Canada. Summary statistics of the various manufacturing industries for the years 1926 and 1927 were given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, October, 1929, page 1182. The Bureau has recently compiled figures for manufactured mineral and chemical products and for the mining industry

for the year 1928. The accompanying tables give these figures by groups and sub-groups, together with the figures for the same industries for the year 1927. Tables for the mining industry giving figures back to 1925 were published in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, November 1928, pages 1305-1309. In the year 1927 a new high record for mineral production in Canada was set, and the figures for 1928 show still further increases in all the various groups.

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURED MINERAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA, 1927-1928

Industry	Year	Establishments No.	Capital Employed \$	Salaried Employees		Wage Earners		Cost of Materials \$	Gross value of Production \$	
				Male No.	Female No.	Male No.	Female No.			Salaries \$
IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS— Castings and Forgings.....	1927	328	89,505,687	1,773	508	4,898,497	352	19,368,899	26,792,119	69,395,343
	1928	327	95,326,911	1,803	527	4,827,047	328	21,931,969	31,530,148	81,904,852
Railway Rolling Stock.....	1927	35	81,519,950	1,306	89	3,049,222	45	27,220,674	38,518,449	74,466,912
	1928	35	89,053,842	1,391	92	3,221,133	43	29,231,648	38,110,053	73,422,057
Automobiles.....	1927	11	88,831,668	1,547	570	4,723,711	200	14,139,135	88,451,757	128,700,514
	1928	14 <sup>1</sup>	97,056,328	1,740	696	5,253,897	238	24,292,217	114,892,190	162,867,495
Automobile Supplies.....	1927	78	13,065,269	277	70	747,391	222	3,098,794	7,687,821	14,862,616
	1928	77	16,343,956	306	103	891,163	265	3,865,246	8,358,404	17,007,157
Machinery.....	1927	160	62,006,808	1,501	486	3,749,772	226	9,344,278	15,277,973	44,602,155
	1928	161	69,404,356	1,719	542	4,410,340	266	10,527,756	18,976,526	51,046,140
Agricultural Implements.....	1927	65	88,981,203	1,134	384	2,427,643	95	10,887,857	19,317,415	42,996,288
	1928	66	91,142,820	1,253	406	2,935,250	100	10,664,903	17,607,861	41,199,841
Sheet Metal Products.....	1927	144	38,795,028	985	352	2,604,009	761	7,510,882	22,149,452	43,855,416
	1928	145	45,346,299	939	309	2,338,525	816	8,298,451	24,660,918	49,846,671
Pig-Iron, Ferro-Alloys, Steel and Rolled Products.....	1927	36	96,295,734	449	80	1,306,614	3	10,502,584	18,993,940	46,412,717
	1928	40	114,292,363	522	92	1,542,727	24	13,928,109	27,164,463	62,071,674
Hardware and Tools.....	1927	128	32,523,774	619	222	1,656,961	878	5,602,656	7,342,625	24,470,656
	1928	125	34,076,384	576	234	1,777,409	875	6,025,770	8,589,661	25,131,821
Wire and Wire Goods.....	1927	58	23,595,273	278	88	814,793	195	2,921,884	7,453,352	16,725,865
	1928	61	24,561,246	304	107	879,600	221	3,156,996	7,556,991	18,847,346
Boilers, Tanks and Engines.....	1927	33	9,329,528	230	53	579,318	2	1,680,966	2,853,951	5,945,694
	1928	35	9,352,068	263	55	655,756	2	1,737,444	3,228,497	6,507,437
Iron and Steel Products, n.e.s..	1927	69	12,210,158	463	97	1,173,970	37	2,919,674	5,652,811	13,134,665
	1928	70	14,145,791	527	112	1,339,350	25	3,939,968	7,922,881	17,567,015
<b>Total.....</b>	1927	<b>1,148</b>	<b>638,914,893</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>27,822,059</b>	<b>3,048</b>	<b>115,529,115</b>	<b>261,102,679</b>	<b>525,921,839</b>
	1928	<b>1,159</b>	<b>702,931,186</b>	<b>11,488</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>30,307,217</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>138,012,821</b>	<b>309,618,074</b>	<b>609,632,999</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes three assembly plants.

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURED MINERAL AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS OF CANADA, 1927-1928—Continued

Industry	Year	Establishments No.	Capital Employed		Salaried Employees				Wage Earners		Cost of Materials \$	Gross value of Production \$
			\$	No.	Salaries		Male No.	Female No.	Wages			
					\$	No.			\$	\$		
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS— Petroleum Products.....	1927	23	56,135,564	447	72	1,913,466	3,311	6	4,994,760	53,089,921	64,528,820	
	1928	25	56,531,614	412	62	1,169,042	3,820	25	5,753,538	57,383,841	83,122,172	
Clay Products.....	1927	194	30,437,607	313	47	744,367	4,416	0	4,024,940	.....	11,173,189	
	1928	186	32,473,203	331	48	806,209	4,826	.....	4,375,189	.....	12,381,718	
Gas, Illuminating and Fuel.....	1927	42	60,231,873	690	316	1,488,257	2,475	13	3,262,324	6,178,791	18,725,869	
	1928	37 <sup>2</sup>	44,126,596	502	199	998,105	1,982	4	2,628,313	3,777,366	12,234,832	
Glass Products.....	1927	54	12,736,057	219	71	574,599	2,527	303	3,302,360	5,257,950	14,164,086	
	1928	59	12,694,882	221	66	574,442	2,607	325	3,303,723	4,791,486	13,565,384	
Stone, Ornamental and Monumental.....	1927	228	5,758,806	217	30	487,220	1,352	15	1,768,418	1,798,672	5,606,984	
	1928	222	6,305,519	252	40	545,448	1,386	8	2,033,259	2,460,900	7,176,065	
Cement.....	1927	12	40,509,319	113	12	273,328	2,245	0	2,876,604	.....	14,391,937	
	1928	11	47,678,841	113	9	256,867	2,285	.....	3,148,518	.....	16,739,163	
Aerated Mineral Waters.....	1927	335	11,665,086	439	62	767,990	1,234	74	1,285,054	3,461,311	8,712,427	
	1928	347	11,650,938	442	75	850,034	1,360	90	1,557,827	4,705,656	10,677,881	
Lime.....	1927	53	6,200,481	83	14	168,195	1,035	.....	965,513	826,436	3,923,388	
	1928	54	6,952,079	84	16	184,732	1,118	.....	1,131,383	912,395	4,534,568	
Cement Products.....	1927	151	2,671,273	117	11	189,515	741	3	746,538	912,686	2,663,065	
	1928	151	4,140,543	146	12	283,545	1,101	3	1,182,963	1,261,653	4,136,955	
Coke and By-products.....	1927	6	29,379,157	32	1	98,224	618	1	1,020,314	10,436,112	15,318,880	
	1928	8	48,018,594	151	31	306,429	1,042	3	1,675,932	13,386,880	22,483,615	
Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	1927	31	13,331,203	129	38	345,518	971	454	1,384,259	3,582,815	10,231,304	
	1928	17	8,331,500	102	24	260,818	696	173	856,955	1,790,404	4,799,640	
<b>Total.....</b>	1927	1,184	280,033,057	2,971	716	6,815,208	21,377	998	27,143,333	86,312,529	175,746,065	
	1928	1,178	298,693,122	2,996	654	6,933,637	24,251	749	30,152,814	93,633,873	206,082,141	

1927	130	80,475,999	2,916	1,106	6,923,139	9,926	2,865	13,690,453	32,734,375	78,558,730
1928	137	87,952,674	3,125	1,218	7,797,539	10,892	2,958	14,958,670	38,784,421	93,672,452
1927	10	85,366,662	584	60	1,551,036	6,999	28	10,569,204	32,516,687	77,996,265
1928	10	120,035,742	612	73	1,635,580	6,804	37	10,593,158	33,260,225	94,341,702
1927	99	22,425,179	697	160	1,580,023	3,601	374	4,485,648	12,546,718	24,054,657
1928	97	23,576,863	762	193	1,704,425	4,067	415	5,092,991	15,716,748	28,457,430
1927	109	11,238,475	298	185	1,034,344	1,819	504	2,683,645	4,700,566	11,344,618
1928	106	11,090,082	315	197	1,073,876	1,887	533	2,806,800	4,709,743	11,702,648
1927	12	4,189,648	53	14	133,864	345	73	491,805	976,901	2,318,894
1928	14	5,094,213	54	15	155,473	468	72	649,920	1,865,328	3,192,696
1927	25	4,295,256	92	40	246,218	408	62	456,080	3,854,979	5,149,092
1928	25	4,673,882	95	47	268,363	437	65	491,240	4,105,167	5,493,360
1927	401	208,957,166	4,676	1,570	11,584,812	23,262	3,935	32,569,883	87,612,666	200,369,961
1928	406	253,367,370	5,003	1,749	12,748,626	24,692	4,124	34,749,216	98,746,019	237,966,927
<b>CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—</b>										
1927	16	18,328,869	155	23	375,830	1,209	567	1,551,022	6,871,855	12,921,079
1928	14	19,361,448	150	15	320,306	1,253	590	1,539,933	6,652,193	13,521,720
1927	42	35,312,251	408	98	1,056,303	1,770	9	2,406,738	15,661,786	30,740,846
1928	41	44,250,661	498	105	1,162,275	2,330	10	2,981,027	23,404,991	42,336,846
1927	62	23,162,092	614	189	1,795,696	1,538	222	1,756,890	12,934,639	25,229,454
1928	68	24,256,008	774	224	2,076,138	1,645	238	1,891,157	14,489,934	27,808,046
1927	136	17,542,111	531	305	1,601,084	804	938	1,559,718	6,249,191	16,249,191
1928	140	17,427,506	584	350	1,783,162	773	960	1,891,862	5,762,019	17,224,351
1927	110	19,252,665	439	182	1,156,939	1,001	484	1,504,766	11,387,719	19,993,453
1928	115	20,923,508	607	233	1,304,021	1,066	536	1,484,527	11,684,391	21,617,017
1927	125	9,900,455	440	201	1,177,134	873	358	1,144,521	5,404,310	11,900,521
1928	128	10,726,946	476	226	1,233,226	917	404	1,204,200	6,033,188	12,832,787
1927	561	134,618,839	2,788	1,054	7,791,994	8,096	2,621	10,864,837	63,630,388	127,484,672
1928	572	148,939,920	3,294	1,217	8,579,680	8,826	2,793	11,710,737	74,163,334	146,975,837
<b>Total all</b>										

<sup>2</sup> Large firm changes from gas, illuminating and fuel to by-product coke.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes abrasives.

<sup>4</sup> Includes several small sub-groups not shown in table.

TABLE II.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MINING IN CANADA, 1927-1928

Industry	Year	No. of Firms	Capital Employed \$	Salaried Employees		Wage Earners		Cost of Fuel and Electricity \$	Net value of Production \$	
				Male	Female	Salaries \$	No.			Wages \$
METAL MINING— Alluvial Gold.....	1927	94	9,653,723	16	3	44,195	302	428,401	30,834	794,033
	1928	82	10,384,575	22	3	50,836	817	487,434	57,178	852,785
Auriferous Quartz.....	1927	72	118,381,468	456	31	1,417,203	7,535	11,518,516	2,222,085	37,452,995
	1928	98	147,693,710	565	43	1,637,362	8,458	12,978,628	2,554,657	36,655,630
Copper—Gold—Silver.....	1927	118	24,232,169	325	15	612,303	3,743	4,647,792	596,137	9,822,881
	1928	164	50,004,340	424	37	844,046	4,316	5,919,663	731,836	15,281,519
Silver—Cobalt.....	1927	23	30,123,645	105	4	285,498	1,849	1,892,665	472,548	4,760,546
	1928	15	22,027,683	90	.....	246,284	1,072	1,563,182	430,683	3,938,384
Silver—Lead—Zinc.....	1927	157	28,036,330	222	7	468,327	2,877	4,838,990	588,520	17,520,130
	1928	132	38,894,892	284	18	646,460	3,378	4,885,174	671,564	17,123,455
Nickel—Copper.....	1927	2	39,272,609	27	.....	85,048	1,590	2,401,265	120,686	5,223,668
	1928	4	45,659,704	43	.....	142,249	1,919	2,994,589	121,005	5,831,640
Miscellaneous.....	1927	5	641,600	5	.....	2,960	60	20,984	460	8,980
	1928	5	627,060	4	.....	47,850	57	54,036	8,880	46,732
<b>Total Metal Mining<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>1927</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>335,708,296</b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>4,467,070</b>	<b>24,483</b>	<b>35,817,817</b>	<b>10,411,397</b>	<b>121,062,811</b>
	<b>1928</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>435,327,646</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>5,211,267</b>	<b>26,558</b>	<b>39,475,864</b>	<b>9,756,573</b>	<b>140,770,772</b>
NON-METAL MINING INCLUDING FUELS— Coal.....	1927	385	146,392,808	1,328	87	3,148,677	28,357	35,807,290	3,558,926	58,439,742
	1928	380	146,835,825	1,404	98	3,388,458	28,754	39,932,353	3,679,721	60,462,687
Natural Gas.....	1927	172	56,777,091	369	115	665,047	858	870,451	11,181	7,689,916
	1928	155	62,073,384	409	137	818,919	1,114	1,286,729	34,396	7,216,054
Petroleum.....	1927	206	22,773,916	87	23	172,759	671	947,465	112,763	1,516,043
	1928	190	31,182,352	79	16	156,600	1,023	1,760,025	205,183	2,807,528
<b>Total Fuels.....</b>	<b>1927</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>225,943,815</b>	<b>1,784</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3,986,483</b>	<b>29,886</b>	<b>39,825,206</b>	<b>3,682,870</b>	<b>67,645,701</b>
	<b>1928</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>240,091,561</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>4,363,977</b>	<b>30,891</b>	<b>42,979,107</b>	<b>3,919,300</b>	<b>70,486,269</b>





## COAL STATISTICS OF CANADA FOR 1928

ACCORDING to a bulletin entitled "Coal Statistics for Canada", compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Dominion's coal output during the calendar year 1928, of 17,564,293 tons established a new high record, exceeding that of 1927 by nearly 1 per cent. The principal increase in output was in Alberta where a 6 per cent advance in production was recorded. Greater tonnages were also produced in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, while Nova Scotia's output was 4.7 per cent lower than in the preceding year.

The report states that tonnages lost in 1928 through temporary stoppages in work due to lack of orders, absenteeism, mine disability, car shortages, or other miscellaneous causes were estimated at 4,915,000 tons. It is also estimated that labour disputes at the coal mines in 1928 which involved 5,578 men with a consequent loss in working time of 86,921 days were the cause of a further loss of 272,453 tons.

Canadian coal shipped from the mine for domestic and industrial consumption averaged \$3.71 per ton, f.o.b. mine, in 1928, as compared with \$3.65 per ton in 1927. Lignite coal shipments averaged \$2.99 per ton; Saskatchewan producers receiving \$1.84 per ton, while Alberta mine operators obtained an average of \$3.15 per ton for this grade. Bituminous coal shipments brought \$3.96 per ton at the mine on the average; in the several provinces the average per ton receipts were as follows: Nova Scotia, \$4.04; New Brunswick, \$4.17; Alberta, \$3.52; and British Columbia, \$4.29. Shipments of sub-bituminous coal from Alberta mines averaged \$3.08 per ton.

Imports of anthracite and bituminous coal from Great Britain during 1928 totalled 670,612 tons as against 928,544 tons imported in the previous year. It is pointed out that a study of the anthracite importations reveals that the average quantity imported in each of the past five years amounts to about four million tons, and also that the records for the past two years show a very appreciable increase in tonnage imported from Great Britain. In 1927, imports of anthracite from the United States totalled 3,265,411 tons; from Great Britain, 788,235 tons; and from other countries, 9,973 tons, making a total of 4,063,619 tons. During 1928, anthracite imports included 3,203,231 tons from the United States, 526,467 tons from Great Britain, and 7,635 tons from Belgium, British South Africa, the Netherlands and Russia. Imports from Russia amounted to 6,204 tons, shipments of anthracite being received from this country in December, 1928, for the first time.

Steady employment throughout the year was afforded 14,429 employees in the coal mines in eastern Canada; and in the western Canada mines less than the usual summer seasonal decline in employment was observed. In 1928, the average number of employees in this industry was 30,256 as compared with 29,772 in the previous year. Salaries and wages advanced to a total of \$43,320,811 as compared with \$38,955,967 in 1927. Wage-earners as distinct from salaried employees, working in the coal mines of Canada in 1928 totalled 28,754; of these 6,522 worked on the surface and 22,232 underground. Surface men worked on an average 277 days and underground men, 241 days. Total man-day's work done during the year was 7,167,010; this number divided into the total wages paid showed an average daily earning power per man of \$5.57. In 1927, the computed average was \$5.03 and in 1926 the average was \$4.97.

Capital actually employed by the companies operating in the coal mining industry in Canada during 1928 was \$146,835,825.

In addition to the consumption of 34.4 million tons of coal, Canadian domestic and industrial concerns used large quantities of coke, manufactured and natural gas, fuel oil and electricity. Coke manufactured in 1928 amounted to 2,314,127 tons; sales totalled 951,401 tons; exports were 25,058 tons, while the imports of coke were recorded at 1,060,029 tons. The coal equivalent of the coke imported was 1,630,812 tons. Coke made available for consumption during the year amounted to 3,349,098 tons.

Manufactured gas is largely used for household purposes and in 1928 the sales of gas in Canada totalled 15,607,000 thousand cubic feet.

Natural gas consumed for domestic purposes amounted to 14,372,000 thousand cubic feet; industrial users utilized 7,576,000 thousand cubic feet. The domestic consumption was sufficient to displace approximately 575,000 tons of coal.

Fuel oil consumption in Canada for industrial and domestic purposes has increased very materially. In 1928, the total quantity of fuel oil made available for consumption in Canada was 429,410,281 imperial gallons. A survey of the Canadian acute fuel area, Ontario and Quebec, in 1926 showed a total distribution of over 28,000,000 imperial gallons of fuel oil indicating a possible displacement of 200,000 tons of coal.

The bulletin contains tabular summaries of coal statistics for each province as well as a chapter on the world production of coal.

## RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

**Employee must Exercise Reasonable Care in Dangerous Work**

A farm labourer in the course of his employment and at the farmer's request, was splitting firewood in a shed. The accumulation of refuse on the floor did not leave sufficient clearance in the height of the cross beams in the roof and he was unable to swing his axe freely. The axe caught one of these beams, striking the workman's left wrist and severing the tendons, nerves and arteries of the outer half of the wrist. The employee, in addition to severe pain at the time, suffered a permanent disability in the left hand as a result of the accident. He brought action against his "master" in the Yale County Court for damages for injuries received in the course of his employment. The evidence showed that the plaintiff had worked for the farmer for four months that winter, and that he was familiar with the shed, having often cut firewood there without injury. The Court found that the shed was a safe working place for any man using reasonable care. "If there did not appear sufficient clearance in any particular spot chosen by the wood chopper in which to put down his chopping block, his clear common-sense duty was to move it and place it in such a position as to ensure his own safety.

"If the premises," the judgment continued, "could by any possible reasoning be considered dangerous or unsafe premises to work in (with which I do not agree) then I think the maxim *volenti non fit injuria* clearly applies. Plaintiff clearly knew all about the premises. I am quite aware of the fact that many decisions of the Courts in England and Canada hold that *volens* (willing) means more than *sciens* (knowing)—that knowledge of the danger is not sufficient—there must be established an agreement or consent express, or generally implied, to assume the risk on the part of the party who seeks redress for injuries received. I consider that this is a very clear case where the plaintiff, who has repeatedly used these premises for this purpose throughout a course of years should be held to be *volens*, to have impliedly consented to assume any risk in the use of these premises for this purpose.

"It seems to me that if I were to give effect to the plaintiff's contention I would be laying an altogether unheard of burden upon farmers, who might be in like stead with the defendant."

The action was dismissed, costs being allowed to the defendant should he so desire.

*McLean vs. Bourcet* (British Columbia) 1929, 4 Dominion Law Reports, page 359.

**Regulation of the Fish Canneries *ultra vires* of Dominion**

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council recently sustained the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1928, page 1312) in the matter of the interpretation of section 7A and 18 of the Fisheries Act, 1914, and of the question whether or not the Dominion has power, under section 91 (12) of the British North America Act, to make regulations governing fish canneries.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee was delivered by Lord Tomlin. It was to the effect that section 7A of the Fisheries Act, which provides that "No one shall operate a fish cannery for commercial purposes without first obtaining an annual licence therefor from the Minister;" and section 18 of the Act, which provides that "No one shall operate a salmon cannery or salmon curing establishment in British Columbia for commercial purposes except under a licence from the Minister," are *ultra vires*, inasmuch as they confer powers upon the Minister in relation to matters which *prima facie* fall under the subject "Property and Civil Rights in the Province," and are not covered directly or incidentally by any of the subjects enumerated in section 91 of the British North America Act. Trade processes by which fish when caught are converted into a commodity suitable for the market are not within the scope of the subject expressed by the words "Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries" in section 91 of the British North America Act; and, in the absence of evidence establishing a necessary connection between effective fishery legislation and the imposition of licences on fish canneries and fish curing establishments, it cannot be said that such a licensing system is necessarily incidental to such legislation.

The judgment, further, confirmed the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada in declaring that sections 14, 15 and 24 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia (made by the Governor in Council under the authority of section 45 of the Fisheries Act, 1914) respecting licences to fish (the validity of which was not attacked) do not give the Minister any discretion in granting or refusing a licence where it is applied for by a qualified person who submits a proper application and pays the prescribed fee.

*In the matter of a Reference as to the Constitutional Validity of Certain Sections of the Fisheries Act, 1914, Attorney-General for Canada (appellant) versus Attorney-General*

for *British Columbia et al (respondents)*, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, *Western Weekly Reports*, 1929, Vol. 3, page 449.

### Unincorporated Union may not be sued, but its members liable

The Court of Appeal at Montreal rendered judgment on November 29 against nine members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who were found jointly liable for damage caused during the strike in the clothing industry in 1926 to the Society Brand Clothes, Limited, Samuel Hart and Company, Limited, and the International Tailoring Company, Limited. The circumstances of the strike of 1926 were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, August, 1926, and in following issues. The decision from which appeal was taken was outlined in the issue for March, 1929, page 359. The Superior Court had dismissed a petition for interlocutory injunction asked by the three companies against the union and those conducting the strike. The Court of Appeal reversed that ruling in so far as it affected the individuals against whom it was sought.

The Court of Appeal upheld the workers' right to strike but condemned the picketing methods used. It also denied the right of the companies to sue the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, as such, because it is not a juridical entity, but it upheld damage actions against several union organizers and workers who participated in the strike.

Three separate actions instituted by the companies were joined for proof and hearing. The following account of the case is based upon the notes of Mr. Justice W. L. Bond, who delivered judgment for the court.

In August, 1926, the Society Brand Clothes, Limited, Samuel Hart and Company, Limited, and the International Tailoring Company, Limited, applied for and obtained an interim injunction against the respondents and subsequently instituted proceeding against them to recover damages. On October 4, 1926, an interlocutory injunction was granted, but on March 4, 1929, this injunction was quashed and the action of the present appellants dismissed. The present appeal was taken from that judgment.

It was alleged originally that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America organized a strike among the appellants' employees, with the result that a number of employees left their work and failed to return on account of intimidation by the union. It

was also alleged that by means of organizing picketing, watching and besetting the appellants' places of business, and the homes of employees, the union intimidated employees and prevented them from working and also prevented new employees from reaching the factories. For this action the Society Brand asked \$15,000 damages, Samuel Hart and Company \$10,000, and the International Tailoring Company \$3,000 damages.

In defence, the union maintained its right to picket the factories of the appellants and countered with the allegation that if their was any intimidation it was on the side of the employers. At trial the union raised the additional plea that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and its various branches named in the writ, were neither registered nor incorporated and were therefore incapable of being sued. The trial Judge found that the employers had established their case, but he dismissed the action on the ground that the union and its branches were beings unknown to law. The actions against the individual respondents were dismissed because the proof was inconclusive.

In appeal, the companies contended that the union, not having pleaded this defence either by preliminary plea or by plea to the merits, should not have been allowed to invoke it at trial.

Mr. Justice Bond, in his notes of judgment, considered the status of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at great length. He held, in the first place, that the original defendants had the right to invoke this plea at any time during the process of the action, and he then considered the law relating to suits against associations of persons which are not legal entities, that is, which have no juridical personality and are therefore incapable of being sued as an organized body.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, as such," he decided, "is not recognized as a corporation, or person, under any provision of the law of this province. I should further say that it is not authorized to appear under any provisions of Article 79 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as it is not authorized so to do by the Domestic Law of its domicile, and, finally, that in any event if it is subject to being sued, it can only be sued by means of an action directed against its president or treasurer as such. I would therefore concur, in so far as concerns this association, with the learned trial judge, and I would dismiss the appeal as against the association, without costs, there being no per-

son in whose favour costs could be awarded. *A fortiori* the appeal as against the local branches or subsidiaries must share the same fate."

Turning now to the action in so far as it relates to the individuals named in the original suit, His Lordship analyzed the means of defence raised: (1) that the appellants' employees had a right to strike; (2) that the strike was carried on in a peaceable and lawful manner. They also raised the contention that inasmuch as any actions which might be considered unlawful could be punished under the Criminal Code, the civil remedy was ousted.

The last point His Lordship disposed of by adopting the conclusions of Chief Justice Greenshields in the Rother case (34 K.B., p. 77), that the civil law will give a man a remedy to prevent destruction of his property, even though the Criminal Code covers specific acts leading to that damage.

As to the first right invoked, namely, the right to strike, that question His Lordship thought no longer open to debate, and he again adopted the conclusions of Chief Justice Greenshields who, in the Rother case, declared: "So far as the right to strike is concerned, I dispose of it for the purposes of this case by the mere statement that a man may work when and for whom he chooses, and for what wage and under what conditions as to him seem best, and, having the right to choose the work, he has an equal right to refuse or refrain from labouring, unless his refusal to work would detrimentally affect someone who is entitled by law to the whole or part of the product of his labour."

"But the right to strike thus conceded," Mr. Justice Bond continued, "does not confer upon them the right to prevent others from working who desire to do so. In the case now under consideration, in the exercise of their undoubted right to strike, the strikers exceeded all lawful limits, and by means of assaults, illegal picketing, and intimidation, during a period extending from approximately July 26 until the middle of September, prevented other employees from continuing in their lawful employment. As to picketing, this has long been recognized as being unlawful when it amounts to something more than 'peaceful picketing,' namely, intimidation by show of force, harassing and besetting those desirous of working, and watching their private residences.

"Ample evidence is to be found in the record to establish that picketing, in the present instance, far transcended the limits of

'peaceful picketing.' The strikers assembled continuously in the neighbourhood of the appellants' premises, in mobs of 200 or more. They likewise assembled in 'gangs' of 30, 40 and 50, and sometimes more. Intimidation was resorted to by threatening gestures in the large assemblages, in the vicinity of the working premises. . . . By no stretch of language can such a course of conduct be described as 'peaceful picketing' or the lawful exercise of the right to strike."

His Lordship here considered the degree of responsibility attributable to the individual respondents and found the following jointly liable: S. D. Genis, H. Schneid, J. Holtzman, Lionel Morris, Dominick Cecolicchio, David Sternschein, Victor Tatone alias Caruso, William Kromp and Charles O'Ransky. The case against Emile Deroeck and Albert alias Baptiste Fournier was dismissed.

The Society Brand Clothes, Limited were awarded \$6,286.02 damages against the men named, jointly and severally. Samuel Hart and Company, Limited, were awarded \$3,993.53 against Genis, Schneid and Holtzman, and the International Tailoring Company \$2,019.36 against the same three men. The judgment of the Superior Court quashing the interlocutory injunction was reversed and the interlocutory injunction restored as against the respondents named.

Justices Rivard and Hall dissented only to the extent that they would include the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the condemnation.

#### **No Damages for Injuries Due to Employee's Negligence**

The assistant elevator operator at an hotel at Toronto was severely injured when, believing the elevator to be there, he opened the sliding door and fell to the bottom of the shaft. He brought action against the proprietors for personal injuries, alleging liability on their part (1) because of an improper and dangerous system of operation; (2) because of the defective condition of the elevator; and (3) because of the negligence of a fellow employee. The action was tried by Mr. Justice Raney without a jury.

There were two stacks of elevators at the hotel, three on each side of a corridor. No operator was assigned to No. 3 elevator, at which the accident occurred, as it was used by the starter or assistant starter only if no other elevator was at the ground floor. The evidence established that a practice had existed during the entire time of the

plaintiff's employment on the elevators—a period of 5 or 6 years—of giving each operator a relief for 15 minutes every two hours. When an operator went off duty, if he closed his door tight, it could not be readily opened from the outside, and the practice of the operators was to use a wooden wedge, placed on the floor next the door-jam, to keep the door from shutting tight, so that, when the operator returned at the end of his relief he could insert his fingers between the door and the jam and draw the door back. Then the operator picked up the wedge and put it on the edge in the elevator. This practice was described by one of the defendants' engineers as being unsafe, and he and other officials who were called as witnesses disclaimed any knowledge of it. The practice, however, having gone on so long, the defendants were affected with notice of it, and for the purposes of this case it was taken that the use of the wedges was with the knowledge of the defendants. On the other hand, the practice was well known to the plaintiff; and, whatever the incidental risks were, he assumed them, and it was held that he could not support a claim against the defendants on the basis that the practice was attended with danger to the operators of the elevators.

As to the allegation that the elevator was out of repair to the knowledge of the defendants at the time of the accident, Judge Raney found that there was no substantial disrepair such as might contribute to the accident.

On the third point raised by the plaintiff, as to the alleged negligence of a fellow employee, the judge commented as follows:—“Since the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1914, a defence that an accident was due to the negligence of a fellow-servant is not a bar to recovery by the plaintiff (R.S.O.

1927, sec. 120); so that, if the action was due to the negligence of Johnson, the plaintiff will be entitled to succeed.” The evidence, in the judge's opinion, indicated that the real cause of the accident was the plaintiff's failure to remember instructions he had given Johnson, and to ascertain before opening the door that the elevator was there, “This,” the judgment stated, “he might have ascertained by looking through the glass in the door or by looking at the automatic indicator over the door.”

The plaintiff's action was dismissed, the judge remarking that it was unfortunate that he was not within the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

*Ramsden versus King Edward Hotel, Ontario, 1929. Ontario Weekly Notes, vol. 37, No. 10, page 179.*

#### **Bone-Setter Not Recognized by Compensation Board**

Mr. Robert Taschereau, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Quebec, in dealing with a case at Three Rivers in which the services of a bone setter had been engaged by the employer, strongly condemned the practice of employing non-professional men for the treatment of injured workmen. The workman in this case had sustained a broken leg in the course of his employment. The employer alleged that he had engaged a bone-setter instead of a professional medical man in deference to the expressed wish of the workman. The chairman stated that the duty rested on employers of labour of securing professional aid for their injured workmen and that they should not concern themselves with the workmen's personal prejudices.

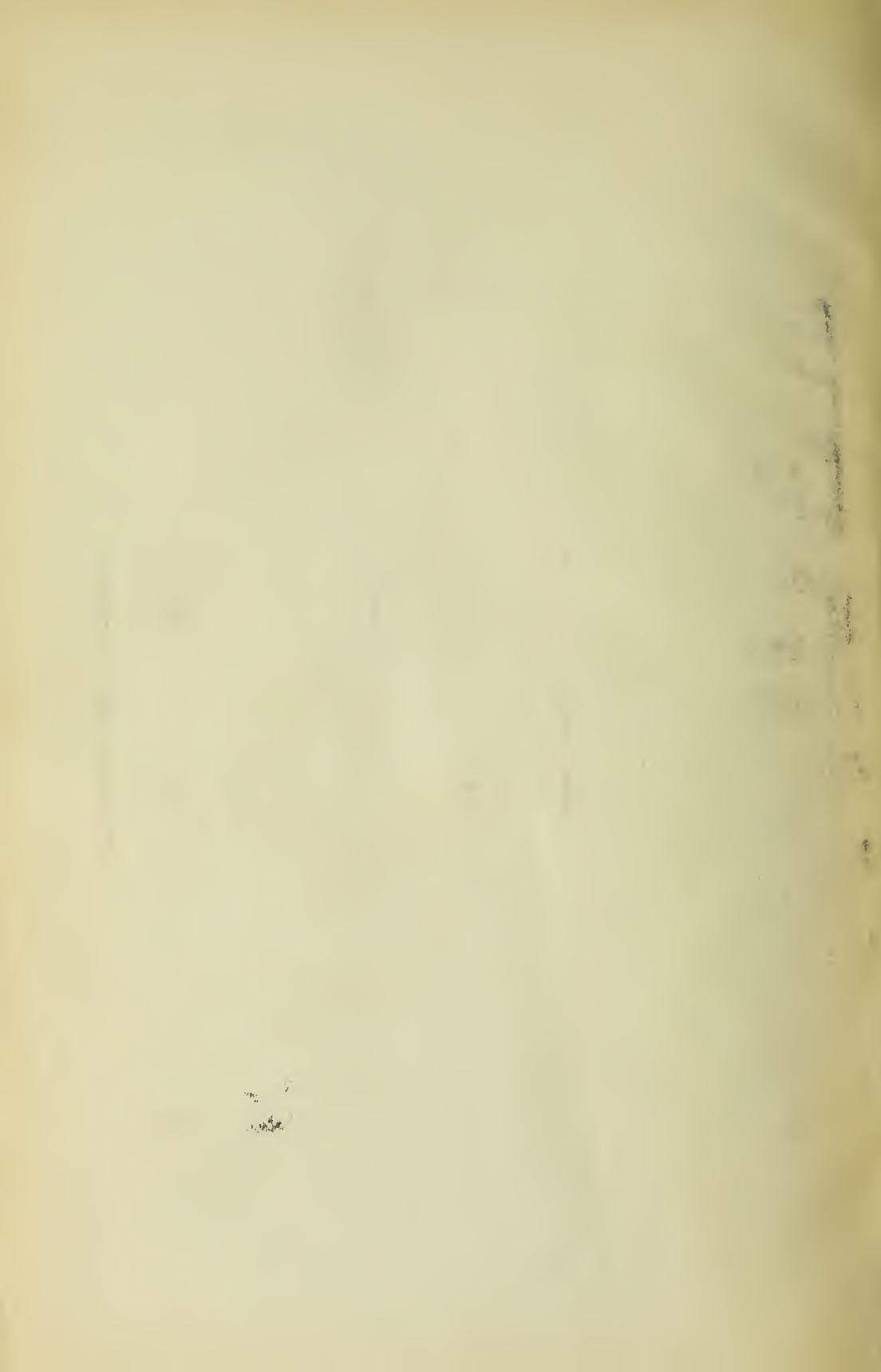
—*Quebec—Duval v. Dion and the Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company.*











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